

LOK SABHA
DEBATE

Third Series

Volume III, 1962/1884 (Saka)

[*May 26 to June 7, 1962/Jyaistha 5 to 17, 1884 (Saka)*]



FIRST SESSION, 1962/1884 (Saka)

(*Vol. III contains Nos. 31 to 40*)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Friday, June 1, 1962/Jyaistha 11,
1884 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Starch Factories in Kerala

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Shri A. K. Gopalan:
*1226. Shri Umanath:
Shri Pottekkatt:
Shri M. K. Kumaran:

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

(a) how many factories making
starch out of tapioca are to be organised
in Kerala, in the Third Plan
period; and

(b) the location of these factories?

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

Shri A. K. Gopalan: May I know whether no information about these starch factories in Kerala, either in the public sector or in the private sector, is known to the Government?

Shri Kanungo: We know only of one factory which is operating, that is, the Lakshmi Starch Factory at Kundara. We have no further information about this because no licence has been taken out.

837 (A) LSD—1.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: What is the production of tapioca in Kerala and has the production gone down during the last one year?

Shri Kanungo: Production has not gone down. They are planning to expand their production.

Shri Umanath: May I know whether starch made out of tapioca is a foreign exchange earner and, if so, whether the Government proposes to start factories in the public sector?

Shri Kanungo: We have no intention to start anything in the public sector. Starch is saving foreign exchange. It could be a foreign exchange earner if the cost of production were lower.

Shri M. K. Kumaran: In view of the fact that a very large number of small farmers are engaged in the cultivation of tapioca, may I know whether the Government have considered the desirability of starting co-operative societies in this industry?

Shri Kanungo: The Kerala Government will be thinking of it. I know they are planning something about it.

Shri Warior: Which is the main raw material that is used in the manufacture of textile starch and is the price of tapioca not comparatively favourable? Have the Government investigated that possibility?

Shri Kanungo: I have no information at the moment. But apart from industrial starch, glucose and dextrose can also be made and the existing plant is catering for that.

Shri K. R. Gupta: What are the reasons for the high cost of production of starch and how can the cost be lowered?

Shri Kanungo: The high cost mentioned by me is in relation to exports, but it compares favourably to indigenous manufacture. The problem which has to be studied is how to reduce the prime cost of all manufactures including starch.

Shri Nataraja Pillai: May I know whether the possibility of manufacturing glucose out of tapioca powder was tried or experimented, whether anything of that kind was thought of?

Shri Kanungo: That is what I mentioned, namely, that the factory is going into the production of the same thing.

श्री क० न० निवर: टेपियांका एक ऐसा पदार्थ है, जो खाने में इस्तेमाल हो सकता है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि दूसरे प्राविन्सिज में—जैसे विहार है—इस के प्रचार के लिए क्या किया जा रहा है।

श्री कानुन्गो: अभी तो विहार में उसको नहीं खाते हैं। शायद वहाँ के लोगों को न्याद नहीं लगा है।

श्री क० न० निवर: मैं तो यह पूछता चाहता हूँ कि विहार में इसके प्रचार के लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठा रहा है?

श्री कानुन्गो: हम प्रचार की कोई जाहिर नहीं लगाते, लेकिन

We would like most of it to be converted into industrial starch.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: May I know whether the Government has any estimate of the demand and supply question of starch during the Third Plan and, if so, whether there is much scope for the development of industries for manufacturing starch?

Shri Kanungo: Yes, Sir; the demand is likely to go up and there is room for expansion.

Coffee Board Employees

*1227. **Shri Maniyangadan:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether any of the employees of the Coffee Board retrenched recently have been reinstated;

(b) the number of persons retrenched and the number that have been reinstated; and

(c) how the service conditions of the persons reinstated compare with the service conditions prior to retrenchment?

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

(b) Number retrenched	Class III	38
	Class IV	652
Number reinstated	Class III	5
	Class IV	92

(c) There has been no change in the service conditions of the retrenched and reinstated Class III and Class IV employees except with regard to their seniority.

Shri Maniyangadan: May I know whether these persons who have been reinstated have been put in a separate category and are not allowed to contribute to the provident fund?

Shri Manubhai Shah: No, there is no separate category. But because there was a little break of service, they have a certain disadvantage in seniority according to the length of service.

Shri Maniyangadan: May I know whether their prior service will be taken into consideration in fixing their emoluments?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is our view that we may look into that aspect.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Has the Coffee Board anything to do with the export of coffee to foreign countries?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is the Central agency. The Coffee Board is really the export agency for the Central Government for all exports of coffee.

Shri Warior: May I know whether the reason which compelled Government to retrench the staff has now been removed and the Propaganda Section is again to be started and new hands will be taken?

Shri Manubhai Shah: This has all been decided a long number of years ago, because there is no need to do any propaganda. Today we are in fact short of coffee—we have to cut out exports to the extent of 10,000 tons and more—as also for internal consumption. So there is no need to have extra staff for propaganda.

Soda Ash and Caustic Soda

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1229. { **Shri Maheswar Naik:**
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

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

(a) the quantum of existing requirements of the country for soda ash and Caustic soda both for domestic consumption and industrial purposes;

(b) to what extent these requirements are being met from the indigenous manufacturing units; and

(c) the future programmes for making the country self-sufficient in this matter?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) The existing requirements for soda ash and caustic soda are estimated as under:—

(i) Soda Ash:

(i) Light. 280,000 M. tons per annum

(ii) Heavy. 50,000 M. tons per annum

TOTAL 330,000 M. tons per annum

(b) Caustic Soda 225,000 M. tons per annum

(b) The indigenous production of Soda Ash and Caustic Soda is as under:—

	1961 (Estimated) M. tons	1962 M. tons
(1) Soda Ash :		
(i) Light	176,633	220,000
(ii) Heavy	..	6,000
TOTAL	176,638	226,000
(2) Caustic Soda	119,854	130,000

(c) The following further capacities have been licensed for the manufacture of Soda Ash and Caustic Soda during the Third Plan Period:—

(i) Soda Ash.—310,000 M. tons.

(ii) Caustic Soda.—288,000 M. tons.

Shri Maheswar Naik: From the statement I find that there is still a great leeway between the requirement and the production. May I know what action is being taken to meet the gap between the requirement and the production?

Shri Kanungo: Licences have been issued and further licences will be issued when proposals come in.

Shri Maheswar Naik: May I know whether it is a fact that the cost of production is still very high and this industry is still enjoying protection; and, if so, how long this protective tariff will be continued?

Shri Kanungo: That is for the Tariff Commission to report upon and then for the Government to decide. But we are hoping that with larger establishments coming in and also better techniques coming in, the cost of production will be reduced.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know if the attention of Government has been drawn to the statement made by the President of the Alkaline Industry Association that the industry is facing great difficulty; and, if so, whether those difficulties have been assessed and what action Government propose to take thereon?

Shri Kanungo: Yes, Sir, we know about the difficulties. They are mostly due to the non-availability of coal and transport and all that. Government are making efforts in that direction.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: In view of the fact that licensees are not coming forward for taking licences for manufacture, will there be any efforts on the side of the Government to establish such factories so that the country may soon become self-sufficient in this?

Shri Kanungo: There are more matters of high priority for Government to go in than this one.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: In view of the fact that this is a basic industry and we need it very badly for the industrial growth of the country, may I know what steps are being taken by the Government in order to bring it to self-sufficiency?

Shri Kanungo: It is not at all discouraging, because licences for the manufacture of 310,000 metric tons of soda ash and 288,000 metric tons of caustic soda have been issued, and further proposals are likely to come. So there is no need to be worried about. By the Third Plan period I think we will have enough.

Shri Maheswar Naik: May I know whether it is a fact that the factories are not utilising chlorine which is likely to be produced along with soda ash and caustic soda and that it is allowed to go waste?

Shri Kanungo: Not always. Chlorine also is in high demand.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether the additional capacity that has been licensed in the Third Plan is going on, according to the Government's opinion, according to schedule as was arranged as given in the statement?

Shri Kanungo: Yes. The schedule is a regulation which is laid down in the Industries Development Act. Unless the Schedule is adhered to, licen-

ces are cancelled. Up till now, we have had no occasion to cancel.

Working Groups on Natural Resources

*1230. **Shri P. C. Borooh:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that working groups of experts on important natural resources in the country have been formed by the Committee on Natural Resources of the Planning Commission;

(b) if so, how many working groups have been formed and in what subjects they will conduct their study; and

(c) by what time the groups will submit their reports?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) So far 17 working groups have been formed to study different aspects of land, water, energy and mineral resources.

(c) Various studies are in their initial stages and it is not possible at this stage to indicate as to when the Working Groups would submit their reports.

Shri P. C. Borooh: May I know what aspects of these subjects will be studied by the working groups?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: They are, broadly, studies on land, studies on energy, studies on water and there will be particular emphasis with regard to studies on raw materials for steel.

Shri Warior: May I know whether any of these working groups have submitted any report as yet?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: No, not yet.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri Nambiar: How much time will they take?

Mr. Speaker: He has risen very late.

Exports of Shoddy Goods

***1231. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that shoddy goods are sometimes exported, to the detriment of India's reputation in foreign lands;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to take measures for the elimination of this malpractice; and

(c) a brief outline of the measures proposed to be taken?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Although there have been a few complaints about the quality of goods exported, the number of complaints has not been large nor has the genuineness of all such complaints been established in many cases. Nevertheless it may be advantageous to provide facilities to overseas importers to obtain third party assurance of the quality of goods supplied to them.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 71].

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The statement laid on the Table shows that in order to consider the steps to be taken to make the system of quality control, grading and pre-shipment inspection for export goods more broad-based and integrated, Government had appointed an *ad hoc* committee last year. Am I to understand that this malpractice came to the Government's notice only as late as last year and previous to that, since Independence, no steps were taken by the Government to eliminate this malpractice?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The practice is being sought to be rectified. Perhaps there cannot be too much of a grievance. We are constantly watching the situation and as I have said in the

statement, it is proposed to consider at the meeting of the Board of Trade the establishment of quality control and Export inspection council. This will initiate movement of regular quality control and pre-shipment inspection in practically all export commodities to begin with.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is the Minister in a position to tell the House from the reports he has got as to from which countries such complaints or reports of shoddy goods being exported from India have been received?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Firstly, the word is too strong—shoddy goods and all that. There have been a few complaints and sometimes it happens in a large volume of trade. I only want to caution the House against making a broad assumption that the quality aspect is not being looked into. It is being looked into. Wherever there are errors, in future we want to see that a large number of test houses and control laboratories come into existence throughout the country, which will be under the broad inspection of this council. All these steps are being taken to eliminate the evil which the hon. Member points out.

Mr. Speaker: He wanted the names of the countries from which complaints have been received.

Shri Manubhai Shah: Complaints of an odd nature come from every country. It is common. It is not as if a particular country is making complaints. It depends on the goods, where they go. The trade is with the whole world.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Has it come to the notice of the Government that after a thorough study of the problem, the Indian Standards Institute has come to the conclusion that in the manufacture of very many goods, there is undesirable practice going on and if so, may I know what are the steps taken by this particular Institute to see that it is prevented?

Shri Manubhai Shah: No such observations have been made by the Indian Standards Institute of such general sweeping nature.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: It appeared in the newspapers.

Shri Manubhai Shah: I do not know which report the hon. Member has in mind. I have seen no report of the Indian Standards Institute. There will be no such statement of a general nature by the Institute which is founded by the Government with the particular object of evolving standards. What I plead with the House is only this. We are conscious of the little defects in the structure and we are trying to remove them as much as we can in course of time.

Shri Warior: When disputes arise between the exporters and the importers on the ground of some sub-standard quality or something of that sort, may I know what measures Government take to protect the interests of the exporters of those goods also?

Shri Manubhai Shah: There are arbitration provisions in all the contracts. There are also claims committees, and there are international laws governing the establishment and the settlement of claims. I have not come across very large claims which are pending either against our exporters or our importers.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: In the case of those exporters—they may be few in number—whose malpractice in this regard has come to the Government's notice, have Government taken action to warn them, and in case of repeated dereliction in this regard, have they been refused export licences for the future?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Yes, this is the normal process of blacklisting of people who offend continuously on a particular account. But I can assure the House about quality control, because, after all, all the export promotion will depend on the quality of the goods and, in fact, not only the quality but the nature of the service rendered

after the goods are sold. So, we are quite aware of this situation.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether according to the recommendation of the *ad hoc* committee, Government propose to enact legislation for quality control?

Shri Manubhai Shah: No separate legislation as such is necessary. The Indian Standards Institution Act is there. Then, there are various other provisions in the different laws of this country. What we want is an apex body to organise in an institutional way the quality control basis for most of the commodities in internal trade, and especially in the external trade.

श्री अचल सिंह : जो माल विदेशों को भेजा जाता है, उस पर क्या क्वालिटी मार्क लगाया जाता है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : बहुत सी कमोडिटीज पर क्वालिटी मार्क लगाना शुरू किया है। लेकिन मैं अहर स्वीकार करता हूँ कि वे कमोडिटीज कम हैं और ज्यादा पर यह मार्क लगाना चाहिये।

Shri T. Abdul Wahid: Have Government received complaints about bad quality of imported goods?

Shri Manubhai Shah: This is all reciprocal. We received from a big country recently a lot of tyres which today are difficult to sell. So, lapses of that nature which are inherent in the trading community are there, but we do not want to throw the blame on the other side; we want to rectify as much as possible at our door or at our end.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know in respect of which goods there is compulsory pre-shipment inspection, and whether the exporter has to pay anything for it?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Yes, it is our aim to have pre-shipment inspection, because we want to expand our exports. Unless we are assured that all the shipments which pass from this

country, broadly speaking, are properly inspected, we cannot do that. That is why that will be the first task that we shall try to make pre-shipment inspection as much compulsory as is possible, and to the extent that it is practicable.

Regarding the charges, certainly, some charges will have to be levied for such inspection, and some of it will be in the form of grant by Government, so as not to put too much load on the export prices.

Export of Cloth to U.K.

