

LOK SABHA DEBATE

Third Series

Volume III, 1962/1884 (Saka)

[May 26 to June 7, 1962/jyaistha 5 to 17, 1844 (Saka)]



FIRST SESSION, 1962/1884 (Saka)

(Vol. III contains Nos. 31 to 40)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

CONTENTS

[Third Series, Vol III.—May 26 to June 7, 1962/Jyais 1 a 5 to 17, 1884 (Saka)]

No. 31.— <i>Saturday, May 26, 1962/Jyaistha 5, 1884(Saka)</i>	COLUMNS
Paper laid on the Table	6903
Business of the House	6903—06
Demands for Grants, 1962-63	
Ministry of Health	6906—74
Ministry of Education	5974—7110
Daily Digest.	7111—12
No. 32.— <i>Monday, May 28, 1962 / Jyaistha 7, 1884 (Saka)</i>	
Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 1070, 1072, 1074, 1075, 1077 to 1080, 1085, 1081 1083, 1084, 1086, and 1090 to 1093.	7113—51
Written Answers to Questions —	
Starred Questions Nos. 1071, 1073, 1076, 1082, 1087, 1088, 1089, 1094 to 1113	7151—66
Unstarred Questions Nos. 2026 to 2038, 2040 to 2060, and 2062 to 2115.	7166—7215
Re: Motion for Adjournment—	
Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance	
(i) Reported Chinese intrusion into Gorakhpur and Basti districts; and	7222—25
(ii) Crash of dakota aircraft	7225—28
Papers laid on the Table	7228—30
Correction of Answer to Starred Question No. 125.	7230
Statement re: Answer to Supplementary on Starred Question No. 864.	7231
Demands for Grants	7232—7378
Ministry of Education	7232—69
Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	7269—7378
Daily Digest	3279—86
No. 33.— <i>Tuesday, May 29, 1962/Jyashta 8, 1884 (Saka)</i>	
Oral Answers to Questions	
Starred Questions Nos. 1114, 1116 to 1119, 1122 to 1126, 1128 to 1132, 1134 and 1135.	7387—7429
Short Notice Question No. 12	7429—30
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 1115, 1120, 1121, 1127, 1133, 1136 to 1163.	7430—51
Unstarred Questions Nos. 2116 to 2167	7451—86
Re-Procedure	7486
Motion for Adjournment—	
Statement made by Indian Ambassador to U.S.A. about India's Defence Forces.	7487—92
Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance—	
Statement made by Indian Ambassador to U.S.A. about India's Defence Forces.	
Remarks made by Indian Ambassador to U.S.A. about Minister of Defence.	7492—97
Fire in Sadar Bazar in Delhi.	7497—99
Papers laid on the Table	7499—7500

Demands for Grants	7500—7652
Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	7500—34
Ministry of Law	7534—7611
Ministry of Defence	7611—52
Daily Digest	7653—58

No. 34.—*Wednesday, May, 30, 1962/Jayaistha 9, 1884 (Saka)*

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1164 to 1166, 1168 to 1170, 1172, 1174 to 1176, 1178, 1179, 1181, 1183 and 1184.	7659—95
---	---------

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1167, 1171, 1173, 1177, 1180, 1182, 1185 to 1195,	7695—7705
Unstarred Questions Nos. 2168 to 2278 and 2280 to 2315.	7705—7808

Papers laid on the Table	7808—09
---------------------------------	---------

Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—

First Report	7809
--------------	------

Election to Committee —

(i) Central Committee of Tuberculosis Association of India; and	7810
(ii) National Food and Agriculture Organisation Liaison Committee.	7810—11

Demands for Grants —

Ministry of Defence	7811—7958
---------------------	-----------

Daily Digest	7959—66
---------------------	---------

No. 35.—*Thursday, May 31, 1962/Jyaistha 10, 1884 (Saka)*

Oral Answers to Questions —

Starred Questions Nos. 1196 to 1201, 1204 to 1213 and 1215.	7967—8006
Short Notice Question No. 13.	8006—09

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1202, 1203, 1214, and 1216 to 1220.	8009—14
Unstarred Questions Nos. 2316 to 2378 .	8014—54

Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—

Reported explosion in Nautanwa on India -Nepal border, U.P.	8054—58
---	---------

Papers laid on the Table	8058—59
---------------------------------	---------

Elections to Committees—

Court of the University of Delhi ; and	8059—60
Samsad (Court) of the Visva-Bharati	8060

Demands for Grants

Ministry of Defence	8061—8119
Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply	8119—8226

Daily Digest	8227—32
---------------------	---------

No. 36.—*Friday, June 1, 1962/Jyaistha 11, 1884 (Saka)*

COLUMNS

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1226, 1227, 1229 to 1232, 1234 to 1238, 1240 to 1244, 1225 . 8233-71

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1221 to 1224, 1228, 1233, 1239. 8272-77

Unstarred Questions No. 2379 to 2412. 8277-97

Obituary reference 8297-98

Re: A point of order raised on 31-5-62 8298-8303

Papers laid on the Table 8303-04

Petition re: issue of stamp folders to Philatelic lists by Philatelic Bureau . . . 8304

Business of the House 8304-05

President's Pension (Amendment) Bill—Introduced. 8305

Demands for Grants—

Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply. 8305-89

Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—

First Report 8389

Resolution re: Nucleus Co-operative Farming Society—Withdrawn . . . 8389-8432

Resolution re: removal of . . . of untouchability 8432-54

Daily Digest. 8455-58

No. 37.—*Monday, June 4, 1962/Jyaistha 14, 1884 (Saka)*

Oral Answers to Questions

Starred Questions Nos. 1246 to 1249, 1251 to 1254, 1256 to 1261. 8459-97

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1250, 1255, 1262 to 1270 8497-8504

Unstarred Questions Nos. 2413 to 2431, 2433 to 2474 and 2476 to 2510. 8504-69

Papers laid on the Table 8569

Statement re: Disturbances in East Pakistan and subsequent Migrations . . . 8579-75

Demands for Grants 8575-8754

Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply. 8575-8624

Ministry of Home Affairs. 8624-8713, 8714-54

Statement re: Railway accident near Habli 8713-14

Daily Digest 8755-60

No. 38.—*Tuesday, June 5, 1962/Jyaistha 15, 1884 (Saka)*

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1271, 1273 to 1274, 1277 to 1280, 1282, 1284 to 1289. . . . 8761-98

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1275, 1276, 1281, 1283, 1290 to 1308. 8798-8811

Unstarred Questions Nos. 2511 to 2607, 2609 to 2619 2622 to 2630 and 2632 to 2634. . . 8811-85

Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance—

(i) Certain reported remarks of U.S. Ambassador re: India's Defence Forces. . . 8885-87

(ii) Fire in Connaught Place, New Delhi 8887-90

Papers laid on the Table	8890-91
Re: Laying of a certain Report on the Table	8892-93
Cancellation of sittings of the Lok Sabha.	8893

Election to Committee—

Central Advisory Board of Biology for Botanical Survey of India and Zoological Survey of India.	8893-94
Demands for Grants	8894-9072
Ministry of Home Affairs	8894-9072
Daily Digest.	9073-80

No. 39.—Wednesday, June 6, 1962/Jyaistha 16, 1884 (Saka)

Oral Answers to Questions

Starred Questions Nos. 1310, 1311 to 1313, 1317 to 1319, 1324 to 1327, 1316, 1315, 1322, 1320, 1323, 1324 and 1321	9081-9118
--	-----------

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Question No. 1309	8118-19
Unstarred Questions Nos. 2635 to 2643, 2645 to 2705.	9119-64

Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—

Expiry of Indo-Tibetan Agreement and Closing of Chinese Trade Missions in India	9165-68
Papers laid on the Table	9168-69
Re: Motion for adjournment	9169-70
Demands for Grants	9170-9352
Ministry of Home Affairs	9170-9267
Ministry of Labour and Employment	9267-9352
Daily Digest	9353-58

No. 40.—Thursday, June 7, 1962/Jyaistha 17, 1884 (Saka)

Member sworn	9359
------------------------	------

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1328 to 1331, 1334, 1337 to 1344, 1346, 1347, 1349 and 1348	9359-95
--	---------

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1332, 1333, 1335, 1336, 1345 and 1350 to 1352.	9395-99
Unstarred Questions Nos. 2706 to 2786.	9399-9452

Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—

Fire in Town Hall, Delhi	9452-54
Papers laid on the Table	9955
Elections to Committees—	
(i) Committee on Estimates, and	9455-56
(ii) Committee on Public Accounts.	9456-57
Re: Committee on Public Undertakings	9457-58
Motion re: Association of Members of Rajya Sabha with Public Accounts Committee	9458
Demands for Grants	9458-9624
Ministry of Labour and Employment	9458-9548
Ministry of Commerce and Industry	9548-9603, 9604-24
Announcement re: Result of Division	9603-04
Daily Digest	9625-30

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

7967

7968

LOK SABHA

*Thursday, the 31st May, 1962/
Jyaishta 10, 1884 (Saka)*

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

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Welfare of Scheduled Tribes

+
*1196. { Shri Subodh Hansda:
 { Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have dropped the Centrally sponsored schemes for the development of Scheduled Tribes during the Third Five Year Plan period;

(b) if so, what kind of help is proposed to be given to the States where the tribal population is sparse; and

(c) in view of large population but without concentration, what is the basis of distribution of Central aid for the development of the tribal people?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The schemes included in the Centrally sponsored programme are: Tribal development blocks, award of post-matric scholarships to all Scheduled Tribes students and schemes for promotion of cooperative societies. Central aid is given on the basis of the actual expenditure, subject to certain financial limits.

819 Ai LSD—1.

It is only in the scheme of Tribal development blocks that a certain concentration of the tribal population has been prescribed. None of the other schemes is related to the concentration of the tribal population. State Governments draw up and execute the schemes on the basis of the requirements of the tribal population. The entire expenditure under this programme is borne by the Government of India.

Shri Subodh Hansda: In view of the fact that the Government has laid down certain principles for choosing the tribal development blocks, may I know how many States have not come under that principle and what kind of help will be given to those States which have not come under this principle which has been laid down?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: The criteria under which these tribal blocks will be chosen for development will be four: one is, there should be a total population of 25,000; secondly, there should be a minimum concentration of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to the extent 66 2/3 per cent; thirdly, an area of 150 to 200 square miles; and fourthly, fitness to function as a normal administrative unit. In such a way, there are going to be about 330 blocks.

Shri Subodh Hansda: The Deputy Minister just now stated the principles laid down by the Ministry of Home Affairs for choosing the tribal development blocks. I wanted to know what kind of help will be given to those States, where there is a large concentration of tribal people and where these criteria do not apply, for the development of the tribal people.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): The hon. Mem-

ber is aware that in regard to such areas the Dhebar Commission has made certain recommendations. There are one or two other committees also which have made certain recommendations. We are going to consider all of them and we will then finalise as to what concession could be given to the other areas.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the difficulties that were experienced during the first and second Five Year Plans in formulating the centrally-sponsored schemes have been removed and, if so, by what changes and in what stages?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: They are being removed, and I would like to have notice in regard to the stages in which they have been removed.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether the main tribal belts in the country have by now been covered by the tribal development blocks and what is the percentage still left uncovered?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: We are intending to have about 330 blocks in the third Five Year Plan period. But most of the things will be done in the latter part of the third Plan period. About the areas still uncovered, it is mainly due to the non-availability of trained personnel and the training facilities.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: The hon. Minister said that they are going to consider the recommendations of the different committees and until then nothing is being done. But, is it a fact that the help that was being given even in the second Plan period to areas where the concentration was not enough to get tribal blocks has been stopped or done away with? I may mention, for instance, West Bengal, where they do not have a concentration of two-thirds to have a tribal block. In such areas, is it a fact that they do not give any help at all now for the tribals except in matters of scholarships and other things?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): May I point out that here the question relates to the centrally-sponsored schemes. In addition to this, there are schemes which are carried on or handled by the State Governments and there also the Central Government gives help to the extent of 50 per cent.

Shri Bade: Is the Government aware that there is an acute problem of landless scheduled tribes and landless adivasis? Is the Government going to do anything in the third Five Year Plan?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: Even for landless people, there are schemes in our third Five Year Plan to give them assistance.

Shri Jaipal Singh: All along the line, the excuse seems to be non-availability of suitable personnel to run these blocks, multi-purpose or otherwise. We are told that they will not start till the middle of the third Plan. May I know what they are doing to train the personnel for the job?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: They are being trained.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Where are they being trained?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Whatever might have been done or not done before, we have now to take up this work in all earnestness and I think it should be possible to give it a big drive during this and the next year specially. I hope the dearth of trained personnel will not come in the way of the development of these blocks.

Shri Bade: Is the Government aware that the landless adivasis and scheduled tribes have occupied the forest areas and the States are ousting these adivasis? Is the Government taking any steps for checking the States from ousting these adivasis from the forest areas?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: We have no specific knowledge, but we can find out. If the hon. Member will furnish

the information, we will take the necessary action.

Drinking as a disqualification for Public Services

*1197. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the proposal to make drinking a disqualification for public services to promote prohibition in the country; and

(b) what difficulties are envisaged in effective implementation of this proposal?

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

(a) and (b). The recommendation of the Central Prohibition Committee, which met on the 4th and 5th September, 1961, on this subject was that the Government of India as well as the State Governments may, under certain circumstances, declare drinking on the part of their officers, a misconduct. The matter is under examination in consultation with the State Governments.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I understand since this Board passed this resolution, the Minister of Home Affairs, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri and the Minister of Finance had joint consultation with each other and wanted to take certain steps. May I know what steps have already been taken at the central level?

Mr. Datar: The resolution and also the views of the Home Ministry and the Government of India were communicated to the various State Governments to find out their reactions. On the whole, they are in general agreement with the principles laid down by the Government of India and the matter is being worked out.

Shri Heda: May I know whether it is not a fact that so far as the diplomatic services are concerned, whether it is there in our country or not, in other countries, one of the conditions is that they should stand up to drinks?

Shri Datar: It is an entirely different question.

Mr. Speaker: This question relates to public services.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: May I know whether persons employed in the diplomatic services come under this disqualification?

Mr. Speaker: That is not the question here.

डा० गोविन्द दास : क्या यह बात सही है कि कुछ स्तरों में जहाँ मद्य निषेध है वहाँ भी इस तरह की शिकायतें सरकार को प्राप्त हुई हैं कि वहाँ भी कुछ अधिकार वरदार मद्य लेकर गए हैं और उन्होंने मद्य पिना ? और उसमें मद्य ने बुरे सर्वाजे निबले हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल सही है ।
स्वाल तो यह है कि शिखर-निषेध के दो या नहीं ।

Shri Tyagi: May I know, for purposes of this disqualification, what drinks are prohibited? Are soft drinks also taken under the disqualification?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I can assure the hon. Member—not the soft drinks.

Shri Mohammad Tahir: Do Government propose to make a drinking a disqualification for membership of this House?

Mr. Speaker: Shri Hem Barua.

Shri Hem Barua: The Minister just now said that this recommendation has been set to the State Governments for their reaction. May I know whether it is a fact that the Chief Minister of Punjab proposes to consult his people whether to introduce prohibition or not? If so, may I know whether it does not go against our accepted national policy on prohibition?

Shri Datar: This is a limited question as to whether drinking should be considered as a piece of misconduct.

Mr. Speaker: Whether it is a disqualification for public services, is the point.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: In the absence of total prohibition in the country, will not the enforcement of this rule necessitate a kind and degree of surveillance which may not be practicable and which also may be regarded as an irritating interference in personal habits and liberties?

Shri Datar: This aspect of the question will also be considered when a final decision is taken.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Sir, I rise to a point of order. I want to know whether persons employed in diplomatic services come under the Public services?

Mr. Speaker: Public services are our own services; I could tell him that.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: By "diplomatic services" I mean our diplomatic services.

Mr. Speaker: Abroad?

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Yes, Sir, persons who are sent on our behalf and who are in our diplomatic services abroad.

Mr. Speaker: That was not intended here. This is so far as India is concerned.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: They are our public services.

Mr. Speaker: He can find another opportunity for that. Let us go to the next question.

सीमेन्ट का उत्पादन

+

{ श्री बी० च० शर्मा :

*११६८. { श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :

{ श्री रामेश्वर टांटिया :

क्या इस्पात और भारी उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि में सीमेन्ट का उत्पादन बढ़ने का निश्चय किया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या कुछ नये कारखाने खालने का विचार है और इन कारखानों के कहां कहां खुलने की सम्भावना है ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir. A statement is laid on the Table of the House showing the places where the setting up of new cement factories has been approved so far. [See Appendix III annexure No. 68].

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if the necessary materials, know-how, exchange and all those things will be available for setting up all these factories during the Third Five Year Plan?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Yes, Sir; that is what is expected.

Shri D. C. Sharma: When all these factories get going, what will be the total production of cement in the country, and may I know whether it will be sufficient for our needs and whether there will be any surplus for export also?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The installed capacity will be 15.24 million metric tons, and perhaps the production would be round about 13.2 million metric tons. But according to the present assessment this would not be sufficient for our requirements. The target will have to be stepped up further.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: May I know how many of these 21 factories so far sanctioned are likely to go into production during the Third Plan period, what will be the total production and whether with that we will be able to reach our target figure for the Third Five Year Plan?

Shri C. Subramaniam: All these factories are expected to go into pro-

duction before the end of the Third Plan period. As I have already stated, if all these factories go into production we would reach an installed capacity of 15.24 million tons and the production would be round about 13 million tons.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : इस स्टेटमेंट को देखने से ऐसा मालूम होता है कि तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में उत्तर प्रदेश में कोई सीमेंट फैक्ट्री नहीं है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इस का क्या कारण है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में कोई सीमेंट फैक्ट्री नहीं लगाई गई है।

Shri C. Subramaniam: This is in the private sector, and whenever there are applications it will be considered.

Shri Umanath: Is there any proposal for licensing a 100-ton capacity plants; if not, has the Madras Government approached the Government of India with such a proposal and may I know the reaction of the Government thereon?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I do not have the facts here.

Shri M. K. Kumaran: May I know whether the Government have received any proposal to set up a factory in Kerala State; and, if so, whether that proposal has been considered?

Mr. Speaker: We are going into each State.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I would not be able to give the details with regard to each State.

Shri Jashvant Mehta: May I know whether any time-limit has been fixed within which the parties to whom licences have been issued will have to install the factories?

Shri C. Subramaniam: After all, they are also interested in putting up these factories. Nowadays we are trying to hasten things. In the case of those who are not taking any action, we are trying to cancel the licences so that they may be granted to others.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: May I know the authority which is selecting the sites, and what is the reason for omitting two States alone—Uttar Pradesh and Kerala—from the list?

Shri C. Subramaniam: It depends upon the availability of raw materials in those States and also persons coming forward to set up those factories in the private sector. If there should be applications from these States and we are satisfied that there would be sufficient raw materials available, certainly they would be considered.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: In view of the fact that we have not reached even the target fixed at 9.3 million tons—we are one million short—may I know what will be the use of increasing the target from 15 million tons to 18 million tons?

Shri C. Subramaniam: That is with reference to the performance capacity of each factory. They are doing only 88 per cent. of the installed capacity, but if further transport and coal are made available, I am assured, they would be able to step up production by another 10 per cent. But that will not meet our demands. Therefore, further new factories will have to be installed if we are to reach the target which would meet our needs; that is to say, it will have to be stepped up 18 million tons.

Oil Refineries

*1199. **Shri Vldya Charan Shukla:** Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was idle capacity in various oil refineries in India;

(b) the extent of the idle capacity, refinery-wise; and

(c) the measures that are being taken to properly utilise this capacity?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri Thimmalah): (a) and (b). Excess capacities of about 1.5 million tons per annum are reported to be avail-

able with the private sector oil refineries processing imported crude.

(c). Proposals for its utilisation made by the oil companies are under examination.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: May I know since when this idle capacity was known to exist and why this was allowed to exist without utilisation?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Mines and Fuel (Shri Hajarnavis): There was no application from these companies for full utilisation of this capacity. It is only now that they have come up with proposals that they should be allowed to utilize the full capacity.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: What are those proposals for the utilisation of the idle capacity?

Shri Hajarnavis: The main proposal is that they should be allowed to refine oil to their maximum capacity. Secondly, they will give us competitive prices.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: May I know if the Ankleshwar oil is proposed to be refined at the ESSO refinery in Bombay and, if so, whether any agreement has been reached regarding this matter?

Shri Hajarnavis: That does not arise out of this question.

Shri Heda: In view of the greater demand for diesel oil, may I know if there is any idle capacity in the manufacture of diesel oil also and, if so, why it is not being utilized?

Shri Hajarnavis: All the products which come out of the refinery are included in the proposal.

Shri Maheshwar Naik: May I know whether the production of crude oil in the country is sufficient to meet the entire installed capacity of the refineries?

Shri Hajarnavis: No, Sir. That is obvious.

U.S. Aircrafts for Pakistan

+

*1200. { **Shri Yajnik:**
 { **Shri Vasudevan Nair:**
 { **Shri P. C. Borooah:**

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of United States have recently provided Pakistan with such aircrafts as would give it air supremacy over India;

(b) whether Government have protested against this policy of the Government of United States; and

(c) whether Government have taken any action to increase the strength and power of the Indian Air Force?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a). Such is our information.

(b) No, formal protest has been lodged with the United States of America Government. However, the views of the Government of India regarding military aid to Pakistan have been made known to the United States Government on several occasions.

(c). It is not in public interest to disclose what we do in such matters?

Shri Yajnik: May I know how long Pakistan has got this air superiority over India? What are the special units that they have got from the United States to have superiority in air over India?

Shri Krishna Menon: It is very difficult to say whether they have got air superiority over India but, at the present moment, they have got superior weapons.

Shri Yajnik: May I know how long this superiority has been existence? What has been done in the meanwhile to increase our fighting capa-

city and put it on par with the fighting capacity of Pakistan?

Mr. Speaker: The Minister says it is not possible to say whether they have that superiority. Then, how can any time be given by which we will be on par with them?

Shri Yajnik: My point is how long have they got the special units which are supposed to give them, in general parlance, superiority over our fighting capacity?

Shri Krishna Menon: As I said, they have some superior weapons. But whether they are actually superior can only be seen in a combat.

Mr. Speaker: When did they get those weapons? Long ago?

Shri Krishna Menon: They might have. It is very difficult to say when they actually came into their possession. I think they were in the possession of the givers for some time. All I can say is, we have taken many steps, about which we cannot very well speak about, with such equipments as we have to meet it.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: May I know whether the Government has any information as to whether the Pakistan Air Force is equipped with such planes as U2 and whether Pakistan has even missile bases?

Shri Krishna Menon: U2 is not a fighting plane; it is a reconnaissance plane. We have no information about that.

Shri P. C. Borooah: What is the US Government's response to India's protest?

Shri Krishna Menon: As I said, we have made no formal protest. But our views are known. There has been correspondence between the former President, Mr. Eisenhower, and the hon. Prime Minister. Speeches have been made and the U.S. knows the state of our public opinion in this matter.

Shri P. R. Patel: What aircraft are there with Pakistan which we do not have?

Shri Krishna Menon: I am not the Defence Minister in Pakistan. I find it difficult to keep pace even with the multitude of our equipment. I believe, they have superior air power. I also believe that they have superior power for crossing rivers, but I do not think that they have superior power of morale.

Shri Tyagi: Will the hon. Minister be pleased to state if his military intelligence has fully posted him with the type of armament and the quantity received by Pakistan from America?

Shri Krishna Menon: The hon. Member is not unfamiliar with the methods in the Ministry of Defence. To ask me about military intelligence and information is not in the public interest.

Shri Tyagi: I only enquired whether he is fully posted with the superiority Pakistan has lately achieved. I do not want to know what the information is.

Mr. Speaker: Does he ever expect a negative answer to this question?

Shri Tyagi: I want an assurance from the Government that they are fully acquainted with the type of weapons that they have received.

Mr. Speaker: Whatever there might be no Defence Minister would say that he is not posted with this.

Shri Krishna Menon: The only assurance I can give him is that with our resources we are doing the best to obtain as much information as is useful.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: In view of the explanation of the hon. Minister, may I know how the fact that we have applied for MIG planes from Russia leaked out? If it is a fact, did it leak out from the Air Force?

Mr. Speaker It is a different question altogether.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Is this lack of information due to the dearth of good intelligence officers in the Army?

Shri Tyagi: No.

Shri Krishna Menon: No Government supplies information of this kind. We have to get it somehow.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether the gift of two squadrons of US supersonic aircraft has enabled Pakistan of late to indulge in sabre-rattling conjointly with China against India?

Shri Krishna Menon: I have no information about the two squadrons or any number of squadrons. What I know is that even if a country has one squadron and is accustomed to use it, in an emergency the givers can give more or less.

Shri Hem Barua: What about the next part of the question?

Mr. Speaker: Shri Warior.

Shri Hem Barua: Sir, the next part of my question has not been answered.

Mr. Speaker: It was rather a matter of opinion.

Shri Krishna Menon: They have rattle sabres long before there were Sabres (Jets) in the Air Force.

Shri Warior: What measures have the Defence Department taken to counterbalance this superiority of the Air Force in Pakistan?

Shri Krishna Menon: To the extent that I can give the answer I have done, that is to say, that the equipment that we have, which the House would not expect me to speak about, we have so realigned or re-organised as to meet such emergency as may arise subject to our resources.

असिस्टेंटों का सेलेक्शन ग्रेड

+

{ श्री भक्त दर्शन :

*१२०. { श्री स० मो० बनर्जी

{ श्री वी० च० शर्मा :

वया गृह-कार्य मंत्री २६ मार्च, १९६२ के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या ४८६ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि असिस्टेंटों का सेलेक्शन ग्रेड बनाने के जिस मुद्दा पर विचार किया जा रहा था, उसके बारे में क्या निश्चय किया गया है ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri B. N. Datar) The matter is still under consideration and no decision has yet been taken.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, इस प्रश्न पर निर्णय करने में इतनी देर का क्या कारण है ?

Shri Datar: The Government had to take number of steps. They had to consult the UPSC also. The financial implications had also to be taken into account.

Shri Warior: May I know whether the Government is already in possession of the UPSC's advice on this subject?

Shri Datar: That is what I have stated. The UPSC had to be consulted. Their advice has been received.

Shri Nambiar: May I know whether the Government have employed, or rather promoted all the Assistants who were previously selected about whose promotion there was a dispute and there was a long representation?

Shri Datar: It is a different question altogether.

Supersonic Fighters from U.S.S.R.

- +
- Shri Hem Barua:
 - Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath
 - Shri Nath Pal:
 - Shri Subodh Hansda:
 - Shri Daji:
 - Shri S. M. Banerjee:
 - Shri D. C. Sharma:
 - Shri Maheswar Naik:
 - *1204. { Shrimati Maimoona Sultan
 - Shri Raghunath Singh
 - Shri P. C. Borooah:
 - Shri P. K. Deo:
 - Shri Y. N. Singha:
 - Shri Bhakt Darshan:
 - Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
 - Shri Warrior:
 - Shri Surendra Pal Singh:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are negotiating an agreement with the Soviet Union for the purchase of supersonic fighter planes or missiles for the Air Force; and

(b) if so, the nature and broad outline of the proposed agreement?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Government have made necessary investigations from different sources including the U.S.S.R.—No negotiations for any agreements have yet been made.

(b) Does not arise at present.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that Soviet Russia proposed to offer these jet planes at half the price quoted by western manufacturers and that too in rupee currency and if so, how far is this correctly interpreted as military aid as western circles have done?

Shri Krishna Menon: It is not military aid. It would be purchase of a commodity like any other commodity.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that there is some apprehension so far as Britain is con-

cerned that military secrets that Britain has so far made available to this country may be exposed to Soviet Russia and if so, how far this apprehension is correct?

Shri Krishna Menon: The apprehensions are totally unfounded.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Are there offers in this regard from several countries and are all those offers being examined as to which of them is most advantageous to India politically, financially, tactically and operationally and if so, at what stage is this examination at present?

Mr. Speaker: All these adjectives and adverbs were used yesterday.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I did not use them yesterday. I said advantageous—only one word. Have they been examined from all these angles?

Shri Krishna Menon: Yes.

Shri Warrior: Is it not a fact that there was a report that the Government had also entered into negotiations and final stages had been reached and they left it on the protest of the American Ambassador?

Shri Krishna Menon: It is very difficult to keep track of the reports because they are so contradictory and they are so various. Whatever information there is, I have given. Any way in the debate that follows, this subject will be dealt with because it has been raised by so many hon. Members.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister is dealing with the subject because it has been taken up by several hon. Members in the debate. He will be answering these questions.

Shri Namblar: It may be included in his speech which is yet to be delivered.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Amalgamation of Small Collieries

+

*1205. { **Shri Eswara Reddy:**
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

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

(a) whether Government propose to bring forward any legislation for amalgamation of small collieries in view of the failure of the voluntary amalgamation scheme; and

(b) if so, when it is likely to be introduced?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Mines and Fuel, (Shri Thimmaiah): (a) Collieries Voluntary Amalgamation Committee is still continuing its efforts and there is at present no proposal for the introduction of legislation for compulsory amalgamation.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri D. N. Tiwari: May I know whether it is a fact that attempt at voluntary amalgamation has failed and if so, whether the Government are thinking of other ways of amalgamating these collieries?

Shri Thimmaiah: It has not failed. The voluntary amalgamation committee is still pursuing its efforts for voluntary amalgamation of these uneconomic and other collieries.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: May I know what is the extent of amalgamation of small collieries that remains to be done and what are the main hurdles that are coming in the way?

Shri Thimmaiah: There are some proposals for amalgamation of these collieries. Up till now about 23 cases involving 45 collieries have been amalgamated and there are about 27 proposals that are still under consideration.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Mines and Fuel (Shri Hajarnavis): The main difficulty is lack of consent of colliery owners.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Do the Government propose to nationalise these collieries half of which—out of 900 units—are mostly uneconomic?

Shri Hajarnavis: No, Sir.

Beggars in India

*1206. **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any reliable figures as to extent of beggary in India;

(b) whether Government propose to introduce anti-beggary legislation applicable to all parts of the country; and

(c) what other specific steps Government propose to take in the near future for solving this problem?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) According to census figures of 1951, the number of beggars and vagrants was 487,907. The figures of the census of 1961 are not yet available.

(b) No; many State Governments have their own legislation on the subject.

(c) The State Governments and Administrations of Union Territories are establishing Beggars' Homes where beggars are provided free boarding and lodging. Vocational training in various trades and crafts is also imparted to the inmates. Government of India give financial assistance for approved schemes for establishing such Homes.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Are Government aware that a large number of children are kidnapped and maimed for the purpose of using them for beggary, and if so, how many such offenders have been brought to book during the last two years?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: To deal with such persons who kidnap children for purposes of employing

them for begging, the Indian Panel Code (Amendment) Act of 1959 was enacted and enforced throughout the country with effect from 15th January, 1960.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: The second part of my question has not been answered. How many such offenders have been brought to book?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: I would require notice of that question.

डा० गोविन्द दास : क्या यह बात सही है कि वे भीख मांगने वाले दो तरह के हैं, एक तो वे जो अन्धे हैं या लंगड़े लूने हैं और दूसरे वे जिनके अंग मायित दस्तूर हैं। क्या कम से कम ऐसे आदमियों के लिये जो दूसरा काम कर सकते हैं केन्द्रीय सरकार कोई कानून बनाने का विचार कर रही है ?

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : नहीं। अभी जितने कानून हैं उन पर ही ठीक से अमल किया जाये तो बेहतर होगा।

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: May I know whether Government have made any attempt to analyse the reasons for beggary, namely whether they have become beggars because of habit or they have taken begging because they could not find any other employment?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: I have not been able to follow the question.

Mr. Speaker: The question is whether they have become beggars because of compulsion, since they cannot find other work, or whether they have become beggars because this has grown as a habit with them.

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: It may be both.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: The Deputy Minister has just stated that the Central Government give some aid for the establishment of homes for the beggars. May I know the total expenditure so far incurred by

Government in this regard during the First, Second and Third Five Year Plans?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: I shall not be able to give the total expenditure, but I can say that expenditure up to 50 per cent of the recurring cost of the approved schemes taken up by the State Governments will be borne by the Central Government.

Shrimati Sarojini Mahishi: May I know the number of beggars who have gone out of the beggars' homes and have been profitably employed during the year 1961-62?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: It is not very easy to give the answer to that question.

श्री अचल सिंह : ये पैरर होकर किस किस स्टेट में खोले गये हैं और कहाँ कहाँ खोले गए हैं क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : ठीक आंकड़े तो मैं नहीं दे सकता। इस बारे में बहुत से सवाल पूछे गए हैं यह काम राज्य सरकार करती हैं और हर एक प्रदेश की सरकार ने अपने अपने कानून भी बना रखे हैं या बना रही हैं। अब इन में से कितने आरामी निकले और उनको किस किस काम में लगाया गया, इसका ब्योरा तो हम नहीं दे सकते, लेकिन अगर किसी खास जगह के सम्बन्ध में माननीय सदस्य लिखेंगे तो मैं उसका उत्तर उन्हें मंगाकर दे दूंगा।

Shri Warior: May I know whether the statistics available with Government show that the number of beggars is increasing year by year during the last five years or so?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: There has been quite a steep fall in this beggary.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: The hon. Minister has replied in the negative to part (b) of the question, whereas the Third Five Year Plan says that it will be desirable to undertake Central legislation for the eradication of beggary

and vagrancy. Will the hon. Minister explain the contradiction?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: There are certain difficulties. These things have been examined; besides, each of the State Governments has certain Acts in its own territory. So, there is not much need for the Central Government to enact any law.

Education of Girls and Women

+

*1307. { **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
 { **Shri Bhakt Darshan:**
 { **Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:**

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme to extend financial assistance to voluntary organisations engaged in specified activities in the field of education of girls and women has been decided upon;

(b) if so, the important features of such a scheme;

(c) whether it would be a purely Central scheme or the States will also participate; and

(d) if the States will participate, the nature of their participation?

The Dputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Under the scheme assistance will be given to Voluntary Organisations engaged in the field of education of girls and women to take up the following three activities:

(i) Projects of an experimental or educationally significant nature;

(ii) Provision of laboratories and libraries in the Girls Middle and Secondary Schools and in

training institutions for women teachers; and

(iii) Construction of hostels attached to middle, secondary schools or training institutions for women primary teachers.

Assistance will be available on a sharing basis. The grant in aid from the Central Government shall be at the following rates:

(1) For all recurring expenditure at the rate of 75 per cent of the total expenditure;

(2) For all non-recurring expenditure at 60 per cent. of the total expenditure, provided that the grant-in-aid for buildings shall not exceed Rs. 45,000.

(c) This is a Central scheme.

(d) Does not arise.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: From the statement it appears that there are three categories of activities for which assistance is given. May I know whether funds have been separately allocated for these three categories of activities?

Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran: There is no separate allotment of funds for each category, but there is a lump sum provision which includes these three plus other welfare schemes.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether this fund is disbursed by the department only or a separate board has been set up for disbursement of the fund?

Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran: No. Other Boards like the Social Welfare Board etc. disburse certain amounts, but as far as this particular fund is concerned, it is a centrally-sponsored scheme and the fund is disbursed by the Education Ministry.

श्री भक्त वरुण : श्रीमान्, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह योजना स्थायी रूप से चालू की गयी है या कुछ वर्षों के लिये ? यदि कुछ वर्षों के लिये, तो कितने वर्षों के लिये ?

Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran: This is for the Third Plan period for the present. If, this succeeds well, we may plan for the Fourth Plan period also.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Has it been assessed as to how far the provision made will be able to correct the present imbalance between men's and women's education?

Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran: That is too wide a question. Here the question relates to voluntary institutions. There are so many voluntary institutions catering for women's welfare, women's education and rehabilitation, and several boards and other agencies, including the Home Ministry, give money. Here to cover those voluntary institutions which do not get help, a certain amount—it is very meagre—is given.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know whether the funds that are advanced to educational institutions in the States are passed on to them through the States or directly by the Centre?

Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran: No, this is a directly-centrally sponsored scheme.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: What is the total amount allotted for this during the Third Five Year Plan?

Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran: About Rs. 25 lakhs. That includes this plus some other schemes also.

Ankleshwar Gas

*1208. **Shri P. R. Patel:** Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that gas coming out from oil wells of Anklesh-

war region is burnt off and not put to any economic use; and

(b) if so, how much of gas is burnt daily?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri Thimmaiah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) About 70,000 cubic metres.

Shri P. R. Patel: May I know why this gas could not be better utilised and is allowed to be burnt?

Shri Thimmaiah: At present there is shortage of storage facilities and the gas is being flared. I may add that this flaring of gas is not an uncommon feature in the oil industry. It is generally done in Middle East countries also.

Shri P. R. Patel: What is the cost of giving the gas to cities by constructing a pipeline and what is the loss that we have incurred by burning the gas?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Mines and Fuel (Shri Hajarnavis): There is no loss. It has no commercial value. There is a proposal to transport that gas and give it to the Gujarat State Electricity Board for use in the Uttaran Power House. When the pipeline is constructed, it will be carried there for use.

Shri Man Sinh Patel: May I know why Government did not contemplate any scheme to utilise the gas found?

Shri Hajarnavis: Unless we know the quantity, there can be no scheme.

Shri Vidaya Charan Shukla: By what time is the gas likely to be utilised and will local storage facilities be provided or only a pipeline will be provided for transportation of gas?

Shri Hajarnavis: A pipeline will be provided.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: When?

Shri Hajarnavis: By about February 1963.

Shri Jashvant Mehta: What is the present and potential capacity of the gas?

Shri Hajarnavis: The potential capacity is 400,000 c.ft.

HF-24 Supersonics

*1209. { **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Maheshwar Naik:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the project for developing supersonic fighter HF-24, is faced with grave technical difficulties; and

(b) if so, how the difficulties are proposed to be overcome?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether the British firm, the Bristol Siddeley Group which had agreed to develop an advanced type of Orpheus engine has since abandoned the scheme? If so, why? Also, what damages have been realised from the firm for breach of contract?

Shri Krishna Menon: There is some misunderstanding about this matter. The present model of HF-24 is powered by a Bristol engine. When this was first thought of many years ago, Bristols had ideas of producing more powerful engines for more powerful models. But apparently they did not have other customers. Negotiations have been going on for four or five years. We have been hitherto thinking that any development of it by ourselves will be on onerous terms and conditions and in respect of an unproved engine. But the matter may not be closed so far as they are concerned. But we do not think, it a practical proposition for us to develop that engine.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether the experiments performed with the two supersonic engines have also failed? If so, may I know whether Government are now persuading the Soviet manufacturers to modify their engines to fit in the proposed HF-24; and with what results?

Shri Krishna Menon: These engines were bought as experimental projects for use in the further development of HF-24. They require some modifications; and in order that there should be no mistakes in regard to these modifications we are seeking the necessary collaboration of the Soviet Government which is readily forthcoming.

Shri Ramanathan Cheittiar: What is the amount spent so far in regard to the manufacture of HF-24?

Shri Krishna Menon: I want notice of that question.

Shri Maheswar Naik: It has been replied that there has been no difficulty so far. May I know what is the latest progress of the project and by what time will we be able to have the complete manufacture of this specific aircraft?

Shri Krishna Menon: There are production plans in regard to HF-24; and they are not being retarded. But a plane of this character has got to go through a very considerable number of experiments and demonstrations and be subject to many tests before pilots can be put into them on a large scale.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that after testing the air-worthiness of these planes, it was discovered that they attained only sub-sonic speed and not supersonic speed?

Shri Krishna Menon: I do not know whether I should go into the technicalities. No plane can take off at supersonic speed until it has developed speeds gradually. Speed has to be built up gradually.

Shri Hem Barua: It has not developed supersonic speed; that was the question.

Mr. Speaker: Whether it can develop to that speed?

Shri Krishna Menon: It is built for that; it will develop it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The question is whether it has actually developed that speed or not.

Shri Krishna Menon: This has been done on the mathematical and aerodynamic data. (*Interruption*). It is impossible to have a situation where everything can be known. The facts of a performance can be only known by performance. A plane is designed on the basis of calculations. The engine power, the aerodynamics of it are of character of supersonic capacity. It would not be safe, it would not be right to push the machine to supersonic flight before the plane is fully ready. This is a matter for the test pilots, the manufacturers and others and not for government.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On a point of order, Sir. The question of Shri Hem Barua was whether at that particular flight this aircraft had actually developed supersonic speed or subsonic speed.

Shri Hem Barua: That was what I wanted.

Mr. Speaker: The answer has been given. The Minister has said that it is not safe to push that to that speed at once. It is for the mechanics and others and the manufacturers to see whether at a particular stage they would get that particular speed. At that moment they are built for that; it is for them to try it and they have not done it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sir, you would agree that the Minister is evading a straight answer, to the question. The question was whether it did or did not at that time develop supersonic speed. He has to say 'Yes, or No'. We do not want anything else.

Mr. Speaker: Sometimes, a cryptic answer may create misunderstanding. Why it had not been pushed to that speed has to be explained.

Shri Krishna Menon: There is no reason whatever to think that it will not come up to expectations. Because a plane breaks the sound barrier once, it is not right for Government to proclaim that it has performed supersonic flights. It may have broken the sound barriers. That does not mean that it has, for all practical purposes, become a supersonic plane until we go through everything. It is far better to be conservative in this matter than otherwise.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: May I know whether it is a fact that the H.A. Factory had a contract with a British firm for the development of this HF-24 plane and whether the firm has backed out of this contract. If so, what action has been made against this company?

Shri Krishna Menon: The answer to the first part is 'No.' The second part does not arise.

Mr. Speaker: That was given in the answer. Shri Tyagi.

Shri Tyagi: After developing this supersonic fighter HF-24, has the German team of experts been any other development job?

Shri Krishna Menon: Shri Tyagi knows very well that this development has not been stopped; it is still in the process of development. After mark I, it goes on to develop mark II and after that it goes on to the Mark III and that is the way of an aeroplane.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: May I know if the Orpheus-3 which powered HF-24 in its first flight was expected to be a supersonic engine or a sub-sonic engine?

Shri Krishna Menon: The engine that is now powering the HF-24 is capable of taking the plane to supersonic speeds.

Shri Tribid Kumar Chaudhuri: That was not my question. My question was whether the Orpheus-3 which powered the HF-24 in its first test flight last year was expected to be a supersonic engine or a sub-sonic engine?

Shri Krishna Menon: I have answered that question. It is capable of supersonic performance. That is why the engine was put into it.

Mr. Speaker: Was it expected? That is the question.

Shri Krishna Menon: Yes.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is it not a fact that on that occasion there was wide publicity in all the Indian newspapers to the effect that the aircraft had developed supersonic speed; and that the Minister himself was present on the occasion. Is the House now to understand that it did not attain supersonic speed and the press reports were wrong?

Shri Krishna Menon: No one has said that it attained supersonic speed. It was a supersonic plane in the sense that it was designed for supersonic speed.

Shri Hem Barua rose—

Mr. Speaker: I am sorry.

Shri Hem Barua: I do not want to put a question. I want to make a submission. Nothing has been clarified. We just wanted to know whether HF-24 was provided with the engine for supersonic speed and whether it attained that speed. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: It has been clarified. The hon. Member has other sources to get a clarification if he wants further clarification. Next question.

Oil At Sanad (Gujarat)

*1210. **Shri Man Singh Patel:** Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether Oil and Natural Gas Commission has found another oil strata at Sanand near Sertha (Kalol) in Gujarat State;

(b) if so, how many sites are fixed for drilling near about Sanand; and

(c) whether Government have taken any precaution to continue or take up this work in monsoons?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri Thimmaiah): (a) A large anticlinal structure has been discovered north-northeast of Sanand. It is not possible to say at this stage whether this structure is oil bearing.

(b) Four sites have been fixed for drilling on the structure north of Sanand.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Shri Man Sinh. P. Patel: May I know whether the road from Sanand to the drilling site is available in the monsoon?

Shri Thimmaiah: In order to see that the work is not interrupted during the monsoon, we are trying to complete the construction work at the site so that drilling may continue.

Shri Man Sinh P. Patel: Is it not a fact that tenders for the road were advertised but were subsequently dropped by the Government?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Mines and Fuel (Shri Hajarnavis): This work is undertaken by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission. It is within the day-to-day activity of that Commission so that the Government have no direct responsibility in the matter.

Shri P. R. Patel: It was said that four sites have been selected for drilling. May I know the sites and in what villages they are situated?

Shri Hajarnavis: I would not be able to say the exact location just now. If the hon. Member writes to me, I will give him the information.

Shri Yajnik: Is it not a fact that the well that had been dug in the proposed Gandhi Nagar had been given up, that it was closed with cement,

and it is again being probed now for oil exploration?

Shri Thimmaiah: It does not arise out of this question. This question relates to Sanand.

Prohibition

*1211. { **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:**
Shri P. K. Deo:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 194 on the 26th April, 1962 and state:

(a) the loss in excise revenue to each of the States of Mysore, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Kerala, if total prohibition was introduced there;

(b) the cost of enforcement of prohibition in each of the aforementioned States; and

(c) the cost of rehabilitation in each of those States?

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

(a) to (c): The information is being collected from the State Governments.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: This matter was raised some days ago also in the House. Notice of that question was given ten days before that. How long will this process of collecting information continue? It is nearly a month now.

Shri Datar: The hon. Member will understand this what was decided was that there ought to be a phased programme and total prohibition before the end of the third Plan. It depends upon the various State Governments to determine the phases by which they will have total prohibition and then they will work out the financial implications also.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Has the Union Government decided that it would reimburse those State Govern-

ment which ask for assistance to the fullest extent or only to a partial extent?

Shri Datar: Fifty-fifty basis.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Have the State Governments agreed to that proposition?

Shri Datar: Some States have not agreed. They are asking for cent per cent help.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Which States have agreed and which have not?

Mr. Speaker: Before I allow the hon. Member, he puts the question and the Minister also answers. I am helpless. **Shri Hem Barua.**

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that the nation is bleeding on account of heavy taxes, may I know whether it is in the contemplation of Government that much relief could be assured to the people if prohibition is scrapped?

Shri Datar: I do not accept this position at all.

Mr. Speaker: He did not expect an answer; he only wanted to put the question.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He expected an answer also.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: The Minister stated that all these facts are being collected. May I know how the Government tried to advise the State Governments to go in for total prohibition without these valid facts before in the possession of the Government?

Shri Datar: What the Government did and what the Central Prohibition Committee did was to take a decision that before the end of the third Plan, there ought to be total prohibition.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Unwise.

Shri Datar: This was accepted in principle by all the representatives of the State Governments. Then they were requested to work out the various phases through which this has to be

taken before total prohibition could be introduced.

Shri Hem Barua: On a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: After every question he raises a point of order.

Shri Hem Barua: The Minister just now said that all the States have agreed to this prohibition programme. But may I draw his attention to the fact that the Chief Minister of Punjab has decided to consult his people whether to introduce prohibition or not in the State....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Also West Bengal.

Mr. Speaker: I request the hon. Member to consider whether I have to interpret any rules or the Constitution or any other Statute and to tell him whether it is a point of order or not. The hon. Member should exercise their own discretion and judgment also when they take that opportunity if they want to raise a point of order or a point of information.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: Has the attention of the Government been drawn to a statement made by the Chief Minister of Andhra to the effect that this matter of prohibition be placed in the agenda for the next meeting of the National Development Council?