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Shri D. C. Sharma:
 Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
 Shri Warior:
 *1232. Shri Indrajit Gupta:
 Shri P. C. Borooah:
 Shri C. K. Bhattacharya:

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

(a) whether it is a fear that the Lancashire cotton industry have urged upon the U.K. Government for a cut in Indian cloth import into U.K.; and

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

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

(b) Having regard to the need for larger exports, Government of India would desire an increase rather than a cut in exports.

Shri D. C. Sharma: What is the amount of cut desired by this association, and what steps are Government taking to have that cut restored?

Shri Manubhai Shah: So far there has been no cut. There have been talks and representations by the textile interests in Lancashire, as the hon. Member has rightly pointed out, but we have clearly indicated that as far as our Government are concerned, we would like to have not only no cut at all, but a share in the new

growth, if at all, in the intake of cloth by U.K. if the overall textile imports there increase; we have said that we must have a due share in the new growth.

Shri D. C. Sharma: If the U.K. enters the European Common Market, what will be its effect on our exports of cloth to the U.K.

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is a well known thing. Therefore, we are trying to clarify our situation. Only the other day, our representative, Mr. Lall placed the entire structure commodity-wise before the Six of the European Common Market and also the U.K. authorities.

Shri Warior: Apart from the desire of the Lancashire cotton industry, is it not a fact that Britain has agreed to the cut in the import of cotton goods from our country, with the European Common Market?

Shri Manubhai Shah: No, Sir.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether it is a fact that in 1957, the Lancashire textile industry approached the Mill-owners Association of India and requested them to restrict the export of cloth, and the Indian Mill-owners accepted that, and if so, the necessity of deviation from that practice.

Shri Manubhai Shah: The first part of the question is a hardy annual. Every year they represent and we discuss this. The second part of the question implying that we have accepted any cut is not correct. We have stuck to the ceiling. As a matter of fact, we have not yet been able to reach the ceiling; we are trying to. Also I can assure the House that in future we are not for accepting any restriction or cut. We would like to share in the growth if at all it takes place in respect of cotton textile imports into U.K. The Indian trade must have a proportionate rate of growth there.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: Has the attention of Government been drawn to the news that the Lancashire

textile group has decided to make a bonfire of foreign cloth in London?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I share the information with the hon. Member.

Shri K. N. Pande: Is the cloth imported in U.K. from India for internal consumption or is it for purposes of export after being reprocessed?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Some of it is for internal consumption; some of it which goes in grey condition is reprocessed for trade abroad.

Shri Tyagi: What is the volume, and value in money, of our textile trade with U.K.?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is 195 million yards every year. The value is according to trading prices from time to time.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Have Government examined and satisfied themselves that the proposed cut is not due to any difficulties faced by the Lancashire industry but because of the proposed entry of UK into the E.C.M.?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Even before the E.C.M. idea was there, this was a hardy annual. The textile interests there have taken up the matter with the U.K. Government and with us. All this is well known to the House. So it is not a new situation. But we are alive to both the situations, entry of Britain into the E.C.M. as well as the difficulties of export trade with U.K. independently.

Shri Hem Barua: Is it a fact that of late the U.K. Government have proposed to us a Government-to-government agreement and not an industry-to-industry agreement? If so, what is Government's reaction thereto?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That has not been the approach. The approach has been that the Governments on both sides are kept informed of the discussions between the trade and industry on both sides.

Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: In these

exports, how much is handloom export?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It has not confined itself to that. It is more for the organised textile industry.

Indian Troops in Congo

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*1234. { Shri Hem Barua:
 { Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
 { Shri Shree Narayan Das:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that situation in Congo has of late considerably improved; and

(b) if so, whether Government have fixed any date by which it is proposed to completely withdraw our troops from there?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) No, Sir. The situation in the Congo cannot be said to have definitely improved until there is a settlement between Mr. Tshombe of Katanga and Mr. Adoula, Premier of the Congolese Central Government. No progress has been made on the question of ending the secession of Katanga, which is the main problem remaining unsolved in the Congo. Renewed talks are now going on between Mr. Tshombe and Mr. Adoula and much will depend on their outcome.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the recent decision of Mr. Adoula and Mr. Tshombe to integrate their armed forces into the Congolese Army as also to take steps for the complete integration of the Katanga province into the Congo, may I know if the situation is not ripe enough for us to withdraw our troops?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: No. The situation is not ripe enough for us to withdraw our troops. I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Member the news that appeared this morning.

Shri Hem Barua: I have seen that.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: Mr. Tshombe says that he will not continue discussions unless the movement of the Congolese army is stopped and it does not endanger the Katangese gendarmerie.

Shri Hem Barua: I have also read that news. The position is that the movement of Congolese troops is supposed to take place into the Katanga province. On the other hand, they have already appointed a committee or commission to go into the question of complete integration of Katanga into the Congo.

Mr. Speaker: He is arguing. Has he a question in a definite form to ask?

Shri Hem Barua: Yes. In view of our pressing needs on the frontier because of the new situation arising out of disturbed conditions with neighbours like Pakistan and China, is it not worthwhile for us . . .

Mr. Speaker: He is arguing, drawing inferences, using adjectives and so on. What is the straight question?

Shri Hem Barua: Is it not worthwhile for us to withdraw our troops?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister has said that.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The Prime Minister can reply.

The Prime Minister and the Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): We do not wish to keep our troops in the Congo a day more than is necessary. We have given these troops to the United Nations. And, it is, finally, for the United Nations to judge whether they have finished their work or not. At the present moment, although there are some slightly hopeful signs—the talks between Tshombe and Adoula—our past experience is that they tend to break up at the right moment or the wrong moment; and Mr. Tshombe is not a peculiarly reliable individual in such

matters. So, it would be doing no service at all for us to do something now which would upset all the work that has been done and upset the further talks that these people may be having.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: To what extent has the despatch of combat troops to the Congo and their participation in the Congolese affairs been consistent or compatible with Government's of repeated emphasis on the peaceful settlement of disputes, internal as well as international and also compatible or consistent with the tenets of Panch Sheel.

Mr. Speaker: It is a matter of opinion.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It is compatible completely with both.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I could not hear.

Mr. Speaker: It is compatible completely with both.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: May I know if the attention of Government has been drawn to Press reports that Gizenga is very likely in danger of his life; and, if that is so, if Government has any ideas in regard to this matter? I ask this because the first part of the answer says that the situation in Congo has considerably improved.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: We have read news about Mr. Gizenga in danger. But I should think not, because we would have heard about it otherwise.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: One of the main aims of the presence of the U.N. Troops was to expel the foreign mercenaries working in Katanga. May I know whether the U.N. Army has achieved that aim or whether it has miserably failed in that aim?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I cannot say whether it has achieved it absolutely. But, if the whole Katanga Army is put under the unified control of the Congolese Army, it is clear

that the mercenaries will either be under the control of that Army against whom they have been functioning or will go.

Shri Brajeshwar Prasad: Are we to understand that the U.N. Troops will not be withdrawn from the Congo till Katanga is integrated with the Congo?

Mr. Speaker: A hypothetical question. Next question, Shri Yajnik.

Price of Piece Goods

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*1235. { **Shri Yajnik:**
 { **Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:**

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

(a) whether Government are aware that the Textile Mills have added the entire amount of the new Excise Duty to the original price of piece goods and marked the total price thereon; and

(b) whether Government propose to take any steps in the matter?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Excise duty on textiles consists of a duty on yarn as well as a duty on cloth. Under the new Excise Tariff, duty on cloth in the grey state has been reduced while there has been an increase in the duty on yarn as well as on processed cloth. So far as the duty on yarn is concerned, the industry has absorbed about 1/6th of the compounded duty. The voluntary system of price control on cloth relates only to the ex-mill price of cloth. In addition to the ex-mill price, mills can stamp separately the Excise Duty at the rates in force from time to time. In view of this, the question of Government taking any action in the matter does not arise.

Shri Yajnik: I should like to know from the Minister if he is aware of the statement of the Finance Minister that the increased excise duty on fine

cloth would be absorbed by the mills in their own costs.

Shri Manubhai Shah: There was no such statement made that all that would be absorbed. As the hon. Member is aware, the fresh duty rise on processed cloth, particularly fine and superfine, has been steep and it would not be possible to absorb all that in the present prices.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: May I know whether the attention of the hon. Minister is drawn to the fact that the prices printed on cloth are arbitrarily changed?

Shri Manubhai Shah: No, Sir. As I said in the past, the voluntary price control which is in full consultation with the government officials in every region is, broadly, working satisfactorily. But, there have been lapses on the part of the trade and mills which have always been taken action against.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: The statement does not clearly show whether it is not a fact that the entire new excise duty has been passed over by the manufacturer to the consumer.

Shri Manubhai Shah: I have neither said one way or the other. I have said that the absorption of the yarn duty is compounded in a manner that one-sixth has been agreed to be retained by the mills and five-sixths passed on to the consumer. For the rest, the voluntary price stamping regulates the excise. It is our hope that to the extent possible the industry will bear the additional burden of the excise duty.

श्री डॉ बिंदु महरोत्रा : क्या मंत्री जी को इस तरह की शिकायत मिली है कि फाइन कपड़े पर जो प्राइस छारी हुई होती उससे ज्यादा देनी पड़ती है ?

श्री मनूभाई शाह : ऐसी शिकायत तो नहीं आयी है। लेकिन जो पिछले दिनों बजट के बारे में एनाउंस मेंट हुआ था जिसमें

तोन पैसे से २१ पैसे की एकाइव ड्रूड कर दी गयी है, उस बारे में कुछ विवाद आयी है।

Shri Yajnik: May I know if the hon. Minister is aware that the entire burden of the increased excise duty has been passed on to the consumers by the producers?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Actually there has been reduction as far as the grey, medium and lower medium varieties are concerned there has actually been a reduction as a result of the revised duties. It is only in the fine, superfine and better processed variety like the organdy or mercerised that there had been a rise in excise duty from 3 nP. to 21 nP. Government cannot expect that the whole levy will be borne by the industry. Even so to whatever extent it can be borne, the effort is to do that.

Price of the Imported Dry Fruits from Afghanistan

*1236. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the prices of the Dry fruits imported from Afghanistan have gone up considerably;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to improve the position?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Prices went up last year but recently they have registered a substantial decline.

(b) On the closure of the land route between Afghanistan and Pakistan in September, 1961 dry fruits had to be imported into India by air with consequent rise in prices due to a higher freight element.

(c) Government have permitted import into India via Iranian ports of dry fruits from Afghanistan. This has

resulted in a substantial reduction in prices.

Shri Hem Raj: May I know whether it is a fact that due to the increase in air fares the prices have gone up

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is true, Sir, because the land route was not possible to be operated upon and they have to be airlifted; therefore, there has been some rise in prices.

Shri Hem Raj: May I know whether it is also a fact that our exports to Afghanistan, especially of tea, had also declined due to the air fares being high?

Shri Manubhai Shah: There have been no indications of reduction in our exports. We are keeping a watch and are trying to see that the Air India flies freight services between India and Afghanistan to keep our exports up.

Shri Hem Raj: May I know whether efforts will be made to reduce the fares and freights of Air India so far as export of these things are concerned?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Why should a commercial service run by the public sector reduce its freights and fares? We have to see how we could assist the exports but there is no such proposal at present.

सेतर बोर्ड नियम

१२३७. श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ सप्ताह पूर्व विमाई में दिये गये वक्तव्य में उन्होंने कहा था कि फिल्म में सर नियमों में कुछ और डिलाई की जायेगी ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उन्होंने कहा था कि नियमों में प्रस्तावित डिलाई के परिणामस्वरूप भरकार को प्रति वर्ष करोड़ों रुपये का लाभ होगा ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सेंसर नियमों में डिनाई करने की योग्यता तैयार कर ली गई है ; और यदि हां, तो उस का व्योरा क्या है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण नियम द्वारा उपर्युक्त (श्री श.मनाथ) : (क) एक सामाजिक लेसे में किल्ड उद्योग के एक प्रतिनिधि ने यह सुझाव रखा था कि सिर्फ़ देश के बाहर दिलाई जाने वाली भारतीय फिल्मों के लिए सेंसरशिप के नियम नरम रखे जाएँ। उद्योग में सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री ने इन बारे में जांच कराने का बायदा किया था ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) इन सुझाव पर अभी विचार हो रहा है ।

श्री पश्चात तिट्ठ : क्या सूचना मंत्री को ज्ञात है कि अगर इस तरह का फिल्मों पर से प्रतिवन्ध डाला कर दिया गया तो जो हमारी फिल्में बाहर जाती हैं उनका स्तर गिर जाएगा ?

श्री शमनाथ : यह विलक्षण सही है कि अगर हम दो स्टेंड अपनायेंगे, एक यहां रिहाई जाने वाली फिल्मों के लिए और दूसरा बाहर जाने वाली फिल्मों के लिए, तो उभयं दूसरे लाग यह कहेंगे कि एक चांड़ जा हम अपने मुक्त दर लिए मुनासिव नहीं समझते ; वह दूसरे मुक्त को लिए मुनासिव ख्याल करता है ।

श्री पश्चात तिट्ठ : क्या सरकार को यह पता है कि इस तरह का आश्वासन देने से वहां उनका उत्ताहवंत हुआ है और यह आश्वासन बेसरैस है ?

श्री शमनाथ : योग्य, मैंने अभी अर्ज किया कि कोई ऐता आश्वासन नहीं दिया गया । सिर्फ़ यह कहा गया है कि जो कुछ सजेशन है उस पर विचार किया जाएगा । लेकिन यह बहुत बड़ा पेर्चादा सवाल है और इस पर गौर करने के बाद कोई राय कायम की जायेगी

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that often pictures with damanging and derogatory titles by which a whole city is treated with contempt and derision, for instance, "Dilli ka thug" are allowed?

Mr. Speaker: Was that intended for my information?

Shri Hem Barua: No, Sir. I will put the question. May I know whether it is a fact that often pictures that bear derogatory titles where the whole city is treated with contempt and derision, as, for instance, in *Delhi ka Thug*, are allowed to pass through censorship and, if so, are we to understand that the titles do not come within the ambit of the Censor Board?