Shri Datar: I have seen it in the press.

Rural Institute in Kerala

+

1212. { **Shri Warior:**
 { **Shri Ravindra Varma:**

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the final decision of Kerala Government as to the location of the proposed Rural Institute has been intimated;

(b) if so, which is the place; and

(c) when the institute is expected to begin functioning?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) No, Sir.

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

Shri Warior: May I know whether the Government has got any report on this from the Kerala Government about the decision they have taken to have this institute?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The Kerala Government have written to us that they would like to have a rural institute in Kerala.

Shri Warior: Is it not the proposal of the Central Government to have the institute and the site will be selected by the State Government?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: They will propose some site. We are proposing to send a visiting committee to select the site.

(Shri Imbichibava put a question).

Shri Nambiar: May I translate it? Has the attention of the Government drawn to the fact that the village of Thavanur where the Sarvodaya Sammelan is being conducted and where *mamankam* was celebrated in ancient days, is an ideal place for this?

Mr. Speaker: That is a suggestion for action.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: The hon. Deputy Minister went to Trivandrum recently and the press reports say that she had discussion about the location of the rural institute with many people and with Government representatives. May I know whether the Deputy Minister had a chance to meet the representatives of the local people and to hear their views on the location of this rural institute?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: No decision has been taken. Certain representations have been received from various voluntary organisations Government will examine all these representations

and after visiting the site, they will make the final selection.

Shri Warrior: His question was, did the Deputy Minister visit the site and had discussion with the interested parties in Trivandrum? If so, what is the opinion of the Deputy Minister who visited the site?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran): I did not visit any site. I had discussion with some people including the Education Minister, Kerala. It is not yet finally decided, because certain conveniences have to be obtained before that. But this much we can say, that the Government of Kerala is very anxious to have the rural institute and they are prepared to give their help.

Oil in Narmada River Bed

+
*1213. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
 Shrimati Jamuna Devi:

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

(a) whether the search for oil in the Narmada river bed being conducted by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has met with encouraging results;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a survey team from Nagpur has also reported favourably on potentialities for iron and manganese ore mining in the area; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri Thimmaiah): (a) and (b). Survey for obtaining only geological information in the Narmada basin is being conducted. Fresh water to marine rocks of cretaceous age have been found.

(c) No party has been sent from the Indian Bureau of Mines Nagpur to survey this area.

(d) Does not arise.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know what are the indications given in the preliminary report that the Ministry has received and whether those indications are favourable?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Mines and Fuel (Shri Hajarnavis): For what? If it is for oil, the indications are absolutely unfavourable.

डा० गोविन्द दास : जहाँ पर नर्मदा के पहाड़ों पर यह खोज की गई है, वह किन किन स्थानों पर की गई है और क्या और भी ऐसी कुछ खोज किये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

श्री हजरतबीस : इसके बारे में तफ़्सील में पता नहीं है । माननीय सदस्य मुझे अगर इसके बारे में लिखेंगे तो मैं जरूर उनको इस का जवाब दूंगा ।

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know what made the Ministry explore this region when the preliminary report has been so unfavourable?

Shri Hajarnavis: The preliminary report is never unfavourable. It is the practice of the Geological Survey to map out every part of the country and make their investigations. If we may not strike oil we may strike something else.

Aid for Construction of Primary Schools

+
*1215. { **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
 Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Central Government have stopped giving of development grant to the State Governments for construction of primary schools;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether representations have been received from the State Governments, particularly from West

Bengal, to reconsider the payment of development grant; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) According to the present procedure, Central grants on the development schemes of any State Government are sanctioned as a lump sum for all schemes and not separately for individual schemes or for individual items of expenditure. Accordingly, the question of stopping grants for the construction of primary school buildings does not arise.

(b) to (d). In view of the position stated under (a) above, these do not arise.

Shri Subodh Hansda: From the statement I find that funds are not given to State Governments for individual items of expenditure separately. May I know what is the amount given to the State Government for development of primary education.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran): There is no separate provision made. The State Governments have submitted their plans and they are given assistance covering the school buildings also. So there is no point in saying that we are giving building grants and now they are stopped.

Shri Subodh Hansda: I am not asking of stoppage of grants. I want to know what is the amount given to the Government of West Bengal for development of primary education.

Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran: No separate figures are available. About primary education, whatever plan they have submitted has been approved. In fact, more funds have been provided to the West Bengal Government because they are step-

ping up the expansion of primary education.

Shri S. C. Samanta: From the statement, may I take it that any State Government may not spend money for the construction of primary school buildings?

Shrimati Soundaram Ramchandran: No. They make their own plans. They have a phased programme for buildings, that so many buildings would be built every year. It is up to them to implement those schemes.

Shri Koya: Is the Government aware of the fact that a large number of students are denied admission in schools due to want of accommodation; and, if so, in what way do Government propose to help the States?

Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran: Education is a State subject. Their plans are approved. They spend the money. In fact, we are approaching the Planning Commission for increased allotment because every State Government has over-reached its target in primary education. So the same difficulty is there for every State.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): Mr. Speaker, on a point of order. May I request that the hon. Ministers and their Deputy Ministers may kindly sit at one place so that Members will know that they belong to the same Ministry?

Mr. Speaker: If it is a point of order for me to decide where they should sit, it is difficult for me to give any direction. Perhaps, within a few days the hon. Member shall get accustomed to each Minister and then there will be no difficulty.

12.00 hrs.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Fertilizer Projects

S.N.Q. 13. Shri Subodh Hansda: Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to non-availability of foreign exchange a

few major fertilizer projects in private and public sectors have fallen through;

(b) whether this will affect the target of nitrogenous fertilizer in the Third Plan period;

(c) if so, what will be the short-fall in production; and

(d) whether this will also affect the Third Plan for self-sufficiency in food during that period?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) Among the major fertilizer projects approved for establishment during the Third Plan period, both in the public and private sectors, four projects in the private sector have not so far been able to finalise foreign collaboration and arrangements for financing the foreign exchange requirements of the projects. Out of the four projects one licensee has expressed inability to proceed with the scheme.

(b) to (d). It is not easy at this stage to say whether or not the achievement of the targeted capacity for the production of fertilizers by the end of the Third Plan will be affected on account of the preliminary difficulties which the projects mentioned are encountering. We are still in the early part of the Third Plan and are making every effort to try and see that the target is achieved.

Shri Subodh Hansda: From the statement I find that the hon. Minister has stated:

"It is not easy at this stage to say whether or not the achievement of the targeted capacity for the production of fertilizers by the end of the Third Plan will be affected on account of the preliminary difficulties which the projects mentioned are encountering."

In the same statement, he has stated at another place:

"Out of the four projects one licensee has expressed inability to proceed with the scheme."

He also says that they are finding it difficult to find foreign exchange for payment for machinery. If so, how can Government say that it is too early to say that the production target of fertilizers will be achieved or not?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The other three private sector projects are negotiating foreign collaboration arrangements and, I am told, they are in an advanced stage. Therefore, they would be able to finalise the projects. As far as the one which has given up the licence is concerned, we are trying to find out alternative sources for implementing that project also in Madhya Pradesh.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: The statement refers only to four projects in the private sector. What is the position in the public sector?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Sufficient provisions have been made for projects and they are being executed.

Shri Maheswar Naik: From the statement I find that one of the four licensees has refused to proceed with the work of setting up a fertilizer factory. What was the reason for his not proceeding with the project? May I also know whether Government will not take into consideration the capability of a licensee before a licence is given to a particular party?

Shri C. Subramaniam: At the time when the proposals were put forward, this was considered to be a good proposal. Later on, we found that the licensee was unable to find foreign collaboration. Therefore, it has not been possible to proceed with the proposal.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Is it not a fact that the highest priority is attached to the production of fertilizers in India? If so, what are the

reasons for not providing the foreign exchange components for these projects?

Shri C. Subramaniam: It is not a question of not providing the foreign exchange component; on the other hand, it is a question of getting foreign collaboration for this purpose. As I have already said, as far as the other three firms are concerned, they are in an advanced stage of negotiations and ere long they will be able to get the collaboration finalised.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know whether it is also a fact that due to the imposition of new heavy taxation on sulphuric acid, the production of the existing fertilizer factories has also fallen down?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I hope the Finance Minister would be answering the point when the Finance Bill is taken up for consideration.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Disposal of Machinery by Metal and Steel Factory, Ishapore

*1202. { **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
 { **Shri Mohammad Elias:**

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some machinery, namely, Hydraulic Press, which was brought from Germany after the War in 1946 was sold by Metal and Steel Factory, Ishapore;

(b) if so, the book value of this machinery;

(c) the value at which sold;

(d) whether the machine was broken into pieces and sold;

(e) whether this was done in 1962; and

(f) if so, reasons therefor?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) No, Sir. Some

unservicable items of German Reparation machinery, including some hydraulic presses, which could not be brought into use were declared surplus to the DGS&D for disposal.

(b) Rs. 27,88,121.00 as on 31-3-1956.

(c) Rs. 6,09,197.00.

(d) No, Sir. The machines were sold in their original condition. There was, however, a request by one of the purchasers to cut the machines purchased by them by flame so as to enable them to transport the material, but this permission was not granted.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) Does not arise.

Detention of Fishing Vessels at Port Blair

*1203. **Shri A. S. Saigal:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that two outboard motors and one small boat were imported (landed) at Port Blair from a Chinese boat that was caught poaching in Andaman and Nicobar Waters sometime in November/December, 1961;

(b) whether these motors and/or boat were subsequently sold there;

(c) if not, what are the facts of the case; and

(d) what action the Collector of Customs, Port Blair took against persons responsible for this unauthorised import involving loss of foreign exchange?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) to (d). A statement is placed on the table of the House. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 69].

Manufacture of Zetor Super Tractors at Baroda

*1214. { Shri E. Madhusudan Rao:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that an agreement has been signed between the Government of Czechoslovakia and the Government of India for the manufacture of Zetor super tractors at Baroda; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam):

(a) and (b). A private firm has been granted a licence under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, for the manufacture of Zetor Super tractors in its existing factory at Baroda, in collaboration with a Czech firm. The terms of collaboration negotiated by the two firms are, at present, under the consideration of the Government.

हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड का मुख्य कार्यालय

*१२१६. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या इस्पात और भारी उद्योग यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रांची (बिहार) में हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड के मुख्य कार्यालय भवन तथा कर्मचारियों के निवे निवास-गृहों के निर्माण में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ; तथा

(ख) इस कार्य के कब तक पूरा हो जाने की आशा की जाती है ?

इस्पात और भारी उद्योग मंत्री (श्री बि० सुब्रमण्यम): (क) और (ख). हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड का मुख्य कार्यालय भवन लगभग तैयार है। जहाँ तक निवास-गृहों के निर्माण का सम्बन्ध है, कुल ४२१ क्वार्टर

बनाये जाने हैं जिन में से २३५ क्वार्टर अब तक तैयार हो चुके हैं।

Circulation of Horror Comics

*1217. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the measures taken or proposed to be taken to check the sale and circulation of horror comics in the country; and

(b) the progress made so far in the direction?

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

(a) and (b). In June 1955, a notification was issued under section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, prohibiting the import into India of such material. Subsequently, the Young Persons (Harmful Publications) Act, 1956, was enacted by Parliament which makes the sale and circulation of such matter a cognisable offence. These measures have had the desired effect.

Circulation of Counterfeit Dollars

*1218. { Shri Hem Barua:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether a gang of counterfeiters has been discovered in Defence Colony, Delhi allegedly responsible for the circulation of forged U.S. dollars;

(b) if so, details of the arrests made in this regard and the amount of counterfeit dollars recovered;

(c) whether foreigners are also involved; and

(d) the results of the investigations made so far?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) and (b). One person was arrested in Defence Colony following the recovery from his possession of forged U.S. 50 and 5 dollar bills of the total value of 1645 dollars. Twelve persons have been interrogated so far.

(c) and (d). Police investigations made so far do not indicate that any foreigners is involved in this case but further investigations are in progress.

Industrial Estates with Universities

*1219. { Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Umanath:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are proposals to establish industrial estates in the neighbourhood of universities;

(b) if so, which are the universities selected for the purpose;

(c) whether the construction of the estates has started; and

(d) what is the latest position in regard to each?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir. These are now known as Pilot Production-cum-Training Centres.

(b) Allahabad, Baroda, Jadavpur and Rajasthan.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The Universities are preparing necessary Plans and Estimates.

Headquarters of Naga Hostiles

*1220. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Headquarters of Naga hostiles was captured by Secu-

rity Forces during their recent operations in the Nagaland; and

(b) if so, the number of persons arrested in the operation, the ammunition and properties captured and the details of the documents seized?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) A sizeable camp of the Naga hostiles was captured on 24th April, 1962.

(b) Four hostiles were apprehended, one was killed, and one who was wounded, managed to escape. One Repeater rifle, one 12 bore gun and some ammunition and documents were recovered. The captured documents are being examined.

M. V. 'Prema' and M. V. 'Varacha'

2316. Shri A. S. Saigal: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether M.V. 'Prema' engaged in shell fishing in Nicobar Islands, possesses loadline certificate;

(b) if not, how does the vessel carry cargo of copra and betelnuts from surrounding Islands to Nancowrie Port; and

(c) when and where the last annual survey of M.V. 'Varacha' (plying in Nicobar Islands) was carried out and by whom?

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

(a) The vessel m.v. 'Prema' possesses shell fishing licence and as such a loadline certificate is not necessary for her under the rules;

(b) No instance has come to the notice of the Andamans Administration in which this vessel carried cargo of copra and betelnuts from the surrounding islands to Nancowrie port.

(c) The vessel was surveyed on 12th April 1961 at Port Blair by the Surveyor of the Mercantile Marine Department, Calcutta.

भारतीय विश्वविद्यालयों में विदेशी छात्र

२३१७. { श्री सरजू पाण्डेय :
श्री ज० ब० सिंह :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय सम्पूर्ण भारत के विश्वविद्यालयों में कुल कितने विदेशी विद्यार्थी शिक्षा प्राप्त कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) उनकी अलग-अलग राष्ट्रीयता क्या हैं ; और

(ग) कुल कितनी धन राशि वजीफे के रूप में इस समय दी जा रही है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली):

(क) १९५६-६० में भारत के विश्वविद्यालयों में शिक्षा प्राप्त करने वाले विदेशी छात्रों की कुल संख्या ३,३७१ थी ।

(ख) इन छात्रों का देश-वार विवरण सभा-पटल पर रख दिया गया है ।

(ग) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और उपलब्ध होते ही सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

मंत्रियों आदि के वेतन और भत्ते

२३१८. श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि १९५७ से अब तक कुल कितनी धन राशि केन्द्रीय मंत्रियों, उप-मंत्रियों, राज्य-मंत्रियों तथा सभा-सचिवों को वेतन, यात्रा भत्ते और दैनिक भत्ते के रूप में अलग अलग वर्ष-वार दी गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री बातार) : सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और यथा समय सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Excavations in Rajar Dhibi Area, Burdwan

2319. Shri M. K. Kumaran: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that archaeological excavations in the Rajar Dhibi area in Burdwan District in West Bengal have revealed that carbonized iron or steel was used for preparing war implements by the inhabitants of the area more than 3000 years ago;

(b) whether the identity of this culture in relation to the already well-known cultures of India of the same period has been established; and

(c) whether a statement giving full details regarding the findings of this excavation will be laid on the Table?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) to (c). The excavations at Rajar Dhibi area were carried out by the Government of West Bengal. As no report has been received, nothing can be said about the finds.

Geological Survey in Kotah and Jhalawar

2320. Shri Brij Raj Singh (Kotah): Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether any geological survey has been undertaken in the Kotah and Jhalawar Districts of Rajasthan State;

(b) if so, the result thereof; and

(c) if not, the steps Government propose to take for such a survey?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Mines and Fuel (Shri Hajar-navis): (a) Yes, Sir. Reconnaissance survey of both the districts has been completed. Further an area of 3400 sq. kms. has been mapped on 1"=1 mile scale in Jhalawar district and an area of 10,000 square kilometers has been mapped on 1"=1 mile scale in Kotah.

(b) The results of the survey carried out by the Geological Survey of India are as follows:

Jhalawar district: Malachite (copper carbonate) stains at surface and disseminated grains of chalcopyrite at depths in quartzite were recorded. The copper content is between 0.99 and 0.67 per cent. The occurrence is of no importance.

Kota district: Limestone of the Nimbahera age were recorded between Julni and Mailo and between Nimana and Deoli over a total length of 32 kms. with a thickness of 60 to 75 metres and a width of about 400 metres.

The limestones of Bander age have been recorded in the Mukandwara range for a distance of about 54 kms. The bands are 6 to 15 metres thick. The limestone is suitable for lime burning.

Glass sand deposits were recorded between Kundi and Deopura over a stretch of 11 kms. The horizon bearing glass sand is more than 9 metres thick. The reserves of the deposits at Dholighati, Baraodikibari, Syalikoh, Motipura, Malya, Balajikighati, and Deopura were estimated at 5.38 million tonnes. The silica content ranges between 91:51 and 95:76 per cent and iron between 0.21 and 0.58 per cent. The quality has to be upgraded before it can be used. The white sandstone deposits near Khemaj on analysis showed silica content 94.52 per cent and iron content 0.2 per cent. As these deposits are at 80 kilometres from railway station, exploitation of these deposits is not economical.

(c) Does not arise.

Scheduled Caste Candidates for U.P.S.C. Examination

2321. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes and other Backward Classes from

Uttar Pradesh and Bihar who appeared in various examinations conducted by the Union Public Service Commission during the last 5 years (1957 to 1961);

(b) the number of candidates selected for appointment to various posts during the said period in the said States; and

(c) the number of persons of the above-mentioned classes at present working as Indian Administrative Service Officers?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) to (c). Information is being collected. A statement will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it becomes available.

Polytechnics in Andhra Pradesh

2322. Shri E. Madhsudan Rao: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Polytechnics opened during 1961-62 in Andhra Pradesh with names of the places; and

(b) the number of polytechnics opened there specifically for women during the same period?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). One polytechnic at Srikakulam and two polytechnics for girls at Hyderabad and Kakinada.

जापान के मद्रनिषेध के तरीके

२३२३. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जापान में जा शराब पीता है और जब वह शराब पीकर बेहोश हो जाता है तब उसकी फोटो वहाँ की सरकार उतरवा लेती है और उसके होश में

ग्राने पर उसको वह दिखानी है जिसका देखकर वह प्रायः यराव पीना छुड़ देता है

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार दिल्ली में इस तरीके को लागू करने जा रही है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री शारदार) (क) इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ रिपोर्टें प्रेस में प्रकाशित हुई हैं ।

(ख) ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है ।

Karachi Plan on Education in South-East Asian Countries

2324. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the important features of 20-year Karachi Plan on education towards the implementation of which Russia has offered an all out assistance to South-East Asian countries;

(b) whether India has submitted any list of needs for the execution of the Karachi Plan;

(c) what are the important features of such a list;

(d) whether any final decision in this respect has been taken; and

(e) if so, the nature of decision taken?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali: (a) The main features of the Karachi Plan are:

(1) Free and compulsory primary education of not less than 7 years duration should be provided in all Asian countries by 1980. Some of the Asian countries may reach the goal earlier; but it is expected that all of them would be able to do so by the prescribed date.

(2) This goal is to be achieved by preparing and implementing a perspective plan of overall educational

development for each country. The Plan assumes the maximum mobilisation possible of internal resources by the Asian countries as well as large-scale financial assistance from the more advanced countries of the world.

Government has, however, no information that Russia has offered all out assistance to Asian countries for this plan.

(b) and (c). India has intimated to Unesco that it would need assistance for preparation of textbooks in the form of gifts of printing presses, technical and other assistance for the development of the Indian paper industry and gifts of paper in the transitional period until the Indian paper industry is adequately developed.

(d) and (e). Unesco proposes to circulate the needs of all Asian countries to friendly nations and to use its good offices in securing such assistance on bilateral or multi-lateral basis.

Defective Rails

2325. Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether large quantities of defective rails have been produced; and

(b) what method is being used to dispose them off?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam):

(a) No, Sir. In 1961, the arisings of "defective" rails was only about 6% of the total production of prime quality rails. "Defective" rails are not produced as such and mostly consist of short lengths and materials which develop surface defects at the time of rolling.

(b) Defective rails are released to Re-rollers as raw material and to Scrap Merchants as industrial scrap for distribution to consumers or authorisations issued by the State Steel Licensing authority.

Indian Survivors Picked by 'S.S. Prome'

2326. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether nineteen survivors including a woman 30 years of age, all of them of Indian nationality were picked up on the night of the 6th April, 1962 on the high seas off the Andaman Islands after they had roughed it for 15 days in a boat without food and provision by 'S.S. Prome' and brought to Rangoon; and

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

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

(a) and (b). On 27th March, 1962, 24 Indian Nationals including a woman, all belonging to Nicobar group of islands, left Chowra Island in a canoe for Car Nicobar. On 31st March, four more canoes left Chowra for Car Nicobar. All canoes went adrift and were reported missing on 2nd April. Immediately distress signals were flashed to all aircrafts and ships in the vicinity of Nicobar Islands. Simultaneously a search was instituted for these canoes. Four canoes were located with the passengers safe and sound. The fifth canoe which left Chowra on 27th March was sighted by 'S.S. PROME' on 7th April. Of the 24 passengers two died before the canoe was located by 'S.S. PROME' and three more died of exposure and exhaustion after they were rescued. The remaining 19 survivors were landed at Rangoon on 9th April and handed over to the Indian Embassy. They were lodged with the local Indian Association. All of them were returned to Nicobar in two flights by an I.A.F. plane on 13th April and 2nd May.

Geological Survey in Andhra

2327. Shri Venkatasubbalah: Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether geological survey in Ramallakota area of Dhone Taluk,

Kurnool District, Andhra Pradesh has been completed; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b).

Yes, Sir. During 1946-47, geological mapping on 1:63360 scale of Ramallakota area was completed by the Geological Survey of India. The details of the mineral occurrences recorded are as follows:

Iron Ore: Iron ore occurs in the vicinity of Ramallakota. The total reserves were estimated at 3.76 million tonnes of ore with 48 to 65 per cent. iron. The reserves of ore with iron content of 65 per cent. were estimated at 0.56 million tonnes.

Steatite: About 10 Kilometres south-east of Ramallakota and 0.4 kilometres South, South East of Marrikunta, high grade steatite occurs over an area 1.6 kilometres long and 200 metres wide.

Ochres: Red ochre occurrences were recorded at Guttupalle and Veldurti. Yellow ochre occurrences were recorded at Ramallakota.

Clay: Clay occurrences were recorded within 3 kilometres north of Ramallakota. The estimated reserves are 215,000 tonnes. These clays can be used for the manufacture of stoneware jars, pipes etc. and as a filler in textiles, rubber, etc.

Rehabilitation Finance Administration

2328. Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the Eighth Annual Report of the Rehabilitation Finance Administration to the effect that about 70 per cent. of the loans in

the western regions are secured against the claims whereas there are no claim in the eastern regions;

(b) whether it is a fact that the money taken as loan from the Rehabilitation Finance Administration failed to achieve the expected results, namely, the rehabilitation of displaced persons from East Bengal;

(c) whether it is a fact that any attempt to realise the loan from the persons concerned will result in uprooting them again from the improvised places of shelter; and

(d) in consideration of the unenviable position which confronts these persons, whether Government propose to set up a Committee to go into the question and make recommendation?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In a large number of cases the displaced persons from East Pakistan could not utilise the loans granted by the Rehabilitation Finance Administration properly and rehabilitate themselves.

(c) and (d). Generally speaking, only those who utilised the loans properly are, in a position to repay. Due consideration is given to cases where recovery proceedings are likely to cause hardship. A Departmental Committee has been appointed and started functioning since March 1961, to consider such cases of hardship of loanees of both the regions and relief is being granted on merits of each case.

भूतपूर्व राजाओं की निजी धैलियां

२३२६. { श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री विभूति मिश्र :

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

(क) क्या भूतपूर्व राजा-महाराजाओं की निजी धैलियों में कुछ और कमी कर दी गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उन राजा-महाराजाओं की ओर से इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ आपत्तियां की गई थीं ;

(ग) सरकार ने उन पर क्या निर्णय किया है ;

(घ) निजी धैलियों में कमी से कुल मिला कर धन की बचत हुई है ; और

(ङ) जिन राजा-महाराजाओं की निजी धैलियों में कमी की गई है क्या उनका एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा जायेगा ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री बातर) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(घ) २५ लाख रुपये ।

(ङ) १४ अप्रैल, १९६१ को इस विषय पर अन्तिम प्रश्न के उत्तर देने के बाद निम्नलिखित कमी की गई :

	मूल राशि कम की गई राशि		
	रु०	रु०	रु०
	लाख	लाख	लाख
१. खालियर के			
नरेश	२५	१०	१५
२. इंदौर के			
नरेश	१५	५	१०

Corrupt-Practices in Tripura

2330. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any organisation under Tripura Administration to enquire into complaints of corrupt practices;

(b) if so, the total number of cases investigated by the organisation during 1959-60, 1960-61 and 1961-62; and

(c) the steps taken against the culprits?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes. The Anti-corruption Branch was started on 20th July, 1961 under the O.M. and Vigilance Department of Tripura Administration.

(b) Since 20th July, 1961, 18 cases have been investigated by this organisation.

(c) Warnings have been issued in three cases, seven cases were found baseless, five cases are pending enquiry and disciplinary action has been initiated in three cases.

Annual Gharchukti Tax in Tripura

2331. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been received by Government from the Jhumias of Raima-Sarma areas, Tripura, for reducing the rate of annual gharchukti tax per family;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken in the matter;

(c) what is the rate of annual gharchukti tax paid by each Jhumia family in other parts of Tripura;

(d) what are the causes for fixing higher rate of annual gharchukti tax in Raima-Sarma, Tripura; and

(e) whether Government propose to introduce uniformity of rate of gharchukti tax throughout Tripura?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Certain tribal inhabitants of Raima-Sarma areas represented to the Administration that since their export of timber and forest produce had ceased, they should be exempted from the payment of the additional Gharchukti Kar.

(b) All the Jhumias of Raima-Sarma have been exempted from the additional tax of Rs. 4 per annum with effect from the 14th April, 1962.

(c) The rates of Gharchukti Kar paid by Jhumias in other parts of Tripura are as follows:—

1. Jamatia	Rs. 3.50 nP.
2. Morsum	Rs. 3.50 nP.
3. Kalai	Rs. 3.50 nP.
4. Reang	Rs. 5.00 nP.
5. Garo	Rs. 5.00 nP.
6. Chakma	Rs. 5.00 nP.
7. Puran Tripura	Rs. 5.00 nP.
8. Noatia	Rs. 4.00 nP.
9. Rangkal	Rs. 3.00 nP.
10. Kuki	Rs. 2.00 nP.
11. Halam	Rs. 3.00 nP.
12. Mog	Rs. 5.00 nP.
13. Kaipang	Rs. 3.50 nP.

(d) The additional tax of Rs. 4 per annum per family was levied on the tribals of Raima-Sarma areas from the Maharaja's time, because they were allowed to export timber etc. from the forest to the Chittagong Hill Tracts and other places outside the Territory.

(e) Since restrictions have been imposed on the export of forest produce outside the Territory, the additional tax has been abolished.

Map Production of Survey of India

2332. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of maps in different scales with number of prints reproduced by the Hathibarkala Litho Office, the Photo Litho Office and the Photo Zinco Office of the Survey of India during 1958-59, 1959-60, 1960-61, and 1961-62; and

(b) the total number of employees recruited during 1958-59, 1959-60, 1960-61, and 1961-62 separately?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) A statement giving the required information is attached.

STATEMENT

Name of Office	1958-59		1959-60		1960-61		1961-62	
	No. of maps printed	No. of copies	No. of maps printed	No. of copies	No. of maps printed	No. of copies	No. of maps printed	No. of copies
Hathibarkala Litho Office	416	4,87,542	366	4,50,949	352	4,00,809	374	4,14,065
Photo Litho Office	224	7,94,311	205	3,84,546	140	5,01,903	119	2,29,751
Photo Zinco Office	94	86,181	65	1,23,500	154	2,39,278	151	2,26,260

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Economic and Educational Concessions to Christians converted from Scheduled Castes

2333. Shri Rishang Keishing: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons why Christians converted from scheduled castes cannot enjoy the economic and educational concession granted to the Scheduled Castes belonging to Hindus and Sikhs;

(b) whether a representation from the President of the Catholic Union of India in this connection was received by the Central Government;

(c) if so, whether any action has been taken or will be taken; and

(d) if not, the reason therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) In accordance with the paragraph 3 of the Constitution Scheduled Castes Order 1950 as amended by the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Lists (Amendment) Act, 1956, no person who professes a religion different from Hinduism or Sikhism shall be deemed to be a member of a Scheduled Caste. Scheduled Caste converts to Christianity are not therefore eligible for

the concessions admissible to Scheduled Castes.

(b) Yes.

(c) The position has been explained to the President of the Catholic Union of India.

(d) Does not arise.

भूतपूर्व राजाओं को दी गई निजी विलियां

२३३४. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि १९४८ में कुल जोड़ कर कितनी राशि निजी विलियों के रूप में विभिन्न भूत-पूर्व राजाओं को दी गई थी तथा इसके बाद अब तक याने १५ अप्रैल, १९६२ तक प्रत्येक वर्ष क्रमशः किस मात्रा में कम होती गयी है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री बातार) : राजाओं की निजी पर्सों की अदायगी का दायित्व केन्द्रीय सरकार पर केवल १ अप्रैल, १९५० से हुआ। सबसे प्रथम वर्ष जिसकी सूचना उपलब्ध है वह सन् १९६०-६३ है जिसमें ५,२३,५५,०३६ पैसे की राशि भुगतान की गई थी। प्रत्येक वर्ष में की गई कमी इस प्रकार है :—

	पैसे
१९५०	७,००,६००
१९५१	११,९६,०००
१९५२	७,५०,६००

१६५३ ६००

१६५४ . ४६,०००

१६५६ ६००

१६६० ४,३०,०००

१६६१ . २५,६५,१००

इसके अनतिरिक्त निम्नांकित नरेशत्व समाप्त हो गये :—

रूपये

१६५४ कुठार . ६,०००

१६५६ बौघ ६६,३००

१६५८ नंदगांव ३,५३,६५०

Mica Research Institute

2335. Shri Yallamanda Reddy: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to establish a Mica Research Institute, in view of the urgent need for researches on the several industrial uses of mica, in Gudur, Nellore District, Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, when?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) No, Sir. Mica research is carried out at the Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute, Calcutta.

(b) Does not arise.

Quarters for Employees of Manipur Administration

2336. Shri Rishang Keishing: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of quarters so far constructed for the employees under the Manipur Administration;

(b) the number of employees yet to be provided with quarters; and

(c) the amount allotted in the Second Five Year Plan for construc-

tion of quarters for the employees of manipur Administration?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) 442 quarters have been constructed by the Manipur P.W.D. for the employees of the Administration. This figure does not include the number of temporary quarters constructed by certain departments departmentally for their staff.

(b) 128 applicants have not yet been provided with quarters.

(c) A sum of Rs. 9,21,100 was provided for the purpose under Plan Schemes in the Second Five Year Plan. Another sum of Rs. 27,74,554 was allotted during the Second Plan period for construction of quarters under non-plan schemes.

Foreign Nationals

2337. Shri Rishang Keishing: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign nationals externed from India during 1960 and 1961; and

(b) the grounds for externment?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) According to the information available, the total number of foreigners externed from India during 1960-61 was 141. This figure does not, however, include Pakistanis and other Commonwealth citizens.

(b) (i) Illegal entry;

(ii) Overstayal;

(iii) Anti-Indian and anti-social activities.

Seizure of Watches at Dum Dum Airport

2338. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state whether it is a fact that 250 watches were seized from a Pakistani national at Dum Dum Airport who

posed as representative of Pakistan International Airways Corporation?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): The Calcutta Customs authorities seized 301 watches from an employee (sales representative) of the Pakistan International Airways on the 21st April, 1962. The person concerned is an Indian national.

ग्रामीण उपविभाग (रूरल सेल)

२३३६. श्री बाल्मोकी : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली प्रशसन के अन्तर्गत ग्रामीणों के शासकीय प्रबन्ध में तीव्रता लाने के लिये क्या सरकार का ध्यान बम्बई राज्य की तरह ग्रामीण उप-विभाग (सेल) स्थापित करने की आवश्यकता की ओर आकृषित किया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस विषय में क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

दिल्ली के डिप्टी कमिशनर के कार्यालय में हिन्दी जानने वाले कर्मचारी

२३४०. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में डिप्टी कमिशनर के कार्यालय में कितने अफसर तथा कर्मचारी हिन्दी जानते हैं और कितने हिन्दी नहीं जानते हैं ;

(ख) इन में से जो व्यक्ति हिन्दी नहीं जानते उनको हिन्दी सिखाने की क्या व्यवस्था की गई है और उसके अनुसार इस समय कितने व्यक्ति हिन्दी सीख रहे हैं ; और

(ग) इनमें से जो व्यक्ति हिन्दी जानते हैं उनको हिन्दी के कार्य करने के क्या अवसर प्रदान किये गये हैं तथा अन्य और क्या अवसर वर प्रकार प्रदान किए जाने वाले हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) हिन्दी जानने वाले अधिकारियों और अन्य कर्मचारियों की संख्या ६४७

हिन्दी न जानने वाले अधिकारियों तथा अन्य कर्मचारियों की संख्या. . . २७६ ।

(ख) २० अगस्त, १९६० को तीस हजारों कोर्ट बिल्डिंग में हिन्दी प्रशिक्षण के लिये एक केन्द्र का निर्माण किया गया । इस समय डिप्टी कमिशनर के कार्यालय के १५० कर्मचारी हिन्दी का प्रशिक्षण ले रहे हैं ।

(ग) धीरे धीरे अंग्रेजी के स्थान पर हिन्दी लाने के कार्यक्रम के अनुसार कार्यालय में हिन्दी का प्रयोग करने के हेतु निम्नलिखित कार्यवाहियों की गई हैं :

(१) अन्तर विभागीय अनुस्मारक, प्राप्ति को सूचना, नमो पत्र व्यवहार में हिन्दी लागू करना ।

(२) विशिष्ट विषयों में हिन्दी में टिप्पण लागू करना ।

(३) हिन्दी की याचिकाओं का हिन्दी में उत्तर देना । दिल्ली में उच्च न्यायालय के अधीनस्थ न्यायालयों के लिये न्यायालय की अनिवार्य भाषा हिन्दी देवनागरी सहित घोषित कर दी गई है । कुछ फार्म जैसे गिरफ्तारों के वारण्ट, साक्षियों के वारण्ट, अभियुक्त के लिये वारंटों का अनुवाद हो चुका और वे प्रयोग में लाये जा रहे हैं । अन्य न्यायाधिक फार्मों का अनुवाद हिन्दी में किया जा रहा है ।

Bauxite Deposits in Madhya Pradesh

2341. Shri Subodh Hansda: Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether complete survey has been undertaken in the Amarkantak

area in Madhya Pradesh to find out the Bauxite deposits;

(b) if so, the estimated quantity of Bauxite found; and

(c) whether this survey was undertaken by our geologists or some foreign experts were engaged to survey the region?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Mines and Fuel (Shri Hajarnavis):

(a) and (b). The preliminary survey of the bauxite deposits of Amarkantak region was completed by the Geological Survey of India during the period 1947—53. The reserves of bauxite with alumina content of about 50 per cent. have been estimated at about 9,45,000 tonnes.

(c) No foreign expert was engaged on the preliminary survey carried out by the Geological Survey of India. Detailed work on prospecting and exploration of the Bauxite deposits in this area has recently been undertaken by the Geological Survey of India. The work is in progress.

Three Year Degree Course

2342. Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission is making available funds for which it is committed to such Universities which have introduced three year degree course; and

(b) whether such funds have been allocated to the Universities of Lucknow, Allahabad and Gorakhpur?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. These universities have not yet introduced the three-year degree course.

Yoga in Delhi Jails

2343. Shri A. S. Saigal: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Yoga has been started in Delhi Jails to keep

the prisoners fit and twenty inmates will shortly qualify as Yoga Instructors?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): Yes, 14 prisoners have been trained as instructors so far. Thirty more prisoners will qualify as Yoga instructors in about 3 weeks.

बैलाडिला परियोजना

२३४४. श्री लखमू भवानी : क्या खान और ईंधन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि बैलाडिला प्रोजेक्ट में पढ़े-लिखे आदिवासी छात्रों को नौकरी में प्रमत्तता क्यों नहीं दी जाती ?

खान और ईंधन मंत्री (श्री केशव देव मालवीय) : इस समय भारतीय खान विभाग राष्ट्रीय खनिज विकास निगम की तरफ से बैलाडिला क्षेत्र के विभिन्न निक्षेपों के विस्तृत अन्वेषण कार्य में लगा हुआ है। जब यह विभाग इस कार्य को पूरा कर लेगा तब निगम द्वारा प्रत्येक निक्षेप के लिए विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट तैयार की जायेगी और उनका कार्यान्वित करने के लिए आवश्यक कार्यवाही की जायेगी। अतः मौजूदा स्थिति में उपर्युक्त परियोजना में नौकरी का प्रश्न परिपक्व नहीं है।

Recovery of Contraband Ganja

2345. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether 3 maunds of contraband Ganja was recovered by the Excise Department in Etah District of Uttar Pradesh on the 29th April, 1962; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). On the 22nd April, 1962 a party consisting of Station Officer, Sahawar, Circle Inspector 'K' and Excise Inspector, Kasganj organised a raid and seized Indian Hemp Plants weighing 3

maunds from a garden situated at a distance of 3 furlongs north of Sahawar town. This garden is owned by Raffan Miyan and Mushir Miyan of Sahawar town. At present this garden is under the possession of Sarvashri Masso Mashooq Ali S/o Mosam Ali, Mohammad Sharif S/o Abdul Wahid, and Chhammi S/o Willayat Khan, all residents of Sahawar. Accused, Mohammad Sharif and Chhammi, who were found present in the garden, were arrested and released on bail later on. A case under section 50 of the State Excise Act has been registered against the above three accused persons at Police Station Sahawar and it is pending investigation.

Publications Brought out by Tripura Administration

2346. Shri Dasartha Deb: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of publications brought out by the Tripura Administration from 1959 to 1962 (upto 30th March) on the working of the various Departments in the execution of the Five Year Plan; and

(b) whether such pamphlets are being distributed among the Members of Parliament and the Members of Tripura Territorial Council?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) 12.

(b) Yes.

Unauthorised Colonies in Delhi

2347. Shri Shiv Charan Gupta: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) how many residential plots have been earmarked for community facilities in the sanctioned layout plans of unauthorized colonies in Delhi;

(b) how many residential plots were left out of the layout plans of these colonies;

(c) how many residential plots are covered by the unauthorized colonies not sanctioned so far; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to provide these plot holders with alternative developed plots?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a), (b) and (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

(d) The Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi, while approving the lay-out plans of various colonies, has resolved that the owners of the buildings and plot holders, whose properties are acquired be provided with developed plots in the nearby developed areas for housing purposes either by the Delhi Administration or by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi provided the person concerned does not own a residential plot of land or house in Delhi in his own name or in the name of his wife/husband or other dependent relations, including unmarried children.

Gale Havoc in Tripura

2348. Shri Dasartha Deb: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the magnitude of losses of the people and the Government due to recent gale in the month of April, 1962 throughout Khowai sub-division, including Khowai town;

(b) whether any relief or aid has been given by Government to gale-affected people; and

(c) if so, the nature of relief?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) 1560 private houses and 20 Government buildings and bridges were damaged as a result of a storm of minor intensity which passed through Khowai sub-division in April, 1962. The financial estimate of the loss is Rs. 92,645.

(b) and (c). A sum of Rs. 5,000 has been sanctioned for the grant of cash relief to deserving victims of the storm. The amount of grant will depend on the circumstances of each case.

T.A. and D.A. to Staff on Election Duty

2349. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Central Government employees who were employed to supervise and conduct the bye-election held in New Delhi in April, 1961 have not yet been paid their Travelling Allowance and Daily Allowance etc. in that connection;

(b) if so, reasons for this delay; and

(c) the date by which the dues are likely to be cleared?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Bibudhendra Mishra):

(a) No claim for travelling allowance and daily allowance from the Central Government employees employed to supervise and conduct the bye-election held in New Delhi in April, 1961 is pending with the Chief Electoral Officer, Delhi, the authority competent to countersign the relevant bills.

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

Chanderi Fort

2350. { **Shri Birendra Bahadur Singh:**
Shrimati Jamuna Devi:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Madhya Pradesh Government are demolishing the walls of the Chanderi Fort;

(b) whether the Madhya Pradesh Government had obtained the approval of Central Government before taking this step; and

(c) if not, whether Central Government intend asking State Government to stop demolition of the walls?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the house in due course.

उत्तर प्रदेश में औद्योगिक प्रयोजनों के लिये माल डिब्बे

२३५१. { **श्री सरजू पाण्डेय :**
श्री ज० ब० सिंह :

क्या खान और ईबन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश का उद्योगों के लिये जो प्रदेशीय कोटा पहले २२६६६ वैनन निर्धारित था वह घटा कर २२२६ वैनन कर दिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका कारण क्या है ;

(ग) क्या राज्य सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में केन्द्र के पास कोई विरोध-पत्र भेजा है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो उस पर क्या कार्रवाई हो रही है ?

खान और ईबन मंत्री (श्री केशव देव मालवीय) : (क) तथा (ख). पूर्व समय में उपलब्ध रेल परिवहन के मुकाबले पर कोयले का कोटा बहुत अधिक था। यह महसूस किया गया कि यह उपभोक्ताओं के हित में होगा यदि आबंटन इस प्रकार किया जाए; जिसके वास्तविक रूप में परिवहन करने की आशा की जा सकती है। इस उन्मुखित आबंटन के परिणामस्वरूप उपभोक्ता लोग अपने यूनितों के काम करने को योजना को ठोक ढंग से बना सकते हैं। अतः १९६२ के लिये सारे राज्यों के, जिसमें उत्तर प्रदेश भी शामिल है, कोटे का तदनुसार संशोधन किया गया ताकि वह (कोटा) उपलब्ध रेल-परिवहन क्षमता से निकटतम बराबरी पा सके। उत्तर प्रदेश में राज्य नियन्त्रित अग्रताओं के लिये कोयले के

पुनर्रक्षित कोटे वे, जो कि जून, १९६२ से कार्यान्वित होगा, प्रतिमास में ५३२६ बैगन नियत किये गये हैं जबकि १९६१ के दायन में प्रति मास में ७५७६ बैगनों का कोटा नियत किया गया और ५१२४ बैगनों का प्रेषण किया गया।

(ग) और (घ). राज्य सरकार ने संशोधित कोटे का विरोध किया है और उपयुक्त स्थिति उनको बता दी गई है।

Gypsum Mines in Madras

2352. Shri Nambiar: Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Gypsum mines of Ariyalur Taluk of Madras State are working according to the provisions of the Mining Act;

(b) whether the Dead Rent and Royalties are being collected;

(c) if so, the amount accrued so far;

(d) whether the local mining lessees are treating the miners as on contract system; and

(e) whether the labour is provided with housing, hospitals, schools and other facilities as are required under the Act?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Mines and Fuel (Shri Hajarnavis):

(a) Yes. Deficiencies, if any, which come to light as a result of periodical inspections by the Chief Inspectorate of Mines, from time to time, are attended to under the provisions of the Mines Act.

(b), (c) and (d). Information has been called for from the State Government and will be placed on the Table of the House upon receipt.

(e) The provision of housing, hospitals and schools by the mine owners does not come under the scope of the Mines Act, 1952. However, the following facilities have been provided

by the mine owners, as required under the Mines Act:—

- (1) Drinking water for the workers.
- (2) First Aid requirements.
- (3) Surface latrines.
- (4) Arrangements for speedy removal of cases to hospitals.
- (5) Temporary shelters for workers to take rest.

Loans to Islanders

2353. Shri Nallakoya: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the present position regarding the proposal to grant Government loans to the inhabitants of Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands to obtain back the coconut trees mortgaged by them to money-lenders in the Islands; and

(b) if the proposal has since been finalised, by what date the Islanders can expect payment on this account?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). The regulation has been drafted and is under examination.

Oil in Pondicherry to Cape Comorin Area

2354. Shri Malaichami: Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether a committee of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission which surveyed the Tiruchirapalli District found existence of oil from Pondicherry to Cape Comorin; and

(b) if so, the steps taken for the implementation of the project to utilise the oil resources of the area?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

सेना में भर्ती

२३५५. श्री बाल्मीकी : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सेना में भर्ती करने में जातिगत विचारधारा का कहाँ तक ध्यान रखा जाता है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि जातिगत आधार पर कुछ जातियों को केवल छोटे पेशे तक ही सीमित रखा जाता है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण मेनन) :

(क) सेना की भर्ती में जातीयता का विचार नहीं किया जाता ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

राष्ट्रीय छात्र सेना दल के प्रशिक्षण के लिये अवकाश प्राप्त सैनिक अधिकारी

२३५६. श्री बाल्मीकी : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सेना में अवकाश प्राप्त कितने अधिकारियों को राष्ट्रीय छात्र सेना दल में प्रशिक्षण देने के लिये १९५६ से मई, १९६० तक नियुक्त किया गया ; और

(ख) इसमें कितनी बचत हो सकी है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण मेनन) :

(क) १९५६ से मई १९६२ तक की अवधि में स्थायी सेना में पुनर्नियुक्त अफसरों में से २३ को राष्ट्रीय छात्र दल की यूनिटों में प्रशिक्षण कार्य पर लगाया गया है ।

(ख) पुनर्नियुक्त अफसरों को काम पर लगाने में कोई विशेष वित्तीय बचत नहीं होती, क्योंकि पुनर्नियुक्ति पर उन्हें वही वेतन और भत्ते मिलते हैं, जो कि सेवा कर रहे अफसरों को, सिवाए ३० रुपये विस्थापन भत्ता के, जो स्थायी सेना के अफसरों को तो देय है, परन्तु इन अफसरों को नहीं ।

Hindustan-Tibet Road

2357. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent so far on the widening and construction of the Hindustan-Tibet Road;

(b) the mileage that has been completed;

(c) the mileage that remains to be completed; and

(d) when it is likely to be completed?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) About Rs. 370-27 lakhs.

(b) to (d). It is not in the public interest to give any more information.

Basic Education

2358. **Shri G. Mohanty:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state the reasons for giving encouragement to both the basic and the old systems of education side by side even at the primary stage?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): The two types of schools will inevitably continue to exist side by side till all schools are converted to the basic pattern, which is the object of Government policy.

प्रक्षेपाणास्त्र नाशक अस्त्र

२३५९. श्रीमती मिनीमाता : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार प्रक्षेपाणास्त्र-नाशक अस्त्र तथा अन्य सुरक्षात्मक अस्त्र निर्माण करने के प्रश्न पर विचार कर रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण मेनन) :

(क) तथा (ख). विस्तरण देना लोकहित में नहीं है । प्रक्षेपाणास्त्रों समेत, आधुनिक हथियारों में अनुसन्धान, प्रतिरक्षा अनुसन्धान-शालाओं के साधारण का कार्यो हिस्सा है ।

साहित्य अकादमी का साहित्य पुरस्कार

२३६०. श्रीमती मीनमाता : क्या बंगाली अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अब तक साहित्य अकादमी का वार्षिक पुरस्कार पचास वर्ष से कम अवस्था के किसी हिन्दी लेखक को प्राप्त हुआ है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

बंगाली अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री हुमायून् कबीर) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) पुरस्कार के लिये उम्र का ब्याल नहीं रखा जाता ।

Repairs to Dwarka Temple

2361. Shri P. R. Patel : Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) since when wooden structure has been put around Dwarka Temple to repair the temple;

(b) when repair work is expected to start and be finished; and

(c) the reasons for delay?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das) : (a) About three years. The wooden structure is a temporary scaffolding erected round the temple for preparing detailed drawings and not for repairs.

(b) Repair work will start as soon as the monument is declared as protected.

(c) Does not arise.

Cases Pending in Delhi/New Delhi Courts

2362. Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases pending in Delhi and New Delhi Courts; and

(b) the civil and the criminal cases which are continuing since the last two years?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar) : (a) 83859.

(b) Civil cases 1,385

Criminal cases 175

Generators in Sindri Fertiliser Factory

2363. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that generators in the Fertiliser factory at Sindri have been corroded or cracked due to the use of wrong type of coal; and

(b) if so, the nature of damage done and the programme for repairs?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam) : (a) During 1959-60, there was clin-
kling trouble in the gas generators at Sindri due, among other reasons, to the use of wrong types of coal.

(b) A correct blend of coal has now been evolved and the first round of overhaul of the gas generators has been completed.

Sindri Fertiliser Factory

2364. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) the total investment made in the Sindri Fertiliser factory;

(b) the return on the investment;

(c) the cost of imported fertilisers per ton; and

(d) the steps being taken to bring down the cost of production?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam) :

(a) Government have invested Rs. 17 crores in the form of equity capital in the Sindri Fertiliser Project;

(b) The return in the form of dividends declared in respect of the several years is as follows:—

Year	Dividend declared	
	%age	Amount
		Rs.
1954—55 .	2	34,00,000
1955—56 .	4	68,00,000
1956—57 .	5	85,00,000
1957—58 .	5	85,00,000
1958—59 .	5	85,00,000
1959—60 .	4	68,00,000
1960—61 .	1	39,27,140
		(on the total share capital of F.C.I. Ltd. amounting to Rs. 39,27,14,000)

(c) The average cost of imported fertilizers for the year 1960-61 is as follows:

(per metric ton)

Amonium Sulphate	217
medium Sulphate Nitrate	271
Urea	479

(d) The cost of production of fertilizer can be reduced only by improving the level of production and efficiency of operation and maintenance. Several measures towards this have been recommended by an Expert Committee who made a thorough study of the problem. These recommendations are being implemented by the Management.

Manufacture of Marine Diesel Engines

2365. Shri Warrior: Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Expert Committee has examined the proposal to set up a factory in India to manufacture Marine Diesel Engines; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam):

(a) and (b). No Committee has yet

been set up to examine the proposal to manufacture Marine Diesel Engines in the country. A statement giving the present stage of progress of the scheme was placed on the Table of the House on the 14th May, 1962 in reply to Starred Question No. 709.

Post-Matric Scholarships to "Other Backward Classes"

2366. Shri Warrior: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any steps to provide Post-Matric Scholarships to about 400 eligible "Other Backward Classes" candidates who were not given scholarships due to paucity of funds as reported by the Kerala Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). On the decentralisation of the Government of India Scheme of Scholarships to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes in 1959-60, Government of India's allocation of funds to the State Government of Kerala for students belonging to Other Backward Classes was stabilised at Rs. 1,46,700/-. It is for the State Government to augment these funds to award scholarships to left-over candidates, belonging to Other Backward Classes, if they so desire.

Post-Matric Scholarships to S. C. and S. T. Students

2367. Shri Warrior: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students who applied for Post-Matric Scholarships during 1960-61 and 1961-62;

(b) the number approved as eligible;

(c) the amount spent by the Centre; and

(d) the amount not spent but allotted?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall):

(a) 1960-61

Scheduled Castes	45,920
Scheduled Tribes	7,429

(b) Scheduled Castes 41,442
Scheduled Tribes 6,677

(c) Scheduled Castes 1,59,06,544
Scheduled Tribes 30,00,189

(d) Scheduled Castes 2,42,056
Scheduled Tribes 84,011

1961-62

Complete reports have not so far been received from the State Governments.

West German Loans

2368. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the West German Minister of Economic Co-operation has declared that all future credits by his Government would be subject to the condition that they should be utilised for the purchase of German goods; and

(b) whether this declaration affects the Government of India in any way?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai) (a) Government have seen press reports on the subject.

(b) The next German loan to India is at present under negotiation and the effect of any change in regard to German assistance will be known only after the terms and conditions of the loan have been settled.

Anti-Obscenity Advisory Board

**2369. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Maheshwar Naik:**

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Anti-Obscenity Advisory Board was set up last year in

Delhi to suggest measures to deal with the problem of sale and circulation of obscene publications;

(b) if so, what are its recommendations; and

(c) the steps taken to implement the same?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) An Anti-Obscenity Advisory Board was constituted by the Delhi Administration in 1955 to scrutinise cases of sale, circulation, etc. of obscene matter reported by the Police, and to advise on the possibility of taking action against the persons concerned under section 292, Indian Penal Code, or under any other law for the time being in force.

(b) The Board has recommended that such publications as are considered by the Police to be obscene should be scrutinised expeditiously and prosecutions launched even in cases where there may be some doubt whether the publication is obscene or not. It has also been suggested that necessary cooperation of educationists and public leaders should be secured by the authorities in their campaign for the seizure of obscene literature.

(c) Effective action has been taken to check clandestine sale and circulation of obscene literature and frequent raids have been carried out on book shops which are suspected of dealing in obscene literature.

Retirement Age of I.A.S. Officers

**{ Shri D. C. Sharma:
2370. { Shri E. Madhusudan Rao:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:**

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to raise the age of retirement of Indian Administrative Service personnel from 55 to 58 years; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) There is no such proposal at present.

(b) Does not arise.

Attachment of Pay of Government Employees

2371. Shri Jedhe: Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) in which year the law fixing the ceiling of pay of Rs. 100 of Government employees as now attachable by a decree of a civil court was enacted;

(b) what was the minimum basic pay of Central Government employees at that time and the pay at present;

(c) whether it is a fact that the ceiling of non-attachable pay of a Government employee is still the same i.e. Rs. 100 in spite of three or four time increase in the basic pay; and

(d) if so, the reasons for not increasing the ceiling proportionately specially in view of the manifold increase in general level of prices at present?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Bibudhendra Mishra):

(a) The law fixing the ceiling of pay of Rs. 100 of Government employees as now attachable by a decree of a civil court was enacted in the year 1937.

(b) While no minimum basic pay was fixed at that time, the starting salary of the lowest grade Central Government employees in 1937 varied from Rs. 8 to Rs. 14 per mensem and the minimum remuneration payable to Central Government employees other than under-aged employees at present is Rs. 85 per mensem (Rs. 70 basic pay plus Rs. 15 Dearness Allowance).

(c) Yes, Sir. It is a fact that the ceiling of non-attachable pay of a Government employee is still Rs. 100.

(d) The question of raising exemption limit is under the active con-

sideration of the Government of India. The Law Commission in its draft Report on Civil Procedure Code, which has been circulated to the State Governments and other interested bodies for comments, has suggested amendment of section 60 of the Code inter alia so as to raise the exemption limit of attachment from Rs. 100 to Rs. 150. The final Report of the Law Commission on the Civil Procedure Code is being awaited.

पिछड़े वर्ग आयोग

२३७२. { श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री राम सेवक यादव :
श्री जि० मंडल :
श्री यमना प्रसाद मंडल :
श्री प्र० र० चक्रवर्ती :

क्या गृह-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछड़े वर्ग आयोग पर, जो २६ जनवरी, १९५३ को स्थापित किया गया था, कुल कितना व्यय किया गया; और

(ख) आयोग ने जो सुझाव दिये हैं उन्हें कहाँ तक लागू किया गया है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्रीमती चन्द्रशेखर) (क) ५,००,१६२ रुपये (पांच लाख एक सौ ब्यासठ रुपये) ।

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में आयोग की रिपोर्ट के साथ ३ सितम्बर, १९५६ को मदन में प्रस्तुत किये गये ज्ञापन तथा १४ अगस्त, १९६१ को दिये गए अनुरागित प्रश्न संख्या ६०३ के उत्तर की प्र० ध्यान आकर्षित किया जाता है ।

Kotah-Bundi Land for Ex-servicemen

2373. Shri P. Kunhan: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in Kotah and Bundi Districts of Rajasthan land has been given to ex-servicemen;

(b) if so, number of ex-servicemen given land there;

(c) how many acres of land have been given to them;

(d) number of ex-servicemen who have been given 30 acres or more; and

(e) whether any application for allotment of land in Kotah District is pending?

The Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) to (e). The information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Maternity Leave to Women Teachers in Delhi Schools

2374. Shri P. Kunhan: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that in the girls' schools under Delhi Administration and the Delhi Municipal Corporation women teachers have to get permission from the Inspectress of Schools for rejoining the school after maternity leave;

(b) if so, when this rule was framed; and

(c) the reasons for such a rule?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Under the rules regulating the grant of leave to Government servants including teachers, a Government servant returning from leave other than casual leave is not entitled to resume, as a matter of course, the post which he or she held before going on leave. He/She is required to report his/her return to duty and await posting orders.

Rural Institutes in Punjab

2375. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the rural institutes which were given grants in the State of Punjab

during 1961-62 and 1962-63 so far; and

(b) the amount sanctioned to each of them?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) None, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Aid for Educational Tours in Punjab

2376. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of aid sanctioned to Punjab Government during 1961-62 and 1962-63 so far for conducting educational tours of students within as well as out side the State; and

(b) whether Government of Punjab have fully utilised the aid?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) No amount was sanctioned to the Punjab Government or to any other State Government during 1961-62 for this purpose. Allocation of funds for 1962-63 is under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

Aid to Libraries in Punjab

2377. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state the total aid given to the different Libraries in Punjab during 1961-62 and 1962-63 so far?

The Minister of Education Dr. K. L. Shrimali:

Name of the organisation	Amount sanctioned	
	1961-62	1962-63 (so far)
1	2	3
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Vishveshvaranand Vedic Research Institute, Hoshiarpur	36,000	
2. Dayanand Brahm Mahavidyalaya, Hissar	1,500	..

1	2	3
3. Dwarkadas Library, Chandigarh (through Servants of Peoples' Society Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi)		20,000

The State Plan includes a scheme for development of libraries. It is not possible to indicate the Central grant on this scheme as Central assistance is not allocated scheme-wise.

आदिवासी

२३७८. श्रीमती जमुना देवी : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश के किस जिले में आदिवासियों का प्रतिशत सबसे ज्यादा है तथा वह प्रतिशत कितना है ;

(ख) क्या उस जिले में आदिवासियों के उत्थान हेतु कुछ विशेष योजनाएँ चलाई जा रही हैं; और

(ग) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (ख) का उत्तर हाँ में हो, तो उन विकास योजनाओं का क्या विवरण है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्रीमती चन्द्रशेखर) : (क) नागालैण्ड के मोकोक-चुंग, कोहिमा तथा लेन्सांग जिले । जनसंख्या के सही आंकड़े मांगे गए हैं, तथा प्राप्त होने पर पर मभा पटल पर रख दिय जायेंगे ।

(ख) जी हाँ ।

(ग) जिलेवार आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं । नागालैण्ड के लिए समग्र रूप से तृतीय पंच-वर्षीय योजना की अवधि के लिए ७१५ लाख रुपये का उद्घ्य स्विकार किया गया है । कृषि, यातायात, कुटीर उद्योगों, शिक्षण तथा स्वास्थ्य सुविधाओं के विस्तृत विकास के लिए प्रबन्ध किया गया है ।

एन० एच० टी० ए० के ग्रामीण क्षेत्र को १२ विकास खण्डों में परिसीमित किया गया है, जिनमें से दो आदिवासी विकास खण्डों के रूप में समझे जायेंगे, जहाँ पर अधिक प्रकृष्ट

विकास सम्भव होगा । १२ खण्डों के हेतु तृतीय योजना के लिए स्वीकृत उद्घ्य ८३ लाख रुपये हैं ।

12.04 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED EXPLOSION IN NAUTANWA ON INDIA-NEPAL BORDER, U.P.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Mr. Speaker, under rule 197, I call the attention of the Prime Minister to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

"The reported explosion in Nautanwa on the India-Nepal border, U.P."

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Sir, there was an explosion on the 13th May on the top floor of a three-storey house at Nautanwa in the district of Gorakhpur just adjoining the Nepal border. The house belongs to an Indian national but has been rented out to two well-known Nepali nationals who had land immediately on the other side of the border. They have a servant who is an Indian national, named Makhru, who has found at the time of the explosion and who was arrested together with the others. The Police registered a case under section 5 of the Explosive Substances Act. It was subsequently found that the explosion was not caused by a hand grenade but it was rather like a cracker and appeared to be a country made bomb. Makhru, the servant, was apparently in the habit of making some little booby-traps, as they are called, to put in the land on the other side of the border to prevent the animals or undesirables going there. I do not know whether this one was for that purpose or for another purpose.

So far as the facts are concerned, these are all the facts I know.

Shri Hem Barua: How far this allegation that these border areas on Indo-Nepal frontier are being utilised by the Nepalese revolutionaries for their revolutionary activities against the Government of Nepal is true? It is a fact, what steps have Government taken to see that they are not utilised in that manner

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The Government here and the State Government concerned have made it perfectly clear that they do not wish India to be made a base for any violent activities across the border. On the whole they have succeeded and I do not think that India has been utilised for that purpose. But it is a long open border which anybody can cross and it is impossible to say when few persons cross here and there.

FAILURE OF PAKISTAN TO INTIMATE ABOUT LOCUST INVASION

Mr. Speaker: I have got notice of another one by Shri Brij Raj Singh, Shri Bade, Shri Yudhvir Singh, Shri Lahri Singh and Dr. L. M. Singhvi. Shri Brij Raj Singh may read it out.

Shri Bade (Khargone): I will read it out.

Mr. Speaker: Yes, he may do so.

श्री बडे : महोदय, प्रक्रिया तथा कार्य-संचालन सम्बन्ध निधियों के नियम १९७ के अन्तर्गत में अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्न लिखित विषय की ओर खाद्य एवं कृषि मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाने और मंत्री महोदय से उस पर एक वक्तव्य देने की प्रार्थना करने की सूचना देना चाहता हूँ :

अमृतसर जिले में टिड्डियों के एक बड़े दल ने २६ मई, १९६२ की शाम को पश्चिम पाकिस्तान की ओर से देश किया और अनेक गांवों में फसलों को भोजन ध्वंसाई।
स सम्बन्ध में प्रकाशित समाचार में यह भी

बताया गया है कि टिड्डियों के इस दल के गुजरने के बाद पाकिस्तान के अधिकारियों ने अमृतसर के स्थानीय अधिकारियों को कोई सूचना नहीं दी, जैसा कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय टिड्डो-नियंत्रण की प्रणाली के अन्तर्गत आवश्यक था।

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : जैसा कि अभी कहा गया, २६ मई को संध्या समय टिड्डियों के एक दल का आक्रमण हुआ अमृतसर जिले पर। मगर दूसरे ही दिन यह सारा टिड्डो दल पाकिस्तान की ओर चला गया, और इसलिए पाकिस्तान की तरफ से यदि कोई सूचना नहीं आयी तो उसमें कोई खास फर्क नहीं पड़ता।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मगर सवाल सिर्फ इतना था जिस वास्ते मैंने इजाजत दी कि क्या कोई इंटरनेशनल एग्रीमेंट है हमारे और पाकिस्तान के दरम्यान कि अगर ऐसा टिड्डो दल आए तो एक मुल्क दूसरे को इतना दे और इस हालत में उन्होंने इतना नहीं। सवाल सिर्फ यह था।

डा० रामसुभग सिंह : जी हां यह समझीत है कि एक दूसरे को इतना देनी चाहिए, और दोनों देशों के टेकनिकल एक्सपर्ट अक्सर मिलते हैं और सारी बातों पर विचार करते हैं शायद यह आक्रमण एक बयक हुआ इसलिये उन्होंने सूचना ही दी लेकिन लन्दन के इंटरनेशनल लाकस्ट कंट्रोल बोर्ड की तरफ से दोनों देशों को इसकी सूचना दी गयी थी, भारत को और पाकिस्तान को, कि टिड्डियों के आक्रमण होंगे और उसका मुकाबला अच्छी तरह से किया जाना चाहिए। (Interruption)

श्री बडे : इससे यह इम्प्रेसन तो नहीं मिलता कि पाकिस्तान के अपने से स्ट्रेन्ड रिलेशन्स हैं इसलिए पाकिस्तान ने हमसे इस बारे में नान-कोऑपरेशन किया और सूचना नहीं दी।

डा० रामसुभग सिंह : इस सम्बन्ध में कोई इस तरह की बात नहीं सोची जानी चाहिए, भारत की अपेक्षा पाकिस्तान को ही टिड्डियों में ज्यादा खतरा है। अप्रैल में भारत में कोई टिड्डा दल नहीं था, हालांकि पाकिस्तान में मुल्तान, रावलपिंडी और मरगांधा बगैरह में टिड्डियों का बहुत ज्यादा जमाव हो गया था और इसलिए अपने देश की अपेक्षा उन को ज्यादा खतरा था।

श्री बडे : पाकिस्तान में जो टिड्डा दल आया था.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह टिड्डा दल वापस चला गया है। (Interruptions) आर्डर, आर्डर। पेज नं० बिलेड आन दि टेबल। श्री भगत।

श्री बडे : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य उसी बात को बार-बार कह रहे हैं।

मिनिस्टर साहब ने बात दिया है कि वह टिड्डा दल वापस चला गया है।

श्री बडे : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सवाल यह है कि उस टिड्डा दल के आने से कोई नुकसान हुआ या नहीं। वह टिड्डा दल अमृतसर जिले में आया और आकाश में बैसे ही वापस चला गया, ऐसा है। वह वहां पर फसलों पर बैठा और उन को झटि पहुँचा कर वापस गया। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उस सम्बन्ध में कितनी झटि हुई ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल इतना इम्पोर्टेंट नहीं है। मैंने कालिंग-अटेंशन नोटिस का मौका इस लिए दिया है कि इस में यह कहा गया है कि पाकिस्तान ने इन्टरनेशनल एग्रीमेंट के मुताबिक हम को झटिला नहीं दो, बनों टिड्डा दल के आने

में गवर्नमेंट का क्या साथ है ?

श्री बागड़ी (हिमार) : स्पीकर साहब क्या हम ने पाकिस्तान को टिड्डियों के बारे में जिला दी है या नहीं ? (Interruptions)

12:12 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATION UNDER THE SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 AND CENTRAL EXCISES AND SALT ACT, 1944

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): I be to lay on the Table.

(i) a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (4) of section 43B of the Seas Customs Act, 1878 and section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, making certain further amendments to the Customs and Central Exise Duties Export Drawback (General) Rules. 1960:—

- (a) G.S.R. No. 577 dated the 28th April, 1962.
- (b) G.S.R. No. 578 dated the 28th April, 1962.
- (c) G.S.R. No. 580 dated the 28th April, 1962.
- (d) G.S.R. No. 581 dated the 28th April, 1962.
- (e) G.R.S. No. 643 dated the 12th May, 1962.
- (f) G.S.R. No. 644 dated the 12th May, 1962.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-158/62].

(ii) a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-sec-

tion (4) of section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878:—

- (a) G.S.R. No. 586 dated the 28th April, 1962.
- (b) G.S.R. No. 587 dated the 28th April, 1962.
- (c) G.S.R. No. 626 dated the 5th May, 1962.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-159/62].

12.12½ hrs.

ELECTIONS TO COMMITTEES

COURT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF DELHI

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of clause (1) (xvi) of Statute 2 of the Statutes of the University of Delhi, the Members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Court of the University of Delhi."

Mr. Speaker: The question:

"That in pursuance of clause (1) (xvi) of Statute 2 of the Statutes of the University of Delhi, the Members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Court of the University of Delhi."

The motion was adopted.

COURT OF THE ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of clause (1) (xviii) of Statute 8 of the Statutes of the Aligarh Muslim University, the Members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may

direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Court of the Aligarh Muslim University."

Mr. Speaker: The question:

"That in pursuance of clause (1) (xviii) of Statute 8 of the Statutes of the Aligarh Muslim University, the Members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Court of the Aligarh Muslim University."

The motion was adopted.

SAMSAD (COURT) OF THE VISVA-BHARATI

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of subsection (1) (xii) of Section 19 of the Visva-Bharati Act, 1951, read with clause (5) of Statute 10 of the first Statutes of the University, the Members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Samsad (Court) of the Visva-Bharati."

Mr. Speaker: The question:

"That in pursuance of subsection (1) (xii) of Section 19 of the Visva-Bharati Act, 1951, read with clause (5) of Statute 10 of the first Statutes of the University, the Members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Samsad (Court) of the Visva-Bharati."

The motion was adopted.

12.15 hrs.

*DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—*contd.*MINISTRY OF DEFENCE—*cond.*

Mr. Speaker: We take up further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Defence. The hon Minister for Defence may continue his speech.

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): Mr. Speaker, yesterday, I said that the debate had roamed far and wide and drew attention to the fact that some of it covered the Ministry of External Affairs and though I am not entirely unfamiliar with the problems, at the present moment, we are only dealing with the Defence Estimates.

The Demands now submitted to the House are for Rs. 376 crores which is an excess of Rs. 65 crores over the last year. I have always to bear in mind that whatever is said in this House is not only to hon. Members but to the whole country and an audience for out side this land. Therefore it is necessary to point out that while there is Rs. 65 crores of increase the proportion of defence expenditure to our national revenue last year was 28 per cent, and this year it is 24.9 per cent, which is far smaller than the proportion of expenditure on other countries, even apart from Pakistan, but many other countries of the world. The percentage of military expenditure to total Government expenditure including capital expenditure was 15.4 last year and 14.5 this year. So, then, those who either have conscientious views about military expenditure or perhaps want to adopt the pose that we are on an aggressive trend of affairs should be aware of the facts that we are not increasing our military expenditure over and above what is permissible in relation to our national

revenue. The increase in the budget is about 20 per cent. The increase in the 1962-63 budget over 1959 is very much more, about 45 per cent.

There has been considerable criticism, I believe, from the majority of the Members who spoke that, first, we were not spending enough money on defence, which I shall deal with later on to the extent possible, and then, specifically that the Navy was neglected. It is quite true that the Navy is a smaller arm of our Defence Services, largely due to historical reasons, and on account of the decision on priorities.

The Navy budget this time is Rs. 24.42 crores as against Rs. 25.78 crore for the year 1961-62. This diminution is due to the fact that a phase of the work on the Naval dockyard, which required a large amount of expenditure, has been completed. It is also due to the fact that as I informed my colleague the Finance Minister, this figure does not represent the total demand for the twelve months, and that we would have to come to this House with supplementary demands in the future. There is no need for the House to feel unduly concerned in regard to the lesser attention paid to the Navy. The destroyer complement of the aircraft-carrier which is necessary would be undertaken by Defence Production itself in the Mazgaon dockyard and elsewhere for the first time.

There are other programmes in regard to naval ships arising from the necessity of greater defences of our coastal islands in present conditions. As the House is aware the unification of Goa with India also creates a slight naval problem, because we have got another opening on our coast. That is also being looked after.

There have been many observations in regard to emoluments and conditions

*Moved with the recommendation of President.

of service of the Armed Forces. But before I go further into this, I should have said what I said earlier, that I am extremely grateful to hon. Members of the House on both sides for the generous way in which this subject has been handled, and for the generous observation made in regard to my Ministry and myself. It is my good fortune both in this country and abroad to receive generous treatment, whatever some newspapers may say.

An hon. Member opposite yesterday said that what the jawan gets is only 50 nP in the year by way of increment. You know, Sir, that it was said about statistics: 'Lies,....lies, and statistics.' That is what it comes to. It is quite true, and it is technically correct, that is to say, if you take the view that a jawan only goes by the time-scale, and he goes from one grade to another. Under the various orders issued since September, 1960, the persons in the services have received substantial increases in the rate of pay together with the new dearness allowances with retrospective effect from the 1st July, 1959. That is, for a long period, they have got a lump sum of money. This treatment of the dearness allowance in this way has meant that the jawan's family now is counted as civilian's is counted. Formerly, his emoluments in regard to his ration were taken into account in respect of his family too. I am not for a moment suggesting that we overpay them. But what we are suggesting is that to the extent of our resources, having regard to other commitments in the country, we are doing the best we can.

Shri A. V. Raghavan (Badagara): At page 167 of the *Defence Services Estimates*, the increment has been stated to be only 50 nP.

Shri Krishna Menon: I said that it was so, if you calculated in a particular way. This year the increase in the budget on account of pay and allowances of personnel in the armed forces would be Rs. 11 crores, out of which

less than Rs. 2 crores go to the officer ranks and Rs. 9 crores to other ranks. In the previous years it is more because, as I have said, we have back-dated the increases.

If you are asking for the figures, an infantry soldier previous to this received a sum of Rs. 52, now he receives Rs. 66; armoured corps received Rs. 57, now it is Rs. 71; engineers received previously Rs. 67, now Rs. 81; clerks received Rs. 80, now they receive Rs. 95; armament artificers received Rs. 100, now they receive Rs. 115. These are the average rates; they will not by any means represent the highest level of payment. This is exclusive of the rations and other, what is unfortunately called, perquisite in the service.

So far as junior commissioned officers are concerned, there are increments in the same way, but since I do not want to take the time of the House by answering every point raised and lose the wood for the trees, I will circulate these papers although these have been circulated once before.

With effect from 1st July 1959, personnel of the defence services; below officer ranks have been allowed city compensatory allowance and bad climate allowance to the extent of two-thirds of the rates admissible to civilians instead of half the rates as in the past. The difference is because they receive other emoluments in kind.

Now, there are certain aspects of these increases which are engaging the attention of Government, since Government, whether it is one Ministry or another, has to take all commitments into consideration. Our troops, officers and men, are functioning at high altitudes, whether it be on the top of the Himalayas near Jammu and Kashmir or near the Chinese frontier or some other frontier, at which altitude Members of this House would not be able to survive for more than five minutes. There it is necessary to separate them from their families for longer periods than otherwise because

[Shri Krishna Menon]

a soldier who would be acclimatised to that kind of performance cannot be recalled too soon as that would be a loss altogether. This is engaging the serious attention of Government—I mean the question of high altitude allowances. When this is gone through and we reach some conclusion, I will inform the House.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshagabad): May I request him not to lower his voice? He becomes inaudible then.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): He is not audible on this side.

Shri Krishna Menon: The pay of a Lt. Colonel in the fourth year—I hope I am audible now; I do not want to shout the roof off—has been increased. The Prime Minister says that I end up badly. That is my trouble always!

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He lowers his voice at the end.

Shri Krishna Menon: The pay of a Lt. Colonel in the fourth year of service has been increased from Rs. 440 to Rs. 480. Here I may say that while the officers today are still receiving a smaller salary than their opposite numbers in the police; they are doing better than they were before. The maximum in a Major's pay scale has been increased from Rs. 1,100 to Rs. 1,300. In addition to this, it is now possible in the Indian Army where a person has been commissioned, unless he has been previously treated in other ways for insubordination, on the ground of discipline or on security grounds, to go up on the time-scale provided he puts in a number of years and end up as a Lt. Colonel.

Substantial increase have also been given in the higher ranks, Lt. Colonel, Colonel and Brigadier. For example the pay of a Lt. Colonel of the Indian Army in the 17th year has been increased from Rs. 1150 to Rs. 1350, that of a Colonel has been enhanced from Rs. 1550 to Rs. 1730 and that of a Brigadier from Rs. 1800 to Rs. 1950;

In fact, we would have raised this to Rs. 2,000, but then the Finance Minister would have to take more by way of taxation.

A question was asked by hon. Members opposite: why is it that an officer in the Indian Army is paid more than a jawan? There is no army in the world where an officer is not paid more. One might as well ask: why are, Members of Parliament, be paid more than some other people?

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): We are not questioning that. We are questioning the disproportionate character of the difference.

Shri Krishna Menon: They are performing different functions. Therefore it is not possible to run democracy in this way by obtaining a mathematical equality. Difference of function, difference of education, questions of demand and supply, all these come into it. The Indian Army, the Indian services are based on the same practices established anywhere in the world in this respect irrespective of their political systems.

The same hon. Member, I believe, raised the question that the Defence Minister had evinced enthusiasm in the past about providing housing accommodation for troops which seems to have relapsed and nothing is being done. May I submit that I am not a person of unbounded enthusiasm in any case. But, apart from the fact, it is not an individual's enthusiasm but the requirements of the services and the resources available, not only in money but in the way of labour that can be made available or released for this purpose. There has been no stepping down of this; and the only thing I can do is this. Apart from this general statement. I would give some figure:

In 1956-57, Rs. 10.56 crores were spent for housing officers, men and stores; that went on increasing until in 1961-62, it was Rs. 18.33 crores and in the present year the provision is Rs. 23.31 crores in regard to housing.

But even now, I think to be very factual about this, the entitlement to housing in the Indian Army is less than the total number of those requiring accommodation. It is quite true that the officers and the J.C.Os, if they are married, they get full accommodation; but, in the case of Jawans, it is not so. But, then they are part of the population. There are large numbers of people who have not got housing accommodation.

I regret very much some of the observations that have come out yesterday, that there should be created a separate class of individuals, who are called the military class and who have certain privileges and who should be called in for every purpose.

In this country we have the citizens defence force, the soldier in citizen's uniform; he might be a doctor, a sailor or a lawyer or anyone else.

In regard to housing projects again, a question was raised that these are minor projects. I have no time to go into the details. But if we take one of them, called *Jyoti*, that is the quarters built in Ferozepore, partly because there was no proper accommodation there and also because it is on the frontier, to increase the morale of the people, to realise that we can build permanent buildings on the Pakistan frontier itself. In 13 months' time, they built 2,255 houses, that is one every 6 hours. The total cost in the first phase is Rs. 2.9 crores. It has a sewage disposal somewhere about 50 miles, electric supply 38 miles and water supply 52 miles and road about 18 miles in the colony. It is, again, for the first time that the Defence Establishment have built a colony of a sizeable character, which converted very very unsightly looking barracks into more or less what looks like a township where it is possible for our men when they are not in actual action to have the amenities that can be provided within the entitlement that is financially possible.

There has been considerable criticism from more than one person in regard to the application of caste names and

class places and so on in the Armed Forces. May I correct a mis-understanding in this matter? There is no discrimination in regard to entry into the Armed Force, neither religious nor class-wise nor anything else. Women are not admitted into the Army, except in the Medical Services. Apart from that, the fundamental rights under the Constitution are observed. In fact, the overall distribution is more or less equitable and fair, though of course, in a province like the Punjab, for historic reasons there is what people might call disproportionate recruitment. The distinctions are partly by function. For example, there the Armoured Corps, the Regiments of Artillery, the Corps of Engineers the Army Services Corps etc. It is quite likely that a person inside the Army Service Corps or one of his relations or friends may think that the Army Service Corps is a class below, shall we say, the artillery. Well, there must be the Army Service Corps. The persons either chooses it or he gets shifted into a position on account of his suitability for the job.

Then it was said that we have got classes like Sikhs, Jats, Dogras, this that and the other. There is no preference for Dogras or Jats or Sikhs in the Indian Army. Personnel are placed in companies of those names, units or the regiments, whatever, there may be and there would be lesser proportion of these committees of the name, the units bears. But while there are units representing either the Mahrattas such as the Maratha Light Infantry, or the Maharas or the Sikhs or the Jats, it must be remembered that they are part of the historical survival and these are generally regarded, from a pragmatic point of view, as suitable for army purposes. But it does not mean that more Jats are taken or more Sikhs are taken or somebody else is taken at somebody else's expense. We must take the army as a whole. It is just like saying, while education is available at all schools, why some children should go to some particular schools. There may be very good reasons for it.

[Shri Krishna Menon]

Then the question of re-numbering the infantry regiment was also considered. What is the alternative? Are we to call these as the 366th regiment or the 364th regiment without any notion to the historical context? It is not only in this country that it is so. In the United Kingdom, for instance, there are Scottish Highlanders, the Lancaster Regiment, the Yorkshire Regiment and things like that. They name those things according to the place and sometimes they even tie them up with the names of persons who founded it, as sometimes we did in this country as Hodson's Horse and so on. So, I would like to disabuse the mind of hon. Members of one thing, if they really feel about it. There is no attempt in the army to create any caste, class or creed; there is no such basis of any kind. In fact, as two hon. Members pointed out, if there is one place in the whole country where national integration sheerly by institutional factors and by conditions, in actual fact occurs, it is in the armed forces. There are no separate kitchens for Brahmans, non-Brahmans, etc. I believe vegetarians are allowed to be vegetarians. But apart from that, there are no other distinctions of any kind.

Then we come to the question of officers' strength in the army. I regret it would not be proper for me to disclose the officers' strength in the Indian Army. But when I say Indian Army, it may be taken as a general phrase to cover the services. There is a shortage, particularly in the army of officers. This arises partly from the fact that the army service today is not as attractive as it was in the British days. I hope there are various reasons. In those days, the army was a part of the occupying power, with all the panoply, strength and power that went with it. Now, they are the forces of a democratic country. Therefore it is like everything else. The emoluments of the other services have also increased. They were less in the British days but those places

were largely occupied by our people and not by British personnel. Those are difficulty in obtaining recruit for officers training in the Indian Army. But during the last four or five years, we have made very considerable efforts. The strength of the Indian Military Academy, as we now call it, at Dehra Dun has been doubled by taking over the place in Clement Town which was formerly used as a prisoner of war camp. The strength has now been doubled. Similarly, at Knada-kvasla, we have places for 1,500 cadets, and it is now fully occupied today.

There has been difficulty in getting young people with the necessary qualifications either academically or in other ways. Various efforts are being made in this direction to get qualified people. The NCC is making a very substantial contribution to which I shall refer in a moment. Also, the Defence Ministry itself is making such contribution as it can in the educational field itself to which also I will refer later.

Though the present strength of the army is far below our requirements—it does not mean that we are in weak position or anything of that character. It simply means that we are placing a greater load per man than otherwise would be the case. Also, in the organisation of the Indian Army in comparison to the British Army, for example, there is a smaller proportion of officers. That has to be read in the context of there being a cadre of people who are called Junior Commissioned Officers in the Indian Army. They are the salt of the Indian Army. Without the Subedars or the Jamedars, the Indian Army would not be what it is. It is quite true that they take order from command Officers, at the same time, they reach the officers. And the NCOS and JCOs form a considerable part of the officer strength in reality and between them they make up the deficiency. One has of course to increase the officer intake. But it is not merely a question of money. It is a question of

finding officers to train other officers and therefore a certain time-lag is inevitable.

It should not be forgotten that when we became independent, and immediately after our Independence, our whole outlook and our whole desire, as is even today, was to contract the size of the army. Unfortunately, the conditions in the world and the lack of wisdom on the part of our neighbours, have pushed us into a position of increasing the load of defence requirements more and more. And so, there is bound to be a time-lag. We have also to terminate the services from the army of comparatively ill-equipped people who came in the war-time in various ways, or to regularise their position.

There were questions about special schools, and questions as to whether it is possible to send some to one place or another so that they may qualify for specialities. I would give you such information as the services think should be given. There are special places for training for jungle and guerilla warfare. There are special schools for snow warfare, as also schools which have been set up for work study as such, that is to say, for minimising fatigue and the application of modern psychological knowledge in the performance of tasks.

As I said, the Indian Military Academy has been stepped up by 100 per cent. But we are still very short of officer strength in the Air Force and so the facilities at the new training college at Hyderabad are being expanded.

Questions were asked about training our people in regard to the newer obligations which arose in respect the protection of mountainous regions by our troops. There is a school of mountain warfare which is separate from the Himalayan Mountaineering Institute. It would be improper, as was suggested yesterday, to convert the Himalayan Mountaineering Institute, which is purely an educational and sports or-

ganisation, into an adjunct of the army. It is quite true that the Defence Minister answers questions about it but it is under the directions of its President, the Prime Minister, with the co-operation of the West Bengal Government.

I would like at this moment to inform the House—and the House will be glad to know it—of course, it is a subject falling within the competence of my hon. friend Shri Humayun Kabir—that news was received last night that the Indian Everest Expedition which had reached the South Col, about 26,000 ft. on 21st May, succeeded in establishing Camp VII at 4 P.M. on 28th May. This last camp was set-up at 27,900ft. which is a record height for any camp in the history of mountaineering. The attempt on the peak should have been made on the 29th May, but due to extremely bad weather the summit team could not leave Camp VII. I am told that at such heights with high windrift snow goes into people's eyes and they cannot stand it. If the weather showed some improvement, the team should have made an attempt yesterday.

While the news about this attempt is awaited, the House will no doubt, wish to express their appreciation of the extraordinary courage and perseverance displayed by the members of the team. Bad weather has dogged the efforts of the team from the very beginning. Before reaching South Col, the expedition had to work extremely hard on the hazardous task of traversing the Lhotse Face which is a steep almost vertical slope, incrust-
ed with hard ice. This year the weather was bad, the snow conditions were one of the worst experienced by any Everest expedition, and there were extremely high winds. It took the expedition about six weeks to reach South Col. from Camp IV, which is at about 23,000 ft. whereas normally it should have taken less than three weeks. The summit party has been at a height of 26,000 ft. or above ever since the 26th May, and had

[Shri Krishna Menon]

to spend two nights in Camp VII.

I am sure that whatever the result, ultimately, I hope—the expedition's effort would not go unrewarded—their saga of undaunted courage and tireless efforts would become a legend in mountaineering history. Half the personnel in this expedition are from the defence forces. Almost the entire equipment come from indigenous sources; most of it is made in the ordnance factories. The team is led, and 'deputy-led', as we may call it, by servicemen. I hope I am not transgressing into the field which is the concern of my hon. friend, Shri Humayun Kabir, but I would like to mention an interesting fact. The youngest member of the expedition is a student, 19 years of age. For the first time, a teenager has tried to climb the Everest.

We are not referring to the troops, but in the last five or six years, this country has sent more expeditions to the Himalayas than any other country has done, since mountaineering was organised in the Himalayas fifty years ago. Most of the members of the expedition have been ex-students of Himalayan Mountaineering Institute and about half of the members have been from armed forces.

Questions were raised about the N.C.C. Some people want to introduce conscription in the country. But when it is realised that this country probably has 150 million people of military age, it will be realised that we cannot do it even if we so wish. Even if we wanted to introduce service for a population of 150 million, we have neither the money nor the resources nor the men. What is more, policywise, in my humble opinion, it would be a wrong thing to do, because we are not in the position at the present time where we can conscript people. Therefore, the question of conscription, which is raised every year is to my mind not only not practicable, but an approach that should not be in our minds.

The same thing applies to the NCC. Speaking for myself, I regret the NCC has not reached the strength it should. Its aim should be that every student who enters college, every young boy or girl, should go into the corps. But under the Act of Parliament and the arrangements made thereunder it is partly financed by the States and partly by the Centre. The Central Government—the Ministry of Finance have been extremely generous in regard to that, but in spite of that, some of the States have not been able to meet their quota. It will not be proper for me to mention the names of the States, but larger the State, lesser is the contribution of the State.

Shri Sinhasan Singh (Gorakhpur): Why not make it the sole concern of the Centre? Why depend partly on the States, when the army is solely the concern of the Centre?

Shri Krishna Menon: NCC is not really a defence enterprise. It is only partly so. It is an educational character-building, citizenship enterprise. Even if all the money is found from the Centre, the States would suddenly find out that the NCC standards ought to be increased because the money comes from somewhere else! Over and above that, the cooperation of the States is part of the general plan of our development, whether it is economic, social cultural, spiritual or in any other sphere. At the present moment, there are 127,667 cadets in the NCC Rifles, division and 280,000 in the NCC Rifles, making a total of 407,000, which is just less than half a million. These are senior boys in colleges. Over and above that, there are some 170,000 school children in the Junior Division and 12,12,840 schoolboys in the ACC.

There is some doubt in the minds of hon. Members whether ACC is worthwhile, in the same way as some people doubt whether the Lok Sahayak Sena is worthwhile. It is very difficult to estimate what is worthwhile, and what is not. The L.S.S. seems to func-

tion well on the whole and the expenditure is comparatively small. The number of girls in the NCC is relatively small, considering the fact that under the Constitution, men and women have equal rights and equal privileges. But when the question of taking responsibility comes there is a long way to go yet. It is also partly due to the fact that we are not able to provide the necessary instructors. Also, in the NCC Rifles for girls, there are certain disciplines. The army requires motor transport drivers, but social conditions do not permit training of girls for motor transport purposes, except perhaps in some urban areas. There seem to be social difficulties which I am not able to understand very much, but that is what I am told.

Attempts have been made in order to see that the National Defence Academy has the proper kind of education. Education is not part of our function. Education is the function of my colleague. In part, he takes the blame and the States also. The National Defence Academy should get cadets who come up to standards. I am revealing no secret if I say that during the last one or two years, we had to lower the standard in order to get cadets. Ultimately it may affect the armed forces, though their training in the Academy might improve it. The academic standards in the National Defence Academy have been stepped up, with the result that this year cadets are eligible for the Poona University examination. Next year they will be eligible for the graduate examination of the same university. So, on the one hand, academic standards would be improved and on the other hand, if these boys ultimately leave the armed forces for some reason or other, their educational period is not be wasted.

In order to provide the right type of education, Sainik Schools exist all over the country. So far as the Defence Ministry is concerned, what we do is to meet the demands from the States. Because it is primarily educa-

tional, the burden is very largely upon the State itself, although there are scholarship and other assistance provided from defence. There are 1710 cadets now in the schools, which exist in all States except Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. There would be somewhere about 5,000 cadets in the next few years. It is proposed to change the character of these schools into a more technical character, so that the cadets could go from there to the military engineering colleges. At the present moment, our services, particularly the Navy, is unable to get engineers. Last year, Government permitted them to go to colleges and to give commission to students in the fourth year. Once they get in, under the Navy Act, they cannot get out. Even this has not been very successful. Unless there are sufficient engineers and sufficient technical men, it will not be possible to maintain a modern army.

Thanks largely to the assistance of Shri Kabir's Ministry—the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs—they have provided some of the money and thanks to the enthusiasm of the Engineering Member of the Planning Commission, we are using the voluntary enthusiasm of the members of the defence services and of the armed services in order to train engineers in the evening time, not like the evening colleges which the universities run. This method, to a certain extent, is removing the class distinction in the industrial force. No one can go to the class unless he is already working in a factory. That is to say, if a young man working in a factory, who has passed the intermediate examination, and either because he has no money or because he had to earn money as a working man, could not devote his time for further study, he comes to us and gets training. Nearly 3,000 of them are getting training this year. Another 1500 will be taken this year for the degree and other classes. This is done in cooperation with the other Ministry and they are very pleased about it. The same thing applies to polytechnic classes.

[Shri Krishna Menon]

References were made to Goa. I deeply regret, if I may say so, the extremely uncharitable observations made by one individual Member of this House about the conduct of our troops in Goa; I do not say there are no miscreants who misbehave in the armed forces any more than there are no people who misbehave either in the country or in the Lok Sabha.

Shri Hem Barua: On a point of order. This is unparliamentary. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: This is wholly unwarranted. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: We should not be too sensitive in this. Some misbehaviour might be objectionable and some here might be against the Speaker alone. Therefore, it might not be so objectionable. It is not a very serious thing that the hon. Members have taken objection to, but I do not know what exactly the Defence Minister had in mind. I only enjoyed it; I thought he had in mind some misbehaviour against the Speaker. Sometimes I am asking the hon. Members to sit down and they do not resume their seats.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sir, I rise to a point of order.

Shri Krishna Menon: Sir, in any aggregate of population there would be all kinds of people. The armed forces are not composed of people who are totally free from all human frailties.

Mr. Speaker: They say that the Minister of Defence referred to misbehaviour in the Lok Sabha.

Shri Krishna Menon: I say it can be anywhere, any place.

Mr. Speaker: I do not think he had....

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Either he should modify his statement or withdraw it.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri (Berhampur): Sir, I made that....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Why should he take the cap from somewhere else and put it on his head? I only wanted to know from the hon. Defence Minister whether he had anything in his mind against the attitude or conduct of a Member of Parliament here so far as his conduct as a member was concerned.

Shri Krishna Menon: No, Sir. I simply said that there could be contravention of the rules in any aggregate of population. Only two days ago you asked someone to go out.

Shri Hem Barua: Sir, I rise to a point of order. The hon. Minister said that there might be people who misbehave in the Lok Sabha. May I submit, Sir, that the Speaker is also a Member of the Lok Sabha elected to that high office and he is a symbol of the prestige and sovereignty of this Parliament. Therefore, when the hon. Minister says like this, it might include him also because he is primarily a Member of Parliament.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. When Shri Hem Barua has included me, I do not think the Minister of Defence would exclude himself.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sir, I rise to a point of order....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. We should proceed now. There is nothing very serious.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): Sir, I do not wish to say anything about the point of order. But there is perhaps such a thing as propriety in this House, and I feel that a Minister of Government, especially when he is answering to a debate during which the Ministry is more or less on trial before the Parliament and the country, should choose his words a little more wisely so that the relations between the Minister and Parliament are as they should be. I do feel that, quite apart from the point of order which may or may not

be involved, a point of propriety is involved and a Minister using this kind of language in a Budget Session answering a debate of this description is a very undesirable phenomenon.

Mr. Speaker: Exactly that was why I put that question to the Minister of Defence whether he was referring to the conduct of Members so far as the discharge of their duties inside the House was concerned. I put that to him simply on that account because that should not be referred to in such a manner. That was what I intended and I put that question. He says he did not mean that. What else is there that the Members want now?

Shri Krishna Menon: If I have contravened the rules, I am sorry. All that I said was that in any aggregate of people there would be a certain number who do not conform to norms. Is it not a good way of explaining that?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sir, I rise to a point of order. Very carefully you were pleased to rule that there might be—Sir, the hon. Defence Minister might sit down because here is a point of order—Members on the Treasury Benches also who might misbehave. It is a good ruling, we are glad to hear that. But the word used by the Defence Minister in an earlier context was 'miscreants'. The word used was 'miscreants' with reference to remarks on Goa by some hon. colleague here. In that context, in the same breath he said "it is no less than" or "any more than" or something like that, and said there are members in the civil population and in the Lok Sabha. So the connection is between 'miscreants' and 'misbehave'. Therefore, this part of the speech must be expunged.