Shri Sham Nath: It is not so. I think the Censor Board takes into consideration the titles also.

Shri Prabhat Kar: May I know whether the attention of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting been drawn to the fact that the Calcutta Corporation is so much worried about some of these pictures emanating from here and which degenerate the young people of this country, and as such, may I know what steps do the Government propose to take in respect of the Censor Board which is passing these pictures for exhibition?

Shri Sham Nath: The Government has laid down certain principles for the guidance of the Censor Board and those principles are always applied by the Censor Board while passing and certifying those films.

Shri M. K. Kumaran: May I know whether the Government propose to take any steps to put the informal precensorship of the scripts of films on a statutory basis?

Shri Sham Nath: That is under consideration. But it would not be very helpful; that is the general impression which we have got now.

डा० गोविन्द दास : क्या यह बात सही नहीं है कि हमारे सेंसर के नियम अभी भी बहुत ढीले हैं जिससे कि इस तरह के चित्र

आ जाने हैं जिससे हमारे यहां का नैतिक स्तर बिगड़ रहा है ? क्या सरकार इस बात पर विचार नहीं कर सकती कि ये नियम और भी कड़े किए जाएं ?

Shri Sham Nath: It is a question of opinion, Sir.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: May I know whether there is any idea in this respect, namely, that the principles followed by the Censor Board under the previous Ministry are going to be changed now?

Shri Sham Nath: No, Sir. There is no such intention.

Shri Tyagi: Does the Censor Board act only after the film is completed or does it censor the manuscripts also?

Shri Sham Nath: Sometimes they see the manuscripts, but usually they see the film after it has been made.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: May I know whether it is a fact that so much of puritanism is exercised by the Censor Board that it has lowered the quality of films produced for international consumption?

Shri Sham Nath: That is a matter of opinion.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: May I know whether any representation by the film industry has also been made to relax the censorship rules for internal consumption as well?

Shri Sham Nath: The film industry has been making such representations from time to time. They are taken into consideration as and when received but in the opinion of the Government no change in the present policy of censorship is warranted.

Shri Warior: How is it that the Censor Board censors certain scripts which are based on the works which have been awarded certificates or prizes by the Sahitya Akademi?

Shri Sham Nath: We are not aware of it.

Shri Warior: There are such instances.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Financing of Small Scale Industries by L.I.C.

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*1238. { **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:**
Shri Harish Chandra
Mathur:
Shri Rameshwar
Tantia:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:

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

(a) whether Life Insurance Corporation has agreed to assist financing of Small Scale Industries; and

(b) if so, to what extent and in what manner?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) & (b). The Life Insurance Corporation has agreed to advance loans to Cooperative Societies & Joint Stock Companies who are proposing to set up industrial estates to the extent of 60% of the total cost of the industrial estates against a cent per cent guarantee of the repayment of principal and the interest thereon by the concerned State Government.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether the LIC has given any indication as to whether it would put the funds at their disposal unconditionally, or whether it will indicate any preference on the principles of sound investment?

Shri Kanungo: It is given in the statement. The LIC has accepted the principle that it will advance up to 60 per cent of the cost of an industrial estate provided the rest of the investment is found by the promoters and the whole loan is guaranteed by the State Government.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether by now any State Government has come forward to guarantee the loan?

Shri Kanungo: No, Sir. Not yet.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: What is the rate of interest charged for such loans by the LIC?

Shri Kanungo: That will be decided from time to time.

Shri Prabhat Kar: The statement says that the LIC has agreed to advance. I want to know whether any advance has been made for the small-scale industries?

Shri Kanungo: No, Sir.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know whether this would include loans for buildings machinery and capital for industries?

Shri Kanungo: This is for the industrial estates which will be sponsored by cooperative societies or joint-stock companies, which includes building and other facilities.

Shri Maheswar Naik: May I know whether the opinions of the State Governments have been invited in this respect and if so, what States have given their opinion and in what way?

Shri Kanungo: It is too early. This is a concession which the LIC has given and it is up to the promoters and the State Governments to avail of it.

Shri D. N. Tiwari: In view of the fact that no State Government has yet come forward to stand guarantee, are we to understand that the State Governments are not willing to guarantee the loans wanted?

Shri Kanungo: It is too early to come to any conclusions. The proposal was decided about three months back.

Shri P. C. Borooh: May I know what money has been allocated so far for this scheme for the ensuing year?

Shri Kanungo: It is not a question of allocation by anybody. It is a question of proposal going up for advance.

Phizo's Cable to Prime Minister

*1240. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Mr. Phizo has sent a cable to him appealing to settle the case of Nagas by personal conversation and has desired to see him;

(b) if so, the details of the cable;

(c) whether any reply has been sent; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri D. Ering): (a) Yes.

(b) The cable reads "killing Nagas brings both sorrow and disgrace to us all let us talk and settle our affairs as a truly civilised people".

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know why the Prime Minister did not have any negotiation or talks with Mr. Phizo? He could have brought about the stoppage of hostilities.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I am not quite clear as to what the hon. Member said. Apparently he asked me why I did not have talks with Mr. Phizo. I did not have talks because I did not think it proper to do so.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is it not a fact that the Government's policy is not to have any talks with Mr. Phizo unless and until he disbands the hostile Naga organisation?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: There is no such rigid policy. But where it is obvious that Mr. Phizo wants to take propaganda advantage of this matter, we do not wish to encourage him.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether the attention of the Government is drawn to a letter written recently by Mr. Shilo Ao to Mr. Phizo which reads as follows:

"Our Naga brothers who still are underground are always welcome to come overground and join with us

in building up this new State of Nagaland."

If so, may I know whether Government visualises a political settlement with the hostile Nagas?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Government always want a political settlement with all its opponents, whoever they may be and wherever they may be. Government do not take a rigid attitude. But the point is the political settlement should be a right settlement and should fit in with the circumstances. In Nagaland we have already gone as far as we can go as the House knows, a Bill will be coming up here presently to make them a full State. So, it is open to the hostile people to come up and participate in the scheme of things.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: May I know whether the cable has come from East Pakistan?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: This cable came from London, I think.

Employment of Children

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*1241. { Shri Maheswar Naik:
Shrimati Maimoona
Sultan:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a wide-spread practice of employing children under twelve years of age in Delhi both as shop-labourers and domestic servants at rockbottom wages and the Delhi Shop and Establishment Act is powerless to check the practice;

(b) whether any assessment has been made as to the number of such employees;

(c) if so, what is the actual position; and

(d) what effective measures are being adopted by Government to check the evil?

The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri

Hathi: (a) No. Employment of children below 12 is prohibited in shops and establishments covered by the Delhi Shops and Establishments Act, 1954.

As regards employment of children below 12 as domestic servants, no complaint has been received. There is no labour law to regulate employment of domestic servants.

(b) to (d). Regular inspections under the Delhi Shops and Establishments Act, 1954 are made but no children have been found working.

No assessment has been made regarding children below 12 working as domestic servants.

Shri Maheswar Naik: The hon. Minister has stated that regular inspection is made as to the conditions of employment of children. May I know whether any inspection has so far been made to see whether children under 12 years are being employed as shop assistants?

Shri Hathi: Yes, Sir. Inspections are made, enquiries are also made and no instance has come to the notice of the Delhi Administration where children below 12 years have been employed.

Shri Maheswar Naik: In case children below 12 years are employed as domestic servants, may I know whether any arrangements for their education are being made?

Shri Hathi: As I said, there is no law for domestic servants at all at present.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether the attention of Government was drawn to the "other" half column in the Statesman where the picture of a teenager was reproduced with a double column write-up in which it was stated that there are teenagers working in restaurants and shops in Delhi who get only 15 naye paise a day; if so, may I know whether any enquiry was taken up after this report was published?

Shri Hathi: I take the information from the hon. Member.

Shri Hem Barua: Sir, may I submit.....

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister says that he has no information, he takes the information from the hon. Member and now he will proceed with it.

Shri Hem Barua: It was the business of the Delhi Administration to go into a serious problem like this where a teenager is getting only 15 naya paise a day.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member put the question whether after the publication of the report Government made enquiries. The Minister said that up till now he had no information and he takes the information from the hon. Member. He also said that he had made enquiries from the Delhi Administration and there was no such case reported. What else does he want?

Shri Nambiar: May I know whether Government are proposing to pursue the contemplated legislation to regulate the conditions of service of domestic servants?

Shri Hathi: There is no intention for the present.

Shri Nath Pai: Sir, sometime back when there was a strike by domestic servants in Delhi Shri Nanda had assured the House that the Government were already preparing a legislation and we were also assured that it would be introduced. Now the reply given by the hon. Minister runs absolutely counter to that assurance. May I know what is the position?

Shri Hathi: For the last 2½ years we have had a separate section to look after the complaints of domestic servants and their conditions of service. Special Welfare Officers also were put in charge to receive the complaints and to look after their conditions of service. In the last 2½ years we have received only three complaints from the employees and nine complaints from the employers. That is the statistics that we have got. That means

that there is not sufficient reason for the present for such a legislation. But, in case we find that there are some special circumstances we will consider it.

European Common Market

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*1242. { **Shri P. C. Borooh:**
 { **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state whether the British Commonwealth Relations Secretary is likely to visit New Delhi towards the middle of June, 1962 for discussing with the Central Government the British proposed entry into the European Common Market?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): The Government of India have not received any intimation to the effect that the British Commonwealth Relations Secretary will visit New Delhi towards the middle of June.

Shri P. C. Borooh: May I know what main aspects of the question are going to be discussed with the British Commonwealth Relations Secretary on his forthcoming visit, and whether any political issues are also going to be discussed with him?

Mr. Speaker: They have not received any intimation about his visit. How does the question of the subjects to be discussed arise?

Shri Warior: Is it not a fact that Britain has already entered into an agreement to join the European Common Market and no such talks are necessary?

Mr. Speaker: He is not visiting New Delhi.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to a recent statement by Mr. Khrushchev suggesting that there should be an international conference under the auspices of the UNO towards the formation of an in-

ternational organisation to counteract the evil effects of ECM; if so, what is the reaction of our Government to it?

Mr. Speaker: That is quite a different question.

पाक-अधिकृत काश्मीर क्षेत्र पर

चीनियों का दावा

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1243 { श्री प्र० च० बरुद्धा :
श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री :
श्री राम सेवक यादव :
श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :
श्री बागड़ी :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृता करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रावल्पिंडी से प्रकाशित 'जम्हूरियत' नामक पाकिस्तान के सरकारी अखबार के नवीनतम संस्करण में यह समाचार द्वारा है कि चीनियों ने पाक-अधिकृत काश्मीर में छ: हजार मील क्षेत्र का दावा किया है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि अपने दावे का समर्थन करने के लिए चीनियों ने कुछ दस्तावेजों की ओर निर्देश किया है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि श्री जफरला खां ने काश्मीर के प्रश्न पर मुरक्का परिषद में प्रस्तावित चीन पाकिस्तान समझौते का भी उल्लेख किया था;

(घ) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने चीन सरकार, पाकिस्तान और मुरक्का परिषद को विरोध पत्र छाड़ि भेजे हैं;

(ङ) क्या इन विवेच पत्रों में से किसी का उत्तर मिला है; और

(च) यदि हां, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है?

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

837 (Ai) LSD.—2.

Singh). (a) The attention of the Government has been drawn to an article in the Pakistan Government weekly publication "Pak Jamhuriat" which estimates Chinese claims on Pak-held Kashmir to be around 4000 to 6000 square miles.

(b) The article in the Jamhuriat refers to the alignments shown in Chinese maps. However, Government are not aware that the Chinese have as yet used any documentary evidence to support their cartographic claims.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The Government of India have protested to both the Governments of China and Pakistan on their agreement to 'locate and align' "their common frontier". Copies of our protest notes are placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 72) No protest had been sent to the U. N. Security Council.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

Shri P. C. Boroohah: May I know whether the Government propose to take up the matter to the International Court of Justice, seeking an injunction of that court to prevent such further negotiations?

Shri Dinesh Singh: No, Sir.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether the complete repudiation by Soviet Russia of the unlawful claims of Pakistan on Kashmir recently in the Security Council is going to have any effect on the Chinese policy towards the dispute between Pakistan and China?

Mr. Speaker: What can this Government say as to whether it is likely to help that?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is it a fact that in view of this happening and subsequently reported development to the effect that Pakistan and China have set a date for talks with regard to the border of Pakistan-held Kashmir, Government have decided to tell Pakistan and the Security Council

of the United Nations that Pakistan has no longer any *locus standi* with regard to the Kashmir issue and that this dispute should be regarded as a finally closed?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Is the hon. Member referring to the major question relating to Kashmir or to the Pakistan held area of Kashmir?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I was saying that Pakistan has got no *locus standi* with regard to Kashmir at all now.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not understand this. It cannot be answered in a sentence or two. Our case on Kashmir was presented by our representative, the Defence Minister, the other day before the Security Council very forcefully and very clearly. It is a fault that Pakistan has done, in our view, another impropriety and illegality by seeking to discuss this matter with China. It has not acted within the confines of legality.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: In view of this development, is it not time for Government to tell the Security Council and Pakistan that the Kashmir dispute should be regarded as closed finally and once for all?

Mr. Speaker: That is a suggestion for action. Next question.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sir, the hon. Prime Minister is willing to reply.

Mr. Speaker: Should I call another question?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He is willing to reply, otherwise we would not have requested you.

Mr. Speaker: He asked, Is it not time that the Government told this to the Security Council? That is clearly a suggestion for action and therefore I said that.

Shri Nath Pai: We will ask it otherwise.... (Interruption)

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I had to decide on the question that was asked. That was clearly a suggestion for action. Now I have called the next question. Is Shri Kamath prepared to ask that?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am in your hands entirely.