Mr. Speaker: I am sorry that the use of the word has been understood in this manner, and if it really was intended in this manner then it is really bad. That I admit. But when I put that question, the hon. Defence

Minister said that mistakes and errors are committed by all sections of human beings wherever they might be, whether they are soldiers, businessmen or others or even Members of Parliament. Then, perhaps, it had not the same bad smell as is sensed by some of our hon. Members. If really it was intended as has been understood, then it is bad. I have told that to hon. Members. But when I put that question it has been explained that it was not used in that context. That should suffice and we should proceed now.

Shri Badrudduja (Murshidabad): If the hon. Minister has wounded the feelings of the Members of this House, he should withdraw it in good grace.

Mr. Speaker: When he says that it was not intended in that context, it is as good as withdrawing it. When an hon. Member here says that it was not used in that context, then what is it that I should ask him to withdraw?

Shri Krishna Menon: I went further and said that if there had been a contravention of the rules and practice of the House I am sorry. Anyway, so far as the troops in Goa are concerned, their behaviour has been exemplary. I regret that general references should have been made to convey the impression that they were an occupying army which was running riot. There had been a few cases, a very few cases of misbehaviour, misconduct or crime and they have been very severely dealt with by court-martial and where court-martial was not applicable other judicial processes have been employed. There has been no question of the Indian Army not maintaining the very high standards of discipline and behaviour and also the social relations we are accustomed to associate them with. The same has been the position wherever else they have gone. The Indian army in Goa have been welcomed everywhere by the population and there has been no feeling that they are strangers or an occupying force as it was suggested.

[Shri Krishna Menon]

Then, there were the usual criticisms from the audit. Mr. Speaker, you would no doubt advise me and guide me if in the observations I have to make I go wrong. I am aware of the responsibility of audit to Parliament, I am aware of the responsibility of audit to Parliament independent of Government officials. I have looked up the audit rules. I find that the Comptroller and Auditor General is to do a financial audit and not an administrative audit. Criticisms offered by the Audit and Accounts Department in Parliament must be limited to financial criticisms based on accounts. It is not the function of the Auditor General to range over the field of administration and offer suggestions as to how the Government could better be conducted. In auditing accounts of the Government the Audit should not make independent enquiries—I emphasise this—from private individuals or members of the general public as such an act would amount to encroachment on functions of the administration in dealing with cases....

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): Sir, I rise to a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: I have understood and I agree with him.

Shri P. K. Deo: My point of order is that the Minister should not prescribe a code of conduct....

Mr. Speaker: I have agreed with him. It is about the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs passing between me and the hon. Minister who is on his legs. That has happened three times. But my only difficulty was that I was only considering the balance of convenience. Because I would have interrupted the Defence Minister in his arguments, I kept silent; otherwise I really wanted to point out that.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha):

As you know, Sir, in the discharge of my duties, I have sometimes to do that (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: He should have gone by the other way. He is a Cabinet Minister. He does not know his responsibility. For 20 years he has been the Chief Whip.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He is questioning your ruling.

13 hrs

Mr. Speaker: This is no explanation that the hon. Minister has to discharge his duties and, therefore, he would transgress the rules. The conduct that is prescribed under the rules is uniform for all the Members. And it was not once or twice but thrice that he did it. That is exactly what happened. I remained silent and I tried not to take notice of it because the Minister was in the midst of his argument and I thought I would be interrupting the chain of his arguments. Therefore, I kept silent. Otherwise, I would not have remained silent. In future, I will really take note of it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: May I submit that the offence is aggravated by the fact that he is the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs? As Minister of Parliamentary Affairs he should know the parliamentary rules and procedure much better than other Members.

Mr. Speaker: It is an offence done by a member of the House. Whether he is a Minister or another member does not make any difference.

Shri Krishna Menon: I will not, in view of the fact that the time is running on, read the whole of the Audit Code. It is for the members of the House and the Public Accounts Committee to compare the Audit Code with the Audit Report, as it is. But I

would like to say that, from the point of view of administration, these statements have a handicap over us. Long before we can correct them, or catch up with them, they are before the public and picked up by the newspapers and presented in a context which is wrong.

I will not, as I did last year, go into all the cases and clarify them. I will only take a few cases. It worried me when I found that one was the construction of roads. A question was asked: if the P.W.D. can construct roads at Rs. 50,000 a mile, why should it cost Rs. 4 lakhs per mile for army engineers? The answer is very simple. If the P.W.D. can construct the road, they would have constructed it. The army engineers have constructed roads in places which could not be reached by P.W.D. So, how can a comparison be made in this way? The cost of Rs. 4 lakhs per mile is in respect of roads in N.E.F.A. in a difficult and hilly terrain. If you want to compare the cost and distance, the P.W.D. constructed a road in Dhar-Udhampur at a cost of Rs. 5 lakhs per mile in a less difficult terrain than N.E.F.A. So, when we compare the costs while taking into account the difficult terrain, the performance of the army engineers must be considered very good.

Then we have another criticism about the acquisition of a store carrier, which relates to the purchase of a second-hand cargo ship in 1952! I accept the theory that States continue even when Governments change and so a Government must own responsibility for the actions of the previous government and so on. It was purchased in 1952 and since then it reincarnates in the discussion every year. The conversion of the cargo ship took a few years mainly because of the inability of the Hindustan Shipyard to complete the structural and conversion work and also the inability of the Naval Dockyard who did not have spare capacity at that time. Eventually, the work was got done by the Mazagon Dock Ltd. and the

ship was commissioned in April 1959. A new vessel of comparable size would have cost us Rs. 188 lakhs as against Rs. 82 lakhs spent on this vessel.

Then there are two or three items which some hon. Members thought are subjects of ridicule and levity. One is in regard to production of sound projectors. These sound projectors have been exhibited at various exhibitions and have attracted considerable attention. There is an embargo on their import into this country. They require considerable amount of foreign exchange. Ours cost Rs. 75,000 each. It was developed by our own mechanics without any licence and without any designs. I think the cost on development was about Rs. 3 lakhs for two such machines. I should like the House to remember that when a technical item like this is developed and the total number is two the expenditure on one number appears to be very high. This development expenditure will now be distributed on the sound projectors made hereafter, where the army itself will be placing orders for six of them to be produced. So that, the overhead costs would be wiped out within a short time. Then it is expected that the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, which would not easily get the foreign exchange required, would have to look to the indigenous production in this matter.

Again, some mention was made about the coffee machines. These coffee machines are required in our canteens. On the one hand, and quite rightly, members speak of the welfare of troops and things of that character. A modern equipment is required for this purpose. This machine, which is seen in railway stations all over the country, is usually imported from Italy. God knows at what prices, at any rate, comparatively at very high prices. Now it is made available to the civil trade at Rs. 2,500 which is lower than what they would otherwise have to pay. These prices fixed

[Shri Krishna Menon]

by the ordnance factories cover not only the overhead costs but make provision for any other costs that may arise. The Director-General of Ordnance Factories is now engaged in executing an order for 100 of these machines, which will cost Rs. 2½ lakhs. So, the developmental cost per unit would be very small. Now, if the auditor takes something from a cross-section and asks "what is this? "It is costing too much", that is not a fair criticism. The approach of audit to some of the defence expenditure has not been of this character. I have picked out these things to show the inappropriateness of these observations.

Then we come to the question of the disposal of surplus equipments. My colleague and myself have been faced with the fact that we never know whether a comparatively old equipment within a country which is not highly advanced industrially should be thrown into the scrap heap as it would not be useful to us because it may quite happen that what was useless two years ago, may sometimes become useful this year. And so, there has been, quite rightly, during the last four or five years an embargo on the disposal of equipments. I have great difficulty in keeping things because officials, especially technical officials, would like to throw away things which are not upto-date. Now the Ministry keeps very strict control on the disposal of equipments. At the same time; Defence accounts on the one hand, Audit on the other and the Public Accounts Committee turn round and ask: why should you keep things and equipments which you cannot use, why could you not dispose of them. We have to strike a balance between all this which is a very difficult thing. Therefore, in my submission, the policy which has been followed by Government in this connection has been along-sighted one which has stood us in good stead. Last year, the maintenance depot of the Indian Air force, which is responsible for the manufacture of AVRO, produced

out of what is termed as "disposable items" produced equipment worth about one crore and a half of rupees, which was saving of foreign exchange and money. I will not read the other ones.

Then a reference was made to the increase in production in the various defence factories. Defence production establishments consist of ordnance factories, or workshops under the armed forces such as the Indian Air Force, Electrical and Mechanical Engineers. Corporations like the Mazagon Docks and Garden Reach, Hindustan Aircraft, BEL and other units. The total production in the ordnance factories has been set out in the figures in the papers submitted. During the last four or five years it has gone up from Rs. 14 crores to Rs. 40 crores. This year it is expected to go up to Rs. 50 crores, according to the estimate so far made. When these figures are given, it should always be understood that, at the present moment, we are not incurring any expenditure on surplus labour. In the Ordnance factories the services of labour cannot be terminated if there is no work; we have to retain them. But now they are all employed and the production costs per unit, per item, by and large, is lower than it used to be. So that, this Rs. 40 crores in real value represent more than Rs. 40 crores five years ago. In Hindustan Aircraft the production last year has been worth Rs. 8.29 crores. In 1962-63 it is expected to be Rs. 14 crores. The total investment in Hindustan Aircraft is Rs. 18 crores. In the Bharat Electronics, four or five years ago the total turnover was Rs. 22 lakhs. It has gone up to Rs. 243 lakhs or 2½ crores. The savings in foreign exchange are somewhere about Rs. 177 lakhs. I could go on giving figures in that way.

Questions were asked in regard to dock yards and it was stated that the Garden Reach workshop was working at a loss. This is not the case. Garden Reach is not only not working at a

loss but has undertaken tasks of a character which is necessary in the defence interests such as building a ropeway across the Himalayas. They also work for the Home Ministry or other departments of the Government that require ships or other engineering work as such.

The increase of indigenous content in the Shaktiman Truck is not as much as we expected because there was a lag in production in 1960-61 or 1959-60—I forget in which year—on account of the shortage of raw material. We did not get the steel as required. That had to come from private enterprise. I hope now the Government factory is going into being and we will have no difficulty.

I am quite aware of the fact that there has been very considerable hostile opinion about the production of these things and not getting them from other sources. The Defence factories entered into the production of trucks largely on the advice of DGS & D who said, "You will not be able to meet your requirement otherwise." At the present moment we are producing better vehicles at lower cost and are lowering the foreign exchange commitment. The indigenous content was 29.3 per cent in 1959-60. It has gone up to 49 per cent last year and to 62 per cent this year. So, all this is necessary in order to save the foreign exchange which has got to be utilised for other items.

An hon. Member referred to the troubled conditions of labour in the Ordnance factories. Now it so happens that five or six years ago we lost over 80,000 man-days on account of labour disputes. Year before last we lost 360 and last year 190 days. There is no better state of labour relations not only anywhere in the country but in any other set of industrial establishments. This is largely because of the new system of remuneration that has been introduced whereby they can do piece work and the introduction of scientific methods for eliminating fatigue. Welfare institutions function in these places.

The hon. Member is entirely wrong in thinking that a particular trade union is favoured as against another. The Ordnance factories in the sense of employers have to see that there is healthy labour relationship. There are certain rules laid down by the Government with regard to the number which is required for recognition. Whichever trade union has those numbers, that is recognised. In some places there are two unions. It is not correct to say, for example, that one federation is recognised and the other is not. In fact, we do not recognise either federation. Federations are not provided for in the trade union law. But they are recognised in the sense that we have relations with them. We have agreement with them. Both are treated equally. There is great strain on our officials and the Ministers in having two sets of negotiations. But in order to improve the difficult conditions of the country we have done so.

Production and the efficacy of defence depends very considerably, more than is often realised, upon our research and development. The scientific organisation of the Government of India in the Ministry of Defence was founded soon after independence and in the last four or five years has made considerable advance. It covers the field of basic science as well as armaments including explosives, electronics and material research. The number of scientists now employed in the Defence Science Development Department proper is 933. This is excluding those who are called Fellows, that is to say, students who come from colleges who go into Metcalfe House Central Laboratory and other laboratories. They work on their own on research projects for a few years before they are taken into the service. The Fellows come through the Public Service Commission but we have difficulty in recruitment because the procedure that may be applicable to recruitment of ordinary civil servants do not seem to be suitable for scientific and tech-

[Shri Krishna Menon]

nical personnel. There are also another 500 to 600 scientists in the Ministry of Defence who are concerned with testing and inspection. Both these include men and women.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Why are you lowering your voice? You are inaudible.

Shri Krishna Menon: I believe, it requires a voice and an ear as well.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You have got a good carrying voice but you do not make full use of it.

Shri Krishna Menon: There have been new establishments in connection with research in nuclear medicine, solid states physics, special weapons, as they are called, that is to say, weapons which I do not wish to disclose, in electronics and in the production of food, which is not an encroachment on the Food Ministry or anything of that character. In the conditions in which our troops are where food supply, in fact, anything from a match-box to a tractor, has to go by air at places, it is necessary to produce the kind of food that in small quantity gives nourishment and at the same time is portable. So, considerable research is made in this way.

We have also suffered from the fact that all the milk in times that has to be supplied to the troops had to be imported uptill now causing a considerable demand on the foreign exchange which is not available. So, both the Scientific Department and the ordnance factories between them had to produce the machinery in order to process the milk and other things.

Now, a question has been asked about equipment, largely arising from some statement that was made by someone who should not have made it at all. It is not true—I hope I do not get misunderstood in this way—that there is no army in the world that does not consider itself ill-equipped. Otherwise, why should they make the machines next year? ..(Interruption). Kindly have some patience

and listen. It is quite true that we have not got an impregnable army and the most up-to-date weapons in the world. But modernisation of the army takes place and what is more, that modernisation is on the basis of our own effort in the sense that somebody cannot turn it off. But you would not expect me to recite the items of production.

Questions were raised with regard to atomic weapons. Actually, automatic weapons have been in use in the Army for a long, long time, but I believe, hon. Members were particularly referring to, what are called, the self-loading rifles. These are under production.

Two other matters were raised. One with regard to submarines. The Indian Navy has no underwater arm except in a defensive way, that is to say, it is equipped for anti-submarine work. In the course of development of anti-submarine work, Naval personnel have to be sent abroad for training. It is thought that if submarines should become necessary, we would have to make a start in this way. The Underwater Arm is a very expensive one to maintain. But our first concern is with regard to defence against attack by others, that is to say, if submarines come and attack, how we should deal with them. That is the first thing to do. The Indian Navy is equipped for anti-submarine warfare. In order to perfect anti-submarine warfare, a large number of personnel, five officers and 12 sailors, have been sent to the Royal Navy. It is not easy to get them placed anywhere. The main and ostensible purpose of this is for them to perfect anti-submarine warfare. But they would make a beginning in the practice of submarines and to get accustomed to those machines.

But it is a large policy decision that we have to make because it would involve a considerable amount of money. If the submarines are to be of any use, modern submarines with considerable speed and with all the

apparatus that goes with them and the conditioning of our sailors to underwater warfare will also have to be undertaken. In our laboratories, this aspect of our defence is in the preparatory stages. But the matter is in our consideration.

Then the next question is in regard to nuclear weapons. It is really not a defence question entirely. It is a policy question. First of all, I want to submit, Mr. Speaker, without any reservations whatsoever that nuclear weapons are not weapons of defence. This country would be no more safe from attack with the possession of nuclear weapons than otherwise. Some one said that if the Japanese had nuclear weapons at that time, they would not have been bombed. But the fact is that others with nuclear weapons bombed them. Even if they had nuclear weapons, they would not have been able to be immune from hostile nuclear bombardment. Here the question is who gets in first.

Mr. Speaker: He was arguing that that might act as a deterrent.

Shri Krishna Menon: No, Sir. Firstly, are we to make large numbers of weapons which we are never going to use? Secondly, once you had the weapons, the temptation and the necessary justification to use them would arise. What is more, it is not possible to make nuclear weapons in any country without experimentation of a character that adversely affects the health of the population of the country and of the world. The genetic effects of radiation are so considerable that it is really an act of criminality against humanity to have recourse to these weapons. This country is totally, fully and unreservedly committed to the fact that nuclear energy will not be used for offensive purposes. It will be used for peaceful purposes. That policy remains unchanged. If hon. Members want to challenge that, they will have to challenge the basic policy of Government. I do not want to make any reservations in this matter espe-

cially as we are engaged in serious discussions in regard to this question elsewhere. Therefore, in no circumstances are we likely to be equipped with nuclear weapons even if any other country had nuclear weapons. It is only a question of who gets it first, that is, who destroys initially. What is more, no guarantee that some will survive. Lord Montgomery was quoted, who said that the safest place in the next war is nearest to the enemy. That is to say, when there is a nuclear bomb, the thing will be blasted away from you so that you may survive. Therefore, this kind of discussion does us a lot of harm, because, people may think, whatever may be the Government's policy, this country wants to have nuclear weapons. To the extent that I am a citizen of this land, a Member of this Parliament and of this Government, I want to repudiate any suggestion of that character.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): Will it not be argued "Ashaktiman bhavet Sadhu"?

Mr. Speaker: The interruption was that this is the argument of a weak sadhu. Am I correct?

Shri U. M. Trivedi: It means, one who is very weak says, I am a sadhu, I do not do any harm.

Shri Krishna Menon: The country decided who is weak and who is not. They have had a chance to decide and they have decided.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): Will the hon. Minister make it clear that this policy does not apply to all offensive weapons, because, after all, in a war, offensive weapons are the best defence?

Shri Krishna Menon: No. Because, this is not a weapon of defence. What you do is, you annihilate the entire population, for example, one of the weapons that the United States drops in the Pacific or Russia drops in the Siberia. I would only say this: what we call a small weapon, a 15 mega ton bomb has as much explosives as all

[Shri Krishna Menon]

the explosives used in all the wars of history.

Shri Tyagi: I am talking of other offensive weapons: not this.

Shri Krishna Menon: It is all a question of degree. Because one is a chicken, that does not mean that it should eat its grandmother. It is all a question of degree.

In this case, first of all, we would be concentrating all our resources in the wrong way. The hon. Member himself said that we should have nuclear weapons and we should ask everybody else not to have it. That is not an argument which is easily understood. At any rate, this is not a practical proposition and we are using all our energies and knowledge—we have considerable knowledge compared with other countries at the present moment—in order to promote the use of nuclear power for peaceful purposes.

Then, I come to the question of promotions. Quite rightly, you, Sir, have said that names should not be introduced. I am not going to introduce any. But, it is wrong to say that there has been any promotion against rules or established procedures. First of all, just because an officer, today or tomorrow, occupies a position which is better than what he was occupying two days ago, that cannot be called a promotion. It is promotion in the sense he is at a higher level. This is achieved by a process of selection. Beyond a certain level—even in civil service it is so—people have to be selected for various reasons. Mr. Kamath is a good friend of mine in the old days. He had also written earlier.

Mr. Speaker: He also said like that.

Shri Krishna Menon: He read out only parts of a rule. I refer to this because I interrupted Mr. Kamath yesterday. It is quite true that on account of certain Historical circumstances, most of our regulations are copied from the Admiralty rules. It is quite true there is a paragraph

which says that a senior Rear Admiral shall be Vice-Admiral and so on. But it has to be read along with the other regulation which says that the Chief of the Naval Staff shall be appointed by the Government by selection. There is necessarily no guarantee that all Chiefs of the Naval Staff will necessarily be Vice-Admirals. It so happens that when an officer is made the Chief of the Naval Staff, he is made a Vice-Admiral substantive or acting. There is no promotion.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On a point of clarification, is the rule not still in force, as regards promotion of Rear Admiral as Vice-Admiral, the seniormost Rear Admiral is promoted automatically by seniority and not on considerations of so-called merit?

Shri Krishna Menon: No. If that is so, the Navy would be in a sad way. But, that is not so. The Chief of Naval Staff is appointed by a process of selection where the Defence Minister consults everybody. It is not only the question of files. It is a very important appointment. There are private discussion with senior officers and with certain Members of Government. The Prime Minister is consulted. Then, it goes to the Appointment Committee of the Cabinet. Then, he is appointed. It is unfortunate that when the new Chief of Naval Staff was appointed, there were press criticisms. I could have said that most of the arguments I heard even verbally I have read elsewhere. The House has been speaking a great deal about the morale of the Armed Forces. Again, I do not want to be misunderstood. I would appeal not to allow debates here to be used as a medium either for a propaganda or for lobbying for displaced persons, non-promoted persons or dismissed employees or any thing of the kind. It would be quite impossible to maintain discipline in the Armed Forces. In this particular case, selection has been made in the proper way. I cannot go further without, by implication, referring to individuals. There have been no cases of supersession. There has

been no officer entitled to promotion. The aggrieved officer was given extension at the discretion of the Government. If that extension had not been given, no question would have arisen at all. Extension was given for a particular purpose, in a particular post. If I take it any further, I would be going beyond the limits you have set. I would assure the House, there has been no injustice done in this case. Always a person who does not get what he wants, thinks injustice has been done to him. After all, so long as I hold the portfolio of Defence, I have some responsibility towards these men, I have to deal with them every day. If I perpetuate injustice, how can I deal with them?

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: Is there a rule that there should one Vice-Admiral or there may be more than one Vice-Admiral?

Shri Krishna Menon: The number of posts in a particular rank depends upon the size of the force and what financial arrangements can be made to upgrade these posts. For example, three years ago, we had two Air Vice-Marshals. Today, we have got seven. Two or three years ago, I believe there was one Rear Admiral. Now, there are three or four. When the Navy grows, Vice-Admiralships grow. My difficulty is, I cannot fully explain this without pointing to individuals. I am quite prepared to explain to you or to show you the papers in connection with this.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the show the papers to any Members of the House just as he promised to Acharya Kripalani in the last Parliament? Does that offer stand? I have seen the records. I have seen the debates. I had gone through the proceedings. It was promised.

Mr. Speaker: I remember that last time, something of that sort was said in the last Parliament.

Shri Krishna Menon: First of all, even Bills lapse in a new Parliament. Are we to be governed as if there is a statute of Mortmain in this matter?

819 (A) LSD—5.

Mr. Speaker: I do not want to fix the Defence Minister. Because earlier, last time, it was said, it is only being enquired whether he sticks to the same position now or he is not prepared to show that?

Shri Krishna Menon: I do not. I think it is the duty of the Government to govern, of Parliament to control that, Government will carry on its responsibility.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: This is not the way that a Minister should behave to a Member. He could have at least acknowledged my letter. I was therefore handicapped when I spoke yesterday.

Shri Krishna Menon: I did not say I would not reply. I receive so many letters. If one has not been acknowledged thus far, it will be acknowledged in due-course.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What is due course here? This is not the way to behave to the House.

Shri Krishna Menon: The hon. Member is not the whole House.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. This much of courtesy . . .

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: This is not the way he should speak in the House. I want your ruling.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. This much of courtesy is expected that when a Member writes to a Minister, he should at least acknowledge receipt of that letter. That much of courtesy is expected that a letter from a Member of Parliament should be acknowledged. Whatever the action may be, that is a different thing altogether. It is the responsibility of the Government and the Ministers to carry on their duties and to execute their policies. That is right. It is the business of the Government. But at least this courtesy would be shown to Members that letters that are received may be acknowledged.

Shri Krishna Menon: All letters are usually acknowledged. There has been a spate of correspondence. I did not say that I would not reply. After the debate, I would reply to him.

Mr. Speaker: That would be replied.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: After the debate is over!

Shri Hem Barua: There is this trouble. That letter was written on the basis of the assurance given by the Minister. He wanted to use it during the debate. That was put in cold-storage. Now, he comes with new information.

Mr. Speaker: I have made the position clear. I can only say about the future what should be the response in this matter. That was what I had said. I have advised the Ministers that they should at least show this much courtesy to the Members that every letter that is written by a Member should be acknowledged.

Shri Krishna Menon: I am sorry that the implication that I have been discourteous has come from you, because every letter is normally acknowledged. This letter came to me personally, to my home address, I believe;—I am not quite certain,—in Mr. Kamath's own hand, and I would have replied to it. There is no question of my not replying to letters.

Shri Hem Barua: On a point of order. Are we to understand that the hon. Minister is challenging your ruling, when he says that he is sorry that this should have come from you?

Mr. Speaker: It is not that. He has not said that; he has not said that he would not reply or that he is not prepared to reply. So, why should the hon. Member say that he is challenging my ruling?

Shri Hem Barua: He says that he is sorry that this observation had come from you.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: About discourtesy.

Mr. Speaker: I said that this much courtesy should be shown to Members, and he says that he never intended to

be discourteous. He did not know that this would be taken in that manner. He has said rather that he never meant to be discourteous to anybody. So, why should hon. Members take it in that manner? He says that certainly something might have happened, and that letter,—though he is not sure—might have been sent to the home address.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I sent it here in this Parliament House itself.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister is not sure himself. He has said that he is not sure about that. Therefore, there ought not to be any dispute on that account.

Shri Krishna Menon: If the hon. Member thinks that I was discourteous, I am sorry. He knows me better than that.

Unfortunately, time is running out. So, I cannot answer the various points that were brought up and mention the various factors that I wanted to bring out. But there is one thing that I would like to say briefly in regard to defence production. It is not the ambition or the desire or the function of the Ministry of Defence or the affiliated establishments to cover the production of the country. But I would like to submit in Parliament—not for purposes of controversy—the basis of defence production.

In items of emergency, normally called war-time, ten times the production is calculated to be required as a conservative estimate, that is, this production should go up ten times what is normal. If conditions are normal in our country we could have, with the existing plant and machinery put up the production $2\frac{1}{2}$ times by working 24-hour shifts, but as it happens, most of our establishments are working 24-hour shifts. So, we are already stretching that capacity, and, therefore, if there should be an emergency, there are only two or three ways of dealing with it.

One is to set up shadow factories, as the UK and others did before the

war, that is to say, set up factories which do not do any work; you just put a piece of cellophane over it and your money goes to waste. In our country, there are two difficulties about this. First of all, we have not got the resources. Secondly, we have not got the personnel. Machines alone would not do anything.

The Second way is to look to the general run of industry. The difficulty in this matter is, and our experience has been, first of all, what the industry produces is hardly adequate for consumer needs, and secondly is we cannot in all these matters, to say quite frankly, be sure of quality control.

Therefore, the only way, if you are to meet an emergency, whether it be of shells and shots, whether it be of vehicles or whether it be of complicated weapons, is to have sufficient industrial capacity not only in the way of inanimate machines but in the way of trained personnel, who can be turned on to the total war production in a time of emergency. We did not have to think of all these things ten years ago or eight years ago, but things are a little different now. We are getting more and more cast in the mould of the realism of living among difficult neighbours, and, therefore, this has been brought home sharply to the services and the country and the Government have to accept it.

There is no other way of expanding defence production capacity except having additional capacity and using it for certain purposes and when it is not required for other State enterprises as such it will in no way displace private enterprise or anything of that character; it will probably improve the quality and lower their costs of production by competition.

But it would be necessary to expand the defence production capacity very considerably if we are to deal with an emergency even of the kind that we might contemplate, and that is why we venture into this or that.

Today it is not the utilisation of surplus labour that is our problem. Today, there is no surplus labour in the defence factories. They are fully utilised and what is more, they are employed sometimes for longer hours than they would be doing if they were working on shifts and on a peace-time system. This is the basis on which our ordnance factories are to function.

Therefore, I would ask the House to appreciate this fact when we go into one project or another. For example, we are going into the production of the milk evaporating machines. People may turn round and say 'Is it defence to produce milk evaporators?' We spend, believe, about Rs. 75 lakhs every year in foreign exchange to bring evaporated milk from Denmark, where the standards of labour are higher than those in India. We cannot get the foreign exchange release now. And the Armed Forces have their, what shall I say, particularities in regard to consumption. You cannot just push in anything that they are not accustomed to. The consumer resistance should be overcome. And so, we had to make these machines, and we had to go into the production of milk evaporators. The total quantum of production of milk products in the country is somewhere about 4 to 5 thousand tons, while our requirements are 30 thousand tons or so. That is the position. In that way, it applies to vehicles, it applies to weapons and it applies to shells and shots.

For example, in a country like the United Kingdom, all cosmetic factories would be turned into shell factories, because they produce cases and the equipment could be utilised for making cartridge cases.

In that way, defence production organisation, both on the scientific side and on the production side would have to be very considerably enlarged, if we had to meet an emergency.

Therefore, if you will allow me to quote some figures, I would say that in England, for example, between the years 1936—45, they had to set up 260

[Shri Krishna Menon]

factories with Rs. 400 crores worth of investment, in spite of the fact that theirs was a highly industrialised country, and it is possible to go and buy anything anywhere, and even very complicated weapons are made by the ordinary manufacturers. Here, we have found it difficult even to get trucks in the proper way. That was why we had to go into their production.

The Ministry of Mines, for example, want their earth-moving equipment, not tractors, but earth-moving and heavy equipment. Unless they produce coal in large quantities, we shall not get them, and if we do not get any coal, we would not get any weapons. So, they turned round to us, and we turned to the production of vehicles which probably take 90 tons of coal at a time, whereas the normal truck would take three tons. We have to move in this direction.

Since my time is up, I want to come down to what may be called, not the answers to criticisms, but general matters of defence. It is hardly necessary to say that we do not live in conditions of hundred per cent security! We have nearly, to the best of my recollection—I shall get the facts in a moment—somewhere about 9700 miles of land frontier out of which somewhere about 4900 miles are with Pakistan, about 2400 miles with China, and the rest with Burma, and somewhere about 1100 miles or so with Nepal and so on; and these are land frontiers, which certainly, in relation to Pakistan, and in more recent years, with China, have been, shall we say, situations of an onerous character. Since Independence, we have had no peace with our neighbour Pakistan.

On the 28th October, 1947, the Armed Forces of India had to move into Kashmir in order to meet not what was called a tribal invasion but a full-fledged military invasion by a neighbouring country, and, there was

war on a considerable scale, and these things have gone on.

I would like to say that I have no desire to be thought of in Pakistan as a blood-thirsty Defence Minister or anything of that kind. But what is the position? And what has been the number of incidents?

We have really three or four sectors of trouble with Pakistan, the main Jammu and Kashmir, then, East Bengal and then we had the Punjab, where the situation is somewhat more easy because the populations have been accustomed to this for centuries; then, there is the whole of the frontier that runs in Punjab south, which will become more onerous when the Rajasthan Canal comes in, because until now Rajasthan was a desert, and, therefore, was a barrier against invasion; when Rajasthan becomes a garden, the proposition will be very different. So, we have these four sectors.

First, I shall take the Jammu and Kashmir frontier. In the Jammu and Kashmir frontier, that is to say, including the international frontier and not only the cease-fire line, in 1959, there were 97 incidents and in 1960, the number became 106; in 1961, this kind of incidents rose to 536. These are not incidents of cattle-lifting or anything of that kind. Practically, in everyone of these incidents, things like machine-gun fire, rifle fire, throwing of hand grenades and all these things have taken place.

When they cross the cease-fire line, we report to the United Nations Commission. Well, this is not the place where I desire to make any observations about these report procedures. But it so happens that this has not been a very successful procedure, because on the one hand Pakistan takes advantage of the technicalities of the rules of this Commission. The Commission held that they are concerned only with soldiers; so, if Pakistani individuals come into the five-mile belt of the cease-fire line, even though armed and sometimes in uniforms and either attack or kill our people or try

to kill our people, then, the Commission will turn round to us on our complaints and say 'We are concerned only with the Army personnel; these are civilians'. At the same time, when Jammu and Kashmir Government in the region of Balakot, for example, put up a police post, in order to guard those areas from these 'civilians', the Commission turns round to us and says, 'It is a military post'. Our function first is not only to mind the 'susceptibilities' of the Commission according to their choice but to mind our own security. As I said, there were 536 incidents in 1961. Out of these, in the J & K, there have been 240 incidents in three spots alone. Our positions have been subjected to intermittent fire almost every day and we have been fired on in other areas.

On the Assam frontier, until about two years ago before some arrangements were made for the Army to be in overall control there was practically a situation where the Army had always to be alerted to assist the civil power. At that time, under our regulations, the defence forces of this country were not responsible for maintenance of those frontiers. But afterwards, the defence forces had to be made responsible for the entire defences in an overall fashion, though police personnel and so on are maintained. There have been penetrations in various areas as a result of which some agreements with Pakistan were entered into; sometimes agreements were observed, sometimes not. Anyway, it is a very onerous situation.

In addition to these, there have been large numbers of instances of sabotage. Inside Kashmir in 1961, there were 81 instances of sabotage. In 1960, the number was 94. The equipment used by the saboteurs was sent to our research laboratories, at the Institute of Armament Studies, and in practically every case, it has been proved that it comes from Pakistan sources, bearing marks, whether it is gun cotton or otherwise. These acts of sabotage are intended to create difficulties for us inside, not so much to inflict property

damage as to create trouble between Hindus and Muslims—e.g. by planting a bomb in a temple and spreading propaganda that it has been done by Muslims and vice versa. This is also done in order to create panic in Jammu and Kashmir. I am happy to say that the State Government have dealt with these things, on the one hand, with firmness, and on the other, without panic.

As a result of stern action taken by us, the number of infiltrations has gone down from 258 to 159. On the Assam frontier, as I said, we had the same situation. We had a situation in Gujarat where two incidents took place during 1961. There was no loss of life or property, but it was all attempted probing and encroachments.

So we have a situation on our frontiers where such incidents occur practically in our territory. We do take limited action if and when necessary. This country does not want to buy a war with anybody. We do not want to buy a war with Pakistan, China or anyone else. At the same time, when in addition to occupation by Pakistan, other intrusion has taken place—in addition to total control of territory exercised in Pakistan occupied Kashmir—there comes a serious position which we have to take into account. There is a limit beyond which we cannot go, and it would be necessary to protect our frontier with all we have got. In this matter the first requirement is the morale of our men and the morale of our country. Then comes equipment. That is why so much concentration is placed upon the production of defence equipment.

There has been debate and controversy about the MIG planes. The Defence Ministry as a Defence Ministry has no ideologies. It seeks to get what weapons it can get in such a way as would place it in a position of security. I said during Question time that I would deal with this matter. May I state the position of Government so far as this is concerned? First of all, we want to look at the cost of the weapon. Then we want to look at its performance. We want to be able to

[Shri Krishna Menon]

obtain this in the quantity we require practically over the counter—no use of saying 'two years or three years hence'. We must not be in trouble with regard to spares, which in our case means not stocking supplies of spares, because we cannot do it. We have to make them here. In other words, unless with the supersonic fighter also comes the liberty, the facility to make them, and the materials are of a character easily accessible to us—it is not as in other systems where all sorts of sophistication are put in—we cannot do it.

We have examined this problem very carefully. We know what planes are being produced. Our people have looked at them. They have examined them and made recommendations to Government. I am not in a position at the present moment to say what decisions we shall finally take. But whatever decision is made, it will be for the purpose of matching our defensive Arms with offensive arms elsewhere, and, as was said a while ago, perhaps to provide the deterrent. These planes must have the speed, that is, they should be able to take off in a much shorter time than the other fellow's planes would

Over and above this—I did not intend to mention this but a great many questions were raised about supersonic speed, this that and the other—let me say that speed is only one part of it. The main aspect is the weapon carried. The plane is only a carrier of fighting power, as a destroyer is receptacle for guns. Unless these planes can carry weapons and those weapons are within our means, we cannot buy them for any useful purpose. Some of these guided weapons used by some other countries—I am not referring to the United States, but some of the other countries—cost as much as from £35,000 to £50,000. This country can hardly afford that.

So we have got to go into all these things. Also there are security regulations in every country in regard to

the passing on of information or in permitting these things to be made. We have not been able so far, in spite of all the years of talk between us, to obtain either the know-how or the knowledge in regard to these weapons. But our people are sufficiently clever to be able to do some perhaps a few things! Therefore, when a selection is made, the question of weapons, the question of electronics, the question of radar and other things that go with it, our capacity to make them in quick time, and over and above that, our ability to procure a few not in one year or two years, our ability to produce them not in two years or three years, but in one or 1½ years—these are the things that have to be taken into account plus the ability of this country to bear the burden.

I am sorry that all this has become the subject of political propaganda. After all, where we buy our goods is largely our business. That does not mean that we want to irritate anybody.

An hon. Member quite rightly asked, would it be right to acquire weapons from country A if country B thinks that its own weapons would be subjected to being looked at by others? We have not been unmindful of this. In fact, today the licence and manufacture of one thing is in one place. In Kanpur, we are manufacturing aeroplanes with a licence from the British. They are only civil planes. Neither the Russians, nor the Americans nor anybody else will go there.

Shri Hem Barua: I put that question this morning in regard to a note of enquiry from Britain?

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Two hon. Members are standing at the same time.

Shri Krishna Menon: My concern is to assure this House, not to assure propagandists in Britain. We are a country which observes honourable relations.

Shri Hem Barua: I object to this word, if by 'propagandist' he means me.

Mr. Speaker: He said 'propagandists in Britain'. He should listen to the whole of it.

Shri Krishna Menon: We observe honour in our relations and we keep to our commitments. Wherever we have had a weapon under security conditions, we have observed them. But if any country imposes the position, 'If you take our weapons, we must look after our security', that is mocking at our independence instead of defending it.

For example, we have got transport planes from the Soviet Union—helicopters, heavy freighters and so on. The whole of this establishment is in the Punjab. It is not in Kanpur or Bangalore or anywhere etc. It is an entirely separate establishment where none goes except Indian and a few Russian technicians.

Then the question was asked whether the Russian technicians coming in here would not contaminate our men. I think it is highly discreditable to think that we are so easily susceptible of contamination. And contamination can be of more than one kind.

But our experience is that there has been no attempt at propaganda by us. And, what is more, we have the necessary security regulations for that purpose. If any country thinks that by mere propaganda, they can change the contours and the character of this vast nation of 400 millions, they must be very unpolitical people indeed. Further, while I cannot at the present moment say what steps we would take, we would be guided by our self-interest in this matter conditioned by the considerations of the security of the country and the way we should deal with the matter and so on.

In winding up the debate, I would express my gratefulness to hon. members who have spoken about the Armed Forces. But it is not proper for me not to mention the performance of the

troops everywhere. I have already referred to Goa. The Army crossed—the bulk of the Army crossed—the frontier at first light, as they call it and they were outside Panjim by sunset and it was somewhere about 14 or 15 hours. The Government held them outside the city overnight. They did not want the Army to get into a capital city by dead of night. The operation was finished with the minimum number of casualties. I think our forces lost about 25 persons who were killed. Out of them 7 or 8 were due to the treachery of the Portuguese who hoisted the white flag and when our soldiers entered shot them down.

And, in Congo, the performance of the Indian Army, and the Indian Air Force, has been exemplary. It is surprising that in the context in which one moves, even those who are politically biased, even the Belgians, for example, look to the presence of the Indian soldier to prevent anti-social crimes and other such work. They are just like a police force and they are engaged in occupations where they had to take without giving. For example, when they captured the post office or whatever it was, their instructions were that they were not to fire, that they were not to shoot. Eighty-five of them suffered injuries in the performance of their duties. We lost some of our brilliant officers. One of them was recently decorated by the President with the Param Vir Chakra. He did perform an act of gallantry almost super-human, where practically single-handed he led his men and removed a road block which would have otherwise annihilated a large number of Africans.

They are popular in Africa; they have created no social problems. Their officers have behaved as statesmen. The men who have gone there have created good relations. The same thing in Gaza, in Indo-China where they were placed between two great power blocs. They had to maintain a balance. Our function does not rest only with the Ministers, Ambassadors

[Shri Krishna Menon]

and Chairman of Committees but it goes right down to our men. I would take this opportunity to pay a tribute to these men who are far away from their homes, and led by able officers of but not higher than the level of Brigade Commanders. They have done extremely well.

The Air Force has also done the same way in their duties. In Goa, the Navy, which went into action for the first time into a sort of war, to them also is due no less than to any other part of the Armed Forces, the speediness of the campaign, particularly on the Anjadiv Island where they had borne onerous duties. To all of them, I am sure, as the House has already done, it would expect the Defence Minister to express his thanks.

Finally, there has been a statement here, to which either as a Member of the Government or a citizen of this country, one has got to respond in some way. It has been said, that we should not place Army men in double jeopardy. That is to say, if they commit any crime in the Army, they should not be tried in civil courts. It would be an unhealthy principle to create two sorts of citizens. First of all, it would be against the Constitution. I explained to the lady. There is no question of double jeopardy. There are two ways; double channels, if you like. There is no double jeopardy arising anywhere.

It has also been said, I am sure and I hope not seriously, that for the defence of this land we must stop everything else; we must stop the Plan; we must stop economic development. If I may respectfully submit, it is the wrong way to look at things. No country can be defended only by Armies alone. It can only be defended if there is contentment inside the country by economic production and by the morale of the people. So, unless there is something to hold, some habitat as it is called, unless there is prospect and prosperity, what do we

defend? We cannot defend a country unless there is a homeland to defend. That is an important part of the education in our establishments. The importance of the educational cadre in the Army is that there is a great deal of discussion and there is no lack of the reality of democracy in the Armed Forces. There are methods whereby opinion in the bottom comes up and opinion at the top goes down and it works satisfactorily. Democracy in the sense of a Union where meetings are held and points of order are raised is not the way they function in the Army. If the reflection is that we have a mercenary army, any kind of levy that is wrong.

I would like to submit, Mr. Speaker, —perhaps, it should have come from someone,—that the morale of the Indian Forces, Land, Sea and Air, have never been higher than today. They are conscious of the fact, all those men in the peaks of the Himalayas, not necessarily the new frontiers, but even the old frontiers, that it is for them to defend the frontiers of the country.

There are others who are not directly connected with the Defence Forces such as technical and administrative personnel who today are working under very very difficult conditions, building roads in these mountainous areas. I may not like to disclose the figures but they have exceeded the targets set for them, blasting rocks and building roads whereby we can enter with wheeled traffic where it has never been done since this land was created.

While either due to interruption and partly because of my own inability to marshal the facts, I have not been able to answer every question that has been raised, I am deeply grateful to all sides of the House for the kind things they have said. I am also sorry if I have not provided enough opportunity to have their minds set at rest on all the points that have been raised. It is not possible to

answer 7 hours of debate in a very short space of time.

I, therefore, submit this for your consideration and ask that these Demands be passed without a division. It is none of my business. It is the Parliamentary method. But today, as a Member of Parliament and as a Member of the Government and also as a citizen I have the right to say this. England, Australia, and Canada and other people understand Parliamentary systems of Government. That is to say, the role of Opposition, cut motions, adjournment motions, all those are part of the game. They understand it. But, as I said in the beginning, this House has an audience far outside the frontiers of this country; and if this House were to divide on Defence Demands, it is for those who are responsible to consider what its effect would be in other places.

For example, when you wanted to take steps, after 14 years of patient waiting, the only thing that a country could have done to vindicate its own honour and to keep its integrity and marched our troops into Goa, there were people whom we regard as our friends who were critical about it. For example, if those countries were to know that we divided on the Defence Demands and it was because of some voices raised here and there (*Interruption*) what impression it would make? I have not the slightest desire

... ..
Shri Hem Barua: He said, noises made here. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He has made more noise in the country and in the United Nations also.

Shri Krishna Menon: I did not say anything about noise. What I said was that while it is the right of any individual or a particular group or whatever it is, just to take whatever action they deem fit, it is also my right to express my opinion. You can reject it if you like. This is a thing that cannot be monopolised by

individuals. If that is the conception of democracy that does not work with me. (*Interruption*). I say that because the rest of the world may have other systems of Government and they may have Assemblies and they may have a parliamentary system of Government but they do not understand our method. And I am not saying therefore that our House should be conditioned by it. I express an opinion, because I heard from the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs that the House is going to divide on this, that debate is necessary. Cut Motions are necessary, and even division may be necessary. It is for you to decide. But equally, I have a right to submit that to divide the House on the Defence Estimates at the present juncture may not be the right course.

14 hrs.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Sir, on a point of clarification. The Defence Minister has replied to the many points raised in the debate. He has referred to Pakistan, he has referred to Goa, he has referred to Portugal and everything. But he has scrupulously avoided any reference to our border with China. Will he make some clarification about that?

Mr. Speaker: I think he has mentioned about China.

Shri Krishna Menon: If I may supplement my observations, whatever I have said about one aggressor relates to another aggressor. I said that yesterday. We are concerned here with weapons and everything else. I am not in a position to disclose as much information about our positions, defence positions, in regard to China as I would be in other cases. Because my main concern would be, how is this information likely to be used? An hon. Member asked me, "What is the lack of security in telling where are the Chinese posts?" First of all, suppose I said that there are six Chinese posts, and suppose there are sixteen, the Chinese would immediately know that I do not know how much there are. It is not so simple as it looks.

An Hon. Member: You really do not know.

Shri Krishna Menon: Therefore I think, if I may say so, it is an unnecessary reflection on Government and the individuals concerned to think that we choose as between aggressors. Aggression is aggression, and there is only one answer to it, and that is to vacate it. And so far as our meeting that is concerned, it is conditioned by time, place and event, by our resources, by what we can do. Hard words will not drive the Chinese forces away. We have got to create the conditions where in these unpassable areas our defences and our suzerainty can be maintained. And that maintenance and the way of its maintenance, so long as I have responsibility for Defence, I do not intend to disclose here or anywhere else except under conditions consistent with the security of this country.

Mr. Speaker: May I know whether I can put all the Cut Motions together?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Cut Motion No. 5 standing in my name may be put separately.

Mr. Speaker: Then I may first put all the Cut Motions other than Cut Motion No. 5 to the vote of the House.

All the Cut Motions, except Cut Motion No. 5, were put and negatived

Mr. Speaker: With regard to Cut Motion No. 5, if the idea is to have a division, it is two o'clock now and there cannot be a division at this moment. But if the House agrees....

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: There is no objection. It can be taken up now.

Mr. Speaker: Is it the pleasure of the House that this may be put to vote just now?

Several Hon. Members: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1." (Failure to

effectively guard the land frontiers of India, and preserve inviolate India's territorial integrity).

I think the 'Noes' have it.

Some Hon. Members: The 'Ayes' have it.

Mr. Speaker: Let the Lobbies be cleared.

Order, order. Every hon. Member may be in his own seat, both hands to be kept ready, the right hand on the right button—'Ayes' or 'Noes' as the Member desires—, the left hand on the push switch. And as soon as the gong strikes, Members will press it. Let there be no mistakes.

The question is:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1." (Failure to effectively guard the land frontiers of India, and preserve inviolate India's territorial integrity).

The Lok Sabha divided.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: My machine has not worked. My vote is for 'Ayes'.

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): The machine has not worked. My vote is for 'Ayes'.

Shri Easwara Reddy (Cuddapah): My machine has not worked. My vote is for 'Noes'.

Shri Laxmi Dass (Miryalguda): My machine has not worked. My vote is for 'Noes'.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द (करनाल) : अक्ष महोदय, मैं दवाना भूल गया था ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप किस तरफ के लिए दवाना चाहते थे ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : कांग्रेस विरोध में ।

Shri M. M. Haq (Akola): My machine has not worked. My vote is for 'Noes'. My division No. is 123.

Shrimati Renuka Barkataki (Barpeta): My machine has not worked. My vote is for 'Noes'.

Division No. 5]

[14.08 hrs.]

AYES

Bade, Shri
Barua, Shri Hem
Barua, Shri R.
Berwa, Shri
Brij Raj Singh, Shri
Chaudhary, Shri Y. S.
Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib Kumar
Deo, Shri P. K.
Dwivedy, Shri Surendranath
Gauri Shankar, Shri
Gounder, Shri Muthu
Gupta, Shri K. R.

Jha, Shri Yogendra
Kachhavaia, Shri
Kamath, Shri Hari Vishnu
Kapur Singh, Shri
Keishing, Shri Rishang
Koya, Shri
Krishnapal Singh, Shri
Luhri Singh, Shri
Marandi, Shri
Mate, Shri
Mehta, Shri Jasant
Mohan Swarup, Shri

Munzni, Shri
Omkar Singh, Shri
Pattnayak, Shri K.
Rajaram, Shri
Singh, Shri Y. D.
Singhvi, Dr. L. M.
Swamy, Shri Sivamurthi.
Thevar, Shri U.M.
Utiya, Shri
Yajnik, Shri
Yashpal Singh Shri

NOES

Abdul Wahid, Shri
Achuthan, Shri
Akkamma Devi, Shrimati
Aney, Dr. M. S.
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Babunath Singh, Shri
Balmiki, Shri
Barkataki, Shrimati Renuka
Basant Kunwar, Shrimati
Basumatr, Shri
Bhagavati, Shri
Bhakt Darashan, Shri
Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K.
Bhattacharyya, Shri Dinen
Biren Dutta, Shri
Birendra Bhadur Singh, Shri
Bist, Shri J. B.S.
Booroah, Shri P. C.
Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri
Brij Basi Lal, Shri
Chakraverti, Shri P. R.
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotana
Chandak, Shri
Chandrasekhar, Shrimati
Chandriki, Shri
Chatter Singh, Shri
Chaudhry, Shri C. L.
Chaudhri, Shri D. S.
Chaudhuri, Shrimati Kama
Chavan, Shri D. R.
Chettiar, Shri Ramanathan
Chuni Lal, Shri
Dafe, Shri

Daljit Singh, Shri
Das, Shri B. K.
Das, Shri S. B.
Dasappa, Shri
Dasaratha Deb, Shri
Dass, Shri C.
Deo Bhanj, Shri P. C.
Desai, Shri Morarji
Dhebar, Shri U. N.
Dube, Shri Mulchand
Dwivedi, Shri M. L.
Elias, Shri Mohammad
Ganapati Ram, Shri
Gandhi, Shri V. B.
Ganga Devi, Shrimati
Goni, Shri Abdul Ghan
Gopal Dutt, Shri
Gopalan, Shri A. K.
Guha, Shri A. C.
Gupta, Shri Shiv Charan
Hajarnavis, Shri
Hansda, Shri Subodh
Haq, Shri M. M.
Hazarika, Shri J. N.
Hem Raj, Shri
Himatsingka, Shri
Imbichibava, Shri
Iqbal Singh, Shri
Jamunadevi, Shrimati
Jayaraman, Shri
Joshi, Shri A. C.
Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra
Jyotishi, Shri J. P.

Kadadi, Shri
Kappen, Shri
Kar, Shri Prabhat
Khan, Dr. P. N.
Khan, Shri Shah Nawaz
Khanna, Shri Mehr Chand
Kotaki, Shri Liladhar
Kunhan, Shri P.
Lakshminanthamma, Shrimati
Laskar, Shri N. R.
Laxmi Dass, Shri
Mahadeo Prasad, Shri
Mahtab, Shri
Mahishi, Shrimati Sarojini
Malaichami, Shri
Mandal, Dr. P.
Maniyangadan, Shri
Mantri, Shri
Maruthiah, Shri
Masuriya Din, Shri
Mathur, Shri Harish Chandra
Mehdi, Shri S. A.
Mehrotra, Shri Braj Bihari
Menon, Shri Krishna
Minimata, Shrimati
Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Misra, Dr. U.
Mohsin, Shri
More, Shri K. L.
More, Shri S. S.
Mukane, Shri
Mukerjee, Shri H. N.

Murmu, Shri Sarkar
Muthiah, Shri
Naidu, Shri V. G.
Naik, Shri Maheswar
Nair, Shri Vasudevan
Nambiar, Shri
Naskar, Shri P. S.
Nayar, Dr. Sushila
Nesamony, Shri
Niranjan Lal, Shri
Paliwal, Shri
Pande, Shri K. N.
Pandey, Shri R. S.
Pandey, Shri Sarjoo
Paramasivan, Shri
Patel, Shri Chhotubhai
Patel, Shri Man Singh P.
Patel, Shri P. R.
Patil, Shri V. T.
Patnaik, Shri B. C.
Pottekkatt, Shri
Prabhakar, Shri Naval
Pratap Singh, Shri
Raghvan, Shri A. V.
Raghunath Singh, Shri
Raghuramaiah, Shri
Raju, Shri D. S.
Ram, Shri T.

Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
Ramaswamy, Shri V. K.
Rameshwaranand, Shri
Rananjai Singh, Shri
Rao, Shri Jagannath
Rao, Shri Krishnamoorthy
Rao, Shri Muthyal
Ray, Shrimati Renuka
Reddiar, Shri
Reddy, Shri Bswara
Reddy, Shrimati Yashoda
Saha, Dr. S. K.
Sahu, Shri Rameshwar
Samanta, Shri S. G.
Sara, Shri Sham Lal
Sen, Shri P. G.
Shah, Shri Manabendra
Sham Nath, Shri
Shankaraiya, Shri
Sharma, Shri D. C.
Sharma, Shri K. C.
Shashii Ranjan, Shri
Shastri, Shri Lal Bahadur
Sheo Narain, Shri
Shinde, Shri
Shree Narayan Das, Shri
Siddiah, Shri
Singh, Shri R. P.

Singha, Shri G. K.
Sinha, Shri B. P.
Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
Sinha Shrimati Ramdulari
Sinhaan Singh, Shri
Subbaraman, Shri
Sumat Prasad, Shri
Sunder Lal, Shri
Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
Surya Prasad, Shri
Tahir, Shri Mohamad
Thimmaiah, Shri
Tiwary, Shri D. N.
Tiwary, Shri K. N.
Tula Ram, Shri
Tyagi, Shri
Uksey, Shri
Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Dut
Varma, Shri M. L.
Veerabasappa, Shri
Venkaiah, Shri Kolla
Verma, Shri B.
Verma Shri K. K.
Vidyalankar, Shri A. N.
Vyas, Shri Radhelal
Wadiwa, Shri
Wraior, Shri
Wasnik Shri Balakrishna

Mr. Speaker: The 'Ayes have 35. The 'Noes' have 183. The motion is lost.

The motion was negated.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 114 relating to the Ministry of Defence."

The motion was adopted.

[The motions for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below.—Ed.]

DEMAND NO. 8—MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 35,06,000 be granted to the

President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Ministry of Defence'."

DEMAND NO. 9—DEFENCE SERVICES, EFFECTIVE ARMY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,84,74,75,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963 in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective-Army'."

DEMAND NO. 10—DEFENCE SERVICES, EFFECTIVE—NAVY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,12,44,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963 in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective-Navy'."

**DEMAND No. 11—DEFENCE SERVICES,
EFFECTIVE—AIR FORCE**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 60,05,80,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963 in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective-Air Force'."

**DEMAND No. 12—DEFENCE SERVICES,
NON-EFFECTIVE**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,75,00,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963 in respect of 'Defence Services, Non-Effective'."

**DEMAND No. 114—DEFENCE CAPITAL
OUTLAY**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 24,99,75,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963 in respect of 'Defence Capital Outlay'."

—

**MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND
SUPPLY**

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply, for which eight hours have been allotted. The usual time-limit will be there for hon. Members. Hon. Members who are desirous of moving their cut motions may kindly hand over their numbers within the next 15 minutes to the Table.

**DEMAND No. 99—MINISTRY OF WORKS,
HOUSING AND SUPPLY**

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 96,22,000 including the sums already voted on account for the relevant services be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963 in respect of 'Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply'."

**DEMAND No. 100—SUPPLIES AND
DISPOSALS**

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,38,32,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963 in respect of 'Supplies and Disposals'."

DEMAND No. 101—PUBLIC WORKS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 28,48,19,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963 in respect of 'Public Works'."

**DEMAND No. 102—STATIONERY AND
PRINTING**

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,98,09,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963 in respect of 'Stationery and Printing'."

**DEMAND No. 103—EXPENDITURE ON
DISPLACED PERSONS**

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,18,93,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963 in respect of 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons'."

**DEMAND No. 104—OTHER REVENUE
EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF
WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY**

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 57,95,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963 in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply'."

**DEMAND No. 141—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON
PUBLIC WORKS**

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,11,75,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963 in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Public Works'."

**DEMAND No. 142—DELHI CAPITAL
OUTLAY**

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,46,35,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending

the 31st day of March, 1963 in respect of 'Delhi Capital Outlay'."

**DEMAND No. 143—OTHER CAPITAL
OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF WORKS,
HOUSING AND SUPPLY**

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,59,39,000 including the sums already voted on account for the relevant services be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963 in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply'."

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Those who want to move out may kindly do it quickly and silently.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya (Serampore): Mr. Speaker, Sir, next to food, the most essential requirement for a man is shelter, but even after 15 years of Congress Raj the housing problem as such has not yet been solved. Thousands and thousands of our countrymen are still homeless in our free homeland. Even at this stage, when scientific and technological knowledge in other parts of the world have developed to such an extent that they are contemplating to have their foothold and have an abode in the moon, our poor countrymen here are starving to death and dying when there is excessive heat or excessive cold.

14.11 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, last year, you know that in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, several hundred poor men succumbed to death because of cold wave. Why did these men die? May I put that question to the Minister? In our free land people are dying because they have no shelter during the cold wave. This is the condition.

The report which has been circulated speaks of many achievements. But what is the reality? The Seventh Round National Survey which investigated the housing conditions regarding both rural and urban areas from October, 1953 to March, 1959 has submitted its report. In that report, Sir, you will find the most gloomy picture. From the findings contained in that report, you will see that only seven per cent of the houses in villages could be termed as pucca or habitable, which have got walls and roofs.

Regarding agricultural labourers, the condition is more pathetic. Nearly about 96 per cent of the agricultural labourers have got their homes no doubt, but those homes are not habitable. They are all *katcha*. During storm, during heat, they cannot give shelter to the occupants. This is the report of the National Survey Investigation Committee. Their study of the urban areas also gives a most pathetic picture.

One need not go through all these reports. I would request the hon. Minister to go to Calcutta and its suburbs and see personally how many people—lakhs of people—are residing on the foot-paths day and night. Nothing has yet been done to house them.

In this connection, I would refer here to the report of the Study Group appointed by the Government of Bombay. In that report, you will find that in 1958-59, the population of Bombay was something like 43.5 lakhs. Out of these 43.5 lakhs of people, only 28 lakhs live in houses; five lakhs in hutments and another five lakhs with relatives. Another five lakhs live on the foot-paths. This is the picture.

Then, according to the census of 1951, we had an urban population of 12.8 million households, but we had actually only 10.3 million houses. That is, 2.5 million families were homeless. The conditions of things have not improved after that. From the socio-economic study conducted

by the Calcutta University, you will find that 27 per cent of Calcutta's population live in the most unhygienic condition. They live in bastis and slums. In respect of 30 per cent of the population, three families club together and reside in a single room.

Regarding industrial housing, the survey of Labour Bureau which conducted an enquiry into the housing conditions of the cement industry found that only 34 per cent of the employees are provided with shelter to live in. The position in West Bengal is more precarious. There, the employers provide houses for a very small percentage of the workers. The Hindustan Motor Works is a big concern and it is managed by Birla. He is a big industrialist. Out of 6,300 workers only a thousand workers are provided with quarters. Not more than that. The condition of the jute mill workers is more pathetic. There lies the real slum problem, about which our Prime Minister several times declared: "the slums ought to be cleared." But you go to West Bengal and see under what conditions the jute mill workers live. There lies the real slum problem, but nothing has been done to improve their condition, even after 15 years of Congress rule.

In my constituency in Hooghly and in Howrah, I know about the tenement scheme, and I know that four buildings have been constructed, but if you go there, you will find that the rooms are vacant. Why are they vacant? Because, you are charging abnormal rents. I have seen in Baidyabat personally that several rooms are vacant. I have asked the workers as to why they do not go there. They have stated that the rent is so high that it is not possible for them to manage there.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): What is the reason for that? What is the rate of rent?

Shri Dinan Bhattacharya: The rent is Rs. 32 for a room and a kitchen

[Shri Dinen Bhattacharya]

per mensem. How can a worker earning Rs. 71 to Rs. 75 per mensem pay Rs. 32 per mensem towards rent? This is the thing that is going on there. I know of Howrah. A building which was meant for workers ultimately went to other persons. The same is the story in regard to other places. So, I humbly request the hon. Minister to see that the rent of the buildings which are built for the workers must be such that the workers have the capacity to pay the rent at that rate. That is my humble suggestion.

So far as the condition of housing for Government employees is concerned, I will cite here only one example. I know the Howrah station. There you will find that the number of commercial clerks of class III division is 1,100. But only 67 are fortunate enough to be provided with quarters. There is nothing for others. There are no quarters for them. Not only is this so with regard to the railway workers. Wherever you go—telegraph, telephone, or other Government employees—both of State and of the Centre—you will find the same thing.

Before dealing with rehabilitation matters, I will request the Minister to think about the state of affairs and see that our people may not die on the foot path and may not die of cold. We must take immediate measures, but your speed is so slow that I have no confidence in it. You fixed that you will spend Rs. 120 crores in the second Plan for the housing. In the revised estimate, it came down to Rs. 84 crores. But actually you spent only Rs. 56 crores you could not spend what you laid down in your budget. So, I request the Minister to kindly consider this thing and take necessary measures to improve the condition.

I shall now deal with rehabilitation matters. Last year, during the budget debate, it was unanimously voiced by almost all the hon. Members who

participated in the debate that still it was not the proper time to wind up the Ministry. The Estimates Committee of the Parliament in its report in 1959-60 says that so far as the western zone is concerned, the bulk of the problem is over. As for the eastern zone, the committee only drew the attention of the Government to its special character, demanding special measures. Further it added that the progress of rehabilitation in eastern zone has not been very rapid.

The West Bengal Government also conducted a quick survey during the end of the year 1960. From its findings, you will see that 70 per cent of the people who were rehabilitated were only partially rehabilitated. So, it means only 30 per cent got full rehabilitation.

It is surprising that in spite of all these facts, Government decided to wind up the Ministry. This is nothing but shirking responsibility. This is nothing but injustice to the East Pakistan refugees. Their problem has not been solved. I am not in favour of maintaining too many Ministries and spending lakhs of rupees. My point is about the attitude and the feeling of the Government and their method of dealing with the situation. It is good that the other day the Prime Minister expressed his deep concern over the problem in the Rajya Sabha. But simple expression of pious wish will not do. You must be realistic. You must take concrete steps. You must feel for these refugees, which you are lacking.

If the Government is so serious in winding up the Ministry, we have no objection. But my point is first of all, form a fact-finding committee. Take the opposition Members in that committee. Take the representatives of the refugee organisations in that committee. Let them ascertain what are the residuary problems what problems have yet to be tackled, etc. Let us see what measures they suggest. Then

only, after knowing fully what you are to do and when to do, what expenditure you have to incur, after knowing all this, then you can wind up the Ministry. If you do that before—and which you have done—not only the refugees, but the Indian democratic people will not forgive you. They will remember how you have treated those refugees.

Coming to the performance and the over-all functioning of the Ministry, I say most reluctantly and with regret that the Government did not treat the East Pakistan refugees on the same footing as those from West Pakistan. I should not be misunderstood when I say this. I will give you some facts, which will prove it. 4·7 million refugees in the western region are there—roughly 1·1 million families. They all came at a time, almost at the same time in 1947-48. In the eastern zone, migration started earlier, they came by and by. By 1956, when you restricted the incoming of the refugees by imposing migration, etc., the figure was 4·1 million. This includes only those who got their names recorded officially. There are thousands and thousands who could not get the opportunity to record their names officially. The rehabilitation work in the western zone was started as soon as the refugees began to come. What is the remark of the Estimates Committee regarding the eastern zone? It was only after 1955 that you took the matter seriously and settled down to tackle the problem of East Pakistan refugees, on a rational basis. This is not my remark. This is the remark of the Estimates Committee.

Upto the year 1961-62, the budget expenditure of the Rehabilitation Ministry for the western zone amounted to Rs. 189·29 crores. In the case of eastern zone this figure was Rs. 178·10 crores. Thus, there was an excess of more than Rs. 11 crores in the case of West Pakistan refugees, over and above the total compensation paid to urban and rural refugees of western zone amounting to Rs. 300 crores in 819 (Ai) LS-6.

terms of money and the Government did not care to pay a single farthing to the East Pakistan refugees. When I make this comparison, I do not bear any grudge against West Pakistan refugees. I know their suffering; I know their plight; I have every sympathy for them. But will it be unreasonable on my part if I say that the Government policy was partial and was not proper in respect of the East Pakistan refugees? Certainly it will not.

I only want to read a few lines from an article in the *Statesman* of Calcutta, dated 28th January, 1962:

"In the western zone, 2,40,000 refugees have been given jobs through employment exchanges and 92,000 have been given vocational training. In the eastern zone 65,000 only have been given jobs through employment exchanges and 46,000 given vocational training. If 5,00,000 West Pakistan refugees are concentrated in Delhi, a bigger number of their eastern counterparts is in Greater Calcutta. In Delhi, the Government has spent over Rs. 23 crores to build 50,000 houses, tenements and shops in 73 new colonies. Besides 2,00,000 refugees have been accommodated in evacuee houses. In Calcutta, it is doubtful if even a sixth of this expenditure has been incurred."

It is not writing; it is the comment in the article in *Statesman*. Then it says:

"Rehabilitation work was continued for more than 14 years in western zone, where with an expenditure of about Rs. 450 crores, including the value of evacuee land and houses, very good results have been obtained."

I must say something about the policy of the Government in respect of the refugees who are still coming. Government says that they are foreigners. I feel ashamed to say that. I

[Shri Dinen Bhattacharya]

do not know how dare the hon. Minister, Shri Mehr Chand Khanna, say that they are foreigners and they are immigrants. How can they be migrants? Have you forgotten the assurance you gave them in 1947? Have you not the courage to rehearse it? That day you assured the whole world and said to them, "If you find any difficulty in Pakistan, the Indian Union will always welcome you." Now you say they are foreigners. I say they are not foreigners. They are not coming on their sweet will. They are coming under circumstances beyond their control; they are forced to come here. Now you must welcome them; you must give them shelter; you must treat them as human beings and you must extend all facilities that you have extended to other refugees. You cannot shirk your responsibility. Mere statements will not do. People will not forgive you. So, sir, I strongly urge that the Government must change its policy and must treat these new-comers not as foreigners, but as our brothers.

In the case of West Pakistan refugees you have written off the whole loan. Why don't you do the same in the case of refugees from the Eastern Zone as well? What is the harm? I know you would say that there was the evacuee pool in western zone. In the Eastern zone, the refugees had their property which they could not bring with them. So, I would humbly submit that the whole loan should be written off. The refugees should not be burdened with loans.

In regard to Dandakaranya many things have been said. It is said that the East Bengal refugees do not wish to leave their camps. It was true some time back, when your performance in Dandakaranya was not very good. There was trouble inside the administration of Dandakaranya, and the Government had to reconstitute it. Now they have started going. But you cannot force a refugee who does not want to go in spite of the facilities that you are providing him there. Those

who do not wish to go should be given rehabilitation facilities in West Bengal and you must extend the 'Bayananama' scheme in their case. Only nine thousand families are there in camps, whose doles have been stopped. Not only this, you have stopped their medical facilities. You have stopped their water-supply. Tube wells have gone out of order, but you have not taken any measures to repair them. They are suffering from scarcity of water also. Some time back all these nine thousand families were agriculturists. During these ten years of their stay in camps, they have changed their vocation. I would request you to change their category and they will get themselves rehabilitated if you give them the benefit of 'Bayananama'.

Then there are thousands and thousands and lakhs and lakhs of refugees who have never approached you, but who want rehabilitation. In their case I would humbly request you to reintroduce the Bayananama scheme. They will procure the land. You may see whether the land is in order, whether there is any legal complication regarding that land, and if it is all right what is the harm in giving them some loan, so that they may build their houses and stay there?

Regarding squatters' colonies, from your report it is seen that out of 137 squatters' colonies, up till now near about 102 in full and 10 in part have been regularised. I know the meaning of regularisation. No development has been made and no employment facilities have been given to any of the squatters' colony residents. In regard to these colonies, I would humbly suggest that you should after regularisation develop them and also give house building loans and latrine loans to the squatters.

I know, Sir, that the Chief Minister of West Bengal once assured the Leader of the Opposition of the West Bengal Assembly, Shri Jyoti Basu, that

something must be done for the refugees of the squatters' colonies. But nothing has been done. So, I would request you to regularise the rents of the squatters' colonies and grant them rouse-building and latrine loans.

I would in this connection like to draw your attention to one important fact. As is well known, since partition there has been a big influx of population into most of the municipal areas; the population has increased to a great extent. It has become almost impossible for the municipalities to run their administration with their meagre revenues, if you do not help them. Most of them have reached saturation point. If you do not augment their finances, they will be faced with a crisis. I know many of the municipal committees. In the case of municipalities into which there has been influx of refugees, I would request you to give them grant for development work and recurring expenditure.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: Then Sir, I was astonished the other day to hear the reply given by the hon. Minister to a question put by hon. Member Shri Mohammad Elias, regarding owners of Muslim houses—the Muslim evacuees whose houses have been occupied by the refugees. He asked what would be their fate, the hon. Minister gave a figure. So far as we know the figure is not correct. This is a matter which you must enquire into further. We know that there are at least twelve thousand such houses. They should be either returned or something must be done to those poor Muslims who have lost their properties.

श्री नवल प्रभाकर (दिल्ली करोल बाग)
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने पुनर्वास कार्य को इतनी तेजी से किया और लाखों विस्थापित भाइयों को, जो पाकिस्तान से आये,

बसाया। अब उन को एक नया विभाग दिया गया है और वह नया विभाग है वक्र्स, हाउसिंग और सप्लाय और पिछला विभाग तो है ही। मैं आनन्द करता हूँ कि जिस तेजी से उन्होंने पुनर्वास का काम किया . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He may speak a little more loudly.

An Hon. Member: He may come forward.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Raiganj): The audibility on this side of the House is usually very low.

An Hon. Member: On the side of the Treasury Benches?

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: I want others to be audible to me.

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : मैं कह रहा था कि बड़ी खर्ची में उन्होंने पुनर्वास विभाग को सम्भाला था और सैकड़ों नहीं, हजारों नहीं, लाखों विस्थापितों का बसाने का काम किया, और जहा देखते हैं मकान ही मकान खड़े कर दिये। आज देश के अन्दर मकान की बड़ी समस्या है। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने बहुत अच्छी तरह से विचार करके आपको मकान का काम सौंपा है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह एक अच्छी बात है और हमें आशा भी है कि इसमें अच्छी प्रगति होगी।

मैं मंत्री जी से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि नई दिल्ली में, जो उनका निर्वाचन क्षेत्र भी है, क्लाम ४ के क्वार्टरों की अवस्था बहुत ही दयनीय है। उनका क्षेत्रफल बहुत ही कम है। आप जानते हैं कि क्लाम ४ सर्वेंट्स के भी बागवच्चे होते हैं, उनके मां आप भी होते हैं, और एक छोटे से कमरे में उनको गुजारा करना पड़ता है। मुझे उम्मीद है कि इस पर आप गौर करेंगे और उसके आकार प्रकार को बढ़ाने की कृपा करेंगे।

मेरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में, खास तौर से दो निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों में, करोल बाग निर्वाचन क्षेत्र

[श्री नवल प्रभाकर]

में और बाह्य दिल्ली निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में, लोगों को नजफगढ़ नाले से बड़ी परेशानी है। जब बरसात होती है तो नजफगढ़ झील का पानी बहुत से गांवों में फैल, जाता है। कई बार नजफगढ़ नाले को चौड़ा करने की बात कही गयी लेकिन पिछले दस बरस से वह वैसा ही चला आ रहा है। अब माननीय मंत्री जी आ गए हैं तो मुझे उम्मीद है कि वह इस काम में स्वयं रुचि लेकर इसका पूरा करेंगे। जब भी मैं अपने निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में जाता हूं तो नजफगढ़ नाले के काम को देखता हूं, उसकी प्रगति बहुत ही मन्द है, और जब मैं देखता हूं कि बरसात मिर पर खड़ी है तो मुझे फिर डर लगने लगता है। हर साल इसी दृश्य की पुनरावृत्ति होती है कि पानी आता है, गांव डूब जाते हैं, गांवों में और खेतों में पानी भर जाता है। आज भी खेतों में पानी खड़ा है। यद्यपि आज लू चल रही है लेकिन खेतों में पानी उमी तरह खड़ा है। तो मेरा निवेदन है कि जहां तक जल्द हो सके इस नाले को चौड़ा किया जाए ताकि इसमें से नजफगढ़ झील का पानी निकल सके।

कम आय के लोगों के लिए आपने आठ हजार की योजना बनायी है। जिस समय यह योजना बनायी गयी थी उस समय बिल्डिंग मटीरियल काफी सस्ता था और आठ हजार में मकान बन जाता था लेकिन आज आठ हजार की कोई कीमत नहीं है। तो मेरा निवेदन है कि या तो बिल्डिंग मटीरियल को सस्ता किया जाए और उसको सुलभ किया जाए। और यदि यह नहीं किया जा सकता तो आठ हजार को सीमा बढ़ा कर दस हजार कर दी जाए ताकि यह काम आसानी से हो सके।

दिल्ली में गन्दी वस्तुओं का मसला बहुत अहम है। प्रधान मंत्री जी इस में रुचि रखते हैं और दिल्ली के लोगों की यह एक खाम बात है। लेकिन यह काम दिल्ली कारपोरेशन को सौंपा चार पांच बरस के अन्दर दिल्ली म्युनिसिपल कारपोरेशन ने कोई

खाम प्रगति नहीं की है, कोई उल्लेखनीय प्रगति नहीं की है। मेरा निवेदन है कि मंत्री महोदय स्वयं इस काम में रुचि लेकर इसको करें। दिल्ली में, खाम तीर से पुरानी दिल्ली में, बहुत सारे गन्दे कटरे हैं। उनमें बहुत लोग रहते वह ऐसी अवस्था में रहते हैं कि जिसके यह कहा जा सकता है कि वे इन्सान तो हैं लेकिन उस जगह इन्मानियत नहीं है। ये लोग नारकोय जीवन व्यतीत करते हैं। इन गन्दी, सड़ो गलियों के अन्दर जहां मोलन भरो हुई है वह लोग रहते हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि गन्दी वस्ती के मामले को टाप प्रायारिटी दी जानी चाहिए और इस काम में कफो प्रगति होनी चाहिए।

झुग्गी और झोंपड़ियों का मसला भी इसी के साथ जुड़ा हुआ है। दिल्ली के अन्दर आप जियर भी जाएं, झुग्गी और झोंपड़ियों का सला बना हुआ है। जहां हम बड़ी ऊंची ऊंची अट्टालिकाओं को देखते हैं, बड़े बड़े महलों को देखते हैं, बड़ी बड़ी कांठियों और बंगलों को देखते हैं वही उमी तरह से हम झुग्गी और झोंपड़ियों को देखते हैं। इन झुग्गी और झोंपड़ियों में मानवता मिमकती है। मेरा यह नम्र निवेदन है कि मंत्री महोदय इसमें काफी रुचि लें और इस मामले को हल करने की कोशिश करें। बहुत दिनों से सुनते आ रहे हैं कि झुग्गी और झोंपड़ियों के लोगों को बसाया जाएगा। यह भी सुनने में आता है कि अमुक जगह प्लाट डेवेलप हो रहे हैं, कभी यह कहा जाता है कि उनको मकान बना कर दिए जाएंगे। मेरा निवेदन है कि यह मसला बहुत जल्दी हल होना चाहिए। पहले प्लाट डेवेलप होने चाहिए। मैं देवता हूं कि नजफगढ़ रोड पर जगह तय कर दी गयी है कि यहां पर झुग्गी और झोंपड़ियों के लोगों को बसाया जाएगा। और डी टी यू के डिगो के सामने वाली जगह के लिए कहा जाता है कि यह उनको दी जाएगी। लेकिन मैं देवता हूं कि उस जगह का कोई डेवेलपमेंट नहीं हुआ है। ऐसा लगता है कि आगे चार पांच बरस तक

वहां कोई झुग्गी झोंपड़ी वाला बस नहीं पाएगा। मेरा निवेदन है कि इन लोगों को बसाने के लिए खाम दिलचस्पी लेनी चाहिए।

इसके साथ साथ एक बात मैं और कहना चाहता हूं और वह यह है कि ये लोग इतने गरीब हैं कि वह ज्यादा किराया नहीं दे सकते अगर वे किराया दे सकते तो दिल्ली में मकान ले कर रह सकते थे। अगर उनके पास पैसा होता तो वे मकान खड़े कर सकते थे। उनकी अवस्था यह है कि वह दूसरों के लिए महलों का निर्माण करते हैं, उन्होंने बड़े बड़े बंगलों का निर्माण कर दिया है, लेकिन उनके पास अपना मिर छिपाने की जगह नहीं है। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि स्कीम में सुधार किया जाए और उनको इतनी राहत तो मिलनी चाहिए कि या तो बहुत आमान किश्तें उनके लिए रखी जाएं या किराया इतना कम हो कि वे उसको आमानी से दे सकें। मैं ने देखा है कि मजदूरों के लिए जो सवमिडी की स्कीम है उसमें सरकार आधी सवमिडी देती है। लेकिन आधी सवमिडी देने के बाद भी किराया १२-१३ रुपए आता है। मेरा निवेदन है कि झुग्गी और झोंपड़ियों में रहने वाले लोग १२-१३ रुपया किराया नहीं दे सकते। वे तो अधिक से अधिक दो तीन रुपया और बहुत ज्यादा हो तो पांच रुपया से अधिक किराया नहीं दे सकते। उनको जो प्लॉट दिए जाएं उनको कोई कोमल न लगायी जाए और उनके ऊपर मकान बनाने के लिए सरकार उनको रज्जा दे ताकि वह उसमें छोटा मोटा घर बना सकें।

मैं एक और बात कहना चाहता हूं आम आवास योजना के सम्बन्ध में। गांवों के अन्दर मकान बनाने के लिए दो हजार प्रति मकान के हिस्साब से दिया जाता है। पर दिल्ली का मसला कुछ भिन्न है और वह यह है कि दिल्ली के अन्दर दो अमली हुकूमत है। एक तरफ तो दिल्ली को कारपोरेशन की छत्रछाया के नीचे रख दिया गया है। कारपोरेशन के पास जब गांव का मसला ले कर जाते हैं तो कहा

जाता है कि यह तो शहर है और जब हम कारपोरेशन के पास शहर की बात ले कर जाते हैं तो कहा जाता है कि यह तो गांव है। जब हम कहते हैं कि कम आय वाले को कर्जा दीजिए तो कहा जाता है कि क्योंकि यह गांव इसलिए कम आय वाला जो नियम है उसके अन्दर यह नहीं आता हालांकि वह इलाका कारपोरेशन की हद्द में आता है। सारे गांव कारपोरेशन में आते हैं। लेकिन कहा यह जाता है कि कम आय वालों को जो रुपया दिया जाना है वह इसको नहीं मिल सकता क्योंकि यह तो गांव है। लेकिन श्रीमन्, मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि दिल्ली के गांवों और शहर में कोई विशेष अन्तर नहीं है। जो आज गांव हैं, वे कल शहर का भाग बन जायेंगे। ऐसी अवस्था में यदि हम उन को उभी तरह से रहने देंगे, तो मुझे भय है कि जो आज गांव हैं आगे चलकर वे एक प्रकार से गन्दी बस्तियां बन जायेंगे। इस का परिणाम यह होगा कि गन्दी बस्तियों को माफ और समाप्त करने की हमारी योजना कभी भी सफल नहीं हो पायगी।

इस समय दिल्ली में ३०० गांव हैं। किसी जमाने में यहां पर ४००,४५० गांव थे, जो कि बाद में घट कर ३६० रह गए। जमा कि मैं ने अभी कहा है, इस समय उनकी संख्या ३०० है, लेकिन अब वह संख्या भी घटने लगी है। उन में से जो गांव शहर में फिट इन हो गए हैं, व ठीक गन्दी बस्तियों की तरह हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस सम्बन्ध में ध्यान दिया जाय और गांवों में अब जो मकान बन रहे हैं, ढंग से बनने चाहिए, ताकि जब भी शहर बढ़ता चला जाय, तो उस हालत में वे उस शहर में, उस के डवलपमेंट में, उसके विकास में ठीक तरह से फिट इन हो सकें।

आज-कल इस सम्बन्ध में यह तय किया हुआ है कि कुछ सिलिकिटड गांव लिए जायें। उन गांवों में एक एक ले-आउट तैयार किया जाता है और ले-आउट तैयार कर के उन गांवों के लोगों को मकान बनाने के लिए दो हजार

[श्री नवल प्रभाकर]

जपया तक का कर्जा दिया जाता है। लेकिन मेरा निवेदन है कि दिल्ली में २००,२५० गांव हैं और व भी शहर की, दिल्ली कार्पोरेशन की लिमिट में हैं, इस लिए उन को गांव न कह कर शहर का नाम लिया जाय और उन को वही सुविधायें दी जायें। अगर व सुविधायें न दी जायें, तो कम से कम वहां के लोगों को मकान बनाने के लिए दो हजार रुपये तो दिय जायें, ताकि व एक अच्छे तरीके और अच्छे ढंग से मकान बना सकें। यह इस लिए भी जरूरी है कि उन गांवों में आज जो मकान हैं, वे किसी दिन शहर के बीच में आने वाले हैं। इन सब बातों को देखते हुए दिल्ली में जितने गांव हैं, उन के लिए पूरी छूट होनी चाहिए।

होम मिनिस्ट्री ने यह तय किया है कि शिड्युल्ड कास्ट्स के लोगों को ७५० रुपये दिये जाये यह भी तय किया गया है कि उन में से जो लोग स्वीपर या वाल्मीकी हैं, उनको ७५० रुपए दिय जायेंगे। इस बातका मैं स्वागत करता हूं, लेकिन उसके बाद जो दूसरे गरीब हरीजन वच जाते हैं, उन की हालत यह है कि बरसात आती है, तो उनकी झोंपड़ियां या कच्चे मकान गिर जाते हैं, किन को वे फिर नहीं पाते हैं। इस लिए मेरा निवेदन है कि जो लोग आज अंधा-धुंध गांवों में अपनी झोंपड़ियां या मकान बनाने चल जा रहे हैं, उन को अगर दो हजार रुपया दिया जाय और दो हजार रुपए की छूट सारे गांवों के लोगों को हो, तो गन्धी वस्तियों की जो प्राबलम आज हमारे सामने है, वह आगे आने वाले समय में नहीं होगी। मुझे आशा है कि माननीय मंत्री जी इस पर गौर करेंगे।

अब मैं पुनर्वास विभाग के बारे में कुछ शब्द कहना चाहता हूं। सरकार ने पाकिस्तान के साथ बात-चीत कर के डिपार्टमेंट के सम्बन्ध में जो समझौता किया है, विस्थापित

भाई उस के लिए माननीय मंत्री के कृतज्ञ हैं और उन को हार्दिक धन्यवाद देते हैं। किन्तु मुझे एक भाई ने अपना जेवरों का बक्स दिखाया। जब वह उन को दिया गया, तो उस पर बैंक की तरफ से एक कपड़ा मड़ा हुआ था और उस पर बैंक की मोहर लगी हुई थी, लेकिन अन्दर से वह खाली था। इसी तरह कल एक साहब मेरे पावस आए और उन्होंने मुझ बताया कि एक खास बैंक में इस तरह के जितने बक्स हैं, उन में से कुछ में से आधा सामान निकाल लिया गया है और बहुत से केसिज में तो सारा काल लिया गया है। मेरा निवेदन है कि माननीय मंत्री जी इस तरफ कुछ ध्यान दें।

कुछ छोटे मोटे झगड़े अभी बाकी रह गए हैं, जैसे क्लेमज के निपटाई का प्रश्न है। जो गरीब आदमी हैं, विधवायें हैं, बूढ़े आदमी हैं या ऐसे बच्चे या नौजवान हैं, जिन माता-पिता मर गए हैं, जो काम कर के कमाना चाहते हैं, उन के क्लेमज के निपटारे की तरफ माननीय मंत्री जी ध्यान दें।

अगर सेल डीज के बारे में ज्यादा प्रगति की जाये और खास तौर से कम समय में उन के सम्बन्ध में कार्यवाही कर दी जाये, तो अच्छा हो। लोगों की आम शिकायत है कि उन को इसके लिए दस दस, बीस बीसदफा जाना पड़ता है। मुझे आशा है कि माननीय मंत्री जी इस तरफ भी ध्यान देंगे।

अन्त में मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देता हूं और उम्मीद करता हूं कि जिस तरह से उन्होंने बड़ी खूबी के साथ पुनर्वास विभाग को सम्भाला और उस काम को सर-अंजाम दिया उसी तरह वह हाउसिंग के मामले को भी, जिस ने खास तौर से दिल्ली में बड़ा उग्र रूप धारण किया हुआ है, हल करेंगे।

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I shall devote my time mostly on the rehabilitation

programme but, before that, I would like to mention only one or two points. I find that the industrial housing scheme was introduced in 1952 and the low income-group housing scheme in 1954. In both these matters the progress has not been satisfactory at all. Particularly in the low income group housing scheme, I find only 66,490 houses have been built since 1954. That means, up to 31st March 1962, in eight years, they could build only 66,490 houses. I think most of the States are to be held responsible for this, not so much the Central Ministry. Money allotted to the States has not been fully utilized and, in many cases, the money has been refunded to the Central Government. In this respect, the performance of my State and other States in the eastern region has not been quite satisfactory.

Then I come to another important matter. Yesterday, we were given the report of the Secretary of this Ministry regarding the Indian Supply Mission, Washington and the Indian Stores Department, London where it has been stated whether the functions of these two departments can be transferred to the Director-General, Supplies and Disposals. Since we received the report only yesterday, I think it has not been possible for any of us to go through the report. All the same, I can say that the Indian Stores Department was established in London in 1860. Since then, the entire pattern of our purchases, the pattern of our industry and economy everything has changed so radically that it has become a completely anachronistic organisation. If the functions of that organisation are transferred to the DGS&D, particularly at a time when we have acute shortage of foreign exchange, we shall be saving a lot of foreign exchange. So, it is welcome proposal, to transfer the function of the I.S.D. to the DGS&D.

As regards the Indian Supply Mission, Washington, perhaps the position is slightly different. We are getting aid from the United States and a considerable portion of it is

tied with the condition "Buy American". There we have hardly any choice. So a skelton office may be necessary in Washington. Still, I think much of the functions of that office can be transferred to the DGS&D. After these general remarks on the departments of this Ministry, I would like to say something about rehabilitation work.

Of course, I know the Minister will say the department has not been wound up, but what has been done amounts practically to winding up of the Ministry.

15 hrs.

He has stated on the 21st May in this House that there are two departments of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply—one is the full-fledged Department of Rehabilitation and the other is the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply. He has got three departments attached to his designation.

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

Shri A. C. Guha: The fourth is not mentioned in his designation. I would have had some satisfaction if at least he would have been called the Minister of Rehabilitation along with the other things; or, he may be the Minister of Rehabilitation as also the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply. Shri Nanda is the Minister of Labour and Employment as also the Minister of Planning. So, a similar arrangement could have been made. The Minister may be one for both, but being two completely separate departments he may be the Minister of Rehabilitation as well as the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply.

Some might say that that is not a very material point. But I think it is a material point because then he will feel that he is not only the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply but he is also the hon. Minister of Rehabilitation by designation and not merely by implication.

As regards rehabilitation, my main point will be about the newcomers. Due to planned killings, arson, assault on the Hindus, the terror-stricken Hindus are now anxious to migrate. On the 21st May both the hon. Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs and Shri Khanna gave certain replies in this House to questions put forward from different sections of the House. Their reply was completely unsatisfactory. He would like to call the newcomers as immigrants and not as migrants, as if they were foreigners. It would be revolting to our sense of patriotism and our nationhood to call them mere foreigners and that anybody coming from East Bengal would be treated as foreign immigrants. I would like to remind this House as also the Government of the solemn pledge given to them not only in this House but from the platform where we accepted the partition of India. I mean the All-India Congress Committee which met, I think, in the beginning of 1947. In 1950 the hon. Prime Minister described the minorities in East Bengal as the bone of our bone, the flesh of our flesh, a part of our being. I hope this Government or this House will not resile from that stand and they will not be a party to the betrayal of the minorities to the atrocities of an irresponsible and—I should not like to use any hard word, but still I will say—undemocratic and autocratic Government based on a particular religion. There the religious minority can, at best, be a second class citizen.

What are the conditions for the migration now? It is almost impossible for an ordinary Hindu minority from East Bengal to migrate. One of the conditions is that he must give a certificate from somebody residing here that that gentleman will take the responsibility of maintaining the intending migrant and that certificate will have to be confirmed by a Gazetted officer of the Government of

West Bengal or of the Government of India. He has also to get an income-tax clearance certificate. How is it possible for an ordinary intending migrant, a rural man, from East Bengal to get all these certificates from India and then to get his migration certificate from the Deputy High Commissioner at Dacca?

Another thing is that any migration on account of economic distress or unemployment is not to be encouraged or allowed at all. Economic distress or unemployment is not to be considered as cause for migration. But there the policy of the Pakistan Government is to deprive the Hindus of every means of their livelihood. They will not have any job. Trade licences will not be given to them. Then how will the Hindus live there? They cannot live simply on land. Even now there are little more than a crore of Hindus in East Pakistan and it is not possible for all of them to live simply on land. It is also not easy for them to cultivate and reap the harvest, they are very often deprived of the standing crop by the local hooligans. They are just a little over one crore under the 1961 census. We should realise how the Hindus are coming. It should not be considered an offence on their part that they tried to remain in East Bengal.

Personally speaking, my conscience is also pricking. After the partition, along with some Ministers of East Bengal, including Shri Nurul Amin, who was then a Minister and who subsequently became the Chief Minister of East Bengal, I toured certain districts of East Bengal and assured the Hindus as also the Muslims that there would be complete amity between the two countries and that there should not be any danger or risk to the minorities. Similarly, another party with a Minister of West Bengal toured the districts of West Bengal to assure the minorities here. We gave them an assurance not on our own or personal

personal initiative but we went there with a Minister of East Bengal Government and another party went to West Bengal districts with the Ministers of West Bengal Government. It was a Government-sponsored Mission of peace and good will. Now this is the position that Hindus cannot remain there. They tried to remain there. They tried their utmost to be loyal citizens of Pakistan but Pakistan does not want them.

India is a secular State. There are about four crores of Muslims here. They are respected and honoured citizen's of this country. They enjoy all the privileges of our citizenship. We must guarantee and safeguard their safety here. But at the same time we should see to the interest of the minorities on the other side who are our own brothers, our kith and kin, who pertook the same sufferings and troubles during the struggle for national independence and who, perhaps, shared those sufferings and troubles more than many other regions of the country. Should we now treat them as aliens? If in their distress they want to come, should we close the door? I think to do that will be shameful on our part. We should feel ashamed to say that anybody coming from East Bengal now would be treated as immigrants. It will be revoking our solemn pledge to them.

That day when I asked a question about the difficulties in getting migration certificate and about the very hard conditions imposed the hon. Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs, Shrimati Lakshmi Menon, said that the matter was being considered and that where there was human hardship the Government were always willing to relax the restrictions. But when will they relax the restrictions? She herself has admitted that thousands are waiting for the migration certificate at Dacca, Rajshahi and other places. But have they relaxed the migration conditions? Is the Government ready to allow them rehabilitation facilities?

I do not like the repetition of the arrangement made in 1947-48 or in 1949-50. There the mistake was on the part of the Government. They failed to make a proper arrangement and proper plan for rehabilitation and the refugees suffered. Some huge infructuous expenses were incurred by the Government for maintaining the refugees in relief camps for seven or eight-years. The manpower of refugees was eroded and the national exchequer was also eroded to the tune of Rs. 80 crores or Rs. 90 crores, or even more than that.

I do not like the repetition of that arrangement, but I would like the Government to take full responsibility of providing rehabilitation facilities for the migrants who may be intending to come even now. Dandakaranya is a big area which could provide accommodation for a crore of men or even more. Andamans is also a big area which can provide accommodation for a large number of people. So, I think, we are not in any difficult position to provide accommodation for 20,000 or 50,000 people if they are intending and are eager to come. They may be carried direct to Dandakaranya or to the Andamans.

Had there been any democratic institution running in East Bengal I would not have cared in closing our doors to them because I know that under any democratic conditions and under any democratic government the minorities must have their position. Here in West Bengal or in India because there is democracy the Muslims feel that they are secure. Every intending member of legislature will have to go to the Muslim voters and ask for their votes and support. There is no democracy there but that is an Islamic State under autocratic rule. That is why their position is so pathetic, almost cruel. Considering the human aspect and the human considerations which the Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs mentioned, I appeal to the

[Shri A. C. Guha]

Government to relax the rules immediately so that those who are waiting at Rajshai and Dacca may come here and to make proper arrangements for their rehabilitation. We should relaise why they are coming. They have waited for 15 years. They are coming because conditions have been deliberately made impossible for them. And now there is campaign of genocide.

I should like to take the Nehru-Liaquat pact. I do not know what the position of this pact is. Whenever there is any trouble or imagined trouble, the Deputy [High Commissioner of Pakistan or some officials of the Pakistan Embassy would go and in a way, they may also try to foment trouble as has been done in Maldah. How long will these conditions prevail? Now there are troubles in East Bengal,—murders, loot arson, stabbing—all these are going on. Our Deputy High Commissioner, our Embassy officials are not allowed to go there. No one has gone. What is the position of the Assistant High Commissioner in Rajshahi himself? Is he free to move about? It would not be wrong to say that the Assistant High Commissioner is almost in house detention. The gentleman in whose house the Assistant High Commissioner's office is located, is an old gentleman, an honoured man of Rajshahi. I used to know him before Partition. He is now under arrest, because, a large number of Hindus have gathered in his house. They have gathered in his house because the office of the Assistant High Commissioner at Rajshahi is there.

One of the clauses of the Nehru Liaquat pact says that there shall be freedom to remove as much of his movable personal effects and household things as a migrant may wish to take with him and the maximum cash allowed to each adult migrant will be Rs. 150

and to each migrant child Rs. 75. Is the Pakistan Government observing this condition now? As far as my information goes, they are now allowing only Rs. 20. When these migrants are coming, they won't be allowed to bring their movable properties and they won't be allowed to bring more than Rs. 20. When they are coming here completely destitute, Shri Mehr Chand Khanna says that they will be treated as immigrant foreigners, not entitled to any rehabilitation benefits. I think it would be cruel not only on the part of the Government, but also on the part of Shri Mehr Chand Khanna himself. (Bell rings) I require three minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has already taken five minutes extra.