Indian Doctors Serving in Burma

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Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri Pottekkatt:
***1244. Shri P. C. Borooh:**
Shri B. Verma:
Shri Mohan Swarup:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Burma have dispensed with the services of Indian doctors employed in that country; and

(b) if so, reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to information available, three months' notices were served on 24 Indian doctors on the 5th of May by the Burmese Government. The notices are in conformity with the terms of contract entered into when the Indian doctors were recruited by the Government of Burma. The reason for such action on the part of the Burmese Government appears to be their desire to Burmanise their services.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What is the number of Indian doctors affected by this move of that Government

Shri Dinesh Singh: I have just now read out the number. It is 24

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: May I know whether this is a fact that these doctors were sent to Burma at the express request of the then Burma Government for assistance in different sectors or activities?

Shri Dinesh Singh: They were not sent by us. The Burmese Government recruited them here.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: How many doctors, of those affected by this order, have already returned to India?

Shri Dinesh Singh: It is rather difficult to say. These doctors have been recruited over a period of ten years for different periods of contract. When the contracts have expired they have come back.

Shri Hem Barua: Since the services of these doctors are being dispensed with, may I know whether it is because of the self-sufficiency so far as doctors are concerned in Burma or it is because of a calculated move to dislodge as many Indians as possible?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): It is clear that the present Government wants its own nationals to serve as doctors. It is not a move against India or Indian doctors as such, but the move is, as has been said, to Burmanise—it is an awful word to use; I do not know—its medical services. There the matter ends. They are acting according to the contracts made with those doctors who were engaged by them directly.

Shri Nambiar: In view of the fact that there is already a shortage of doctors in India may I know whether the Government proposes to absorb these doctors in Government services as and when they come?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I cannot say that. I do not know who these doctors are. They may have been doctors on the retired list or whatever it may be. Anyhow if it is possible to utilise the services of trained doctors that should be looked into.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: May I know whether these doctors were recruited with the consent of the Government of India and whether the Government of India laid down any conditions for their recruitment?

Shri Dinesh Singh: There was no special condition laid down by the Government of India. They were recruited by the Burmese Government with our knowledge and the terms were laid down by the Burmese Government.

Shri P. C. Borooh: May I know whether these doctors have since been repatriated and, if so, their number?

Mr. Speaker: That has been answered. They have been coming from time to time.

International Film Festival in Paris

*1245. Shri D. C. Sharma:

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

(a) whether India participated in the International Film Festival in Paris;

(b) if so, the details of the entries; and

(c) whether any of them won any prize?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Sham Nath): (a) to (c). Government are not aware of any film festival in Paris.

Mr. Speaker: Is there any hon. Member who might not have been here when his question was called and now wants to ask his question?

Export of Tea

*1225. **Shri Subodh Hansda:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the export of tea is gradually declining;

(b) if so, since when it is declining; and

(c) the reason for the decline?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No, Sir. Compared to 1960, the export performance in 1961 was an improvement.

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

Shri Subodh Hansda: The hon. Minister has said that there was no decline in export. If so, what is the total quantity of exports during the year 1961-62?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It was 430 million lbs. in 1960 valued at Rs. 121 crores. In 1961 it was 453 million lbs. valued at Rs. 124 crores. So, the improvement was of Rs. 3 crores.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether we are able, in view of the present production, to deliver tea at competitive prices in our traditional markets, particularly in view of the over-production in the world of tea?

Shri Manubhai Shah: There is no over-production as such. But certainly the world production of tea has doubled during the last ten years. But we have also done a good performance both in the traditional and non-traditional markets.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know how our cost of production compares with the cost of production in other countries, and is it correct to say that our cost of production is nearer to that of other countries?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is quite favourable, and the recent changes announced by the Finance Minister should enable the tea trade to boost up the exports in the world market.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know whether it is a fact that since 1958-59 the total decline was 30 million k.g. and, if so, what was the reason for that decline?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Well, Sir, it is true that there has been a decline from 1958 to 1959, and again from 1959 to 1960. What I said was that it has picked up a little bit in 1960-61.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Demand for Indian Medicines in Burma

*1221. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that demand for Indian medicines in Burmese market has considerably increased during the last two years;

(b) if so, whether Government have arranged for the study of the Burmese market in this respect; and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

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

Statement

(a) The demand for Indian medicines in Burma has been fluctuating. India's export of medicinal and pharmaceutical products increased to Rs. 15.77 lakhs during 1960 from Rs. 11.74 lakhs during 1959 but decreased to Rs. 10.33 lakhs during 1961.

(b) and (c). The Government of India conducted a survey in 1961 of the Burmese market in respect of drugs and pharmaceuticals. Some of the important Indian manufacturers of medicinal and pharmaceutical products have set up agencies in Burma.

Small-scale Industries

*1222. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the recommendations of the Coordination Committee of small scale industries on the question of rationalisation of patterns of Central assistance as well as problems relating to rural industrialization and decentralisation of industries;

(b) whether these recommendations have been considered and decisions taken thereon; and

(c) if so, the nature of the decisions taken?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 73].

Office of Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund Committee

*1223. **Shri Yallamanda Reddy:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal with Government to shift the Office of Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund Committee from Nellore to Kalichedu Centre of the Mica Mining Belt, in Nellore District, Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathi): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Nellore is the more suitable location for the efficient administration of the Welfare Fund.

Public Sector Enterprises

*1224. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of Planning be

pleased to state:

(a) What surplus was yielded by Public Sector Enterprises during 1961-62 and what is the estimate during each of the remaining four years of the Plan;

(b) whether estimate given in the Third Plan is likely to be substantially exceeded; and

(c) whether a detailed break-up of Rs. 440 crores provided in the Third Five Year Plan will be laid on the Table?

The Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri Nanda): (a) The actual contribution from public enterprises in 1961-62 will be known when the audited financial accounts for the year become available. Year to year estimates are worked out as the Plan proceeds.

(b) No.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

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STATEMENT

The estimate of Rs. 440 crores was given in the Draft Outline. This was subsequently revised to Rs. 450 crores, details being as follows:

	(Rs. Crores)
I. Centre	
1. Steel Plants	111
2. Fertilizer factories	33
3. Posts & Telegraphs	28
4. Other enterprises	128
TOTAL	<u>300</u>
II. States	
1. Electricity Boards	110
2. Road transport undertakings	20
3. Industrial enterprises and other departmental schemes	20
TOTAL	<u>150</u>
III. Centre and States (I + II)	<u>450</u>

बम्बई में सहकारी आधार पर

समाचार पत्र

*१२२८. श्रीमती मिनिमाता : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की छूट करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बम्बई के कुछ पत्रकारों ने यह मुश्वाव दिया है कि सरकार उन्हें सहकारी समाचार-पत्र बताने में सहायता दे ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार का इस दिग्गज में क्या कदम उठाने का विचार है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाम नाथ) (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

मंगला बांध के निकट हवाई अड्डा

*१२३३. श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत सरकार ने सुरक्षा परियद्द को जो पहले से ही मंगला बांध के प्रश्न पर विचार कर रही है, मंगला बांध के निकट एक हवाई अड्डे के निर्माण के बारे में कांट पत्र भेजा है ; और

(ख) क्या यह भी मत है कि पाकिस्तान सरकार को भारत सरकार ने इस संबंध में कांट विधि पत्र भेजा है ?

बैंकेश्वर-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्रीमती लक्ष्मी भेनन) : (क) जी नहीं । लेकिन भारत के प्रतिनिधि ने ३ मई १९६२ को सुरक्षा परियद्द के सामने अपना वायन देते हुए उसका ध्यान इस उल्लंघन की ओर दिलाया था ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

Cost Prices of Commodities being Exported

*१२३९. श्री श्री नारायण दास: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been made as to the present position with regard to cost prices of various commodities on our export list;

(b) whether it is a fact that the costs of a large number of such commodities are higher by nearly 100 per cent to 200 per cent than those in many other countries;

(c) whether efforts have been made to ascertain the causes and steps taken to reduce the costs; and

(d) if so, the nature of steps taken and the results achieved?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) to (c). Cost studies have so far been undertaken mainly from the point of view of granting protection to indigenous industries. Study of the cost question from the export angle for some of the major export industries is now engaging attention. Approximate estimates show that although our cost is somewhat higher, the difference is not of the order of 100 per cent to 200 per cent.

Following are some of the major steps taken to improve the competitive position of Indian products in foreign markets:

(i) Drawback of Customs and Excise duty.

(ii) Rebate of Excise duty.

(iii) Facilities for manufacture in Bond for both Customs and Excise purposes.

- (iv) Special Export Promotion Schemes for supply of raw materials and components.
- (v) Concession in railway freight.
- (vi) Persuading shipping companies to reduce ocean freights.

(d) Studies on productivity and costs analysis are already undertaken by the National Productivity Council. More intensive studies commodity-wise and productwise are proposed to be undertaken by a committee of experts for "Studies on costs reduction programmes".

Employment Exchanges in West Bengal

2379. Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) how many vacancies in the industrial establishments of West Bengal were filled up from the registered list of the different Employment Exchanges in West Bengal;

(b) whether Government of West Bengal have made it obligatory for the industrial concerns to report their vacancies to the Employment Exchanges;

(c) whether the Central Government have studied the results of this step through West Bengal Government; and

(d) whether the Central Government propose to adopt the same steps in other States?

The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathi): (a) During 1961, the number of vacancies filled by candidates registered at the Employment Exchanges in industrial and commercial establishments in West Bengal was as under:

Public Sector	15,643
Private Sector	6,963
	<hr/>
	22,606
	<hr/>

(b) Yes, under the Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959, all establishments employing 25 and above employees, notify their manpower requirements to Employment Exchanges.

(c) Yes.

(d) With the exception of J. & K. State, the Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959 has been enforced in all States.

Newspaper Factory in Andhra

2380. Shri E. Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to have a Newsprint Factory in Andhra Pradesh during the current financial year; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Films on Historical Monuments in Orissa

2381. Shri Ulaka: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) the number of documentary films produced by the Films Division of India on the historical monuments and various temples of Orissa during the period from March, 1957 upto date; and

(b) the total expenditure incurred thereon?

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

(b) Rs. 75,208.

Training in Cottage and Small Scale Industries

2382. { **Shri Ulaka:**
 { **Shri Mallick:**

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

(a) the number of persons from Orissa sent abroad for training in the Cottage and Small Scale Industries during the period from March, 1958 up-to-date; and

(b) the names of countries to which they were sent?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) From Orissa five persons were sent abroad for training in Small Scale Industries during the period from March, 1958 up-to-date;

(b) They were sent to Sweden, West Germany and Denmark.

Film Censors Board

2383. **Shri Ulaka:** Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of films, if any, rejected by the Film Censors Board since the last ten years; and

(b) the reasons for such disqualification?

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

Features	Shorts	Total
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(a) Indian . . .	56	6	62
Foreign . . .	318	176	494

(b) The films were refused certificates by the Board of Film Censors as they infringed directions prescribed by Government for the guidance of the Board in sanctioning films for public exhibition.

Persons Registered in Employment Exchanges in Andhra Pradesh

2384. **Shri E. Madhusudan Rao:** Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons registered during 1961-62 in various employment exchanges in Andhra Pradesh (in different trades); and

(b) the number of persons in different categories of trades who secured employment through the Employment Exchanges in Andhra Pradesh?

The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). 1,95,500 and 29,337 respectively. Tradewise information is not available.

Khadi and Village Industries Commission

2385. **Shri E. Madhusudan Rao:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for the expansion of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Oil Ghanis in Andhra Pradesh

2386. **Shri E. Madhusudan Rao:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

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

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

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) 1430.

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

- (a) Setting up of ghani manufacturing workshops;
- (b) Construction of worksheds;
- (c) Marketing of oil;
- (d) Conversion of existing traditional ghanis into improved ghanis;
- (e) Purchase and storage of oil seeds;
- (f) Formation of cooperative societies of the artisans;
- (g) Training of telis, mistris and inspectors;
- (h) meeting establishment expenses.

Handloom Industries in Orissa

2387. **Shri Ulaka:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

- (a) the total output of handloom products in Orissa during 1959-60; 1960-61 and 1961-62;
- (b) the total consumption of yarn during the aforesaid period; and
- (c) the allocation of funds to Orissa for the development of handloom industries during the Third Five Year Plan period?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

- (c) Rs. 115 lakhs.

Khadi and Village Industries Board in Orissa

2388. **Shri Ulaka:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of grant given to Khadi and Village Industries Board in Orissa during the Second Five Year Plan period;

(b) the amount of grant proposed to be given during the Third Five Year Plan period;

(c) the production of traditional khadi during the period from April, 1959 to March, 1962;

(d) the total disbursement of khadi during the aforesaid period; and

(e) the number of persons provided with employment both part-time and full-time during the aforesaid period?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) Rs. 69.69 lakhs.

(b) The allocation of funds to the State Boards is made on the basis of the progress achieved in each year. The amount of grant given to Orissa State Board in the first year of the Third Five Year Plan is Rs. 14.91 lakhs;

(c) 11.17 lakh square yards;

(d) Rs. 31.09 lakhs worth of Khadi was sold during this period; and

(e) During the period April, 1959 to March, 1960, 21539 persons were provided full time employment and during 1960-61, 13,713 persons were provided full-time employment. Information relating to the year 1961-62 is not readily available.

Metric Weights

2389. **Shri Ulaka:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the areas where metric weights have been declared as the only weights which might be used in trade;

(b) whether any time has been allowed for the continued use of old weights in Orissa because of the backwardness and illiteracy of people in most of the urban and rural areas; and

(c) if so, the time so allowed?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

(b) and (c). A period of two years which was allowed, expired on 31st March, 1962.

भारत-चीन सीमा विवाद

२३६०. श्रीमती मिनीमाता : क्या प्रश्न मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिनांक ५ अप्रैल १९६२ के रूपों पत्र 'प्रवदा' में भारत चीन सीमा विवाद पर एक पक्षीय समाचार प्रकाशित किया गया था, जिसमें भारतीय पक्ष की ओराओं की गरी थी ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में क्या किया गया है ?

प्रश्न मंत्री सदा वेदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री सदा अगु शक्ति मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : (क) जी नहीं ५ अप्रैल १९६२ को 'प्रवदा' में भारत-चीन सीमा प्रश्न का एक-पक्षीय समाचार प्रकाशित नहीं किया गया था । वहाँ, 'प्रवदा' के १५ अप्रैल १९६२ के अंक में पीकिंग से प्राप्त टास की रिपोर्ट छोपी थी जिस में इस आरोप का उल्लेख किया गया था कि चीन ने भारत के साथ व्यापार-व्यवहार के विषय पर एक नए करार की बातचीत करने के लिए जो प्रस्ताव किया था, उसे भारत सरकार ने अस्वीकार कर दिया है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Mineral Ores in Goa

2391. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) how many foreign firms are engaged in mining and exporting mineral ores from Goa at present;

(b) whether there is any proposal to nationalize these firms; and

(c) if so, when these firms are likely to be nationalized?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) There are two foreign firms, viz., Sesa Goa Ltd., and Mingoa Sociedade, Mineria Goesa, S.A.R.L., Panjim.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

आयात-निर्यात व्यापारी

२३६२. श्री विभूति मिथ : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विदेश के साथ आयात और निर्यात का व्यापार करने वाले अधिकांश व्यापारी बम्बई, कलकत्ता और मद्रास में ही सम्बन्धित हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार देश के अन्य भागों के व्यवित्यों को भी इस दिना में प्रोत्साहन देने का विचार रखती है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उस प्रोत्साहन का स्वरूप क्या है ?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्रालय में अस्तराष्ट्रीय व्यापार मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) :

(क) से (ग). यह सच है कि स्थापित आयातकों में से अधिकांश लोग बम्बई,

कलकत्ता और मद्रास के प्रमुख बन्दरगाहों वाले नगरों के रहने वाले हैं। फिर भी स्थापित आयातकों को लाइसेंस देने में निरन्तर कमी की जा रही है और उनके लिये अब बहुत कम गुंजाइश रह गई है। देश में पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के चलाने तथा श्रीयोगीकरण में प्रगति हो जाने से देश के विभिन्न भागों में बज़ और छोटे श्रीयोगिक कारखाने खुलते जा रहे हैं। श्रीयोगिक विकास हो जाने से नियांत को बढ़ावा देने की प्रमुख आवश्यकता के कारण छोटे श्रीयोगिक कारखानों तथा नियांत बढ़ाने की योजनाओं आदि के अन्तर्गत वास्तविक उपयोगकारी को अधिक लाइसेंस दिये जा रहे हैं। प्रमुख बन्दरगाहों वाले नगर आर्थिक दृष्टि से कुछ लाप्रद हैं और यही कारण है कि अधिकांश आयातक और नियांतक उर्द्धी स्थानों के मूल निवासी हैं। दन्दरगाह से दूर रहने वाले नवे व्यापारियों को ओसाहित करने के लिये उन्हें नवे लाइसेंस दे कर इस पर अतिरिक्त विदेशी मुदा बच्च कर सकना सम्भव नहीं है। स्थापित आयातकों के अतिरिक्त दूसरे आयोगों को लाइसेंस देने के बारे में जो विद्यमान नीति है उससे बन्दरगाहों से दूर स्थित स्थानों में सीधा आयात और निर्मा व्यापार वैसे भी बढ़ता जा रहा है।

Low Income-Group Housing Scheme

2393. Shri Dasaraha Deb: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount disbursed under Low Income-Group Housing Scheme in Tripura in 1961-62;

(b) the total amount disbursed to eligible tribal candidates in Tripura; and

(c) the number of applications made by tribals for such loan in 1961-62?

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

(a) Rs. 2,18,190.

(b) and (c). 31 loan applications from the tribals were received during 1961-62. No loan could be sanctioned to them during that year as the applications were not in conformity with the provisions of the Scheme and the Rules made thereunder.

किंदवाई नगर, दिल्ली में
कम्प्युनिटी हाल

2394. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या निर्माण, आवास और संभरण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या किंदवाई नगर नई दिल्ली के कम्प्युनिटी हाल का प्रबन्ध गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय के मुपुद करने के प्रश्न पर अन्तिम निण्य कर लिया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस का स्वरूप क्या है?

निर्माण, आवास और संभरण मंत्री (श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना) : (क) और (ख) : यह निश्चय किया गया है कि विद्यमान समाज सदन भारत सेवक समाज के पास ही रहेगा। किंदवाई नगर में एक अन्य हॉल बनाने का निश्चय कर लिया गया है। इसी प्रकार का निश्चय सरोजिनीनगर के सम्बन्ध में भी किया गया है।

पूर्वी पाकिस्तान में हरिजन

2395. श्री प० लाल बाहुपाल : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्वी पाकिस्तान में हरिजनों के साथ सद्व्यवहार नहीं नहीं होने के कारण वे भारत में आ रहे हैं या आने के अतिरिक्त भ्रति इच्छक हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री तथा अनु शाहित मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल

न्हृक) : (क) पूर्व पाकिस्तान में हरिजन लोग अल्पसंख्यक जाति के ब्रिंग हैं। इसलिये, पाकिस्तान सरकार अल्पसंख्यक जातियों के ब्रिंग जो भेद भाव बरतती है, वे हरिजनों पर भी समान रूप से लागू होते हैं। इस तरह, पाकिस्तान से नियंत्र भारत आने वाले लोगों में वे भी शामिल हैं।

(ब) भारत सरकार पाकिस्तान सरकार से इस बात पर नियंत्र बल दंडी आई है कि १९५० के प्रधान में त्रियों के क्रार के अंतर्गत अल्पसंख्यक जाति को गिन आविकारों और विनेशाविकारों को गारदों दो गढ़ वी, उस पर पाकिस्तान सरकार प्रभावकारी ढग ने अमल करे।

Indian Nationals Externed from Foreign Countries

2396. Shri Rishang Keishing: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

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

(b) the grounds of their externment?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) According to the information available, 3766 were externed during 1960 and 1867 during 1961.

(b) The grounds of externment vary from case to case. In general, persons were externed for illicit immigration, violation of immigration or local penal laws, non-renewal of foreigners registration certificates and for other similar reasons.

बड़े-बड़े सूटों कपड़ा, पटसन और
चीनी उद्योगों को छहन

२३६७. श्री बालमी : क्या बाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह घटाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले तीन वर्षों में गूर्जी कपड़ा, पटसन और चीनी के बड़े-बड़े उद्योगों को कितना कर्ज दिया गया;

(ख) उन उद्योगरतियों के नाम ; जिन्हें कर्ज दिया गया;

(ग) यह कहण किन-किन विनीय निकायों अथवा निगमों के मार्फत दिया गया; और

(घ) कृण देने का आवार वया है और व्याज की दर कितनी है ?

बाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री मंत्रालय में उद्योग न मंत्री (श्री कानूनगो) : (क) से (घ). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT-166/62.] ।

Employment of Government Officials in Public Enterprises

2398. Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether any officer continuing in Government service holds any important post in the management of public enterprises; and

(b) if so, the names of such enterprises and nature of the posts held?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). The relevant information is contained in the Annual Report of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry 1961-62 circulated recently to Members an up-to-date statement containing the names of officials who are on the Boards of Directors of Government Undertakings will be placed on the Table of the House shortly.

Pondicherry

2399. Shri Reddiar: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of money spent on the administration of Pondicherry since its merger;

(b) the nature and number of new institutions started in that State after the merger; and

(c) the number of persons in Government service from the Indian Union?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) A sum of Rs. 18,10,66,873 was spent upto 31st March, 1962.

(b) The Government have established 451 institutions as detailed below:—

Educational institutions	271
Cooperative Societies, etc.	124
Medical Schools, Family Planning, Health Centres, etc.	18
Animal husbandry units	10
Agricultural farms & nurseries	4
Industries	3
Community Development Blocks	3
Information Centres	11
Social, Labour & Child Welfare Institutions	7

(c) 483.

Kyanite Quarries

2400. Shri H. C. Soy: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the labourers of Kyanite quarries operated by Messers. Kharwan Mineral Corporation in Singbhum, Bihar do not have facilities for medical aid, maternity benefit and leave with pay even on the 15th August and 26th January and also do not get bonus or gratuity from the company;

(b) whether it is a fact that the working conditions of these quarries were never seriously inspected by the Labour Inspectorate; and

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

The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathi): (a) All statutory facilities for medical aid, leave with wages and maternity benefits are available. There are, however, no married women workers. Workers were given holidays on 15th August and 26th January. The Compulsory bonus scheme is not

operative in the quarries. The Company, however, give some bonus. Information regarding the grant of gratuity by the company which is not a statutory liability is not readily available.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Scales of Pay in Rubber Board

2401. Shri Maniyangadan: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether there exist disparities between the scales of pay attached to certain posts under the Rubber Board and those under Government and semi-Government departments having similar nature of work;

(b) whether any recommendations have been received from the Rubber Board for the removal of such disparities;

(c) the posts in which such disparities exist; and

(d) whether any decision has been taken by Government on the recommendations of the Board?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (d). The re-organisation proposals of the Rubber Board *inter alia* recommended upgradation of the pay scales for certain posts to bring them in line with comparable posts in other Departments. Orders recently issued by Government accepting the Board's re-organization proposals have removed those disparities.

Gorakhpur Labour Recruitment Depot

2402. Dr. Mahadeva Prasad: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the number of labourers sent out from Gorakhpur Labour Recruiting Depot from 1956 upto-date;

(b) how many of them are from Maharajganj and Pharenda Tehsils of Gorakhpur district; and

(c) what percentage of these labourers are landless?

The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathi): (a) 1,09,678.

(b) About 30,000.

(c) The information is not available.

A.I.R. Station at Gulbarga (Mysore)

2403. Shri Chandrakiti: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to set up an All India Radio Station at Gulbarga (Mysore);

(b) if so, whether any site has been selected for that; and

(c) when it will begin to function?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Sham Nath): (a) It is proposed to install a 20 KW Medium-wave relay transmitter at Gulbarga;

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The transmitter is expected to be ready for service in 1963-64.

Institutions for Craftsmen Training

2404. Shri Jena: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Institutions for training of craftsman are going to be established in the country;

(b) if so, the places where they will be established and the basis on which those places will be chosen for their establishment?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) Two National Crafts Institutes, one for textile hand-printing and the other for Dolls and Toys, are proposed to be set up where advanced training to craftsmen will be imparted.

(b) The Institute for hand-printing is being set up at Ahmedabad because of large concentration of hand-printers at that place, while the Dolls and

Toys Institute will be at Bombay by reorganising the existing centres of the All India Handicrafts Board there.

क्वार्टर देने में अत्यधिक प्राथमिकता

२४०६. श्री बाल्मीकी : क्या निर्माण, आवास और संभरण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार द्वारा १५ मई, १९६२ तक क्वार्टर देने में अत्यधिक प्राथमिकता के किनते मामले रजिस्टर किये गये;

(ख) क्या यह नहीं है कि यह काम वहुत ढील से चल रहा है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस काम की प्रगति तेज करने के लिये क्या नये उपाय अपनाये गये हैं?

निर्माण, आवास और संभरण मंत्री (श्री भेहर चन्द लक्ष्मा) : (क) २२।

(ख) और (ग). जिन कर्मचारियों के लिए अत्यधिक प्राथमिकता की मर्जी दे दी गई है, उनके नाम संबंधित प्रतीक्षा-मूर्ची में सबसे ऊपर रखे गये हैं। परन्तु वस्तुतः नियतन तो तभी किया जा सकता है, जब कि मकान खाली हों।

शरणार्थियों का पुनर्वास

२४०६. श्री बाल्मीकी : क्या निर्माण, आवास और संभरण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मई, १९६२ तक किनते ग्रामेश्वरणार्थियों को कर्जे की छट दी गई जो अभी तक नहीं बसाये जा सके हैं;

(ख) उनकी दीन अवस्था की जांच का क्या आधार है; और

(ग) इसके कारण कितना धन विनाशमूल रहने की संभावना है?

निर्माण, आवास और संभरण मंत्री (श्री भेहर चन्द खन्ना) : (क) मारे देश के लगभग ६० लाख विस्थापित व्यक्तियों की विस्तृत जनगणना के बिना यह जानकारी देना संभव नहीं। सामान्य रूप से यह कहा जा सकता है कि पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान के विस्थापितों को प्रायः संतोषजनक रूप से बसाया जा चुका है और पूर्वी पाकिस्तान के विस्थापितों से सम्बन्धित अधिकांश रुनवाम कार्य भी भी पूर्ण हो चुका है।

(ख) उस अवस्था में ऐसे क्रण न वसूल होने वाले समझे जाते हैं जबकि उनके लिने बाने या जामिन के पास न तो कोई जायदाद होती है और न ही उनकी क्रण देने की क्षमता होती है।

(ग) जब तक मारे मामले तय नहीं हो जाते बिना वसूल की हुई धन-राशि का अनुमान नहीं लगाया जा सकता।

कांच और कांच वे सामान की बिक्री

२४०७. श्री बाल्मीकी : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) मई १९५८ में मई १९६२ तक किन-किन देशों से शोशे तथा इसमें बने ऊंची किस्म के शोभाजनक वर्तन आदि की विक्री के लिये व्यापार सम्बन्ध स्थापित किये गये हैं;

(ख) इस प्रकार का कितन माल बाहर भेजा गया; और

(ग) उपरोक्त वस्तुओं के लिये किन-किन देशों में नये बाजार पैदा किये गये?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्रालय में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) : (क) से (ग). भारत ने हाल के वर्षों में अदन, अफगानिस्तान, बहरेन, बर्मा, लंका, कुवैत, ओमान, पाकिस्तान (पूर्वी और पश्चिमी), सऊदी अरब, नेपाल तथा मलाया को

जाने वाले कांच और कांच की बनी सभी किस्म की वस्तुओं के निर्यात व्यापार में वृद्धि कर ली है।

इन देशों को भारत से किया गया कुल निर्यात निम्न प्रकार है :—

मई-दिसम्बर, १९५८	१२०६४ लाख रु०
१९५९	२३७२ लाख रु०
१९६०	२५७२ लाख रु०
१९६१	२१४८ लाख रु०
जनवरी-फरवरी १९६२	४२६ लाख रु०

कांच की बनी उच्च कोटि की वस्तुओं के बारे में आंकड़े अलग नहीं रखे जाते।

Assistance given by Centre to Madras State

2408. Shri Elayaperumal: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state the amount of assistance granted by the Central Government to Madras State under various heads during Second Five Year Plan period;

The Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri Nanda): The information is being collected.