Shri A. C. Guha: The subject is important for us. Anyhow, I will finish.

A Communist Member mentioned, quoting an Estimates Committee report, that only after 1955, rehabilitation work in East Bengal has been taken up seriously. I think the credit should go to Shri Mehr Chand Khanna. Even before he became a Minister, he went and continued to stay there. I think he is there from 1953.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: 1954.

Shri A. C. Guha: Before he became a Minister.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: It was a simultaneous movement.

Shri A. C. Guha: He made his headquarters there. Before that, the Government of India simply played with that problem of human suffering in that area. Mistakes and errors were committed by the Government. But they made the refugees responsible for the failure of the schemes. Shri Mehr Chand Khanna knows the mistakes. In private conversation he will admit; he won't admit here.

As a legacy of those mistakes, he must take the responsibility for the residuary problem. The residuary problem is, the Government-sponsored colonies should be properly reviewed and they should be given a second dose of aid so that the colonists may be properly rehabilitated.

Then the non-campers, I think their number would be, 8 lakhs—those who never went to any camp or did not take any aid from the Government. Is it an offence that they tried to help themselves and did not choose to be a burden on the Government? Now, the Government says, you are non-campers, you are not entitled to any consideration. Non-campers should be allowed to go to Dandakaranya. Partially rehabilitated people also should be allowed to go to Dandaso also the Sealdah squatters. I do not like to take any more time. I hope the Minister will take into consideration the conditions of those who will be coming now. In any case, they will be coming. It will not be possible for him to resist. He should take charge of them and given them proper facilities for rehabilitation.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Ram Singh.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Jaganatha Rao): May I know, Sir, which are the cut motions that have been moved?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will tell you. Shri Ram Singh.

श्री राम सिंह (यहराड़च) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज की दुनिया में प्रत्येक देश का मुख्य ध्येय भौतिक उन्नति तथा एक स्वस्थ और संगठित समाज का निर्माण है। इसके लिये निर्माण, आवास तथा सम्भरण मंत्रालय को अधिक से अधिक कार्य करना पड़ता है, क्योंकि देश के रहन सहन के स्तर को ऊँचा करने में उस देश के निर्माण कार्य यानी नागरिकों के लिये साफ सुथरे मकान, बच्चों के लिये साफ सुथरे स्कूल

तथा उनके खेलने के लिये खुले मैदान और पार्कों की परम आवश्यकता होती है हमारे इस मंत्रालय का यह कर्तव्य है कि वह अपने साधनों को इस प्रकार से उपयोग करें कि जिससे अधिक से अधिक जनता के रहन सहन का स्तर ऊँचा किया जा सके।

परन्तु खेद के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि इस मंत्रालय की रुचि केवल कुछ बातों में संकुचित है। वह अपने सारे साधन बहुत बड़ी बड़ी भट्टालिकाएँ तथा ग्लास हाउसेज बनाने में ही जाया कर देती है, जिस से यह मंत्रालय मध्यम वर्ग को कोई सुविधा प्रदान नहीं कर पाता। प्रायः हम देखते हैं कि बहुत ऊँची ऊँची इमारतें जिन में सरकार का लाखों रुपया खर्च किया जाता है केवल शहर की खुबसूरती बढ़ाने के लिये बनाई जाती हैं। प्रायः उनका नाम किसी अन्तरराष्ट्रीय संस्था से सम्बन्धित रख दिया जाता है। बहुत बड़े बड़े होटलों व रेस्ट हाउसों का निर्माण भारत में आने वाले विदेशियों को सुविधा देने के लिये होता है। परन्तु मैं पूछता हूँ कि क्या इस सरकार का अपने देश के नागरिकों के प्रति कोई कर्तव्य नहीं है? क्या जितनी इमारतें बनाई जायेंगी व या तो स्वयं सरकार के उपभोग के लिये या विदेशियों को सुविधा प्रदान करने के लिये ही होंगी?

इसी दिल्ली नगर में बहुत से सरकारी स्कूल टेन्टों में लगते हैं। बहुत से स्कूलों में फर्नीचर नहीं मुलभ है और विद्यार्थी टाटों पर बैठ कर पढ़ते हैं। इमारतों की कमी के कारण साइन्स की लैबोरेटरी स्कूलों में नहीं बन पाती। लड़कों के रहने के लिये कोई होस्टल का प्रबन्ध नहीं हो पाता। जब उनसे पूछा जाता है तो वह कहते हैं कि पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० के पास पैसा नहीं है कि वह स्कूलों के लिये इमारतें बनवा सके।

[श्री राम सिंह]

दूसरी ओर यह दशा है कि वही मंत्रालय लाखों रुपये खर्च कर के कभी एक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कमेटी रूम बना देता है कभी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संगीत और नृत्यशाला का निर्माण करा देता है। मेरे विचार में तो बच्चों के स्कूलों की पहली आवश्यकता है और संगीत तथा नृत्यशालाओं की आवश्यकता बाद में है।

भारत के यह छोटे छोटे हॉन्टार वालक आज सिर्फ मकानों की कमी के कारण धूप, ल, बरसात व ठंडक में दरख्ताओं व टेन्टों में रह कर बितावें यह ठीक नहीं है। इसी वर्ष ठंडक के दिनों में बहुत से बच्चों को ठंड लग गई जब खूब मर्दी पड़ रही थी। अगर सरकार और कार्य करते हुए भी इस कार्य को करना चाहे तो एक वर्ष में ही यह समस्या हल हो सकती है।

इसी जगह पर पार्लियामेंट के पास सरकार ने बहुत से भव्य भवनों का निर्माण कर दिया है। इनके निर्माण में प्रत्येक भवन में ५० लाख से अधिक ही धन खर्च हुआ होगा। यह सरकार जो समाजवाद का नारा देती है अपने लिए इतने बड़े बड़े भवनों का निर्माण कराती है। यह दफतर जब से हम को आजादी मिली तभी से थे। इनके पास जगह थी जहां वह बैठने थे, और अगर मान लीजिये जगह की कुछ कमी भी थी तो साफ सुथरे तथा मजबूत एक मंजिल की इमारतें जैसे पार्लियामेंट के पास बैरक्स बने हैं उसी तरह का निर्माण हो जाना चाहिए था, न कि हर मंत्रालय में एक होड़ लग जाए और वह एक करोड़ रुपया खर्च करके अपने लिए अलग भव्य भवन का निर्माण कर ले। हमारे मंत्रीगण यह भूलते हैं कि उनके मंत्रालय की स्थाति स्वयं मंत्रालय के लिये भव्य भवन बनवाने से नहीं होगी वरन् उनके उस कार्य से होगी जिसका लाभ देश की तमाम जनता उठा सके।

इसी दिल्ली शहर में जगह की इतनी परेशानी है कि सरकारी नौकर अपना पूरा परिवार लेकर एक कमरे में रहता है। बहुत से लोग पूरे परिवार के साथ कांस्टी-ड्यूशन हाउस में तथा इसी तरह के और होस्टलों में सपरिवार एक कमरे में रहते हैं, उनके मकान की कोई व्यवस्था सरकार के पास नहीं है जब कि वह स्वयं सरकार कर्मचारी हैं। यहां तक कि इसी लोक सभा कार्यालय में उनके व्यक्ति ऐसे हैं जिनको सरकार कोई स्थान नहीं दे पायी है। यदि सरकार अपने कर्मचारियों को रहने का स्थान नहीं दे पाती है और वह होस्टलों या हॉटलों के एक एक कमरे में या फुटपाथ पर जैमाकि हम बम्बई में पाते हैं सपरिवार रहें तो उनकी बफादारी सरकार के प्रति कितनी रहेगी तथा उनकी कार्यकुशलता का क्या स्तर रहेगा यह सभी के सामने जाहिर है।

प्रायः हर वर्ष हम लोग पेपरों में देखते हैं कि पुलिस ने या इस कार्य के लिए निर्धारित कर्मचारियों ने अमूक भूमिगत वाली बस्तियां को बिना कानूनी निर्माण कह के तोड़ फोड़ कर खत्म कर दिया। सरकार को उनकी गंदी बस्तियां खत्म करने का हक तभी हासिल है जब उनके लिए साफ स्थान स्वयं कर दे। बगैर स्थान दिए हुए उनकी झोपड़ियां भी उनसे छीन लेना सरासर अन्याय है। और प्रजातंत्र के उमूलों के बिल्कुल खिलाफ है। जितना धन सरकारी निवास स्थानों को खूबसूरत बनाने में, उसमें कालीन ऐसी घास बनाने में तथा गुलाब के बगीचे लगाने में खर्च होता है, अगर उतना ही धन वहां न खर्च करके भुग्गी में रहने वालों के लिए खर्च कर दिया जाए तो मेरा विश्वास है कि ५ साल में किसी प्रकार की गंदी बस्तियों की समस्या नहीं रह जाएगी।

इसी प्रकार आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि शिक्षा यंत्रालय भी इस कार्य में सहयोग

दे और अधिक टेक्निकल शिक्षा पर जोर दे और अधिक मात्रा में इंजिनियर्स, टैक्नी-नियन्स, ओवरसियर तथा शिल्पियों की की संख्या बढ़े। दूसरी और सरकार को चाहिए कि वह सीमेंट, लोहा, इस्पात के उत्पादन पर अपना एकाधिकार जमाने का प्रयत्न न करके अधिक से अधिक निजी उद्योग को उसके लिए प्रोत्साहित करने का प्रयत्न करे जिससे इन चीजों की कमी जल्दी दूर हो सके। जो साधन इस समय सुलभ हैं उनका दुरुपयोग रोक कर उनका ऐसा व्यय किया जाए कि वह न केवल खूँख मत्ता-धारी लोगों के ही बल्कि पूरी जनता के उपयोग में आ सकें।

अब मैं निर्माण तथा आवास मंत्री का ध्यान उत्तरप्रदेश के बहराइच जिले की तरफ दिलाऊंगा जहां पर पूर्वी बंगाल के शरणार्थी आए थे और उनको वहां बसाया गया था। कुछ दिनों तक उनके लिए इन्तिजाम किया गया। कुछ दिनों के बाद उनके लिए जो भेमे आदि तथा जो चीजें दी गयी थी उनको उन लोगों ने बेच खाया। इन्वेक्शन के समय उनके पास कुछ भी नहीं था। और बांट पाने के लिए उनको थोड़ी सी रकम दिनायी गयी और बांट लिया गया।

श्रीमेहर चन्द खन्ना : आपने मेहरबानी की ?

श्री राम सिंह : मैं इस लायक नहीं था।

तो मैं उन शरणार्थियों के लिए कहूंगा कि उन पर ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए। जहां वह बसाए गए हैं वहां उनके लिए जो जमीन दी गयी है वह औल है जहां धान बगैरह सब कुछ डूब जाता है। उनके पास और कोई साधन नहीं है। तो उनकी ठीक से बसाने की और उनके खाने पाने की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए।

मैं इस बात पर भी ध्यान दिलाना चाहूंगा कि दिल्ली और बम्बई आदि शहरों

को छोड़ कर छोटे छोटे जिलों के निर्माण कार्य की ओर भी ध्यान देना चाहिए। वहां का काम ढीला चलता है। मेरे जिले के अन्दर पानी बहुत लगता है और उस जगह नदी की वजह से कई महीने उधर का आना जाना बन्द हो जाता है। ऐसी जगहों के लिए पुलों और सड़कों का निर्माण कराइए। क्योंकि बरसात में उधर आना जाना नहीं ही सकता इसलिए लाखों की तादाद में जनता वहां परेशान रहती है। तो इस चीज की तरफ भी ध्यान दिया जाए।

अन्त में मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे समय दिया।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Members may now move their cut motions relating to the Demands under the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply subject to their being otherwise admissible.

Need to distribute plots of land free of cost to all families which are homeless

Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100. (1).

Need for liberal policy to give long term loans to the needy person in villages and to city labourers for building Houses

Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100. (2).

Granting of loans in the low-income group housing scheme

Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Works, Housing

[Shri Sivamurthi Swami]

and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100. (3).

Need to give plots free of cost to all working classes in the country

Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100. (4).

Irregularities in giving contracts at Delhi for the construction of Government buildings

Shri Dasaratha Deb: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100. (5).

Occupation of Government buildings by unauthorised persons in Delhi

Shri Dasaratha Deb: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100. (6).

Need for improving the slum areas inhabited by fishermen in the West Coast

Shri Koya: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100. (8).

Failure to tackle the urban housing problem effectively

Shri Biren Dutta: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100. (9).

Failure to implement fully the rural housing programme under the Second Five Year Plan

Shri Biren Dutta: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100. (10).

Need for slum clearance and proper rehabilitation of the slum dwellers in localities near their place of livelihood

Shri Biren Dutta: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100. (11).

Implementation of the Low Income Group Housing Scheme

Shri Biren Dutta: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100. (12).

Need to provide residential quarters to lower grade employees at concessional rent

Shri Dasaratha Deb: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100. (16).

Need to discontinue the construction of costly buildings for high-ranking officers including the Ministers.

Shri Dasaratha Deb: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100. (17).

Need to distribute plots of land free of cost to all families which are homeless

Shri Sarjoo Pandey: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Works, Housing

and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100. (44).

Need for liberal policy to give long term loans to the needy persons in villages and to city labourers for building houses

Shri Sarjoo Pandey: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100. (45).

Grant of loan in the Low Income Group Housing Scheme

Shri Sarjoo Pandey: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100. (46).

Need to give plots free of cost to all working classes in the country

Shri Sarjoo Pandey: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100. (47).

Failure to tackle the urban housing problem effectively

Shri Sarjoo Pandey: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100. (48).

Failure to implement fully the rural Housing programme under the Second Five Year Plan

Shri Sarjoo Pandey: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100. (49).

Failure to utilise the funds allotted for constructing houses for industrial workers in Kerala, under the subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme

Shri Kunhan: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Works, Housing

and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100. (50).

Need to institute a scheme for the grant of financial assistance to convert thatched houses into tiled houses, especially in Kerala and Assam

Shri A. V. Raghavan: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100. (51).

Need to extend the slum clearance/improvement scheme to Kozhikoda

Shri A. V. Raghavan: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100. (52).

Need to provide sleeping accommodation to the pavements dwellers

Shri A. V. Raghavan: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100. (53).

Need to take over the catering in Hotel Janpath by the Government

Shri A. V. Raghavan: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100. (54).

Need to expedite the construction of Press at Koratti

Shri A. V. Raghavan: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100. (55).

Need for closing down the India Store Department in London and the India Supply Mission in Washington

Shri Biren Dutta: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Supplies and Disposals be reduced by Rs. 100. (13).

Need for diverting more store purchases by Government to internal sources of supply

Shri Biren Dutta: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Supplies and Disposals be reduced by Rs. 100. (14).

Malpractices in the Central Public Works Department

Shri Biren Dutta: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Public Works be reduced by Rs.100. (19).

Need for reducing building costs

Shri Biren Dutta: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100. (20).

Need for entrusting more construction work to co-operative societies of workers

Shri Biren Dutta: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100. (21).

Need for eliminating step by step the contractors from State construction works

Shri Biren Dutta: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100. (22).

Rehabilitation of displaced persons in Tripura

Shri Biren Dutta: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Expenditure on Displaced Persons be reduced by Rs. 100. (32).

Failure to rehabilitate the East Pakistan Displaced Persons

Shri Biren Dutta: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Expenditure on Displaced

Persons be reduced by Rs. 100. (33).

Failure to solve the Problem of allotment or distribution of evacuee agricultural lands, particularly in Rajasthan

Shri K. R. Gupta: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Expenditure on Displaced Persons be reduced by Rs. 100. (34).

Failure to give sale-deeds to displaced persons for the properties allotted or sold to them

Shri P. Kumhan: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Expenditure on Displaced Persons be reduced by Rs. 100. (66).

Failure to prevent the sale of Government property by tender

Shri P. Kumhan: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Expenditure on Displaced Persons be reduced by Rs. 100. (67).

Failure to make payment in cash to refugees who have been asked to surrender their property sold to them on payment by tender

Shri Kunhan: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Expenditure on Displaced Persons be reduced by Rs. 100. (68).

Need for rehabilitating the Muslim refugees in India

Shri Koya: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Expenditure on Displaced Persons be reduced by Rs. 100. (72).

Failure to properly allot and exercise control on funds for various Housing Schemes.

Shri K. R. Gupta: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100. (37).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: These cut motions are now before the House.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti (Dhanbad): The other day, one hon. friend on the other side had just mentioned, in a passing remark about the Rehabilitation Ministry that it was a 'truncated' Ministry. Immediately came the retort from the hon. Minister himself that Rehabilitation formed a very important part of the Ministry which is now termed as the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply. The Government of India have changes in the nomenclatures of the Ministry, where the names are added, and, therefore, I do not find any justification why the 'Rehabilitation' has not been retained in addition to 'Works, Housing and Supply'. So, I would again insist that the name of the Ministry should be 'The Ministry of Works, Housing, Supply and Rehabilitation'.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): And reconstruction.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: The word that was used which brought forth the retort was the word 'truncated' which had a legacy of its own, and it does not leave us a very good impression. I would not trace the history of that word. I would only mention that this word was used by the president of the Muslim League when he said "I am not going to accept 'truncated' Pakistan, namely divided Bengal, and divided Punjab", and further he demanded a corridor of one thousand miles connecting East and West Pakistan. That did not come, but the truncated Pakistan came. And, naturally, the hon. Minister has feelings of disfavour over that word.

819(Ai) LSD—7.

It was in 1947 that the two Dominions of India and Pakistan were baptised, and it was in the midst of brutishness, bestiality and bloodshed that these two Dominions made their appearances. It was from that day that the policy of Rehabilitation had been accepted, as the guiding factor of the Ministry so called for rendering help to the unfortunate millions who are called 'displaced'. I claim to express their feeling because I happen to be one of the same.

I would not try to recount those sad ignoble tales of perfidy and crucifixion of humanity. I shall only quote the lines from the Father of the Nation who was only whispering to himself, to his anguished soul, while referring to the Mountbatten Plan, he said:

"Everybody is impatient for Independence. The Congress has practically decided to accept Partition. They have been handed a wooden loaf in the form of the Plan. If they eat it they die of colic; if they leave it, they starve."

Yet, the partition was accepted. And the author of the latest book *The Last Days of British Raj* has given a small paragraph of his interview with the Prime Minister of India, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru. Shri Nehru said:

"The truth is that we were tired men and we were getting on years also. We saw the fires burning in the Punjab and heard everyday of the killings. The plan for partition offered a way out and we took it. But if Gandhi had told us not to, we could have gone on fighting and waiting. But we accepted."

The last line is:

"We expected that partition would be temporary, that Pakistan was bound to come back to us."

[Shri P. R. Chakraverti]

This is the psychology which has been conditioning the formation of our policy, and, as a result of which, we find that today we are faced with a very dire, dismal picture. Thousands of people are knocking at the frontiers of India.

Rightly some friends had been complaining against the ideas and policies that had been accepted by the Government headed by the Prime Minister, and which was given expression to by Shri Mehr Chand Khanna only the other day. They were all angry to learn that the people who were coming to India were dubbed as immigrants and not as migrants. It was a policy accepted in 1957 in consideration of the circumstances that prevailed there and also it was founded on the basis of that very psychology which the Prime Minister in his interview frankly stated that 'we thought it was a temporary phase, that Pakistan was bound to come back to us'.

If that policy had been accepted on the basis that the Nehru-Liaquat Pact had been functioning and also the conditions that had been accepted by both parties, India and Pakistan, were fulfilled, we would have had no objection. Shri Mehr Chand Khanna need not stand on his feet only to justify the policy. The policy has been accepted. It was perhaps even mooted by the West Bengal Government. But then circumstances were otherwise. Today what is the position? In reply to a question the other day, the Minister of State in the External Affairs Ministry said that after the border was sealed in 1957, 62,131 persons had come to India with migration certificates. When she was asked the reasons why they did so, she says very nicely, 'general sense of insecurity due to discrimination in spheres of business, employment, trade facilities, remittances, possession of private property'. Of course, she maintained discreet silence about carnage and communal outrages. She

left out the painful story of—genocide, the killings of the people. It happened the other day in Dacca, Rajshahi and other places. Last year, in Gopalganj, as a reprisal against Jabalpur, 500 people were killed. It is an admitted fact. The Government of India openly mentioned it.

The other day I gave notice of a short notice Question—regarding the statement made by the Governor of East Pakistan. He is the most influential executive authority in East Pakistan. He made a statement on April 24 wherein he said—'Reports that are coming from the other side put the figure of deaths in Malda at over 100; Indian students taking part in the communal disturbances; Pakistan shall move heaven and earth so that the world will condemn the Indian Hindus as black-hearted people'. Then he comes with his strong adjectives, 'that the minorities have nothing but total condemnation for the beastly, immoral, cowardly, dastardly and utterly disgraceful behaviour of Indian Hindus'.

We can imagine the reaction that can inflame a conflagration in the eastern side of Pakistan where my humble self spent 45 years, when such a statement is made by the highest executive authority there. Still we hang round the psychology that 'Pakistan is coming back to us'. In the name of humanity, I again appeal to the Ministry, and through the Ministry to the great hero of our nation, and ask: does the Nehru-Liaquat Pact stand? It is scrapped. It has long ago been set at naught. No provision has been fulfilled by the Pakistan Government. Yet you take your stand on that and then say to the displaced persons who are knocking at our doors, 'You have to have migration certificates'.

The other day it was mentioned that thousands of people had gathered at Rajshahi for migration certificates. But we are still standing on techni-

calities. When everything is gone, when they have left their belongings and with grim heart and agonised soul, they are coming to seek succour, in the name of humanity, we who tell the world that we are votaries of truth and non-violence, deny what the father of the nation taught us. We have to radically change our attitude, we have to revolutionise our thinking process which is moribund, which is amateurish and which is not tinged with humaneness. I cannot recount the tragic history today. It is a history that has been written by pen dipped in the blood of my people.

When these things come up before us, we say: 'Yes, the flow of refugees came to stop. How long can we keep it open?' That was the argument in 1957. How can we keep it open for eternity? Well, a crore of Hindus, who from 1920 to 1946 voted only for Congress—I am one of them—were left there. They voted for the Congress in the 1946 general election. Partition was not the issue before them. Still they stayed on, only on the assurance of the father of the nation and his devoted stalwarts,—'We shall take note of your views. We shall hear your wails and agonies and watch your interests.'

But today, what do we find? We say, 'No, you are banned. You cannot come as migrants. You come as immigrants. No rehabilitation benefit, no human welfare will be given to you'.

What is this attitude? Let us at least have self-analysis. Let us think about the 80 lakhs of Hindus who are left over there.

Here I am reminded of the 16th August, 1946 in Calcutta when before the eyes of the British, when the entire British force was stationed in the biggest city of the east, people were killed like anything. 16th was the Direct Action Day declared by Muslim League against the British Government. Was a single Britisher touched? Was a single boy or girl of

British nationality kidnapped? It was never done. It was the Muslim League Ministry that was saddled in office declaring direct action against Britishers, and then the killings went on on the 16th and 17th. Thousands of dead bodies were lying on the streets of Calcutta. Nobody was there to take them to the morgue. We started to do it in ambulance cars. We tried to do some service in the name of humanity. Some of our colleagues died at the altar of Hindu-Muslim unity. This was what happened in Calcutta on the 16th and 17th August, 1946. Exactly one year later, India attained freedom.

I will quote only one sentence from the biography of the Commander-in-Chief of that time:

"On August 14, his plane, touched at Lahore on its way to Delhi. In another 24 hours, India and Pakistan would be free. What was freedom going to mean in the Punjab? As he looked down on the great plains of the Punjab, he saw smoke rising from every village to the limitations of the vast horizon, and along the dusty roads, the endless streams of refugees trudging east and west."

This is the description given by the Commander-in-Chief of India and Pakistan on the 14th August. And in Calcutta, the father of the nation was there. We who took our lessons at his feet saw to it that the city which is decreed to be a city of rabbles and disorderly people, in the midst of that indescribable carnage and ghastly brutality, remained calm. The father of the nation was there and the people responded. If today our colleagues come before the world with a policy that disowns all their love for humanity, we feel agonised. I would again appeal through you to the Minister and also the Prime Minister to realize that Pakistan would never come back to us. This is the wrong psychology that has been conditioning our entire policy.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Nobody wants it. This policy has been conditioned because there has been always....

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Jammu and Kashmir): Just on a point of information, Sir, I want to know as to when this statement was made by the Prime Minister.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: I have said that it has been put in the latest book, *Last Days of the British Raj*. You can read that book. Mr. L. Mosley is the writer. The Prime Minister was interviewed and this is what he is reported to have remarked that this was a temporary phase and that Pakistan was bound to come back to us. That is the statement made by the greatest man of India.

So, I appeal through you to the Prime Minister and to everybody— who counts—'Do not condition the psychology of the Rehabilitation Ministry'. Rehabilitation is not a problem that is going to peter out. Thousands and thousands of East Bengal refugees are still knocking at the doors of India crying in their agony and appealing only for a little succour, and shelter. Call him an immigrant or a migrant or whatever you want. He is a human being, who has taken part in all the freedom struggles that started in 1906. So far as my place is concerned, the struggle started in 1906. We have fought against Muslim communalism. We have fought against British Imperialism and we got what we wanted. After the Bengal partition, it was boldly declared that it was a settled fact. We fought with our blood and we saw to it that the settled fact was unsettled. King George V had to come here 50 years ago to announce that Bengalis' demand was accepted by them. The partition was annulled.

Today, we find that the Rehabilitation Ministry is merged with the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply. It functions as a department in the Ministry with no separate identity of

its own. When thousands and thousands of people are knocking at the door, do you think that this movement will peter out? They are there; they have to come here. So, I again appeal in the name of humanity that this is not going to stop. This is a state of donigration. The atrocious outrages fanned by communal frenzy have made it abundantly clear that the Hindus in Pakistan will always be used as meat in the sandwich for their repast. So, there will always be a flow of these unfortunate victims knocking at the frontiers of India and Government cannot divest themselves of their responsibility.

Therefore, as a humble soldier who has fought in all phases of struggle for liberation, I appeal through you to the Minister and also to the Prime Minister that this system has to be revised. We have to think seriously and then say what we are going to do.

I am happy that the other day, the Minister—a Pathan from the North West Frontier—boldly said that he was going to rehabilitate these displaced persons in Dandakaranya but that the flow was slow because there were some vested interests that stood in the way. I do not want to go into the matter of looking for the vested interests. But if he wants to break the circle, I shall help him. I give him the assurance that I mean it. But then I must have the sanction behind me. I shall tell them in all humility and in all humbleness that they must rehabilitate themselves.

We have to treat them as human beings. They are writhing in agony; they have fought the struggle for freedom and they still will die fighting. But we are here; we have to help them as the guardians of peace. We had given them the assurance. We must act up to that. So, today, I again request the Minister to give up this idea of merging this department in W.H.S. This idea of trying to hide the face of the Rehabilitation Minis-

try in the Works, Housing and Supply Ministry should be scotched. We must revise our policy. We must appreciate that the Nehru Liaqat Pact has been reduced to nullity. There is no pact. It is on that basis, we have to revise our policy also.

I would like to make a suggestion today. It is a question of humanity. I am going to suggest something positive. I had been a member of the Consultative Committee. In that capacity, I have already given some materials and wish to place before the Minister whatever materials I have got. We should not forget that they have suffered a lot. They have lost everything. They have nothing left. Please do not make them wait at the doors of India on the plea of not satisfying some technicalities.

The other day the External Affairs Minister said that they have appointed some clerks and assistants to see that the visas are issued. We know how the migration certificates are given. Is this the time to appoint clerks to see that the visas are issued? There is no question of visa. Allow them entry straightway into the Indian Union—whoever wants to come. This is a moral duty which we can hardly disavow.

श्री बेरवा (कोटा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, वर्कम, हाउसिंग एंड सप्लाय मिनिस्ट्री की मागों के बारे में मैं कुछ विरोध प्रदर्शित करना चाहता हूँ। वर्कम के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी सी० पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० का जितना भी वर्क होता है, उसके बारे में मुझे सूचना शिकायत है। मैं समझता हूँ कि जितना अप्टाचार इन तीन महकमों में होता है, अगर दूसरे सारे महकमों को मिला दिया जाए, उनमें होने वाले अप्टाचार को मिला दिया जाए तो यह सेंट परसेंट हो जाता है। इन तीनों महकमों के मिलने से हमारे यंत्रालय पर भी काफी जिम्मेदारी आ चुकी है। मैं समझता हूँ कि जैसे राबण, कुम्भ करण और शूर्पष्ठा के बारे में सारी

जिम्मेदारी लक्ष्मण पर थी, उसी तरह से इन तीनों महकमों का जिम्मादारी हमारे यंत्रालय पर है।

मैं समझता हूँ कि जहाँ तक वर्कम का ताल्लुक है, और आफिसिस की बसिसबत, अगर किसी को नोट कमाने की मशीन हासिल करना हो तो वह इंजिनियरिंग डिपार्टमेंट को हासिल कर ले। अगर वह ऐसा कर लेता है तो रोजाना वह नए नोट कमा सकता है। मैं एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। मैं सब से छोटी आइटम को लेता हूँ सब से छोटे वर्क को लेता हूँ और रेट भी उसका बहुत छोटा है और हर एक वर्क में सब से पहली वही आइटम होती है। इसका नाम है जंगल क्लीयरेंस। इसका रेट एक रुपया। प्रति मी एम० एफ० टी० है। आप अगर एयरोड्रोम बनाते हैं तो पहले उसी का काम होगा, कोई बिल्डिंग बनाने है तो सब से पहले उसी का काम होगा। किसी भी काम को करने के लिए सब से पहले वही आइटम आती है। यह आइटम बहुत सस्ते पैसों में हो हो सकती है। इसके लिए आपकाग्रेट, एक परसेंट का है, यानी एक रुपया मी एम० एफ० टी० है। लेकिन लाखों फुट जंगल क्लीयरेंस एक माचिस की तीली के अन्दर हो सकता है। अगर कोई प्लॉट हजार बाई हजार का है, उसमें मिफ घास और जेडिया है, उनमें अगर एक माचिस की तीली आप लगा दें तो वह जंगल माफ हो जाएगा। वॉलों की जोड़ी का हमसहारा ले कर उसको उसके बाद माफ कर दिया जाता है। अब आप बनाइये कि एक माचिस की तीली और दो वॉलों की जोड़ी की एक दिन के लिए कीमत आती है। आप पांच रुपये रोज या ज्यादा से ज्यादा दस रुपये लगा लीजिये। पांच या दस रुपये के अन्दर पांच मी या एक हजार रुपये का काम एक दिन में हो जाता है तो कितने रुपये की बचत होती है।

[श्री बेरवा]

लेकिन यहाँ पर उसका इतना फायदा हमारे इंजीनियरों को मिल जाता है जो कि मांड गांठ करके ऊपर ऊपर को पिनाई तो खुद खा जात हैं और बचारे ठेकेदारों के लिए चटनों और रोटी ही रह जाते हैं।

अब मैं दूसरी एक आइटम को लेता हूँ और वह बिल्डिंग की है। हमारे यहाँ सी० पी० डब्ल्यू० डा० ने बिल्डिंग बनाई है। कोटा राजस्थान में है। एक एरिया शाहवादा का है जहाँ पर पूर्वी बंगाल में आए हुए कुछ लोगों को बसाने के लिए क्वार्टर बनाये गये थे। मान सी के करीब बंगाली वहाँ आए थे। साढ़े दान सी या चार सी के करीब क्वार्टर बनाये गये थे लेकिन एक ही वरमान के अन्दर वे सारे क्वार्टर सलाम कर गए। उन बेचारे लोगों ने कुछ समय तो वहाँ पर गुजारा लेकिन बाद में वे बंगाली बंगाल ही वापिस चले गए। यही हालत हमारे यहाँ फोर्थ क्लास के सर्वेंट्स क्वार्टर की है जोकि तीन साल से अधूरे पड़े हुए हैं। एक एक क्वार्टर मैंने देखा है। मेरे प्लॉट के पीछे कुछ सर्वेंट्स क्वार्टर बने हुए हैं। उनमें न खिड़कियाँ हैं, न रोशनी है और न हवा आने के लिए कोई जगह ही है।

इस कड़कड़ाती गर्मी में जब कि हमारे मिनिस्टर साहबान के यहाँ कुलर अलग लगे हुए हैं, एयर कंडिगनिंग अलग है, तब भी उन को हवा की जरूरत रहती है, फिर बेचारे वह गरीब लोग इस कड़कड़ाती गर्मी के अन्दर उन क्वार्टरों के अन्दर कैसे परिवार के साथ रह सकते हैं? उन क्वार्टरों का किराया भी ६ या १० रु० है। यह बड़ी शर्म की बात है कि इतना अधिक किराया देने हुए उन को इस छोटे से क्वार्टर में रहना पड़े। अगर उन के लिये क्वार्टर बनाना ही था तो एक बरांडा उस में जरूर होना चाहिये था, लैट्रिन होना चाहिये था,

बाथ रूम होना चाहिये था और किचन भी होना चाहिये था। लेकिन क्वार्टर ऐसे बनाये गये हैं जिन में वे गुजारा नहीं कर सकते हैं। इसी भ्रष्टाचार के कारण हम ने भावरा बांध के अन्दर करोड़ों रुपयों का रुकसान उठाया। इन्हीं इंजीनियरों के भ्रष्टाचार के कारण पूना का बांध बह गया, इसी भ्रष्टाचार के कारण कोटा का अदेन बांध धम गया। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि कांग्रेस में निकलों के बाद माधे इंजीनियरों को सर्वेस नहीं दे देनी चाहिये। जब तक उन की ट्रेनिंग न हो जाय इस काम के लिये तब तक उन से ठीक काम कर पाने की उम्मीद नहीं की जा सकता। वे बिना ट्रेनिंग के अपने आफिन में बैठ कर मिफ प्लैन बनाना हो जान सकते हैं। उन लोगों को नीकरी देने के बाद किमी कंटेक्टर के साथ उन्हें ६ महीने या एक साल के लिये काम सिखलाना बहुत जरूरी है।

इस के बाद में हाउसिंग के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूँ। हर एक गेड्रून्ड कास्ट के आदमी के लिये आज गवर्नमेंट ने ७५० रु० मकान के लिये तय किये हैं। लेकिन इस ७५० रु० में कहीं कबलू और डाडे का मकान भी नहीं बनता है। ७५० रु० में मुश्किल से कबलू और डाडे का छप्पर पड़ सकता है। तब फिर वह लोग किस तरह से ७५० रु० में मकान बना सकते हैं? इस लिये इस रकम में कुछ बढ़ोतरी होनी चाहिये। मध्यम श्रेणी के जो सर्वेंट्स हैं उन के लिये २,००० रु० दिये जाते हैं। लेकिन २,००० रु० में ऐसा क्वार्टर बन सकता है जिस के मैं ने अभी डिटेल्स बतलाये। अगर उन लोगों के लिये २,००० रु० के क्वार्टर बनाये जायें तब वे उन में अपना गुजर कर सकते हैं। लेकिन आमी ने उन का किराया १३ या १४ रु० रखवा है। एक ६० या ७० रु० पाने वाला आदमी अगर १३ या १४ रु० किराया मकान का

दे देगा तो फिर वह अपने बाल बच्चों का पालन पोषण कैसे करेगा ? उन के लिये कुछ न कुछ ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये ।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी गवर्नमेंट जो २५ करोड़, ६० लाख रु० की रकम इस मद में खर्च करेगा वह अगर शहरों में न लगाई जा कर गांवों में लगाई जाय बड़ा अच्छा होगा । वैसे तो अगर इस पार्लियामेंट हाउस के आस पास एक मील की एरिया के अन्दर कोई लगाना चाहे तो २७ करोड़ रु० लग जायेगा, और हर साल इसी तरह से होता आ रहा है । अगर इस की एक एक मंजिल काट कर के भी गांवों में या सर्वेस्टम क्वार्टर्स में लगाया जाय तो वे छोटे छोटे लोग अपना दिन बड़े अमन चैन से निकाल सकेंगे ।

रही बात सप्लाई की । सप्लाई के अन्दर अब तक करोड़ों रुपयों का सामान, खादी, फनिचर, लकड़ी, कांच आदि का सप्लाई किया जाता है । हमारी गवर्नमेंट उस को लेती है । लेकिन उस को वह उसी रेट से लेती है जिस रेट से उसे दूसरे व्यापारियों को दिया जाता है । मैं एक दूकान पर खादी खरीदा गया था । वहाँ पर १० परसेन्ट कमिशन मिलता था । मैं ने उन की किताबें देखीं । उस में कमिशन की बात कहीं नहीं दिखाई गई है । हमारी गवर्नमेंट को चाहिये कि वह उस की कांतिश करे कि उस में कमिशन अलग दिखाया जाय । अगर ६० या ७० रु० का सामान खरीदा जाता है और उस में कमिशन मिलता है तो वह कमिशन अलग दिखाकर बिल बनाना चाहिये । लेकिन ऐसा नहीं किया जाता । इस तरह से जो रुपया बांटें जाता है वह गरीबों को नहीं दिया जाता, गरीबों के क्वार्टर्स में नहीं लगाया जाता । वह सब बड़े बड़े लोगों को ही दिया जाता है । जितना लोन दिया जाता है वह सब बड़े बड़े लोगों को दिया जाता है । गरीबों को कुछ नहीं दिया जाता ।

Shri Shiv Charan Gupta (Delhi Sadar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply.

At the outset I want to congratulate the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply on his able guidance in the Ministry of Rehabilitation and thereby solving to a very great extent the matters connected with relief and rehabilitation after the partition of the country. And I have no doubt in my mind that whatever is the residual problem of rehabilitation, mainly in the Eastern Region and to some extent in the Western Region, that will also be solved by him in a short time.

As far as this Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply is concerned, there are two notable features, and in regard to these also I want to congratulate the Ministry. One is their effort to tap the resources of the Life Insurance Corporation to make available loans to finance the housing schemes. And the other is the setting up of a National Building and Construction Corporation from 15th November 1960 to handle big projects and, in a way, to check corruption and other bad things which are generally attributed to the Central Public Works Department.

When we look at the housing problem of the country, we must admit that the Planning Commission gave some thought to it at the time of preparation of the Second Five Year Plan. It had been estimated that about 5 lakh houses would be constructed under the Second Five Year Plan. Out of that, so far about 2,11,416 houses have been constructed and 95,506 are under construction under subsidised industrial housing scheme, low income group housing scheme, slum clearance scheme, village housing schemes, middle income group housing scheme and rental housing for government servants.

While we consider this problem it should be admitted that the housing requirements of the country have increased to a very great extent; and I wish to submit that the proposals, as have been envisaged in the Third

[Shri Shiv Charan Gupta]

Five Year Plan, that is for constructing about 9 lakhs houses in the country will fall short of the housing requirements of the country. Because, the population is increasing at such a rapid speed that unless something is done in that behalf, the slum conditions will grow in the rural and urban areas. Therefore, it is right time for the Ministry to take up this question with the Planning Commission, so that something may be done in the Third Five Year Plan and steps taken in the Fourth Five Year Plan also to make adequate provisions for housing.

Now, as far as the housing schemes are concerned, there are two very important problems. One is, what is the requirement of building material? Whether it is the plan of the Central Government or it is the plan of the State Governments, unless we estimate those requirements of building materials, namely bricks and cement particularly, I think that whatever the provisions are in the plan, targets will be handicapped unless adequate supply of building materials are available.

In Delhi alone there is a requirement of 17 to 18 crores of bricks per month. So, unless adequate supply is available, you can very well appreciate that whatever the provisions made in the plan, implementation will be hampered and our progress retarded.

16 hrs.

The other point is regarding the agency. There is no doubt that in some States, State Housing Boards have been set up, and the Government is on its way to set up a National Housing Board. But I regret very much that much progress has not been made as far as this particular aspect is concerned. I feel that as far as this implementation agency is concerned, this development and construction work should be given to one organisation. In the third Five Year Plan, some basic principles have been enunciated regarding the land policy in the country and it has been stated that large areas be acquired by Government, profiteering should be checked

and other measures be taken so that some people may not make huge profits at the cost of the Government. I appreciate that policy. I do not see anything wrong in that policy. But, while adhering to that policy there should be no difficulty in having this developmental and constructional activity under one organisation. It may be an organisation in the public sector in the light of experiences of last few years. It may be a sort of a joint-stock company or there may be some other form in which the Government can have control and regulate the prices, and control the distribution and allotment also. I am sure that in the present system—if you look at the problems of Delhi, it will be appreciated—the progress that has been anticipated has not been achieved. Therefore, there is a growing anxiety that unless something is done the difficulties may be aggravated.

If you look at the conditions in Delhi at present you will be surprised to know that in 1958-59, the properties which were assessed to property-tax by the corporation numbered 1,95,234. This number has perhaps increased to 2,90,000 in 1960-61. When I say this, it means that roughly 95,000 properties have been added. But you will be surprised to learn that out of these properties, the building plans have been sanctioned for about 10,000. What does it mean? It means that there has been a large spurt in unauthorised housing activity, and whenever there is any discussion with the law-abiding citizens, they feel that respect for law is a disqualification or is at a discount!

Therefore, while we consider this problem, we have to look at it from this angle. I would also like to submit that the problem will not be solved by allotting developed plots. Unless houses are constructed by the Government or by the agency which I have just mentioned and allotted to the people on rent, the problem will not be solved. At present you know that the price of land in a developed

plot which has been offered by the Delhi Administration is about Rs. 30 to 35 per square yard. If a man purchases a plot of 100 sq. yards, the price comes to about Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 3,500. According to the bye-laws of the Corporation, he is allowed to construct only about 75 per cent of the area. So, it comes to 675 sq ft. If you multiply it by Rs. 18 per square feet, then the construction charges come to something more than Rs. 12,000. So, it means that a single-storeyed house on a plot of 100 sq. yards with 675 sq. ft. as the covered area, including the cost of land, costs over Rs. 15,000. So, how can a poor man afford such a house? You can very well appreciate the difficulty.

Therefore, I wish to submit that we should give facilities to those who want to own houses. Those facilities have been given under the low income-group housing scheme or under the middle income-group housing scheme, by the Government. But as far as the other people are concerned, we should make some provision for them for construction of houses, and we should give houses to them on rent. The problem can be solved only that way. Otherwise, I am afraid that with the steep rise in prices of building materials it will be impossible even for the middle-class families to own houses and have shelter.

Coming to the question of slum clearance scheme and the jhuggi-jhaunpari scheme my friend, Shri Naval Prabhakar made certain points. I only wish to submit that it may be difficult for the Ministry to interfere to a very great extent with the Municipal Corporation of Delhi, as these schemes have been transferred to them for implementation. But I wish to submit that the progress is very slow and something has got to be done on that account. I feel the only possible course that could be adopted for the present is, there should be a periodic review about the progress of these schemes, so that if there are bottle-

necks and difficulties, they may be solved in a conference of the Ministry, the Delhi Administration and the representatives of the Delhi Municipal Corporation.

Regarding the jhuggi-jhaunpari scheme, I wish to submit that there are two or three difficulties. One is that, as in the case of rehabilitation, this scheme should also be undertaken on a sector-wise clearance basis. The other is that those persons who were excluded from the survey made in June, 1960, should be included in that survey if they have got sufficient proof to establish that they were squatting at those places before that day. The third is that some policy should be evolved for those unauthorised constructions which have appeared after June, 1960.

In this connection, I wish to submit that the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply and also the Minister of Home Affairs announced that the constructions after June 1960 will not be regularised and action will be taken against them. But I am afraid there is a lot of confusion about this, as the Corporation authorities have announced that no action should be taken against such construction. You can very well appreciate that if the Government of India takes one attitude and the Corporation another, that is bound to create confusion and the people are put in a very difficult situation. I admit that the number of these unauthorised constructions is very large, because according to the survey, the number was 43,000 and I have no doubt in my mind that in the course of the last two years, the number must have increased to near about 1 lakh.

Whether it is the question of jhuggi-jhaunpari scheme or other constructions, unauthorised activity is increasing to a very great extent in the Corporation area and something has got to be done about this by the Government, by the administration and by the people also. Otherwise, it will become a city of unauthorised activity

[Shri Shiv Charan Gupta]

and I am afraid this will create so many other problems regarding provision of civic amenities and other facilities, which are always added by the increasing population.

Another thing about the jhuggi-jhaunpari scheme is, that the present scheme in its present form creates certain difficulties. Only developed plots are proposed to be given to the jhuggi-jhaunpari-walas and they have not been given any money to put up any structure. If a loan of Rs. 1,000 is given to them, then only the loan part increases by about 5½ crores and subsidy does not increase. For 43,000 families, the total expenditure comes to about Rs. 16½ crores. The Government may not find it difficult to make this additional provision to make this scheme successful.

Another important point is, the jhuggi-jhaunpari scheme has become more attractive than the quarters constructed under the slum clearance scheme. If a person who has authorisedly occupied a certain place is given one thing and a person who has unauthorisedly occupied is given another thing which is more attractive, you can very well appreciate why the people would like the less attractive scheme and not the other one. So, something has got to be done, so that the schemes come at par with each other and people may choose whichever they like and whichever is convenient to them.

As far as the implementation of the slum clearance scheme in Delhi is concerned, I wish to submit only one point. You will be surprised to know that slum clearance schemes are going on in Delhi since 1937. Mahatmaji visited this Ajmeri Gate area in the year 1935 and he wrote a letter to the then Viceroy that such slums were very bad, they were a blot on any civilised society. You will also be surprised to know that the progress so far made about this scheme is that 4,927 quarters have been constructed and 1,097 quarters are under construction. There is an area here known

as the Delhi Ajmeri Gate area. This scheme was started in that area in 1937 to ameliorate the conditions of the people there, and to remove the insanitary and unhealthy conditions. But what happened? All kinds of properties were acquired there. Those people were not allowed even to carry out the repairs, and difficulties started coming in their way. The result is that since 1937—now it is 1962—their fate is hanging in balance and their difficulties have increased. With this progress, Sir, how are we going to complete the slum clearance scheme, how are we going to deal with it? Therefore, some radical steps are necessary to handle this problem.

I feel that whereas quarters are constructed for slum dwellers, simultaneously, top priority should be given to slum improvement, because the question of slum clearance is very intricately linked with the economic conditions of the people. People do not want to get dislodged because their source of livelihood is on the spots where they have been living for years and years. Therefore, any scheme to take them away to different places creates problems for them and they are generally very much apathetic towards that.

Sir, you will be surprised if I say that out of these 4,927 quarters which were given to slum dwellers—if I am not exaggerating—more than 50 per cent have already changed hands and have already gone into the hands of those people who are not entitled to this benefit. In fact, their income is in the higher group and by no stretch of imagination they can be provided in this scheme. So I want to submit that something should be done about this.

I wish to submit to the hon. Minister that some of the schemes like the development of the Kingsway Camp, construction of houses for barrack dwellers of the Kingsway area and

construction of quarters in the Gurki-mandi area are pending for some time with the Government of India. He assured the other day that within a month it may be possible to give a signal to the Corporation to go ahead with these schemes after obtaining the financial sanction from the Ministry of Finance. I would submit respectfully that it may be expedited.