Space Flights

2409. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering organizing an Indian attempt at a flight to the moon;

(b) whether Government propose to set up a project for the purpose; and

(c) whether Government have explored the possibility of sending Indian scientists to the U.S.S.R. or the U.S.A.

for training and research in the newly emerging science of space flights?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No Indian scientist has so far been deputed to the U.S.A. or the U.S.S.R. for training or research in the new branch of science relating to space flights. There is, however, the possibility of India collaborating in the near future with other countries in the collection of scientific data revealed by space flights. Should the need arise as a result of the development of our activity in this new field, the deputation of Indian scientists for training to countries advanced in this new branch of science will be considered.

Allotment of Quarters in Ramakrishnapuram, New Delhi

2410. Shri Daji: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether quarters in Ramakrishnapuram (Manirka) are being allotted to Government servants;

(b) if so, the date of 'Priority' from which the allotment will be made and upto which year it will cover (category-wise);

(c) whether all Government servants entitled to 'G' Type quarters upto 1955 are likely to be allotted quarters in the above locality; and

(d) if so, when?

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

(b) There are at present 1264 quarters of 'F', 'G' and 'H' class. Their

allotment will cover persons having the following priority dates:—

Class of accommodation	Date of priority covered at present	Year expected to be covered after the allotment of new quarters
F Class	July, 1944	1945
G Class	July, 1943	1948
H Class	January, 1950	1953

(c) Probably not.

(d) It is not possible to specify a time limit. The position will improve as more and more quarters are built.

Automatic Machine for Tea preparation

2411. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Canadian vending machine company has developed an automatic machine which prepares a good cup of tea in ten seconds;

(b) if so, the salient features of this machine; and

(c) whether efforts are being made to develop a similar machine in India?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Government do not have any official information other than that reported in the Press viz., a Canadian vending company is planning to set up a plant in Britain for the manufacture of automatic vending machines claimed to make a good cup of tea in ten seconds. The details of the machine are not available.

(c) No, Sir. The Tea Board is closely watching the developments in the United Kingdom where some automatic vending machines have already been produced. They have however, yet to reach the standard of being able to satisfy the consumers with a well-brewed cup of tea.

Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme

2412. Shrimati Maimoona Sultan: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the number of houses for industrial workers to be constructed under the subsidised industrial housing scheme in 1962 in each State and Union Territory;

(b) how many schemes have already been sanctioned and for how many houses; and

(c) what is the progress in the implementation of the Scheme referred to in part (b) above?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Allocations of funds to the States and Union Territories under the scheme for the year 1962-63 have not yet been finalised. Their programme of construction of houses will be dependent on the amount allocated to each State. This will be done only after the budget for the current financial year is passed by the Parliament.

(b) and (c). A statement showing the progress of the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme since its inception in September, 1952 to the 31st March, 1962, in each State and Union Territory, is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 74].

OBITUARY REFERENCE

Mr. Speaker: I have to inform the House of the sad demise of Shri Ponnada Subba Rao who passed away on the 18th April, 1962 at Vijayawada at the age of 72.

Shri Ponnada Subba Rao was a Member of the First Lok Sabha from Nowrangpur constituency of Orissa during the years 1952 to 1957.

We deeply mourn the loss of this friend and I am sure the House will

join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved family.

May I request the House to stand in silence for a short while to express its sorrow?

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

12.02 hrs.

RE: A POINT OF ORDER RAISED ON 31ST MAY 1962

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): I want to make a submission to clear a misunderstanding that has been created on the point of order raised by me and on the ruling given by you, Sir. Yesterday I raised a point of order on the speech of the Defence Minister when he criticised the Auditor-General. In his speech he said that it is not the function of the Auditor-General to range over the field of administration and offer suggestions, and he further said that Audit should not make independent enquiries, and so on. In this connection I wanted to raise a point of order. Before I could complete the sentence you, Sir, stepped in and said you had understood my point of order and that you entirely agreed with me. After that there was some noise in the House and I could not catch the latter part of your ruling, because I did not have the hearing aid with me then.

In this connection I beg to submit that there is a Constitutional provision. . . .

Mr. Speaker: He cannot raise that point of order now.

Shri P. K. Deo: Then what happens to that point of order, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: That subject is concluded. Now he cannot raise that point of order.

I am very sorry if I did not quite appreciate what he wanted to say. That is a misfortune. Probably I might have been at the impulse of the moment overpowered by the reactions that I had about the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs passing this side and that.

Shri P. K. Deo: I never wanted to refer to that.

Mr. Speaker: I am talking of my own weakness, not of his. But was it not his duty when I had referred to a different matter and misunderstood him and not rightly understood him...

Shri P. K. Deo: I could not hear.

Mr. Speaker: Then, he could have afterwards said that this was not his point of order but a different one. Rather, he acquiesced in that, and there was some discussion also afterwards. Shri H. N. Mukerjee and others took up that point and we followed it up. He sat silently and did not raise even his voice. How could I understand that he had something else in his mind?

Now, it is really very strange. But I have seen today the reports in the papers, and I really feel grieved on that that the reports rather have been exaggerated. Here we have to deal with delicate matters and sometimes I have, in order to enforce the rules, to ask the Members to obey them, even if they might be the Ministers and others. Sometime earlier Shri Nath Pai had brought an instance to my notice that I had just remarked, probably drawn his attention to some—I do not remember what it exactly was—to some violation of the rule or asked him to resume his seat. And then, when it was reported in the press, it was stated that he was "rebuked severely by the Speaker." When translations were put in Marathi 'अच्छी आड झपट की' it went on just being exaggerated one after the other. He brought it to my notice and wanted my permission to raise it in the House. I had told him that I would look into that. This is the second instance that has come that even in today's papers that have reported the actual incident that happened yesterday, certainly there have been exaggerations. The same thing has happened that in the vernacular

papers that have carried interpretation and translation, they have just lost that sense of proportion that ought to have been there. I am very sorry that this should happen. I should ask my friends, though they have every liberty to express their opinions and interpret what happens here as they like, certainly, the sense of proportion must always be kept.

I am glad to inform the House that immediately after these proceedings, the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs was very kind to see me in my Chamber. He told me that he had never any intention to deviate from the rules or do anything, but it was under the stress and strain of circumstances that the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has to act. It was a beautiful phrase that he told me—certainly I admire that—that he is just like the fire brigade, when the fire is on, and he has to render service under those conditions. Therefore, if the fire brigade is asked to abide by the rules of traffic, right and left, probably, it would become difficult for the fire brigade to act. I appreciated his difficulties and the circumstances and also I know the difficulties under which the Minister has to work. Sometimes the impulse of the moment is such that, inadvertently, he might just have acted in that manner though I expect every hon. Member to abide by the rules as they have been doing. But, sometimes, I have to perform that duty and I hope they won't mind it. They have been giving me full co-operation and I am obliged to them for all that. I wanted to bring to the notice of the House that in the reports that are made, at least the sense of proportion should not be lost.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): With regard to your ruling that the point of order cannot be raised now, may I submit with all respect, that in the First Lok Sabha, if my memory does not betray me, the then Finance Minister Shri C. D. Deshmukh made certain remarks about Audit, and the Auditor General, a month later—not a day later but a month

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later—brought it to the notice of the then Speaker, your predecessor Shri Ananthasayanam Ayyangar, and the remarks were expunged by order of the Speaker at that time. A month later it was then. A day later, Shri Deo is bringing up the matter now.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Now, that does not apply here.

Shri Tyagi (Dehradun): The Auditor General's position.....

Mr. Speaker: That is not to be discussed.

Shri Tyagi: I want to submit one thing. He is an officer of this House and he checks accounts. Any remark about him which reduces his position or prestige, if it goes unchallenged in this House, will have a very bad effect. I must submit, whether you give the ruling today or this matter may be decided tomorrow, the Auditor General's position should not in any way be belittled in this House. We have already upheld it. If the Auditor General loses his freedom of expression, everything is lost.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): On the point of order, may I ask one question? If it is open to somebody who is not even a Member to seek your protection one month later, should it not be open to Members themselves to bring up a matter one day later?

Shri P. K. Deo: May I submit.....

Mr. Speaker: Is there something to be submitted? We should not spend time over that.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Somebody's name has been brought in.

Shri P. K. Deo: I beg to submit, I could not catch the latter part of the ruling. As soon as this uncorrected copy of the proceedings came to me, I took the first opportunity to bring it to the notice of the House. My intention was quite different and the

ruling of the Chair was something else. So, I do not think that that should take away my right to raise the point of order which is so important on this question.

Mr. Speaker: We can take that up on some other occasion, but, now, when that subject is closed, I do not think that we should discuss it at this time. I would first advise him to always have the hearing aid so that he might not be misunderstood. That is number one.

Secondly, if the hon. Members persist, I might just give a short comment as to how I feel and what my reaction to that is.

If the report of the Comptroller and Auditor-General is laid on the Table of the House, then, I cannot prevent any Member of the House from making a reference to it. It is usual in the UK Parliament, that is, in the House of Commons, that the Public Accounts Committee scrutinises the report first and only after their report is placed on the Table of the House, the matter is discussed if necessary. But when the Audit Report is laid on the Table of the House, how can I prevent a Member of the House from referring to it? And if one Member refers to it, how can I prevent the Minister then from referring to it?

Shri Tyagi: Not the Treasury Benches, without substantiating the charges. (Interruptions)

Shri Hem Barua: On a point of order, Sir....

Mr. Speaker: As to how far that can go, if the hon. Members want that that should be elucidated, I shall take some time and study it and then give my considered ruling.

Shri Hem Barua: About your ruling, may I submit one thing?

Mr. Speaker: Is it going to be challenged?

Shri Hem Barua: I am not challenging it. We are in your hands. But

[Shri Hem Barua]

the trouble is this. You have said that when it is placed on the Table of the House, it can be referred to. But at the same time, it has been referred to in a derogatory way, and he has brought in the person also and said that he went about meeting people and so on.

Mr. Speaker: I have said that I shall give a considered ruling. That would include this portion also.

Shri Jaipal Singh (Ranchi West): May I seek a clarification?

Mr. Speaker: Now, let us proceed with the next item. Does the hon. Member want to say something on that subject?

Shri Jaipal Singh: You were pleased enough to quote what the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs had told you in your Chamber. As you know, Sir, and as the House knows very well, I am very much interested in his movements. According to the British practice, the whips, whoever they are, are treated as invisible beings so long as they move about with decorum.

—
12.12 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

MINISTERS' RESIDENCES RULES

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Ministers' Residences Rules, 1962, published in Notification No. GSR. 665 dated the 12th May, 1962, under sub-section (2) of section 11 of the Salaries and Allowances of Ministers Act, 1952. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-164/62].

ART SILK TEXTILE (PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION) AMENDMENT ORDER

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and

Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Art Silk Textile (Production and Distribution) Amendment Order, 1962, published in Notification No. S.O. 1501 dated the 19th May, 1962, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-165/62].

—
12.13 hrs.

PETITION RE. ISSUE OF STAMP FOLDERS TO PHILATELISTS BY PHILATELIC BUREAUX

Shri C. Dass (Tirupathi): I beg to present a petition signed by a petitioner regarding issue of stamp folders to philatelists by Philatelic Bureaux.

—
12.13½ hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing 4th June will consist of:—

- (1) Consideration of any item of business carried over from today's Order Paper,
- (2) Discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministries of Labour and Employment, Commerce and Industry, and Finance.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): May I request the hon. Minister to tell the House whether any decision has been arrived at with regard to the adjournment of the current session of the Lok Sabha? It is time that he told us.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I promised the hon. Member the other day that a fortnight before the termina-

tion, I would be able to say. Today, I can tell him and the entire House that we are thinking of adjourning the current session of this House on the 22nd instant positively.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What about the next session?

Mr. Speaker: That cannot be said

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: How can I say it now?

—
12.14½ hrs.

PRESIDENTS PENSION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): On behalf of Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the President's Pension Act, 1951.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the President's Pension Act, 1951".

The motion was adopted

Shri Datar: I introduce the Bill.

—
12.15 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—contd.

MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY—contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now proceed with further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply, together with the cut motions moved thereon.

Out of 8 hours allotted, 3 hours and 50 minutes have already been taken and 4 hours and 10 minutes remain.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya may continue his speech. He has already taken 13 minutes.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Raiganj): I am thankful to you for the grace—that you have extended to me in allowing me to continue my speech today.

I want to add one more argument to the contention put forward by Shri D. C. Sharma before you yesterday regarding the provision for the population that has moved from East Pakistan to India. The entire partition was carried out on the basis of population. The first partition of India was by Lord Mountbatten, and that was a notional partition on population basis. The second stage, and the decisive stage, was brought about by Sir Cyril Radcliffe, and that was on the basis of population plus some other considerations. The third stage was when the Bagge Tribunal was appointed to make some revision of the partition. The Advocate-General of Bengal appeared on behalf of the Government of India before that Tribunal in Calcutta. While arguing the case for the Government of India, the Advocate-General proceeded on the basis of population. His arguments are recorded and, this may be found there. So I suggest that what Shri D. C. Sharma told us yesterday should be given serious consideration by the Government, as to whether that proposal might not be pursued.

Regarding the other provision for refugees. I should say that the entire body of refugees who come from East Pakistan now should be taken straight to Dandakaranya without any transit camps in West Bengal or anywhere else. Then they should be rehabilitated.

*Published in the *Gazette of India*, Extraordinary Part II—Section 2, dated 1-6-62.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya].

tated there. That should be the position that the Government of India should take up.

In the matter of relief to others, I may suggest only some small thing, that is, remission of loans to some of the people who are not in a position to repay them. There are a large number of people amongst the displaced persons who took loans which they are not able to repay. The hon. Minister should see that the Rehabilitation Finance deals with them with humane considerations and they are not put under any very great strain in order to exact this money out of them.