Lastly, I want to say a word about the educational and medical institutions which were disrupted by partition. People have come to Punjab, Delhi and West Bengal and they have set up their institutions in these areas. I am told that grants for them have been stopped. I wish to submit that the cases of these institutions are very genuine cases and they are still in the midway or half-way, of completion. If grants are not paid to them, these institutions are likely to be ruined. Therefore, something should be done about these institutions so that they may function properly and serve the people.

श्री बागड़ी (हिमालय) उपाध्यक्ष
महोदय, मैं पुनर्वास और वर्क्स, हाउसिंग एंड सप्लाय के महकमे के बारे में दो तीन बुनियादी बातें आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ।

रीहैबिलिटेशन के महकमे की यह कह कर बहुत तारीफ़ की गई है कि कितने ही लोग पाकिस्तान में इस मुल्क में आए और उन को आबाद कर दिया गया है, लेकिन मेरी अज्ञ यह है कि लोग अपनी नेकामी के लिए ऐसा कहते हैं। हिन्दुस्तान के बाहर से आए हुए लोगों को आबाद कर दिया गया है, यह बात कुछ ज़रूरी नहीं है, जब हम देखते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान में ही जो लोग कई हजार सालों से खाना बंदोश है, उनको अभी तक आबाद नहीं किया गया है। अगर इस महकमे में कुछ कार्रवायत और लियाकत थी और उस लोगों को आबाद करना मतलूब था, तो वह उन

करोड़ों इन्सानों को आबाद कर देता, जो कि इस देश के शहरों में फुट-पार्थों पर रहते हैं और जो गांवों तथा जंगलों में बिना किसी आश्रय के जावन बिता रहे हैं।

जो लोग बाहर में इस देश में आए, इस महकमे को उन को कोई देन नहीं है या निवा इस के कि वे बेचारे शुरू शुरू में जब यहां आए, तो लोग उनको "पाकिस्तानी" कहने लगे; जब यह महकमा खुल गया, तो उन का "शरणार्थी" कहा जाने लगा और जब सभाये होनी लगीं, तो फिर उनको "पुरुषार्थी" कहने लगे, बिल्कुल वैसे ही, जैसे पहले इस देश की कुछ जातियों को "शूद्र" कहा जाता था, फिर उन को "अछूत" कहने लगे और अब उनको "हरिजन" कहा जाता है। बाहर से आए लोगों के नाम में परिवर्तन हो गया, इसके अलावा इस महकमे की कोई देन नहीं है। इस महकमे ने हर काम के लिए लोगों से चक्कर लगवाने और भ्रष्टाचार और रिश्ततखोरी के अलावा कुछ नहीं किया। यह बात आम तौर पर सुनने में आती है कि इस महकमे के बड़े बड़े अफसरों और बड़े बड़े आदमियों ने इस महकमे की बदौलत और लोगों को फिर से बसाने की आड़ में हिन्दुस्तान को लूटने और खाने में कोई दक्कीका उठा कर नहीं रखा। उन्होंने कितनी जायदादें हड़प कीं और कितना पैसा हड़प किया। कहा जाता है कि जिन बड़े बड़े अफसरों के हाथ में एलाटमेंट वगैरह का काम था, उन की आमदनी तो कुछ मेटों की आमदनी में भी ज्यादा है।

जो लोग बाहर में हिन्दुस्तान में आए, वे अपनी काशिशों में ही बस गए हैं। हिन्दुस्तान में सपेरा, भील, मांसी और बाबरिया आदि लोगों के लाभ भी तो रहते हैं। यहां पर ज़मीन वाले भी तो रहते हैं। उनको सरकार ने थोड़े ही बसा दिया? जो लोग हिन्दुस्तान में आए, आखिर उनको इस देश से स्नेह था मोह था। हिन्दुस्तान से उन का जो बहुत बड़ा ताल्लुक और सम्पर्क था, वह था गांधी जी

[श्री बागड़ी]

को गहादत का। उन दिनों गांधी जी शहीद हो गए थे और उन को गहादत ने हिन्दुस्तान में मानवता और इन्सानियत का एक जज्बा पैदा किया था। उस जज्बे ने उन लोगों को छाती से लगाया, इस लिए वे बस गए, वर्ना इस महकमे के भरोसे बसने की बात तो कुछ समझ में नहीं आती। अगर इस महकमे के भरोसे बसने की बात होती, तो फिर आज इस मुल्क में खानाबदोश और फुट-पाथों पर रहने वाले क्यों होते ?

हां कुछ लोग जरूर मिनिस्टर और बड़े बड़े आफिसर बन कर कोठियों और एयर-कन्डीशन्ड मकानों में बस गए। जो लोग कहते हैं कि हमने बसाया, उन लोगों पर उन का एहसान जरूर हो गया है वर्ना उन लोगों को कौन जानता है, जो एयर-कन्डीशन्ड मकानों में बैठ कर उन पर एहसान की बात करते हैं। मैं आप के सामने एक मिसाल रखता हूं कि जिला हिसार में एक झूपा गांव है, जहां एक कांग्रेसी भाई है। उसको अभी तक कोई जमीन एलाट नहीं हुई है, लेकिन वह खुद ही बटाई लेता है और जितनी लूटिड प्रापर्टी है, सब उस के पास है। कोई उसको पुछने वाला नहीं है। इस बारे में कितना ही लिखा जाए, लेकिन महकमे से कोई जवाब नहीं आता है, क्योंकि वह उन की खुशामद के लिए तैयार रहता है।

मैं ये छोटी-छोटी बातें इस महकमे के बारे में आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूं। यह महकमा फिर-बसाऊ नहीं बल्कि फिर-उजाड़ है। लेकिन जो लोग इस देश में आए, वे समझदार लोग थे और उन को इस देश से स्नेह था। उन लोगों ने छाबड़ी लगा कर या कोई और काम-धन्धे कर के और हमारी मां-बहनों ने लोगों के घरों में कपड़े धो कर और बर्तन सफा कर के अपने आपको आबाद किया और अब अगर यह कहा जायें कि मिनिस्टर साहब ने या इस महकमे ने उन को आबाद

कर दिया, तो यह उन के साथ खिलवाड़ और मजाक है। उन को आबाद क्या कर दिया खुद आबाद हो गए।

मी० पी० डब्लू० डी० के बारे में मैं मिर्फा राजघाट का जिक्र करूंगा। वहां पर गांधी जी की समाधि बनाने के लिए १२३ लाख रुपये दिया गया है और वह काम सितम्बर, १९६२ में सम्पन्न होगा। महात्मा गांधी वह इन्सान थे, जिन्होंने दुनिया के हर एक मजहब से ऊपर उठ कर दुनिया में मानवता का जज्बा पैदा करने लिए अपने जीवन की बाजी लगाई जब देश फिर्कापरस्ती की आग में दहन हो रहा था, देश में चारों तरफ अंधेरा छाया हुआ था, तो कौन था, जिस ने देश को बचाया? वह महात्मा गांधी थे, वह महात्मा गांधी का पवित्र रक्त था, जो ब्रिडला भवन में बखेरा गया। यह उसी खून की देन है कि हम और आप सब बैठे हैं और यह हिन्दुस्तान जिन्दा है। जिस जगह पर हमने बापू जी की समाधि बनाई है वह वह जगह है जहां पर हमने उनका दाह संस्कार किया था। लेकिन जिस ने हिन्दुस्तान को जिन्दगी बखशा, सारी दुनिया को मानवता की सीख दी, हिन्दू मुस्लिम एकता की खातिर जिसने अपने प्राणों की आहुति दी, जिसकी खातिर वह अपने आपको तबाह और बरबाद कर देना चाहते थे, उस पूज्य बापू को कौन नहीं जानता। जिस जगह उस महान पुरुष ने अपने प्राण दिये, वहां पर उसका खून, वित्र खून, एक महान देवता का खून, आज किसी एक पूज्यपति के जूते के चटकारे के नीचे तड़प रहा है और हम उस जगह पर उसकी खादगार नहीं बना सके हैं। आज तक दुनिया में इस तरह के किसी महान तेजस्वी तथा योगी की शहादत के साथ इतनी बड़ी गहारी किसी देश में नहीं हुई है।

आज यह डींग मारी जाती है कि हमने राजपाट बना दिया। लेकिन सही राज क्या थी जो आपको करनी चाहिये थी। मैं अर्ज करूँ कि सब में बड़ी हमारी जो यादगार होती चाहिये थी वह उस खून के स्थान पर होती चाहिये थी जहाँ उन्होंने प्राण त्यागे थे। वह इतनी बड़ी यादगार होती कि सारा एशिया और एशिया ही नहीं बल्कि सारी दुनिया का हम रोगानी दिवाने और दुनिया का बता देते कि यह अमर शहीद बापू का स्मारक है, यह वह जगह है जहाँ वह शहीद हुए थे, यह वह गहावन है जिस ने फिरकाररस्ती के जून का खत्म किया। बापू जो चाहते थे कि काने और गोरे में जो गंभेद किया जाना है, वह मिटाना चाहिये। उनका आदर्श महान् था। जहरून इस बात की थी वहाँ पर कुछ करके दुनिया का रोगानी दिखाई जाय और वह स्थान एक नजाल का काम करती।

लेकिन डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, आज जब ये सज्जन जाते हैं तो बोट तो मांगते हैं गांधी जी की दुहाई दे कर, गांधी जी के नाम पर और उन्हीं की बदौलत पे जीव कर आए हैं, गांधी जी का लेखल दिवा कर के, उन्हीं के नाम पर बोट पा कर...

एक माननीय सदस्य : आप कैसे आए हैं ?

श्री बागड़ी : मैं बापू का सही भक्त हूँ, मैं बिड़ला का बदौलत यहाँ नहीं आया हूँ। मैं बिड़ला का भक्त नहीं हूँ मैं उनके नाम पर आज भी सर्वस्व त्यागकर करने के लिए तैयार हूँ। आपकी तरफ से मैं नहीं हूँ कि जब सभा में बैठे हैं तब तो कहा जाता है, "रघुपति राख राजा राम, पति पवन सीता राम, इश्वर अल्लाह तेरा नाम, सब को सन्मति दे भगवान्" लेकिन जब बटवारे की जगह बैठते हैं तब कहते हैं, "नेहरू नेहरू रोनाम, रिखत परमिट दे भगवान्।"

पन्द्रह साल से हिन्दुस्तान की जंगलों में रहने वाली जनता, पांच लाख गांवों में रहने वाली जनता को यह इल्म ही नहीं है कि उनकी जहाँ गहावन हुई थी, उनके महान् बापू ने जहाँ पर अपने प्राण त्यागे थे, उस जगह आज तक कौमी स्मारक नहीं बनाया गया है। ४५ करोड़ जनता को मामिवाय दो तीन करोड़ को छोड़ कर बाकी को यह मालूम नहीं है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि या तो ये लोग अमर शहीद बापू को आज से राष्ट्रपिता कहना छोड़ दें और अगर राष्ट्रपिता कहने हैं तो राष्ट्रपिता के खून की कद्र न की जाए, यह कितने अकपोस की बात है।

मैं आपको उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। जहाँ पर भगवान् राम जन्मे और जहाँ भगवान् राम लोप हुए वहाँ पर जहाँ लोप हुए थे तीन मील लम्बा चौड़ा जो स्थल है, उसको नेशन-लाइज किया हुआ है, यानी वह स्थल कीम का है। जहाँ पर भगवान् कृष्ण के भील ने बाग मागा, वह भीलों मील की जो भूमि है, वह कीम की है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि गुरुद्वारा शीशगंज और गुरुद्वारा रकावगंज, इन दोनों गुरुद्वारों में से कौन सा गुरुद्वारा पहले बना था। गुरुद्वारा शीशगंज एक शहीदी जगह है जहाँ पर दाह संस्कार हुआ था। गुरुद्वारा रकावगंज तो अब बन रहा है। गुरुद्वारा शीशगंज पहले बना था। यह डींग मारी जाती है कि गांधी जी की समाधि बना दी गई है, एक स्मारक बना दिया गया है। मैं पूछता चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ पर आपने क्या किया है ? दो आने की ऐनक उठा करके वहाँ पर आपने रख दी और कह दिया कि यह बापू का स्मारक है। बिड़ला बापू को आप जयजयकार करते हैं और उस भूमि को एक्वायर करने का नाम तक नहीं लेते। उस स्थल पर गांधी जी का स्मारक बनाने हुए आप हिचकिचाते हैं। यह वक्त का तकाजा है कि आप इस तरफ ध्यान दें। हिन्दुस्तान की जनता के मन में अगर कभी अपने बापू के प्रति श्रद्धा उजगेगी तो

[श्री बागड़ी]

हिन्दुस्तान की जनता ही नहीं बल्कि आने वाली नस्लें भी, आने वाली जनरेशन भी, आपको अगर आप ऐसा नहीं किया तो माफ़ नहीं करेंगे। मैं इस बात पर नाज़ करता हूँ कि विरोधी पक्ष का सम्मेलन होने हुए भी मुझे मैं गांधी भक्ति की भावना है, लेशमात्र शक्ति तो है कि कह सकूँ कि गांधी के स्मारक के लिए वह स्थान सबसे उत्तम है। लेकिन मुझे लज्जा आती है जब मैं देखता हूँ कि ये ट्रेजरी ब्रैचिज़ पर बैठने वाले लोग, ये लोग जो कि हुकूमन की बागडोर सम्भाले हुए हैं, बाहर जाकर तो गांधी का नाम लेते नहीं थकते हैं लेकिन आज जब यहाँ पर गांधी की यात चलती है तो इस तरीके से चुन हो जाते हैं जैसे इनको माफ़ मूँव गया हूँ। ठीक करते हुए भी इनको डर लगता है। पूज्य बापू स्वर्ग में हैं, यह ठीक है लेकिन बिड़ला यात्रा तो यहाँ बैठे हैं, उनसे तो आज इन को बड़े काम पड़ते हैं, अगर उनको ताराज कर दिया तो पैसा इलैक्शन के लिए कहाँ से मिलेगा। जो कीम वक्त के साथ नहीं चलती है, आने वाली नस्लें उससे पूछा करती हैं और उसका जवाब तलब किया करती हैं और उसकी धिक्कारा करती हैं। मैं अज़ा करता हूँ कि बहादुर शाह जफर के वास्ते क्या किया है। जज़ीरा अंदमान के अन्दर एक छोटी मो कब्र है। उसके ऊपर लिखा है कि इस आखिरी मुगल शहनशाह के लिये मदद दो, इस कब्र को ग़्रिपर के लिये मदद दो। वहाँ एक पैसा नहीं जाता है। यह वह जगह है जहाँ पर शहजादों ने अपने मित्र दिये थे, जिन के मित्रों को अंग्रेज़ों ने अलग करवा दिया था। लेकिन एक पैसा नहीं दिया जाता है। पैसा कहाँ से दिया जा सकता है। इनको तो पैसा एयर-कंडिशनिंग के लिये चाहिये, बंगले बनाने के लिए चाहिये, ठाठबाट से रहने के लिये चाहिये। कहा जाता है कि बड़े बड़े हमने काम कर दिये हैं अशोका होटल बना दिया है, यह बना दिया है और वह बना दिया है। अशोका होटल किस लिए बनाया है, पैसे के लिए बनाया है, वह

आपको नफा दे रहा है। आपको पैसे का, माया का मोह छोड़ना होगा, छोटी सी सम्पत्ति का मोह त्यागना होगा। बिड़ला साहब के पास बहुत बड़ी जायदाद है। अगर वह इस जायदाद के बग़ैर जायदाद हो मांगते हैं तो उनको आप जायदाद दे दें। मोनों मोल रखना बापू के नाम पर हिन्दुस्तान की जनता को बुरा कर सकती है। हिन्दुस्तान की जनता बापू के नाम पर आपको बोट देकर गलत तरीके से हुकूमन चलाने के लिए यहाँ पार्लियमेंट में भेज सकती है, आपको हाथ में देश की बागडोर थमा सकती है, तो बापू के नाम पर अगर उनका आप सही स्मारक बनाने हैं तो अपना खून भी दे सकती है, सर्वस्व कुर्बान कर सकती है। आप छोटे छोटे किमानों की छोटी छोटी जमानें बिना उनको राजामन्दो के श्रीग बिना दम दम मान तक मुआवज़ा दिये हुए एक्वायर कर लेते हैं लेकिन इस बिड़ला सेठ की तरफ़ जब आप देखते हैं तो आपको आँखें पथरा जाती हैं। यह बिड़ला सेठ की जायदाद नहीं है, यह स्थान एक महानुभाव से सम्बद्ध है। आप बावों जनरेशन देखेंगे कि यह बिड़ला हाउस हुआ था जहाँ पर गांधी जी के चरणों में बैठ कर पंडित नेहरू ने आज़ादी की शिक्षा ली थी, यही वह जगह है जहाँ पर बैठ कर हिन्दुस्तान को किम्पन का फैसला हुआ करता था, यही वह जगह है, जहाँ पर बापू का खून हुआ था, जहाँ पर बैठ कर उन्होंने फ़िरकापरम्परा के खिलाफ़ मोर्चा लिया था। अगर आप इसको इतिहास से निकाल देते हैं तो फिर बाकी क्या रह जाता है। इसको छोड़ कर अगर आप कहते हैं कि गांधी जी का स्मारक आपने बना दिया है तो वह हमारा समझ में नहीं आता है। इतना बड़ा किसी देश में अग्न्याय नहीं हुआ जितना बड़ा यहाँ हो रहा है। राष्ट्रपिता की शहीदी जगह को प्राप्त करने के लिये और वह राष्ट्रपिता जिस को सतारूढ़ पार्टी भी राष्ट्रपिता मानती है, अगर किसी को आन्दोलन करना पड़ता है और उसकी ज़रूरत महसूस होती है तो यह बड़ी निर्दयता और

निर्वज्जना की बात है। इस तरह की निर्वज्जना का कर्म इस सरकार के कर्मों में अन्दर दूसरा नहीं मिल सकता है। कन को अगर हज़ारों आदमी इकट्ठे होते हैं और जाकर वहाँ पर प्रण लेते हैं कि हम इस देश में फिरकापरस्ती को खत्म करना चाहते हैं और खत्म करेंगे, उस पवित्र आत्मा के सामने जाने हैं जिनको फिरकापरस्ती को खत्म करने के लिए आना सर्वस्व कुर्बान किया था, उस मन्दिर में जाने हैं, तो क्या परिस्थिति बनती ? मेरे मन्दिर बाहर का मजहब के नाते प्रयोग नहीं कर रहा हूँ। मेरे लिये मन्दिर, मस्जिद, गुरुद्वारा सब एक है। उस मन्दिर में जाकर अगर लोग मस्तक करते हैं कि हम इस देश के लिये काम करेंगे, इस देश के लिये उद्योग करेंगे, चर्खा कातेंगे, तो इस तरह का प्रण करने के लिये राजघाट से ज्यादा पवित्र वह स्थान है जहाँ पर उनका खून हुआ था, जहाँ पर उनका खून बहा था, जहाँ पर देश को और दुनिया को उन्होंने शान्ति का मन्देश दिया था, यूर्गों यूर्गों और बरसों बरस रह कर देश को किस्मत का फैसला किया था। यह वही जगह है जहाँ पर उन्होंने अपने माँ को आखिरी बड़ियाँ गिनी थी और दम तोड़ा था। अगर उस पर हज़ारों लोग श्रद्धा रखते हैं तो क्या पाप करते हैं। अगर वहाँ पर लोग जाकर प्रण करना चाहते हैं तो क्या बिड़ना जो का डडा आड़े आया, सरकार का डडा आड़े आया और लोगों का कीम परस्ती के रास्ते पर चलना गुनाह माना जाएगा और फिर वहाँ मिर फुटवेल करेंगे ? क्या परिस्थिति होगी, इस पर आप विचार करें। मस्जिद में जाकर नमाज़ पढ़ना तो जायज़ है, मन्दिर में जाकर माला फेरना तो जायज़ है, गुरुद्वारे में जाकर मिर टेकना तो जायज़ है लेकिन मन्दिर, मस्जिद और गुरुद्वारे की इज्जत करने वाले बापू के गहोदो खून की जगह पर जाकर अगर हिन्दु-स्तानी लोग अपने बापू के प्रति मस्तिष्क झुकते हैं, मिर टेकते हैं, तो क्या इसको गुनाह माना जाएगा ? अगर गुनाह माना जाएगा तो यह आपका कानून भी टूटेगा, यह सरकार

भी टूटेगी और हिन्दुस्तान की जनता इसको कभी किसी मूरत में भी बर्दाश्त नहीं कर सकेगी।

Shri D. C. Shrama: After listening to this very impassioned plea for erecting a permanent memorial to Mahatma Gandhi in the place where he suffered martyrdom, I feel that my remarks would appear to be very prosaic. I think the soul of Shri Bagri spoke today in his speech, and at least I felt terribly moved when I was listening to him.

First, I want to dispose of a few points which have been given to me by my hon. friends, because if I do not do that, they will all make my life miserable. In the first place, I want to ask myself whether I should speak about the Minister who is dead or the Minister who is alive, because the Minister of Rehabilitation is dead and the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply is alive. All the same, I would like to speak about the Minister in both these capacities.

I would like to congratulate Shri Jaganatha Rao and Shri P. S. Naskar who are going to have him as their Minister; they will find in him not only a good friend but also a good guide and a good philosopher, and I think that they are very lucky in being attached to him.

There is a Library in Parliament where we find it so difficult to read the papers or the magazines or the books, That library registers a temperature which, I think, is very difficult for any human being to bear. I would, therefore, request the hon. Minister to have that library air-conditioned as soon as possible, so that....

Shri Jaganatha Rao: The Lok Sabha Secretariat will do that.

Shri D. C. Sharma:we can study there in peace and in as undisturbed a way as possible.

A friend of mine has also told me that the needs of the people living in North and South Avenues are not looked after properly.

An Hon. Member: Not at all.

Shri D. C. Sharma: And they are being put to a lot of trouble. They have complained to me also against the behaviour of the officials there, and they tell me that they are not receiving the proper amount of courtesy and proper amount of attention. Moreover, their complaints are not attended to very expeditiously. I would, therefore, request the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply, or whatever he is, (I do not know what he is), to look into these complaints of the residents of North and South Avenues and earn not only political *kudos* but also religious merit.

Now, I come to the question of rehabilitation. I do not know whether the hon. Minister was in a hurry to bury the Ministry of Rehabilitation, or the Government were in a hurry to close down this Ministry, but I think that it has been a premature burial. It has been the case of somebody being buried who is half alive. I wish this Ministry had been continued for some more years, because I do not think that the work of the Ministry is over. It is a very sad thing that this good work which was being done by our Government has not come to an end but has come to be a kind of side-line. I wish this Ministry should have been kept going at its full power, so that the problems of refugees, which we are facing, could have been dealt with more properly.

I shall say a few words about the the refugees from East Pakistan. About five million refugees have come from East Pakistan. I do not want to be a prophet to say that more

of them will come. The Pakistan Government are holding the Hindus living in East Pakistan to ransom, and they are following all kinds of policies to squeeze them out. If anybody thinks that the Hindu refugees from East Pakistan will cease to come. I think he is living in a world in which I do not live. They are bound to come. Sometimes, they will come in trickles, and sometimes they will come in big floods, but they are bound to come. And do you know, Sir, what the implication of 51 lakhs of refugees is? I represent the Gurdaspur district. It consists of 8 assembly constituencies. The population of Gurdaspur district is a little more than 1 million. This means that the Pakistan Government has been responsible for clearing at least 9 'Gurdaspur districts' from East Pakistan. When I think of my Gurdaspur, when I think of the fact that 9 such districts in East Pakistan have been denuded of the Hindu population and all their houses and lands have been given to Muslim friends—I have no quarrel with my Muslim friends—I think I would be fully justified in saying that the Minister of Rehabilitation, the Indian Government and our Prime Minister have a right to ask for corresponding land from East Pakistan where these refugees can be settled. We will be perfectly justified in making such a demand.

What would happen if all those people from the 9 'Gurdaspurs' are shoved here? Where shall we accommodate them? Where shall they live? From where shall we find land for them. I would say that the person who is responsible for driving out these people should be asked to give proportionate land so that they can be accommodated. I think this is a problem which requires very serious thinking. Unless we do that, I do not know what we are going to do.

My hon. friend thinks of colonies, townships, squatters' camps; all these things he has done. I congra-

tulate him on that. But do you think that Rajpuras, Faridabads and Dandakaranyas can accommodate all the refugees who are coming from East Pakistan? Certainly not. Therefore, we are perfectly justified in asking Pakistan to give us that land which these refugees have vacated so that we can rehabilitate them properly. If our Ministry does not do that, it is not doing its duty.

My hon. friend goes to Pakistan and brings a few lockers from which the articles are missing. He goes to Pakistan and brings a few insurance policies which have become out of date. He goes to Pakistan and brings a few pension cases, and those pensioners are already dead. I congratulate him on going to Pakistan and bringing all these useless things. He does something. But I would say that this is nothing. Pakistan has grabbed Rs. 400 crores worth of our property, while we have only Rs. 100 crores of their property here. I think the hon. Minister should go to Pakistan not to negotiate about these lockers, co-operative shares and so on, but he should go and tell them: 'Look here. You have got Rs. 400 crores worth of our property. We have got Rs. 100 crores worth of your property here. You owe us Rs. 300 crores, and you should give it to us'. But he will not do it, because we are a very noble set of people. Our Minister is a very noble person and he will not do it. But I think the time has come when we should make such a demand for Rs. 300 crores worth of our property which the refugees from West Pakistan left there. Of course, so far as the refugees from East Pakistan are concerned, I do not know how much property has been left by them. But we should make a demand for that property also. After all, it cannot be one-way traffic. It must be two-way traffic. If we are going to rehabilitate the refugees, we have to ask the Pakistan Government for money and other things. I tell you, we Indians will cease to be Indians and

819 (A) LSD—8.

our Indian Government will fail in its duty if we shout the door against the Indian refugee from East Pakistan. The doors of India will be open all the time for these refugees. We do not want to call them immigrants, or migrants or whatever it is. I do not know the difference; I do not know much of English. But, one thing I know and that is that anybody who comes from East Pakistan is welcome here. I think we will give him all the amenities that any Indian citizen has. Therefore, I would ask the hon. Minister to say that today the doors of India are not going to be closed to those persons.

The Nehru Liaquat Ali Pact is dead. It died before it was born. It was a case of, shall I say, premature birth or death. Of course, we have observed our part of the Pact. But they have not observed it and they are not going to do so. I would, therefore, say that the responsibility for the East Pakistan Hindus is ours. We gave them the assurance; we gave them our word of honour that we would look after them. If they are not looked after properly there, it is our duty to do so here.

Our Rehabilitation Minister is luckily himself a refugee. Somebody was saying that he is living in an air-conditioned house. Probably, he does not know in what kind of house the Minister was living in Peshawar. I do not think he is living in a better house here today than he had in Peshawar. But that is another story. I request the Minister to keep the doors open because they are bound to come to us, sooner or later. Pakistan cannot tolerate any minority. Wherever there are such countries they cannot tolerate the minorities. Therefore, we should keep our doors open.

Another point I want to make is this. I want to say a few words about slum clearance. My State is a very progressive State. You will be glad to know that we have got a Minister of State for Slum Clearance. (Interruption). So, you can under-

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

stand the value I attach to this work of slum clearance.

I would say that this problem of slum clearance is there all over India. My friend was talking about Delhi. I think the whole of Delhi is a kind of slum minus some of the fine buildings. Anyhow, Delhi is a big city and there are big men to voice its needs. I am a small man and I voice the need of a small place. (*Interruption*). And, it is this. I would ask the hon. Minister to go to Pathankot. If he cannot go there, he should send Shri Jaganatha Rao or Shri Naskar. I would ask him to go and see in what sub-human conditions some of the people of Silli Kullian and other places are living. I hope that when he thinks of this slum clearance he thinks of the *jhuggis* of Delhi also. I do not omit Delhi. I spend most of the time here in Delhi and also in places like Pathankot and others where this problem is in a very acute form.

Another point I want to make is this. I want to say something about the Supply and Disposals Department. You will ask me why I am talking about that. By an accident—here are so many accidents in life, and our Parliamentary career has its own accidents—by some accident, over which I had no control, I became a Member of the Regional Purchasing Committee of this Directorate-General—something like that. I always enjoy the membership of committees, and I enjoyed the membership of this Committee very much. Because, I could study there the mentality of the business-man, and I could also study the mentality of the big officials.

I must say that the Supply and Disposals Department is really two departments: one is Supply and the other is Disposals. So far as Supply is concerned, I think this Department has done very good work. It has promoted small-scale industries and cottage industries. It has also given a fillip these things. (*Interruption*). I am

making a statement with a great deal of responsibility. It has also promoted the sale of khadi. It has done all that kind of thing. But in regard to one branch of this Department, namely the Inspection Wing, I would ask the hon. Minister to take care of the Inspectors. These Inspectors require super-Inspectors to inspect them. I would therefore ask him to be very careful about his Inspectors. Because, these Inspectors are wonderful people, they do their job very well. But all the same they require to be looked after, they require to be supervised, and I hope the hon. Minister will do so.

So far as the Disposals Wing is concerned, I think I cannot be so optimistic. I think lots of things are lying there. And I would request the hon. Minister to see to it that the Disposals Wing follows certain rules and regulations and that it does not give out vague tenders and orders not auction away things to persons who do not exist, and that there is nothing shady about the transactions of this Disposals Department.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: You have not said much.

Shri D. C. Sharma: So far as the Supply side is concerned I have nothing against it. I would like the India Stores Department, London and the Indian Supply Mission, Washington to continue. But I would like to say only one thing and it is this. It is said here in the report with regard to the Indian Supply Mission, Washington.

“Tonnage shipped in Indian Flag Vessels during these periods totalled 46,891 tons and 32,344 tons respectively.

I would suggest to the Indian Supply Mission in Washington, and also to the India Stores Department in London, that they should patronise the Indian ships more and more and that they should become very effective brokers so far as our shipping is concerned.

I want to say something about the Hindustan Housing Factory. The Hindustan Housing Factory was a sick child of the Ministry.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: It is much better now.

Shri D. C. Sharma: And at one time I thought that this sick child was going to die. In fact, I wanted that this sick child should not be there....

Shri Nambiar: It has survived.

Shri D. C. Sharma: In spite of you.

Sir, I was talking about this sick child. I think that this sick child has recovered and it is having some signs of healthy life. But I would ask the hon. Minister to give it a new look, to give it a face-lift. This Hindustan Housing Factory cannot be repeating stereotyped designs and routine things. I think they should get the help of some very good designers who can introduce new things into this factory, so that the Hindustan Housing Factory does not remain only a pilot project but becomes a factory on a big scale.

Sir, I have said enough. I thank you very much and I hope the hon. Minister will live long, and I pray to God that he should live long, because he will have to look after more refugees. And I would also ask him to write to the Government of India that this Ministry should not be named Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply but Ministry of Rehabilitation etc., etc.

श्री मोहन स्वरूप (पोलीभीत) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सबसे पहले मैं इस मन्त्रालय से सम्बन्धित सी० पी० डब्लू० डी० पर कुछ प्रकाश डालना चाहूंगा। सी० पी० डब्लू० डी० के सम्बन्ध में काफ़ी सालों से यह माना जाता है कि उसमें अष्टाचार विद्यमान है और उसके द्वारा जो जो काम होते हैं, जो जो इमारतें बनती हैं, उनमें काफ़ी गोल-माल और

करपान चलती है। इस बारे में अपनी ओर से कुछ अधिक न कह कर मैं आप का ध्यान पब्लिक एंजाइन्ट्स कमेटी की १९६१-६२ की रिपोर्ट की तरफ खींचना चाहता हूँ, जिसके पेज ६१ से लेकर १०६ तक ऐसी मिसालें दी गई हैं, जिनसे जाहिर होता है कि इस विभाग के अन्तर्गत कितनी गड़बड़ है। मेरे पास इतना समय नहीं है कि मैं उस में से ज्यादा बर्बाद कर सकूँ, लेकिन फिर भी दो चार बातों पर मैं प्रकाश डालना चाहूंगा।

कलकत्ता में फूड एण्ड एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री के लिये एक गोडाउन बनाया गया था, लेकिन बनने के थोड़े दिनों बाद उसके दो यूनिट गिर गए। उमंग धारे में एक एन्क्वायरी भी हुई थी, लेकिन पता नहीं, उसका क्या परिणाम हुआ।

विमान भवन के बन कर नैयाब होने के साथ-साथ ही उस के डोम में क्रैक हो गया।

चीफ इंजिनियर एग्जामिनेर ने बताया है कि २९५७ से लेकर १९५९ तक सी० पी० डब्लू० डी० के कन्स्ट्रक्शन्स का ७८६ वर्गज में २०,७६,५१४ रुपए का ओवर-पेमेंट किया गया।

इसी तरह से अगर भोपाल में हैवी इलैक्ट्रिकल्स की इमारत की कन्स्ट्रक्शन की अच्छी तरह से देख-भाल की जाती है, तो ४ करोड़ रुपए के काम में ८० से ९० लाख रुपए की बचत हो सकती थी, लेकिन वैंट क्राफ्ट्समैनशिप और अष्टाचार की वजह से वह नुकसान हो गया।

जब पन्त जी जीवित थे, तो उन्होंने दिल्ली की इमारतों के विषय में एक एन्क्वायरी कराई थी। तीस हजारों की अदालत की बिल्डिंग और नारी निकवेलन की इमारत में काफ़ी डिफेक्ट्स थे और इस सिलसिले में काफ़ी रुपया अकारण ही व्यय किया गया।

इन मिसालों से जाहिर होता है कि करपान और रिश्वत को एक लम्बी चेन है, जो

[श्री मोहन स्वरूप]

कि सी० पी० डब्लू० डी० के साथ बंधी हुई है। इस बारे में बहुत कुछ कहने सुनने के बाद मन्त्रालय ने तय किया कि करप्शन के सिलसिले में एक एन्क्वायरी कमेटी बिठाई जाये। उस कमेटी में ज्वाइट मेकेटरी, डब्लू० एच० एम० मिनिस्ट्री, चीफ इंजिनियर, इंस्पेक्टर जनरल आफ पुलिस, चीफ टैक्निकल एग्जामिनर और डिप्टी मेकेटरी, डब्लू० एच० एम० मिनिस्ट्री थे। पता नहीं, उस कमेटी ने क्या काम किया और वह किस नतीजे पर पहुंची। अभी तक इस बारे में कोई प्रकाश नहीं डाला गया है। न ही उसके बारे में इस हाउस में कुछ बताया गया है।

मैं समझता हूं कि जो लोग सी० पी० डब्लू० डी० से सम्बन्धित हैं, वे भला करप्शन के सिलसिले में क्या सजेसन दे सकेंगे और कैसे उसका निराकरण कर सकेंगे। एक भद्दी सी कहावत है कि जो आदमी चोर है, अगर उसको चोरी रोकने के लिए कहा जाये, तो फिर चोरी कैसे रुक सकती है। इसलिये मेरी डिमाण्ड है कि करप्शन को दूर करने के तरीके सुझाने के लिए एक हाई पावर कमीशन होना चाहिए, जो कि बिल्कुल इंडिपेंडेंट हो और जिसका इस मन्त्रालय से कोई सम्बन्ध न हो। ऐसा करने से तो इस बारे में अच्छी तरह से छानबीन हो सकती है, अन्यथा यह कमेटी बेकार है और इससे कुछ भला होने वाला नहीं है।

चूंकि हमारे देश में इमारतों और दूसरे वर्क्स का काम रोज बरोज बढ़ता जा रहा है, इसलिये सी० पी० डब्लू० डी० का वर्क-लोड भी लगातार बढ़ता जा रहा है। १९५४-५५ में वर्क-लोड १५ करोड़ रुपए था, जबकि अब वह बढ़ कर १८ करोड़ रुपए हो गया है। इस स्थिति में अगर इस विभाग में भ्रष्टाचार में कमी नहीं की गई, तो देश को बहुत हानि पहुंचेगी। हमारा देश बहुत गरीब है। इसका प्लानिंग बाहरी मदद और टैक्सेशन से होता

है। इसलिये भ्रष्टाचार में रोक लगाना बहुत आवश्यक है।

16.56 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair].

मन्त्रालय ने सी० पी० डब्लू० डी० में एक कैटेगरीइजेशन कमेटी बिठाई, जिसने उस विभाग की पोस्ट्स को अनस्किल्ड, स्किल्ड, सेमीस्किल्ड, हाईली स्किल्ड और मुपर-वाइजरी आदि कैटेगरीज में बांटा। वह एक अच्छी योजना है और मैं चाहता हूं कि जितनी जल्दी इस का इम्प्लीमेंटेशन हो सके, अच्छा है।

सी० पी० डब्लू० डी० के अन्तर्गत हाल ही में नई दिल्ली की सड़कों पर २८७ ट्यूबवेल्ल बनाये गये हैं और हर एक सड़क पर दो तीन ट्यूबवेल्ल हैं। उन पर दस लाख रुपये खर्च हुआ है। इस विभाग का ख्याल है कि बरसात में इन ट्यूब वेल्ल के द्वारा पानी को पम्प आउट कर दिया जायेगा और इस तरह सब सायल वाटर की दिक्कत को दूर कर दिया जायेगा। मैं समझता हूं कि इस से कोई लाभ नहीं होने वाला है और जो रुपया खर्च हुआ है, वह भी अधिक खर्च हुआ है।

१९६० में जो भूकम्प आया था, उस से काफी इमारतों की हानि पहुंची थी और एक रिपोर्ट के अनुसार उस समय ५,२२,००० रुपये की क्षति हुई थी। जिन इमारतों को नुकसान पहुंचा, उन में नेशनल म्यूजियम, ब्राडकास्टिंग हाउस, अयोका होटल और रिजर्व बैंक की इमारत भी है, जिस में पांच क्रेक हो गये थे। मैं चाहता हूं कि माननीय मंत्री जो अच्छी तरह से इस बात का निरीक्षण कर लें कि जो मरम्मत हुई है, उससे कुछ लाभ हुआ है या नहीं और आइन्दा उन इमारतों को कोई आशंका तो नहीं।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूं। जो एग्जाम्पलज मेरे सामने हैं, उन से

साबित है कि डिजाइन और प्लानिंग की मकम्मल डिटेल्स हासिल किए बिना टेन्डर काल कर दिये गये और काम शुरू कर दिया गया, जिस का नतीजा यह हुआ कि काफी ज्यादा एक्सपेंडीचर हुआ, अधिक रुपया व्यय हुआ। इस लिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि जब तक प्लानिंग और डिजाइन को डिटेल्स सामने न आ जायें, तक तक काम शुरू न किया जाये।

कारेशन की मय से बड़ी चीज सीमेंट और स्टील है, जो कि ब्लेक मार्केट में बेचा जाता है, जिस से नुकसान होता है। इस लिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि स्टील का प्रयोग कम से कम हो और स्टील के मुकाबिले में कन्क्रीट, री-इन्फोर्स्ड कन्क्रीट और प्री-स्ट्रैस्ड कन्क्रीट और इसके साथ ही लकड़ी और एलुमिनियम का इस्तेमाल किया जाये।

अगर स्टील कम खर्च होगा तो फारेन एक्सचेंज की वृद्धि होगी। मैं समझता हूँ कि हालो प्लेट और हालो कन्क्रीट ब्लाक्स जो छः छः और आठ आठ मंजिला इमारतें बनती हैं, उनके अन्दर इस्तेमाल किया जाये तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा।

17 hrs.

मैं यह भी चाहता हूँ कि ठेकेदारी प्रथा को खत्म कर दिया जाये। उसके बजाय डिपार्टमेंटल तरीके से काम हो। ठेकेदारी प्रथा भ्रष्टाचार की जड़ है और इसी की वजह से ब्लेकमार्किटिंग होता है और वे समान को ब्लेक मार्केट में बेचते हैं। इस से बड़ी क्षति होती है। अगर कहीं पर बहुत ही जरूरी समझा जाये तो ठेकेदार द्वारा काम हो सकता है। लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसके लिये कंस्ट्रक्शन सोसाइटीज बनाने का बढ़ावा दिया जाये, गवर्नमेंट कंस्ट्रक्शन सोसाइटीज बनाये। एक सजेशन हुआ है और शायद गवर्नमेंट ने उसे मंजूर भी कर लिया है। एक बिल्डिंग कंस्ट्रक्शन कारपोरेशन बनाई गई

है। इरिगेशन मंत्रालय में भी एक कारपोरेशन है जिसे नेशनल प्राजेक्ट्स कंस्ट्रक्शन कारपोरेशन कहते हैं। इसको ३,२५,००० रुपया लाभ हुआ है। जो बिल्डिंग कंस्ट्रक्शन कारपोरेशन सी०पी०डब्लू०डी० के अन्तर्गत बन रही है, वह एक अच्छी चीज है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसी पैटर्न पर और भी कारपोरेशंस हिन्दुस्तान में बनें और उनके जरिये काम हो। ठेकेदार लोग टैक्नीकल नो-हाऊ नहीं जानते हैं, काम खराब होता है और भ्रष्टाचार भी बढ़ता है। इंजीनियर और ओवरसीयर पहिले ब्रेईमान नहीं होते हैं, मगर ठेकेदार ही उनको ब्रेईमान बनाते हैं। मेरा पुरजोर मुतालिबा है कि ठेकेदारी प्रथा को खत्म किया जाये।

इसके साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी बताना चाहता हूँ कि फारेन डिजाइनर्ज और फारेन बिल्डिंग्स की राय से चंडीगढ़ में जो इमारतें बनी हैं, वे भद्दी सी इमारतें हैं। उनको देखने से ऐसा लगता है कि वह एक मजाक सा है। मैंने उन इमारतों को देखा है। फारेन कन्सल्टेंट्स को बुलाना एक पुरानी प्रथा है जिसका अन्त होना चाहिये। उन पर इस तरह से रुपया खर्च करना ठीक नहीं है। फॉर्ज डिजाइनर्ज हमारे देश की परम्पराओं को नहीं जानते हैं, और हमारे देश की परिस्थितियों से परिचित नहीं हैं और सिर्फ यूरोपियन कंडिशन से वाकिफ होते हैं। मेरा मुझाव है कि इस प्रथा को समाप्त कर दिया जाय।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : चंडीगढ़ को रहने दिया जाये या नहीं।

श्री मोहन स्वरूप : वह तो रहेगा, वह कहां जायेगा।

आपके जो टारगेट्स होते हैं, वे पूरे नहीं होते हैं और पूरे भी अगर होते हैं तो समय पर नहीं होते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जहां तक हो सके काम में एफोशेंसी लाई जाए और टारगेट्स को पूरा किया जाए।

[श्री मोहन स्वरूप]

मैं यह भी चाहता हूँ कि एक सेम्पल सर्वे कमेटी बनाई जाए ताकि जय काम खत्म हो तो वह देख सके कि जो भी मेट्रियल लगा है, वह ठीक लगा है या नहीं, जो सिमेंट लगा है, लोहा लगा है, सही लगा है या नहीं और उसके देख लेने के बाद ही फाइनल पेमेंट किया जाए।

अगर आप चाहते हैं कि इमारतें बड़ी तादाद में बनें तो आपको चाहिये कि आप देखें कि लोगों को काफी मात्रा में मेट्रियल मिलता है या नहीं, सिमेंट मिलता है या नहीं, लोहा मिलता है या नहीं और अगर नहीं मिलता है तो इसका इंतजाम करें।

सिमेंट के सिलसिले में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब किसी काम में सिमेंट लगता है तो उसकी एक रेशो फिक्स्ड होती है और उस रेशो के हिसाब से बोरे दे दिये जाते हैं। लेकिन बोरों में सिमेंट कम होता है और इसका कारण यह है कि फैक्ट्रियों से जब सिमेंट आता है तो आते आते कुछ कम हो जाता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इमारतों में लगने वाले सिमेंट को रेशों के हिसाब से नहीं बल्कि बजन के हिसाब से दिया जाए और उसी हिसाब से वह लगाया जाए। कोई प्राविजन बनाया जाए कोई तरीका निकाला जाए ताकि सिमेंट बजन के हिसाब से दिया जा सके। कंक्रीट बनाने में और प्लास्टर वगैरह के काम में यदि ऐसा किया गया तो एफिशेंसी आ सकेगी।

कुछ हाउसिंग के बारे में भी कहना चाहता हूँ। यह बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण सवाल है और सरकार कोशिश करने के बावजूद भी इसको पूरी तरह से हल नहीं कर पाई है। गांवों में जो मकानों की समस्या है वह क्वालिटी और क्वांटिटी दोनों की है और शहरों में सिर्फ क्वांटिटी की है और स्लम दूर करने की है, कंजेशन दूर करने की है। गांवों में जो स्थिति है वह बहुत खराब होती जा रही है। इस वास्ते गांवों की समस्या के ऊपर सरकार को विशेष

तौर पर ध्यान देना चाहिए। हिन्दुस्तान में कुल ५ लाख ५८ हजार गांव हैं जहां देश की ८० प्रतिशत आबादी रहती है। लेकिन खेद का विषय है कि ८० प्रतिशत आबादी के ऊपर तो २० प्रतिशत खर्च किया जा रहा है और जो २० प्रतिशत आबादी है उस पर ८० प्रतिशत रुपया खर्च किया जा रहा है। इस डिस्पेण्टी को दूर किया जाना चाहिये और गांवों का जो हाउसिंग की समस्या है, उस पर अधिक जोर दिया जाना चाहिए। गांवों में करीब ५४ मिलियन मकान बनते हैं और प्रत्येक पर पांच सौ रुपया खर्च किया जाए तो २५०० करोड़ रुपया खर्च होगा। लेकिन तीसरे प्लान में बहुत थोड़ा रुपया खर्च करने के लिए रखा गया है। कुल १२० करोड़ रुपया खर्च होता है जब कि फर्स्ट प्लान में ३८.५ करोड़ था और दूसरे प्लान में १२० करोड़ था। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो रकम है, वह बढ़नी चाहिये? अगर हाउसिंग की समस्या को हल करना है तो आपको सब से पहले गांवों की हाउसिंग की समस्या को हाथ में लेना चाहिये। गांवों की समस्या जब तक हल नहीं होती, शहरों को ही सुधारते रहने से, मुल्क का भला होने वाला नहीं है। गांवों को अधिक से अधिक इस मामले में प्रायोरीटी मिलनी चाहिये।

पहले और दूसरे प्लान के दौरान में कुछ काम हुआ है लेकिन वह इन्फिनिफिकेंट है, नहीं के बराबर है। कहीं कहीं पर मकान हेल्थ मिनिस्ट्री के जरिये बने हैं, होम मिनिस्ट्री के जरिये शड्डूल्ड ट्राइब्ज को कुछ रकम दी गई है, लेकिन उससे कुछ बना नहीं है और न ही इससे समस्या का कुछ समाधान हुआ है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप विशेष तौर पर इस ओर ध्यान दें।

मकान बनाने के लिए गांवों में लोगों को दो हजार रुपया दिया जाता है या ६६.१/१, उनको दिया जाता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि दो हजार रुपये में कुछ हो नहीं सकता है।

कच्चा मकान भी इसमें नहीं बन सकता है। इस रकम को बढ़ाया जाना चाहिये और गांवों की उन्नति पर जोर दिया जाना चाहिये। मकानों पर कर्ज के लिये एन० ई० एम० बनावट और दूसरे महकमे जोर देने हैं। लेकिन किसान दो हजार में क्या कर सकता है। जब तक उसका मकान पक्का नहीं बन सकता है तब तक उसका काम नहीं चल सकता है : कच्चा दीवार और कच्चा छप्पर यदि उतार दिया जाता है या उसको थोड़ी बहुत मरम्मत कर दी जाती है तो इसमें कुछ बनने वाला नहीं है, कोई फायदा होने वाला नहीं है। वह दो हजार रुपया आपसे कर्ज के तौर पर लेना भी नहीं चाहता है। आपकी दूसरी योजनायें हैं, इंडस्ट्रियल हाउसिंग की है, प्लाटेशन हाउसिंग की है और उनमें सरकार आधी सबमिडी और आधा कर्ज देती है। लेकिन यहां पर मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूं कि किसान को लान की शकल में रुपया दिया जाता है। अगर उसे अदा करने में दिक्कत होती है तो फिर कुर्की और नोलाम से वसूल किया जाता है और उसे कोई लाभ नहीं होता। किसान चाहता है कि उसको दो हजार नहीं अधिक रुपया मकान बनाने के लिए दिया जाए।

हिासव लगाया गया है कि १५ करोड़ रुपया जोकि विलेज हाउसिंग में लगेगा तीसरे प्लान में उससे सिर्फ ३०,००० मकान बनेंगे। इस हिासव से ५० मिलियन हाउसिस बनाने के लिए करीब १६०० साल चाहिये। जो रकम रखी गई है वह बड़ी इन्सिगनिफिकेंट है और वह बढ़नी चाहिये। जो योजना होती है उस में मैं चाहता हूं ज्यादा से ज्यादा रुपया इस काम में लगाया जाये ताकि एक बार तो उससे कुछ लाभ हो सके। गांवों में केवल उन लोगों को रुपया मिलता है जिन की कुछ हैसियत होती है या जो रुपये का रिपेन्ट कर सकते हैं। गरीबों को कुछ नहीं मिलता है। उन को उस से कोई फायदा नहीं है। इस लिये गरीबों को इन योजनाओं की तरफ से जो

हमदर्दी है वह हटती जा रही है। वे कहते हैं कि हमें इस से फायदा हो क्या है ? तो इस सिलसिले में मेरा सजेशन है कि अगर रुपया न दे कर सरकार रीटोरियल दे, ईटे दे दे, खपरेल दे दे, और २० या २५ सालों के अर्से में वसूल करे तो वह रुपया अच्छी तरह से यूटिलाइज हो सकेगा और उस से उन लोगों का भी कुछ काम चलेगा। वह गरीब और अमीर दोनों का फायदा कर सकेगा।

मैं चाहता हूं कि जिस तरह से शहरों के लिये मास्टर प्लैन बनती है उसी तरह से जिलों के लिये भी मास्टर प्लैन बननी चाहिये और मास्टर प्लैन के अन्तर्गत गांवों की प्लेनिंग होनी चाहिये। अगर कोई बाकायदा प्लेनिंग नहीं होती और हैफैजड वे में हो काम होता है तो उस से कोई भला होने वाला नहीं है। हाउसिंग के सिलसिले में एक नैशनल सैंपल सर्वे हुआ था। उस में बतलाया गया था :

"85 per cent of the houses had mud plinth, 83 per cent walls of mud, bamboo or reed. About 70 per cent of the houses had roofs of grass. Only about 7 per cent of the houses had plinth and walls of bricks, cement or stone or roofs of corrugated sheets. More than 95 per cent of the houses had no latrines."

यह तो हाउसिंग की हालत है गांवों में। मकानों की जो कमी है उस सिलसिले में जो वार्षिक रिपोर्ट हमारे सामने है उस में दिया गया है कि हमारे यहां दफ्तरों की कितनी कमी है। नई दिल्ली में जरूरत है ४६.०३ की, उस में उपलब्ध स्थान है ४१.८४ और कमी है ४.१९ की, बम्बई में जरूरत है ६.२२ की, उपलब्ध स्थान है ५.४९, कमी है ०.७३ की। कलकत्ता में मांग है २१.८४ की, उपलब्ध स्थान है २०.५३। १.३१ की कमी है। इसी तरह से शिमला में जरूरत है ४.७२ की, उपलब्ध स्थान है ४.३८ और कमी है ०.३४ की। इस तरह से बड़े बड़े

[श्री मोहन स्वरूप]

शहरों में मकानों की समस्या बहुत गंभीर होती जा रही है। दिल्ली में अभी जो एलेमन हुआ था उस में मुझे बताया गया कि कुछ लोगों को मकान बनाने की अनुमति दी गई। शायद वोट हासिल करने के लिये। जब वे मकान बन गये तो अब उन से कहा जा रहा है कि वे अनधिकृत हैं और उन को गिराने की कार्रवाई हो रही है। अभी कार्पोरेशन के सामने एक प्रदर्शन हुआ था। उस में उन की मांग यह थी कि इस तरह के जो मकान बनाये गये हैं उन को गिराया न जाय। एक तरफ तो मकानों की दिक्कत है और दूसरी तरफ सरकार अनधिकृतता का सवाल उठाती है। जो मकान बनाये गये हैं उन की आवश्यकता तो है ही। जब उन की कमी है तो मेरी अबल काम नहीं करती कि उन को गिराने का सवाल क्यों उठता है। उन को किसी तरीके से काम में लिया जाना चाहिये और इस किन्म की जब परेशानी है तो उन को और ज्यादा दिक्कत में नहीं डालना चाहिये। यह एक बेलफेयर स्टेट के लिये शोभा नहीं देता है।

दूसरी तरफ दिल्ली में झुग्गी झोपड़ी वाले लोग हैं। कई लोग मेरे पास आते हैं। मैं नहीं समझता कि उन लोगों के साथ इस तरह की बात क्यों हो रहा है। अभी कुछ दिन हुए चीफ कमिश्नर के साथ मुलाकात हुई। उन्होंने कहा कि करीब ५०,००० मकानों की जरूरत होगी जिन में कि झुग्गी झोपड़ी वालों को बसाया जा सके। इस के लिये जमीन दिल्ली के समीप ऐक्वायर की जा रही है। दिल्ली के आस पास गांव उजाड़े जा रहे हैं और शहर बसाने की बात हो रही है। लेकिन जब तक मकान नहीं मिल जायेंगे, झुग्गी झोपड़ी वालों की परेशानी होनी है। उन के सामने प्रश्न यह है कि आज कल की गर्मी के जमाने में जब कि बाहर निकलना भी मुश्किल है, वे किस तरह से अपने बच्चों को रखें। तो यह जो मकानों की समस्या है इस पर सरकार को गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करना

चाहिये और इस को किसी तरह से हल करने की ओर तवज्जह करनी चाहिये, तभी यह दिक्कतें दूर हो सकती हैं।

इसी के साथ साथ एक छोटी सी चीज और है जिस पर मैं तवज्जह दिलाना चाहूंगा। वह है यहां के किरायों का सवाल, जो एस्टेट आफिस की बनाई हुई इमारतें हैं उन के किरायों का सवाल। किराये के एरिअर्स सन् १९५४ में १८.१ लाख रु० के थे, जो कि बढ़ कर सन् १९५६ में २७.३७ लाख रु० के हो गये। मेरे पास और फीगर्स नहीं हैं। पब्लिक एकाउन्ट्स कमिटी की रिपोर्ट के पेज १०६ पर विस्तार से सब कुछ दिया गया है बकाया के बारे में। तो जो एरिअर्स हैं उन को बसूल करने की तरफ मंत्रालय का ध्यान जाना चाहिये, और आगे के लिये इस तरह की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये, कि एरिअर्स न चल सकें क्योंकि इस से गवर्नमेंट को हानि हो रही है।

कुछ अशोक होटल के बारे में भी कहना चाहूंगा। दि होटल स्टैंडर्ड्स एंड रेट स्ट्रक्चर कमिटी बनाई गई थी। उस के अन्तर्गत यह कहा था कि सर्विसेज चार्जेंज अलाउड हैं। अशोक होटल में १२% परसेन्ट सर्विस चार्जीज होने हैं क्योंकि वहां टिपिंग अलाउड नहीं है। जो भी वहां ठहरते हैं वे वहां के वेअरर्स को टिप नहीं दे सकते। वहां पर सर्विस चार्जेंज का ही सिस्टम है, जैसा कि दूसरी जगहों में होता है। ८३ परसेन्ट अकुपेंन्सी के हिसाब से सर्विस चार्जेंज ४००० से ५००० रुपये तक आते हैं। होटल की अकुपेंन्सी अब बढ़ कर ८३ परसेन्ट हो गई है इसलिये इस का ही हिसाब लगाना चाहिये। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जो सर्विस चार्जेंज होते हैं उस का मकसद है कि जो वहां के एम्पलायीज हैं उन का लाभ हो सके। उन के बेलफेयर के लिये यह चीज होती है। लेकिन इस सम्बन्ध में ५,००० रु० जो आता है वह एम्पलाइज

को न मिल कर पता नहीं कहाँ चला जाता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस सिलसिले में ज्यादा ध्यान दिया जाय।

अशोक होटल में ओवरस्टाफिंग है। कोई १४५० आदमी हैं, लेकिन वहाँ पर एफिशिएन्सी बहुत कम है। मैं खुद भी दो एक बार वहाँ पर गया हूँ। मेरे जो मित्र वहाँ रहते थे उन्होंने बतलाया कि वहाँ की सर्विस बहुत इनएफिशिएंट है। योरोप आदि में जो होटल हैं वहाँ एक बँड पर एक आदमी सर्विस के लिये रहता है, लेकिन जो इंडियन होटल हैं, जैसे ताज है, ग्रान्ड है, इम्पीरियल है, वहाँ पर २.५ आदमी के लगभग रहते हैं एक बँड पर, लेकिन अशोक होटल में ३.४ आदमी सर्विस के लिये लगाय गये हैं। यानी जो दूसरे हिन्दुस्तान के होटल हैं उन के मुकाबले में .६ स्टाफ ज्यादा है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस सिलसिले में छान बीन की जाय और जो स्टाफ अधिक है, इनएफिशिएंट है, उस को दूर किया जाय।

कभी कभी ऐसा होता है कि अशोक होटल में जो गैस्ट ठहरे होते हैं वे कहते हैं कि हम वहाँ ठहरे हुए हैं, लेकिन जब फोन किया जाता है तब वहाँ से कह दिया जाता है कि इस किस्म का कोई आदमी होटल में ही नहीं इस से स्पष्ट है कि अशोक होटल में कोई अकाउन्ट नहीं रक्खा जा रहा है कि कौन आदमी आया और कौन आदमी गया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पेमेन्ट भी न करते होंगे ?

श्री मोहन स्वरूप : इस में जो इनएफिशिएन्सी है उसे दूर किया जाना चाहिये।

इसी के साथ साथ वहाँ पर ट्रेनिंग देने की भी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये। आज वह चीज नहीं है। जो बेयरस हैं, दूसरे लोग हैं उन की अच्छी तरह से ट्रेनिंग की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये। जो मुपरवाइजरी स्टाफ है उस में एक स्विस् मैनजर था। उस की जगह कोई अच्छा और एक्सपीरिएन्सट आदमी होना चाहिये जो कि पूरे होटल की तमाम

बातें जानने वाला हो। मुझे अभी बतलाया गया कि कोई मि० वर्गीज हैं जो कि इंडियन हाई कमिशन में बटलर थे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप इस तरह की बातों में यहाँ न जायें।

श्री मोहन स्वरूप : उन को बिबरेज मैनेजर बना दिया गया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मेरी बात सुनते ही नहीं हैं। आप ऐसी बातों में न जाइये।

श्री मोहन स्वरूप : मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि होटल की एफिशिएन्सी बढ़ाने की तरफ सरकार तबज्जह दे।

Dr. M. S. Aney: Mr. Speaker, my object in participating in this debate is to invite attention to a point which Shri D. C. Sharma has very eloquently emphasised a few minutes ago, that is, in connection with the present position of the Rehabilitation Ministry which is being merged in another Ministry. We have to find out with some effort where it exists at present. It is now a department under the control of a different Ministry. That is the present position. When this step was taken, I do not know what were the considerations present in the mind of the Government of India. I do not know whether they thought that the work of rehabilitation for which the Ministry had primarily come into existence, had been completely finished and there was no need thereafter for any Indian living in Pakistan or some other territory adjoining to come back to India and there was no responsibility left for the Government of India in this matter. My point is this. As it has been happening, particularly in East Pakistan, we find that there is a continuous stream of Indians migrating from that part to India, sometimes in large numbers, sometimes in small numbers. But, it goes on. Wherever we read the con-

[Dr. M. S. Aney]

ditions and circumstances under which they come, we think the coming is somewhat inevitable so far as they are concerned. Because, those who are coming, are coming under a kind of pressure that is brought upon them by the people of Pakistan, particularly, with the connivance or even the direction of those who are in charge of the Government of East Pakistan. The policy of that Government seems to be, as was rightly emphasised by Shri D. C. Sharma, to squeeze the people, particularly the Hindus who are living there, in such a way as to make them think of leaving Pakistan and seeking shelter in India. This is their policy. We started the Rehabilitation Ministry knowing that circumstances will arise when the people in Pakistan—whether Western or Eastern Pakistan, will come to seek shelter here. I do not think the Government would have even envisaged that there would be a particular period when this will have to stop. For that, no proper care was taken when Pakistan was carved out of India. I do not fight with those who are responsible for dividing India into Pakistan and India. Probably that was the only solution at that time. But, it has to be stated—you may call it wisdom after the event; you may say anything you like—it must be stated that some very important points which should have been considered at that time, were not at all considered. We thought good sense would develop and India and Pakistan would be good neighbours. All our efforts to make them good have so far not been successful. There is absolutely no hope of good relations coming into existence for a long time. So long as the Kashmir question is there—we may be right, they may be wrong—there are other questions also cropping up—there is no possibility of good relations. In these circumstances, proper understanding, rational understanding between Pakistan and the Government of India seem to be impossible. Nowadays, the policy of Pakistan Government seems

to be, whenever they find some local trouble arising, some problem facing them in their own territory, to divert the minds of the people from that issue and then, for some reason or other, the Hindu-Muslim question is brought to the fore. We find, under pressure the Hindus in East Pakistan have to think of leaving their country and coming here to India. It is still going on. The Hindus who are living in East or West Pakistan have under certain abnormal circumstances same claim on the whole of India as anyone of us here. They all fought for Indian Independence with the same fervour and with the same sacrifices that we have made. If we find them today in a peculiar position, let it also be remembered that that situation has been brought about by the partition of India; and the Partition of India was brought about not with their consent, not with their connivance, and at no time had we any consultations with them. That being the position, those Indian who have fought for the liberty and independence of India have a right upon free India for protection, if any difficulties have arisen for the safety of their life and property in the places where they have been relegated, not because of their choice but because of a situation created by us, a situation created by the leaders of India. These leaders of India fortunately happen to be living even today, and I pray to God that they should live for a long long number of years hereafter also. Fortunately, those leaders who were responsible for making the partition of this country are still at the helm of affairs in India. Therefore, the moral responsibility, in the first place, of looking after the interests of those Indians, in respect of which solemn promises and assurances were given after the Partition was effected, still remains. So long as we find that the trouble in Pakistan now and then requires the migration of the Indians there who are coming over here for shelter, our moral duty towards them remains, and our moral duty first is to give them shelter.

I know that a very important point has been raised by my hon. friend Shri D. C. Sharma, that we have a right to demand from them some kind of compensation either in the form of land or in the form of property which they have left there and so on. That is a matter between one Government and the other; they have to carry on negotiations for this purpose. And we rely upon the diplomatic skilfulness of our friends on the Treasury Benches, who may one day succeed in doing it later on, but the immediate question that we have to face is this. Unfortunately, thousands of our men, some time in a year or two or sometime in three years, because something has happened in that place, have left their land and property and have come over to us. Are we going to embrace them and give them shelter, or are we going to tell them, 'we have got nothing to do with you; you may die there; we do not care for you'?

The other day, a conference was held at Calcutta, which I had gone to attend, and my hon. friend Shri Mehr Chand Khanna, who was then the Minister of Rehabilitation was also in Calcutta. I am gratified to find that he is still in charge of the Department of Rehabilitation. I have great respect for him for the great humanitarian work which he has done as Minister of Rehabilitation for a long period of thirteen years. Many people have said many things about him, but one fact stands out clearly, namely that the Ministry of Rehabilitation has given shelter to so many lakhs of people who have migrated from Pakistan, both east and west; and certain schemes have also been formulated for making other arrangements for their living here. He had done that great work as Minister of Rehabilitation, and I pay my tribute to him. But I feel that the main work and responsibility of the Government of India will not end till we have settled this question in an amicable way between the Government of Pakistan and the Government of India. But, in the

meantime, the difficulties under which our Indians in Pakistan are suffering will have to be taken note of by us, and if the events there compel them to come back to India, we shall have to give them shelter. We have given asylum even to Tibetans and to many others who have come from outside and for good reasons too; I do not complain against that; in fact, it should be a privilege for a free country to give asylum to the suffering people who come from outside when oppressed. We cannot deny asylum to our own men who have been deserted by us for one reason or another, for no fault of theirs, and left to the tender mercy and the cold sympathy of the people who happen to be at the helm of affairs in Pakistan. We knew what would be the state of affairs in Pakistan, what sort of people they were. It is no secret to us. With full knowledge we accepted the partition. Therefore, we must assume that responsibility to look after them, and to care for them when they come to us as refugees.

I heard at Calcutta that because of troubles at Rajshahi, and other districts in Pakistan people are coming over here; some have already come. When this trouble was there, our Deputy High Commissioner wanted to go there and see things for himself. But he was not permitted to go. This is another trouble; they will not allow us even to know what exactly goes on.

When we happen to know something, we should do something for our people; we ought not to create difficulties ourselves in our own way. I was told—Shri Mehr Chand Khanna will bear me out if I am correct or not—that under the new regulations, whenever an Indian wants to come over to India from East Pakistan, he is required to sign a new bond where two conditions are specified. The first is that he must name some body in India who will take charge of him, look after him and support him. Secondly, he would not ask for help from the Government of India at all. Unless these two conditions are fulfilled—

[Dr. M. S. Aney]

these are probably in the form itself—he is not given a visa or pass to come to India. If this is correct, I am afraid the Government of India will be losing all the credit for the good work they have done up to this time and exposing themselves as extremely callous wanting in the elementary and humanitarian considerations which it is our duty not only to preach but practise ourselves. Towards our own men, we cannot take up that attitude.

Therefore, I request that this policy of imposing restrictions on Indians who under difficult circumstances have to migrate from Pakistan to India ought to be discontinued. I am told a distinction is being made between 'emigrants', 'immigrants' and 'migrants'. In English the words 'emigrants' and 'immigrants' have come from the root 'migrants' and the noun migrant. The 'e' and 'i' stand for going out and coming in. But now there is a third category introduced, 'migrants'. Those Indians coming from Pakistan are to be treated as migrants. I do not exactly know what this means. But they are not to be considered entitled to benefits which the Rehabilitation Ministry used to give to such persons before. I may be right or wrong. But my main point is that those Indians have to part with their property because their life has become extremely miserable there. It is our duty to see that they, who were our comrades in the fight for freedom, have as much right as other Indians to be in India. We allowed those Indians to live in that part, as citizens of a foreign nation, as part of a settlement. None the less, it is our duty to recognise them as Indians so long as we are not able to bring about a better understanding between the two Governments and a higher sense of responsibility in the Government of Pakistan. This is a matter between the two Governments, and I hope one day we may be able to bring that about. But our present duty is to accept them as Indian citizens when

they come over. Therefore, the facilities which we were giving to immigrants coming from Pakistan should be continued in their case also. This is my main point. I thank you for the opportunity given to me to put this point before the House.

श्री डा० ना० तिवारी : (गोपालगंज) :

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपने राज्य के मित्र, श्री पी० आर० चक्रवर्ती, की इम्पैशन्ड स्पीज को बड़े गौर से सुन रहा था। मेरी समझ में नहीं आया कि उन को यह ख्याल कैसे हो गया है कि हम लोग चाहते हैं कि पाकिस्तान पुनः इस देश में आ कर मिल जाये। उन्होंने ने प्राइम मिनिस्टर के शब्दों को कोट किया। पता नहीं, वह कब की बात है। मुझे तो याद नहीं कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने कहा हो कि पाकिस्तान हमारे साथ मिल जाये। यह एक गलत ख्याल है। प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने इस सदन में भी और बाहर भी कई बार कहा है कि अगर पाकिस्तान हम से मिलना चाहता हो, तो हम उस को मिलाने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं। मैं नहीं जानता कि माननीय सदस्य को यह धारणा कैसे हो गई कि हम लोग पाकिस्तान को अपने साथ मिलाना चाहते हैं।

मैं अपने मित्र, श्री डी० सी० शर्मा, के इस मुद्दा से सहमत नहीं हूँ कि रीहैबिलिटेशन मिनिस्ट्री को पुनर्जीवित किया जाये। वह तो दीवान है और चाहते हैं कि बड़ी पुराना राज्य रहे। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि रीहैबिलिटेशन मिनिस्ट्री का काम बहुत कम हो गया है। जो लोग पूर्वी और पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान से आये थे, वे करीब करीब वग चले हैं। इस बात से मैं सहमत हूँ कि जो लोग पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से आने वाले हैं, या आये, उन के लिये दरवाजा बन्द नहीं करना चाहिये और उन को बड़ी फैसिलिटीज मिलनी चाहिये जो कि पहले आने वाले लोगों को मिली थी। अगर उन के पास खाने के लिये न हो, तो उन को डोल्ल दिये जायें और जब तक उन को

सेटल और रिहैबिलिटेड नहीं किया जाता है, तब तक उन के डोलज न रोके जायें। लेकिन देवना यह है कि अब मिनिसूरी को और कितना काम करना है। यह तो उचित नहीं है कि दो, चार, पांच, दस हजार आदिमी और आदिमी और उन के लिये मिनिसूरी का गारा पैरा-फेरनेलिया कायम रखा जाये और उस पर इतना ज्यादा खर्च किया जाये। इसलिये मैं श्री जर्मा की राय से सहमत नहीं हूँ।

अब मैं मिनिसूरी आफ वर्क्स, हाउसिंग एंड मन्वाइ के सम्बन्ध में आने विचार रखना चाहता हूँ। मुझे बहुत अफ़्फेय के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि पब्लिक वर्क्स डिपार्टमेंट के कामों का स्टैण्डर्ड गिरता जा रहा है। पुराने जमाने में, या बीस पच्चीस वर्ष पहले, उस का स्टैण्डर्ड ऊँचा था, लेकिन अब वह गिरता जा रहा है। इस का कारण क्या है? कुछ लोग कहते हैं कि इस विभाग में करप्शन बढ़ गया है और उस को वे क्रिटिसाइज करते हैं। मैं करप्शन के बारे में कुछ नहीं कहता—इस लिये नहीं कहता कि अब तो चिराग नहीं, टांचलाइट से भी खाजने लगें कि कहां ईमानदार आदिमी मिलेगा, तो चायद इस डिपार्टमेंट में मुश्किल से ही पानकेगे। इसलिये उस सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहना फिजूल है। लेकिन इस बारे में डिस्ट्रिक्ट फीक्टर यह है कि करप्शन प्रिरेलेट हो, तो हो, लेकिन जो काम का स्टैण्डर्ड गिरता जा रहा है, उस में देश का बहुत नुकसान हो रहा है।

अभी जो मित्र चन्द मिनट पहले बोल रहे थे, उन्होंने दिल्ली के मकानों का हवाला दिया कि कैसे वे बने, कैसे उन में फिजर्ज हुए, कैसे वे टूटे और कैसे उन पर मरम्मत के लिये पैसा खर्च करना पड़ा। दिल्ली में इतने काल तक रहने के बाद हम लोगों को मालूम हो गया है कि दिल्ली में मकानों की कम्प्लेशन का स्टैण्डर्ड कितना लो हो गया है और कितनी बार नये मकानों की मरम्मत करवानी पड़ती है। अगर माननीय मंत्री जी को इस बात पर

विश्वास न हो, तो हम लोग उन को इनवाइट करते हैं कि जहां हम लोग रहते हैं, वे वहां चल कर देखें।

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना क्या खाना बिलायेंगे?

श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी : मैं छपरा जिले का हूँ। हमारे यहाँ का सत्तू मूँहूर है। मैं सत्तू दे सकता हूँ।

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : सत्तू नहीं, खाना।

अध्यक्ष महोदय खाना बिलाने से मकानों की हालत और ज्यादा बिगड़ जायेगी।

श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी : मैं उन को इनवाइट करूँगा कि वह आ कर देखें कि क्या हालत है। एक महीना पहले इन मकानों की मरम्मत हुई थी, आज वे धूमिल हो गये हैं। पता नहीं कैसे मरम्मत की जाती है। मरम्मत भी होती है। वो वह हैपेण्ड वे में होती है, कुछ भी गई और कुछ नहीं हुई। जिस पोंशन की मरम्मत नहीं होती है वह पड़ा रह जाता है। हमारे जर्मा जी ने कहा कि नार्थ और साउथ एरन्स के लोग शिकायत करते हैं। लेकिन मैं पूछता हूँ कि कहां के लोग शिकायत नहीं करते हैं। बड़ी लोग शिकायत नहीं करते हैं जो विगडूम भिड़ा कर अपना काम अच्छी तरह से करवा लेते हैं मरम्मत अच्छी तरह से करवा लेते हैं या जो हाउसिंग कमिटी के सम्बर हैं, उन के मकानों की मरम्मत अच्छी तरह से करी जाती है। बाकी लोग तो रोते ही रहते हैं उन के मकानों की मरम्मत नहीं होती है। फिरया उन को हमारे लोगों की तरह पूरा ही देना पड़ता है। मैं जिस मकान में रहता हूँ वह वर्मान के जमाने में बना है। मैं लिख कर हार गया हूँ कुछ नहीं होता। जहां मैं सोता हूँ वहां ऊपर में बना जड़ना है। ऐसा स्टैण्डर्ड उन मकानों का है या उस मरम्मत का है, जो की जाती है। इस का कारण क्या है? यह जो विजिलेंस डिपार्टमेंट इस मिनिसूरी का है वह डीक में काम नहीं करता है। कम्प्लेंट्स आती हैं . . .

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Sir, on a point of order. Could a Minister go on having consultations in the Official Gallery?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Long drawn.

Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): If any information has to be obtained, it has to be done.

Mr. Speaker: Yes, the Official Gallery is for that purpose. But perhaps the hon. Member objected because he saw the Minister there for a very long time, is that so?

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Yes, Sir, he was there for a very long time.

Mr. Speaker: They may consult their officials. The hon. Minister might be preparing for the reply that he has to make to the speeches that are being made, and therefore he might have consulted.

There ought not to be a point of order on everything.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: May I go on, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: Yes, unless he has also to raise some point of order.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: No, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Then he may go on.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: Sir, can a Member sit there, at the Table?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. It should not be carried to that extent.

श्री डा० ना० तिवारी : मैं यह कह रहा था कि आप कं थिजिनेंग डिपार्टमेंट ठीक से काम नहीं करता है। कम्प्लेंट जव आती है तो उन की त्वरित जांच नहीं होती है। कुछ दिनों के बाद उन का जो एविडेंस है, उस के चिन्ह मिट जाते हैं और उस हालत में जांच ठीक नहीं हो सकती है। रिपोर्ट के पेज ६ में लिखा हुआ है :—

Total number of complaints pending on 1-1-61 200

Number of complaints received. 806

Number of complaints pending disposal. 251

विशेष रूप से कम्प्लेंट्स इस साल तक बढ़ी हुई हैं। उनकी डिपॉजिट नहीं हुई है। कम्प्लेंट्स जब आती हैं तब जांच उनकी जांच नहीं होती है और बाद में जब एविडेंस मिट जाता है तो उनकी जांच करने में बड़ा काम होता है। प्रत्यक्ष उनकी जांच होनी चाहिये और अगर ऐसा होता है तभी अग्रिम कार्य का पता चल सकता है। जिन के खिलाफ कम्प्लेंट्स की जाती हैं वे तो चाहते हैं कि देरी होती जाये ताकि अग्रिम कार्य का पता ही न चल सके। इस कारण इस प्रकार आका ध्यान जाना चाहिये।

हमने एक निर्दिष्ट नियम पार किया है जिसका नाम

Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Persons) Act, 1958.

है। उनको बाध करने के लिए एक स्टेट आफिस बहाल किये गये हैं। उनका वर्क लोड क्या है इसको आप देखें। उन्होंने २४४ केसिस का डिपॉजिट किया है। इस हिसाब से साल में एक आदमी के पीछे चार केसिस के करीब पड़े। आफिस बहाल कर दिये जाते हैं, उनके पास काम नहीं होता है। जब काम नहीं होता है तो क्या उनको बहाल कर दिया जाता है, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है। आपको इस तरफ भी ध्यान देना चाहिये। पब्लिक मनी को इस तरह से वेस्ट नहीं किया जाना चाहिये। काम के लिहाज से आफिस बहाल होने चाहिये और उनके पास करने के लिए पूरा काम होना चाहिये। इसका ब्यौरा रिपोर्ट के पेज ४७ पर दिया गया है। मैं चाहता हूँ इधर भी आपका ध्यान जाये।

अब मैं स्लम क्लीयरेंस के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ इसका बारे में पेज १३ पर कहा गया है :—

"A sum of Rs. 12.99 crores was provided for the implementation of the Scheme during the Second Plan period. Since the inception of the Scheme, 198 Slum Clearance projects formulated by the State Governments have been sanctioned at an approved cost of Rs. 17.56 crores for the construction of 61,250 dwelling units in the various cities."

आप देखें कि कम्प्लीमेंट कितना हुआ है। मैं तो समझता हूँ कि बहुत सारा काम हो रहा है, थोड़े काम हो रहा है, कोई अजैन्सी फॉल की जाती हुई, ऐसा भावना नहीं बढ़ता है। मकान जो बनाने गये हैं वे १९२२१ बनाने गये हैं। ६१,००० बनाने थे और १९,००० ही बने हैं यानी २३ या २५ परसेंट के करीब मकान बने हैं पता नहीं इतना बड़ा स्टॉक जो रखा हुआ है, वह किस लिये रखा हुआ है जबकि टांगेंट को पूरा नहीं किया गया है इसका पैना स्टॉक पर खर्च करने की क्या आवश्यकता है, यह मैं नहीं समझ पाया हूँ हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब स्वयं क्लियरेंस में बहुत दिलचस्पी रखते हैं, और उनकी दिलचस्पी के बावजूद इतना सारा काम हो रहा है, इतनी स्लो प्रोग्रेस हो रही है मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस काम में माननीय मंत्री जी तेजी लाने की कोशिश करें पहले तो प्राविजन बहुत कम है और दूसरे जो प्राविजन है भी, उसका भी पूरा इस्तेमाल नहीं होता है। एक तरह का हम रुपये का रोना होते हैं और दूसरी तरफ जो रुक्या हमें मिलता है उसका हम खर्च भी नहीं कर पाते हैं यह हमारी इनफ़िजेंसी को ही जाहिर करता है।

एक बात मैं विलेज हाउसिंग के बारे में खास तौर पर कहना चाहता हूँ। रिपोर्ट के पेज १५ पर विलेज हाउसिंग प्राजैक्ट स्कीम का जिक्र है। मेरे एक मित्र ने भी इसका

जिक्र किया है लेकिन मैं कुछ विस्तार से इसका जिक्र करना चाहता हूँ। रिपोर्ट में लिखा है :—

"Financial assistance is given in the form of loans not exceeding Rs. 2,000 or 66 2/3% of the cost of construction (inclusive of the cost of land in certain cases) of the house, whichever is less."

निर्ण दो हजार रुपये कास्ट आफ लैंड के साथ हाउसिंग प्राजैक्ट स्कीम के लिए दिये जाते हैं जो कुछ भी नहीं है। मैट्रियल बहुत महंगा है थोड़ा ही गड़गा जमीन भी एक हजार से कम में नहीं गड़गा मिल सकती है एक हजार अगर जमीन में खर्च हो जाये तो क्या बाकी एक हजार में मकान बन सकता है? शायद दो कमर का बंगला भी इन्ने पैनों में नहीं बन सकता है। सामान्य इमारत की कीमतें बढ़ जाने की वजह से जमीन स्कीमों में दस परसेंट की बड़बरी की गई है लेकिन इस स्कीम के अन्तर्गत पैना में जो दो हजार पला आप्रटा था, वहां अब भी चल रहा है। मिनिस्टर साहब को समझ करना चाहिये कि सामान की कीमतें बढ़ गई हैं, जमीनों की कीमतें बढ़ गई हैं, महंगाई ज्यादा हो गई है, और इस हालत में दो हजार सिरी को दे कर आपा कैसे मकान बनवा सकते हैं? इन्ने पैना में तो कोई टेम्पोरेरी स्ट्रक्चर ही बन सकता है और अन्दर पानी आ जाये तो वह उड़ जायेगा। अगर उसका मकान तबाल हो जाता है तो वह कैसे ऐसी हालत में आपका कर्जा अदा कर सकता है। उसको अपनी जयदाद बेच कर ही कर्जा अदा करना पड़ेगा। इस तरह से उसका काम नहीं चल सकता है। इस रकम में इस वाले सर्वेस्टमाल बढ़ि होनी चाहिये। दो हजार रुपये तो मामूली चीज है और इससे उसका भला नहीं हो सकता है। उचित यह होगा कि ऐसे लोगों को जिन की हैमियत दो हजार या ढाई हजार रुपया देने का है, उनको कम से कम ५० परसेंट सबसिडी के तौर पर और ५० परसेंट कर्ज के तौर पर

[श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी]

दिया जाये। जो आन कर्ज दें, उसमें जमीन के लिए एक हजार दें और मकान के लिए कम से कम तीन हजार रुपाया दें। यदि आपने ऐसा किया तभी उनका भला हो सकता है। जो आपकी वर्तमान स्कीम है, उससे उनका भला नहीं हो सकता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस ओर आपको ध्यान जाये।

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not know whether I shall congratulate the Minister on the metamorphosis he has gone through. From the speeches that have been made up till now, I find that every one was in love with him so long as he was acting as the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs. He dropped Minority Affairs altogether and was carrying on only with Rehabilitation. That part he has somehow shed now under the new portfolio of Works, Housing and Supply and put on a new veil appearing as the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I am still in love with him.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: Whatever that may be, I am only expecting to be told by him that he still retains some of the substance, though he has changed the label and that the Ministry of Rehabilitation is not dead, as Shri Sharma apprehended, but it is in a state of suspended animation, shall I say? The speeches that were made previously by Shri Chakraverti and Shri Guha raised echoes in my heart too. We have obligations on that account, which we cannot shed.

Shri Sharma was just now telling that we may demand of Pakistan that they shall have to make amends by offering India land in proportion to the population that they have pushed out and thrown upon ourselves. In this connection, I should like to say that this is not the first time that such a suggestion has been made. This House heard the same suggestion fal-

ling from the lips of no less a person than, if I remember aright, Sardar Vallabhai Patel. Somehow matters did not progress. In this connection, I am reminded of one thing more. When the second batch of East Bengal Hindus were being pushed out from Pakistan. I believe our Prime Minister was in Calcutta and I met him in a press interview in the Government House. I put to him one question: What would happen if a neighbouring State acted in a way so that our own social and economic structure would completely break down? If a neighbouring State acted in that way, what would the affected State do? How would it safeguard itself? He looked into my face and said, "Do you want an answer?" I said, "Of course". He said, look to the States of Eastern Europe and he gave the answer. The answer was a small word of three letters. I need not repeat it here. But I got the answer from him and a very decisive answer, though we are not pursuing a policy to act according to that answer now.

Shri Umanath (Pudukkottai): What is the answer?

Mr. Speaker: He has given you "act".

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: I have already given my ideas in a sufficiently clarified form to make it intelligible for friends who want to understand it. So, Shri Sharma has raised it today and I believe he has raised it very rightly. We may make that claim, particularly because the Constitution of Pakistan is framed in a way that the Hindus there have always to be some sort of second grade citizens. The Constitution says that none but a Muslim can be the head of the State. Naturally, the non-Muslims there suffer from an initial disability. The basic principles of the Constitution say that it will be the duty of persons who will work that Constitution to allow the people of Pakistan to

conduct themselves in a way so that they may lead their life according to the tenets of Islam. That is embodied in the Constitution. When the Constitution is like that, persons who are not of the same faith naturally suffer from a disability. Today or tomorrow they will have to find themselves in such a crisis that they will have to seek for shelter in India. When the late Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan was the Prime Minister of Pakistan he went to, I believe, either Canada or the United States. There a question was put to him as to what sort of a democracy Pakistan was putting up? The reply of Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan was that Pakistan will have an "Islamic democracy". Sir, if democracy means Government of the people, for the people and by the people, Islamic democracy will mean Government of the Muslims, for the Muslims and by the Muslims. This is, Sir, on the admission of one who was one of the architects of Pakistan and who was the Prime Minister. He was proclaiming this thing to the world in an outside country.

Therefore, when we deal with the minority population in Pakistan, we should keep this entire picture before us, just as some of my friends were telling before that we should keep ready, that today or tomorrow this entire group might find themselves in a position that they shall have to seek shelter in India. In such a condition where people are considered as belonging to some sort of a sub-nation—that is the term that was used by Mr. Jinnah, that the Hindus in Pakistan will be a sub-nation, they will be some sort of second rate citizens—that will have to happen. These are the fundamental things, and these fundamental things cannot be mollified by simple speeches or negotiations or by arrangements. When this crisis has come upon us once again, I feel that the entire basis of the whole thing will have to be considered

afresh and will have to be dealt with not only by the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply but by the entire Government of India. That is where it has come to now.

One more thing is there. One may become curious as to why this sudden crisis has developed in Pakistan and a group of minorities is being pushed out. Let us be under no illusion on that account. The minority population will be there and they will be used as handles to bring pressure upon India whenever the Government of Pakistan finds it suitable to their interests. I say this will come up every time—the Kashmir question is before the United Nations—the Kashmir question comes up, and the Hindus in East Pakistan will find themselves in difficulty. They will be pressed and will be thrown back upon India. They are being used as something like a pressure. They are being used as a lever to bring India under some sort of control under the Government of Pakistan. When I say this, I am not speaking or standing in the air. In this very House, long back, our Prime Minister made a speech, at the beginning of the exodus from Pakistan. Our Prime Minister spoke in this very House and he said that somehow Kashmir and East Bengal are linked up together.

19.00 hrs.

I read it and reported it in the newspapers. I hope it is reported in the proceedings of Parliament too. Somehow, Kashmir and East Bengal are linked up and every time the Kashmir question is being taken up with the United Nations General Assembly and the Pakistan representatives are trying to make capital out of it, the East Bengal refugees will find themselves in difficulties and somehow oppressed and made to rush for shelter in India. So, in the matter of rehabilitation, we should not think that it has come to a stage where it can be made a mere

[Shri C. K. Bhattacharya]

department of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply. It should still remain a major department under the whole control of Shri Mehr Chand Khanna. But, at the same time, it is a department which deserves his whole-time and full-time attention. That is my submission to him. I admit his shoulders are copious enough to bear the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply and also the Ministry of Rehabilitation. I admit that. All the same, I want that his entire energy should be utilized in the interest of the poor people of East Bengal who may have to come to India and seek shelter here.

Having said this, I should now come to some problems relating to the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: He might come to them tomorrow.

Mr. Speaker: We might allow him to finish in three or four minutes.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: I now come to the Ministry of Works, Housing Supply.

Mr. Speaker: He is coming to the Ministry only now? I thought he has all along been speaking about that Ministry.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: I shall do whatever you please.

Mr. Speaker: Then he might continue his speech tomorrow.

18.02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, June 1, 1962 (Jyaishta 11, 1884 (Saka)).

[Thursday, May 31 1962/Jyaishta 10, 1884 (Saka)]

ORAL ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS . . . 7967—8009

S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
1196	Welfare of Scheduled Tribes	7967—71
1197	Drinking as a disqualification for public services	7971—73
1198	Cement production	7973—76
1199	Oil refineries	7976—77
1203	U.S. aircrafts for Pakistan	7978—81
1201	Selection Grade of Assistants	7982
1204	Supersonic fighters from U.S.S.R.	7983—84
1205	Amalgamation of small collieries	7985—86
1206	Beggars in India	7986—89
1207	Education of girls and women	7989—91
1208	Ankleshwar Gas	7991—93
1209	HF-24 supersonics	7993—97
1210	Oil at Sanand (Gujarat)	7997—99
1211	Prohibition	7999—8001
1212	Rural Institute in Kerala	8001—03
1213	Oil in Narmada river bed	8003—04
1215	Aid for construction of primary schools	8004—06

S.N.Q.
No.

13	Fertilizer projects	8006—09
----	-------------------------------	---------

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS 8009—54

S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
1202	Disposal of machinery by Metal and Steel Factory, Ishapore	8009—10
1203	Detention of fishing vessels at Port Blair	8010
1214	Manufacture of Zetor Super Tractors at Baroda	8011
1216	Headquarters of Hindustan Steel Ltd.	8011—12
1217	Circulation of horror comics	8012
1218	Circulation of counterfeit dollars	8012—13
1219	Industrial Estates with Universities	8013
1220	Headquarters of Naga hostiles	8013—14

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
2316	M.V. 'Prema' and M.V. 'Varacha'	8014
2317	Foreign students in Indian Universities	8015
2318	Salary and allowances to Ministers etc.	8015
2319	Excavations in Rajar Dhibi area, Burdwan	8016
2320	Geological Survey in Kotah and Jhalawar	8016—17
2321	Scheduled Caste candidates for U. P. S.C. examination	8017—18
2322	Polytechnics in Andhra Pradesh	8018
2323	Japanese prohibition methods	8018—19
2324	Karachi Plan on education in South-East Asian Countries	8019—20
2325	Defective rails	8020
2326	Indian survivors picked by 'S.S. Prome'	8021
2327	Geological Survey in Andhra	8021—22
2328	Rehabilitation Finance Administration	8022—23
2329	Privy-purses of ex-rulers	8023—24
2330	Corrupt-practices in Tripura	8024—25
2331	Annual Gharchukti tax in Tripura	8025—26
2332	Map production of Survey of India	8026—28
2333	Economic and educational concessions to Christians converted from Scheduled Castes	8027—28
2334	Privy purses paid to the ex-Rulers	8028—29
2335	Mica Research Institute	8029
2336	Quarters for employees of Manipur Administration	8029—30
2337	Foreign nationals	8030
2338	Seizure of watches at Dum Dum airport	8030—31
2339	Rural cell	8031
2340	Hindi knowing staff in the Deputy Commissioner's Office, Delhi	8031—32
2341	Bauxite deposits in Madhya Pradesh	8032—33
2342	Three Year Degree Course	8033

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
2343	Yoga in Delhi Jails	8033-34
2344	Baladila project	8034
2345	Recovery of contraband Ganja	8034-35
2346	Publications brought out by Tripura Administration	8035
2347	Unauthorised colonies in Delhi	8035-36
2348	Gale havoc in Tripura	8036-37
2349	T.A. and D.A. to staff on Election duty	8037
2350	Chanderi fort.	8037-38
2351	Wagons for industrial purposes for U.P.	8038-39
2352	Gypsum mines in Madras	8039-40
2353	Loans to Islanders	8040
2354	Oil in Pondicherry to Cape Comorin area	8040
2355	Recruitment of Army	8041
2356	Retired Army Officers for N.C.C. training	8041
2357	Hindustan-Tibet road	8042
2358	Basic education	8042
2359	Anti-Missiles weapons	8042
2360	Sahitya Akademi award for literature	8043
2361	Repairs in Dwarka temple	8043
2362	Cases pending in Delhi/ New Delhi Courts	8043-44
2363	Generators in Sindri Fertiliser Factory	8044
2364	Sindri Fertiliser Factory	8044-45
2365	Manufacture of Marine Diesel Engines	8045-46
2366	Post-Matric scholarships to "Other Backward Classes"	8046
2367	Post-Matric Scholarships to S.C. and S.T. students	8046-47
2368	West-German loans	8047
2369	Anti-Obscenity Advisory Board	8047-48
2370	Retirement age of I.A.S. Officers.	4048-49
2371	Attachment of Pay of Government employees	8049-50
2378	Backward Classes Commission	8050
2373	Kotah-Bundi land for ex-servicemen	8050-51
2374	Maternity leave to women teachers in Delhi schools	8051
2375	Rural Institute in Punjab	8051-52

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
2376	Aid for educational tours in Punjab	8052
2377	Aid to Libraries in Punjab	8052-53
2378	Adivasis	8053-54
4. CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE 8054-58		
(i)	Shri Hem Barua called the attention of the Prime Minister to the reported explosion in Nauranwa on the India-Nepal border, U.P.	
	The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs & Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru) made a statement in regard thereto.	
(ii)	Shri Ramchandra Vithal Bade called the attention of the Minister of Food and Agriculture to the locust invasion in Amritsar District of Punjab on the 29th May, 1962.	
	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh) made a statement in regard thereto.	
5. PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE 8058-59		
(1)	A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (4) of section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 and section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, making certain further amendments to the Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Rules, 1960:—	
(a)	G.S.R. No. 577 dated the 28th April, 1962.	
(b)	G.S.R. No. 578 dated the 28th April, 1962.	
(c)	G.S.R. No. 580 dated the 28th April, 1962.	
(d)	G.S.R. No. 581 dated the 28th April, 1962.	

PAPERS LAID ON THE
TABLE—*cont'd*

COLUMNS

- (e) G.S.R. No. 643 dated the 12th May, 1962.
- (f) G.S.R. No. 644 dated the 12 May, 1962.
- (2) A copy of the following Notifications under subsection (4) of section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878:—
- (a) G.S.R. No. 586 dated 28th April, 1962.
- (b) G.S.R. No. 587 dated the 28th April, 1962.
- (c) G.S.R. No. 626 dated the 5th May, 1962.

ELECTIONS TO COMMITTEES

8059-60

- (i) Dr. K.L. Shrimali moved for election of two Members of Lok Sabha to be members of the Court of the University of Delhi. The motion was adopted.
- (ii) Dr. K.L. Shrimali moved for election of two Members of Lok Sabha to be members of the Court of the Aligarh Muslim University. The motion was adopted.
- (iii) Dr. K.L. Shrimali moved for election of two Members of Lok Sabha to be

ELECTIONS TO COMMITTEES—*cont'd.*

COLUMNS

members of the Samsad (Court) of the Visva-Bharati. The motion was adopted.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS . 8061-8226

Discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Defence commenced.

On cut motion No. 5 on Demand No. 8 by Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath, the House divided; Ayes 35; Noes 183. The cut motion was accordingly negatived. All the other cut motions were also negatived. The Demands were voted in full.

- (ii) Discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply commenced. The discussion was not concluded.

AGENDA FOR FRIDAY, JUNE 1, 1962/JYAISTHA 11, 1884 (SAKA)

Further discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply and discussion on Private Members' Resolutions.