Regarding the other department of the Ministry, I should suggest that accommodation should be found in Delhi for people with low income and humble means. This city was originally built for about 140 legislators, some Secretaries and office staff of the Secretariat, the Viceroy and his staff. By a turn of the wheel of fate, the same city has today become the capital of one of the biggest Republics of the world, the Republic of India. People from all sides have got to come here and find accommodation here. For those people who are required for the running of the city, there is no accommodation. This should be a matter of the greatest concern to this Ministry. Some colonies are being built, but they are so far away that want of conveyance becomes a problem. Delhi is a city of distances and unless cheap and sufficient public conveyances are provided, the construction of these colonies far away from the heart of the city will be of no use to these poor people.

In the city itself, as it was originally constructed, we find big bungalows each taking up space, in which four such bungalows could be constructed. But at that time it was for the use of a limited number and no consideration for space was given while these buildings were being put up.

I should like to make a few remarks about the Government Press. The Government Press seems to be an orphan with nobody to look after it. A corrigendum follows every publication; even before the publication is in our hands, the corrigendum is there. Is there nobody in the Government Press who can bring about a publication without mistakes? I put this question definitely to hon. Minister to find out from the Press whether there is anybody there who can assure us that a publication will come without mistakes. What sort of mistakes do they commit? The Lok Sabha proceedings come; along with that a corrigendum that there should be a 'not' somewhere. Just note that if this small slip is lost, the report that will be with us will give us a completely opposite idea, other than what happened in the House itself. This has to be looked into.

My hon. friend Shri D. C. Sharma asked the Minister to keep an eye over the Inspectors. But I suggest to him to keep an eye over the contractors. I have been coming to this city, long before I became a Member of Parliament, from 1930. The impression has been borne in upon me, and it has now been confirmed by my experience, that Delhi is a paradise for contractors. While in other places, the contractors have to find work for themselves, this is a city in which work is found for the contractors.

I would have given a number of instances; but time will not permit. I simply make this suggestion to the hon. Minister to take it up and do what he thinks best.

There are a few workers in the C.P.W.D. in Calcutta. They referred their difficulties to me in the matter of accommodation and house rent. I would request the hon. Minister to look into their difficulties and help them as much as he can.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri

Jaganatha Rao: Sir, I am thankful to the hon. Members who took part in the debate yesterday. Shri Dinen Bhattacharya, who initiated the debate, said that the performance of this Ministry in the matter of construction of houses under the various housing schemes is rather disappointing. My hon. friend, Shri Guha, said that in the matter of construction of houses for the low income group, the performance is not impressive. I am sorry to say I cannot agree with any of these two opinions expressed by these hon. Members.

I may point out that in the Second Plan period the allocation for the various house-building schemes was Rs. 84 crores. Out of this, the States had drawn Rs. 71 crores. That means that 85 per cent of the money allocated has been drawn by the States for the implementation of the various housing schemes.

Apart from this Rs. 71 crores, a sum of Rs. 17 crores was there from the L.I.C. for the implementation of middle income group schemes and handling all the housing schemes of the States. A sum of Rs. 1.9 crores was utilised for slum clearance in Delhi during this period in the Second Plan. Finally, during this period a sum of Rs. 0.78 crores was disbursed as house-building loans to the Central Government employees. The performance, therefore, cannot be described as entirely unsatisfactory.

I may also inform the House of the cumulative progress achieved in the implementation of the various housing schemes of this Ministry, both planned and non-planned, since their inception up to the 31st March, 1962. Under the various schemes, the subsidised Housing Schemes, the Low Income Housing Schemes, the Plantation Labour Housing Scheme, the Slum Clearance Scheme, the Village Housing Project Schemes, Land Acquisition and Development Schemes, the Middle Income Group Housing Schemes and Rental Housing Scheme by States for Government employees, in all, a sum

of Rs. 139.26 crores was spent and 2,22,537 houses have already been completed, while 1,49,907 houses are at various stages of construction under the various housing schemes formulated by this Ministry.

This Ministry has been doing all that is possible within its power to see that the various schemes formulated by the Planning Commission are implemented. The difficulty is that the implementation lies with the States. The States are not very enthusiastic about the implementation of these schemes. They may have some difficulties inherent in the implementation of these schemes. I would appeal to the hon. Members who raised this criticism yesterday to take up this question with the concerned State Governments. They can influence the State Governments and see that the allocations made to them under the various schemes are fully implemented and carried through.

I may refer to the criticism made about the rural housing programme in the Second Plan. For the housing project schemes a sum of Rs. 5 crores was allocated after the reappraisal of the Plan. Against that, a total assistance of Rs. 377.4 lakhs was availed of by the State Governments. This represents a performance of 75.5 per cent which is not unsatisfactory having regard to the fact that the scheme was inaugurated only in 1957. The main object of the village housing scheme is not to build houses as such to relieve the shortage of houses. The whole idea behind this, is to create in the people living in the villages a sense of co-operative existence. We have in our country a population of 440 million people. Is it possible for any Government to see that every citizen is properly housed? The total outlay on the Third Plan is about Rs. 11,000 crores. Supposing for argument's sake the whole of it is spent on building houses, rural and urban, we cannot relieve the shortage of houses. In a planned economy there is always the question of priorities. Having taken into consideration

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the resources available, the Planning Commission has made some allocations for house building programmes and various other schemes. We have to take these allocations in the context of the larger planning which we are having today. We inherited a stagnant economy and we are now going ahead and developing our economy. As such people want greater amenities, better housing and better sanitary conditions and so on...Am I audible?

An Hon. Member: Yes.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): Audible but not visible.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: We have to go ahead with the resources that are available to us. In this connection, I may refer to a few sentences in the Third Plan.

"Because of the magnitude of the problem and its inherent difficulties the task of improving housing conditions in the villages has to be viewed, not as an isolated objective, but as a part of the larger scheme of rural development. Consequently, rural housing is intrinsically a part of community development and village planning. The specific programme for rural housing as such is intended to supplement the resources of the community development movement at the level of the block and the village by way of assistance in the form of technical advice, demonstration, provision of improved designs and lay-outs, better use of local materials and, to a limited extent, provision of finance. Its essential object is to help create healthy environmental conditions for all sections of the village population and for balanced development of rural life as a whole."

That being the main object of the village housing scheme, it is more or less a project scheme. Under the Third Plan the idea is to construct houses in 5,000 villages in various parts of the country. In our country we have

5,58000 and odd villages and we have to take some villages as pilot projects. The object is to take up this scheme in three or four contiguous villages. We can thus get the co-operation of the villagers, so that there will be better roads, better planning of houses and better sanitary conditions and drinking water and all other facilities and amenities which are required for a healthy living. When all that is there, it is open for the other villages to copy the improvements that have been effected in these villages. That is the main object behind this scheme. Therefore, it will not be correct to argue that this scheme has not been very successful, nor to say that the Ministry has not been able to see that houses are built in all the villages in the country. I do realise that our villages form the backbone of the country. We have to improve the conditions. The community development programme is there. This scheme is only to assist the developmental work which is done under the community development programme.

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly): Is there any programme for housing under the NES? I do not think there is any programme.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: That programme is not for the construction of houses but for better roads, community meeting places and all that. The very object of this scheme is to supplement the programme which is envisaged by the community development programme.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya (Serampore): Is it under your department?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: It is under a separate Ministry. Under this village housing project scheme, a loan of Rs. 2,000 is payable to every villager who wants to take advantage of this scheme. 66.2/3 per cent of the cost of the house, subject to a maximum of Rs. 2,000, is given as loan

and the balance has to be contributed by the beneficiary either in the shape of material or labour by himself or his family members. So, it is more or less a scheme of self-aid. Every person has to help himself. It is not possible for every person in the country to expect the Government to come to his rescue and construct houses for him.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: What is the security to get a loan of Rs. 2,000?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: That is a matter of detail. The hon. Member can as well get the information from the State Governments.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: The State Government say that they are merely post-offices and that if there is anything to be done, the Central Government will do.

Mr. Speaker: Order order.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: I am not yielding. The hon. Member may put questions, if he wants to, after I conclude.

While on this subject, I would refer to the criticism made by Shri D. N. Tiwary who asked, why not subsidise the village housing scheme. A subsidy is not possible for this village housing project scheme. For industrial labour, there is a subsidised housing scheme, whereas it is not possible to have any subsidy in respect of the village housing project scheme.

Then, it has been suggested by my hon. friend Shri Naval Prabhakar that this loan of Rs. 2,000 is not sufficient because of the rise in the cost of building materials, and that the amount may be raised to Rs. 3,000. If you take into account the monthly income of a villager, you will find that it is about Rs. 150 or less. About 72 per cent of the rural population has an income of less than Rs. 150 per mensem. Therefore, it is not possible for any person with that low income

to borrow a sum of Rs. 3,000; he cannot discharge the loan with any convenience. So, as I submitted, this is only a pilot project and attempts are being made to go ahead with the scheme.

Then I come to the low income-group housing scheme. This is one of the schemes under this Ministry which can be said to be very successful. Under this scheme, the maximum amount that a person can take is Rs. 8,000. That means, he can get as loan 80 per cent of the cost, and he has to finance the rest by himself. It has been suggested by my hon. friend Shri Naval Prabhakar that this sum of Rs. 8,000 may be raised to Rs. 10,000. His argument is that the cost of building materials has risen high and the price of land also has gone high and therefore nothing will be left to the person who wants to construct a house with this paltry sum of Rs. 8,000. But may I inform my hon. friend and the House that the whole philosophy behind this scheme is to inculcate in the people the sense of savings. The object is to mop up savings and to create in the people the incentive to save. Therefore, it would not be possible for the Ministry to increase the sum from Rs. 8,000 to Rs. 10,000 in the shape of loan. There is another reason. The amount allocated under this scheme for the Third Plan is only Rs. 35.2 crores. The target fixed in the plan under this scheme is 75,000 houses. If we increase the loan from Rs. 8,000 to Rs. 10,000, the number of houses would come down. Thirdly, the liability to discharge the loan also would be greater. A person having a income of Rs. 500 or less would naturally feel it difficult to discharge a loan of Rs. 10,000 in monthly instalments. So, it would not be to his advantage. There are people who are ready to take Rs. 8,000 as loan and have the houses constructed. The whole object is to see that houses are constructed, which are not very costly, but which are sufficient to house the

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low income group people and their families.

My friend, Naval Prabhakar, also said that the city of Delhi is fast spreading and therefore the village round about Delhi should also be treated as urban areas. My friend, while advancing this argument, lost sight of the fact that if these areas have to be deemed as urban areas, the benefit of community development would not go to these areas. I do not know whether he is prepared to forego the benefit of community development, with the object of getting larger loans for construction of houses. Under this scheme, till the end of March 1962, Rs. 48.12 crores have been disbursed to State Governments. The number of houses sanctioned is 97,560. The number of houses completed up to 31st March, 1962 is 67,832.

As I said at the outset, this scheme has been very popular and the State Governments have been requested for larger allocations. So, we have been trying to see that we get from the LIC additional funds under this scheme, so that the States can have the benefit.

We have also another scheme in view, which is an improvement on this, because the weaker sections of the low income-group, who do not get Rs. 500, but only Rs. 150 or Rs. 200, are not able to take advantage of the benefits of this scheme. So, we are trying to see that one-third of the allocation is spent for construction of houses by State Governments, local bodies or co-operative societies for those whose income is less than Rs. 150 per mensem, subsidising the rent to these people. We have taken up this scheme and I hope this will come through.

My friend, Shri Bhattacharya, has referred to subsidised industrial housing scheme. He says that the houses

are constructed, but the rents fixed for the houses are high and it is not possible for the workers to pay the rents which are fixed by Government. In a way, his criticism is correct, because the cost of construction of houses has risen on account of scarcity of building materials. There is an extra duty on cement which was imposed last year and this year in the budget excise duty has been imposed on certain kinds of steel, the result being that the cost naturally rises. But I have to point out that the Central Government has been subsidising these schemes to the extent of 50 per cent. We have also recently announced our willingness to share half the increase in rent, which has been brought about by the increase in building cost by 10 per cent. Therefore, it has to be seen that the entire finance under this scheme is provided by the Central Government and the State Governments have been advised by us to subsidise the rents still further from their own resources for at least a short initial period. In the matter of construction of houses the tendency should be to see that the construction costs do not rise and they take to cheaper methods of construction.

Shri Bhattacharya also complained that big industrialists in Calcutta are not building enough houses for their workers. This question has been exercising our minds for some time past and we are considering whether some amount of compulsion on the employers to build houses for their workers should not be made. This will have to be taken up with the Planning Commission and the other allied Ministries.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: Sir, may I put a question?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: I am not yielding.

Mr. Speaker: When he is not yielding, he may put the question at the end. Still the hon. Minister has to reply.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: About the slum clearance scheme my hon. friends Shri Naval Prabhakar and Shri Shiv Charan Gupta—both are Members from Delhi, but I am sorry none of them is present here now—expressed their dissatisfaction at the slow progress of slum clearance operation in Delhi and desired that the Minister should take personal interest in the matter. It is a matter which concerns the Municipal Corporation of Delhi. They have, of course, taken it up rather late, but they have taken it up in earnest and we hope much progress would be made in this regard.

Shri Shiv Charan Gupta also referred to the need for undertaking slum improvement schemes with a view to minimising the displacement of slum dwellers from their sites of habitation and work. We have decided that slum improvement in future will be subsidised on the same pattern as slum clearance. Hitherto, slum improvement was supposed to be done with the help of loan finance only which the local bodies were finding it extremely difficult.

Here again, the actual implementation of slum clearance is a matter within the jurisdiction of the State Governments and local bodies. My hon. friend Shri D. C. Sharma stated yesterday that in Punjab, his own State, there is a Minister for Slum Clearance. If other States could follow the example of Punjab and if Minister for Slum Clearance could be appointed....

An Hon. Member: Without funds?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: I share the optimism of my hon. friend Shri Sharma, that in that case the slum clearance programme may go ahead with speed.

Mr. Speaker: There is no separate minister for slum clearance Punjab.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: I do not know; I am only drawing on the inspiration of my hon. friend Shri Sharma.

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): There is a Minister for Housing.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: I think our friend Shri Ram Krishan is the Minister—perhaps he spoke in a lighter vein.

About the Jhuggi Jhopri Removal Scheme, both my hon. friend from Delhi have spoken. While they appreciated the scheme, I could find from their speeches that they have some sympathy for the squatters. It has to be borne in mind that these squatters have no right to squat on the land i.e. public premises and Government land. They are not on a par with the slum dwellers. Slum-dwellers have a right to live on the land but, because of the development of the area, they are required to move from their places and they are taken to another place. So, they are entitled to alternative accommodation. But the squatters are trespassers. Enough time is given to them, notice is served on them, enquiries are conducted under the Public Premises (Eviction or Unauthorised Occupants) Act and then when it is found that they are not entitled to it, then an order of eviction is made and they are moved to developed plots. Fully developed plots with all conveniences are given to them in addition they may get a loan of Rs. 1,000 which has yet to be decided. So, it is up to them to go there and construct their houses. Though I appreciate the sympathy expressed by some hon. Members for the squatters, they have no right for alternative accommodation.

The other day there was a question relating to some squatters who were removed from the site opposite to Azad Bhavan. They were given al-

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ternative accommodation but they were not prepared to go there. My hon. friend, Shri S. C. Gupta said that the Minister should be watchful and see that the slum clearance scheme goes ahead. I can inform the House that my senior colleague is very keen on this. Recently, a few days ago, there was a conference with the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, the Commissioner, officials of the New Delhi Municipal Corporation and others in this matter. Now he is going to have a meeting every month to review the progress that has been made and to resolve the difficulties that may arise from time to time. So, every attempt is being made on the part of this Ministry to see that the schemes which are sponsored by this Ministry go ahead with speed.

In connection with all these schemes I may say that it has been the desire of this Ministry to follow up the schemes in the various States. My senior colleague has decided that we will be deputing officers of the Ministry—Ministers of this Ministry will also visit the various parts of the country—to see that the schemes are faithfully and speedily implemented by all the States.

Coming to houses for scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, sweepers and scavengers, we are opposed to setting up separate housing colonies and we have consistently resisted this attempt. Under the slum clearance scheme, however, the States have been advised that they should take up the clearance of such areas in which the harijans and sweepers predominate. The slum clearance scheme envisages a grant of 37½ per cent subsidy and 37½ per cent loan by the Centre. Where houses for sweepers have to be built, however, such houses can get the benefit of another 12½ per cent subsidy from the scheme administered by the Ministry of Home Affairs. Then I may say that under the low income group housing scheme we have allowed the State Govern-

ments to set aside 7½ per cent of their allocations for housing low-paid employees of local bodies, including sweepers and scavengers. They are also eligible for subsidies under the Home Ministry scheme mentioned above. That is all what I have to say about the housing schemes.

Reference was made yesterday to the purchasing missions in London and Washington and two cut motions were moved in regard to this subject by one hon. Member. We have a central purchase organisation under this Ministry for the purchase of stores, plant and machinery required by the Central Government, the State Governments, public undertakings and other quasi-public bodies. This Organisation operates from New Delhi through the Department called the Directorate-General of Supplies and Disposals, which deals with all purchases from indigenous sources and through the agents of foreign manufacturers in India or India-based establishments of foreign manufacturers for imported stores. Then we have in London the India Store Department, which is meant for all purchases in the United Kingdom and the Continent for stores not available from indigenous sources. In Washington we have the India Supply Mission which deals with purchases from North and South America. Foodgrains and capital equipment financed from US Government Aid Agency or other credits are also purchased by this Mission.

Yesterday a reference was made that the expenditure on foreign exchange component should be reduced. This question has been engaging the attention of this Ministry for a long period. In 1958-59 the Special Re-organisation Unit of the Ministry of Finance made certain recommendations for reduction in staff. These recommendations were implemented. In March 1961, again the Foreign Secretary made some recommenda-

tions for economy in this regard. But he did not examine the possibility of reducing workload itself by shifting the centre of gravity of Government purchases from the Overseas Missions to the Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals at New Delhi.

It has been the declared policy of the Government to affect purchases as far as possible on the basis of tenders issued from India, the whole object being that if tenders are called for in India it would be possible for Indian firms to participate and seek foreign collaboration for the supply of imported materials. Also, in due course of time some of them may succeed in prevailing upon their foreign manufacturers to set up manufacturing units in this country as joint ventures. The latter was considered desirable and necessary, that is, the possibility of reducing the workload itself by shifting the centre of gravity of Government purchases from the Overseas Missions to India should be examined. The Government of India, therefore, deputed the Secretary of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply, Shri T. Sivasankar, to examine the pace at which and the extent to which the purchases now handled by them could be transferred to the Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals at New Delhi.

In this context I may say that Shri Sivasankar has been the Secretary of this Ministry for a number of years and as such he did a wonderful job. He is going as Lieut-Governor of Goa very shortly and I wish him well and godspeed.

Shri Sivasankar having examined these various Missions submitted his report in February 1962. His recommendations were valuable and the Government have practically accepted most of the recommendations and some others are under consideration. As a result of the recommendations which have

been accepted by the Government, following economies are expected.

First of all, I shall refer to the India Store Department, London. He suggested a reduction in staff of 25 Gazetted officers and 13 non-Gazetted officers. This reduction will mean a saving of £50,000 per annum. In the matter of shipping and forwarding agents he has recommended that the India Store Department should appoint a firm of shipping and forwarding agents who will be responsible to ship the cargo purchased by the India Store Department and also other work connected with the shipment of stores. Very shortly it is expected that the shipping and forwarding agents would be appointed which would mean that the Shipping Directorate of the India Store Department would be considerably reduced resulting in an annual saving of £50,000.

Another major recommendation suggested by him and accepted by the Government is with regard to the transfer of some categories of stores hitherto handled by the India Store Department, London, to the Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals, New Delhi, such as, currency paper, security paper, nickel, plant and machinery for the more important projects included in the Plan, excluding projects which are being implemented in collaboration with the UK Government or Technical Consultants for the private sector in the United Kingdom and lighthouse equipment. Therefore, the India Store Department will deal only with the post-contract work which would include the progressing of supplies, payment, inspection, shipment and so on.

Regarding the India Supply Mission, Washington, the bulk of the purchases made by the Mission relates to foodgrains under PL 480. Under the Third Five Year Plan we expect assistance to the extent of nearly 1 billion from the United States of which about 50 per cent is likely to be spent on purchase of machi-

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nery and capital equipment. The Secretary in his report has recommended that the procurement of foodgrains, Defence stores and spare parts should continue to be handled by the Mission and tenders for the supply of complicated plant and machinery required for projects included in the Plan should be invited from New Delhi. The Director General of Supplies and Disposals, New Delhi, would finalise the contracts here and these contracts would be executed by the India Supply Mission in Washington.

More important than this is the saving of foreign exchange which I have stated already. It has been the policy of the Government of India to make these purchases in our own country from indigenous sources to the maximum extent possible, even if this means an increase in price. Purchases from other countries are resorted to only when they are not available in our country. The Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals is also helping in the growth of indigenous industry in our country. The various steps taken by this Directorate clearly show that a fillip is given to indigenous industry. The Inspection Wing of this Directorate has given technical assistance to the industry. Assistance is also given to the industry in the procurement of raw materials. Liaison is also kept with the Development Wing of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. Various steps are taken which would enable the Indian entrepreneur to go ahead with his industry so that he could manufacture goods which would be required for the planned needs of our country. As a result of the various steps taken by this Directorate, I am glad to inform the House, a number of these items are indigenously produced which were not at all available in our country some time ago. A long list is given and I do not want to read it out. But I may say that the supply of the requirements of Indian Railways from Indian resourc-

es has considerably increased. They are boiler tubes etc., train lighting equipment including dynamos, switch-gear, etc., carriage fans, buffers and couplers, boilers mountings, steel and India rubber springs and so on. So, as far as possible, attempts are being made to see that our requirements for the various Departments of the Government are made available in this country. I can also give some figures to show the ratio of indigenous purchases to foreign purchases. In 1960-61 the total purchases made by this Directorate amounted to Rs. 222 crores. The final figures for 1961-62 are not available, but it is expected to be Rs. 220 crores.

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In 1955-56 our import purchases were 37 per cent. In 1960-61 the purchases from abroad were reduced to 19 per cent. And in 1961-62 it is expected that it would be round about 19 or 20 per cent.

Another outstanding feature of this scheme of purchases done by this Directorate is the rapid increase in the purchase of stores from small-scale and cottage industries. In 1957-58 only Rs. 2.6 crores worth of stores were ordered from small-scale industries. This figure rose to Rs. 4.56 crores in 1958-59, to Rs. 6.47 in 1960-61 and in 1961-62 the figure is expected to be round about Rs. 10 crores, which includes also the purchase of khadi.

Apart from plant and machinery the other imported goods are mainly fertilizers, petroleum products, non-ferrous metals, machinery (other than electric), electric machinery, transport and some miscellaneous industries which are not available in our country. So this Ministry and this Directorate have been alive to the fact that the indigenous industries have to be encouraged and that purchases from abroad have to be reduced to the barest minimum.

Yesterday my hon. friend Shri D. C. Sharma referred to the Inspectors who are sent to inspect the stores that are to be purchased by this Directorate. He cautioned that these Inspectors should be taken care of and that there should be somebody to supervise their inspection.

Shri Warior (Trichur): Their life is in danger at times!

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad (Bhagalpur): He suggested super-inspectors.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: Or supervisors, whatever their designation may be. He said that the inspectors should not be left alone; that is how I understood him. The procedure adopted by this Directorate in the matter of inspection is this. The work of the Junior Inspecting Officers is supervised by the Deputy Directors of Inspection and or Directors of Inspection. The strength of the Inspection Wing at the Deputy Director's level is being augmented to ensure that there is proper supervision on the work done by the Junior Inspecting Officers.

Under the general conditions of contracts the consignees have the right of rejection of stores on receipt by them. The existence of this clause in the general conditions of contracts serves as an effective deterrent. If the goods are not according to the specifications, certainly the consignee can reject them. Therefore it is a sufficient safeguard against any irregular or faulty inspection that might have been made. And I may also say that the number of complaints from the consignees in respect of goods inspected by the Inspection Wing of this Directorate are few and far between. That is an indication that the inspection carried out by the Inspectors or the Deputy Directors of Inspection is good and that nothing really can be said against their inspection.

Secondly, my hon. friend also suggested that the shipment of stores purchased either from London or

from Washington should be transported by Indian vessels. That is a good suggestion. But I may tell him that the Indian shipping lines operating between Europe and India are members of the Indo-U.K. Conference. Under the agreement with the Conference, the total revenue earned by the members of the Conference Lines is shared according to the number of ships participating and the cargo carried by each member-line. The Indian shipping lines are getting their due share. Perhaps my hon. friend did not know this. I am happy to give this information to the House. The Indian shipping lines have expressed their satisfaction about the arrangements made by the India Store Department, London for shipment of stores. As regards shipment of stores from the India Supply Mission, Washington, there is only one Indian shipping company, running a monthly service between the United States and India. The shipping space available with this liner is booked to the maximum extent possible by the India Supply Mission. Therefore, it has been the policy of the Government to utilise Indian shipping to the maximum extent possible. Both the Director, India Store Department, London and the Director, India Supply Mission, Washington have been following this policy of the Government faithfully.

A reference was also made about disposals, as to how the disposals are made. The stores are disposed of by tender and also by auction. In respect of stores which command all-India market, generally tenders are invited. And these tender notices are advertised in all the newspapers, English newspapers and language newspapers. Only scrap and unserviceable items, small lots of vehicles and other miscellaneous stores are sold in public auction. Even regarding auction, the auction is conducted by professional auctioners of this Directorate and supervised by an officer of the Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals. Where the sale is

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above a particular limit, Rs. 5 lakhs I think, an officer of the Ministry of Finance along with a senior officer of the Directorate supervises it. So even in the matter of disposals there is no lack of supervision and every attempt is made to see that everything goes on well.

Shri Manabendra Shah (Tehri Garhwal): Is there no room for improvement?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: Well, there is nothing wrong with it. So the question of improvement does not arise. But there is always scope for improvement in efficiency, and that aspect is never lost sight of.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Is it absolutely perfect that no improvement is necessary?

Shri Warior: The main thing is the delay in disposal, keeping thing for so long that they start rusting and rotting. And then Government gets only a small amount for them. That is the main problem.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: There have been no complaints. If a complaint is made regarding any particular disposal, certainly it will be looked into. One a general complaint by my hon. friend Shri Warior I cannot make a statement.

Shri Warior: The Department should make sure about this.

Mr. Speaker: The delay is caused by Shri Warior himself now!

Shri Jaganatha Rao: I have taken much longer time. There are just two or three points and if you permit, Sir, I will briefly rush through them.

Reference has been made to the rising cost of building materials, and the construction of houses becoming rather difficult. In this Ministry we have got an organisation called the National Building Organisation whose main duty is to sponsor research in this matter and see how best to minimise the cost of construction. This

organisation, after deep study, has given various recommendations which are published in English and also in Hindi. We have sent these recommendations to the various State Governments asking them to publish them in the local languages so that the results of research reach the common man, so that he can utilise the benefits of research in the matter of construction of houses. In the matter of construction of Government buildings, these recommendations are equally followed by the C.P.W.D. The cost of construction is coming down considerably.

In this connection, I may state, we have got a Housing factory in Delhi. The Housing factory has been doing a good job. I do not know if any hon. Member has seen the new building put up by this factory for the Delhi Administration in the Indraprastha Estate—a three storeyed building, prestressed concrete, prefabricated building, the foundation stone of which was laid on 19th December, 1961. The building came up in less than three months. It has not only minimised the cost, it also saved time. This factory is doing a wonderful job. I have no time and so, I cannot go into the details.

Reference has been made by my hon. friend Shri Mohan Swarup, to the Ashoka Hotel. He made a reference that the hotel is over-staffed. He also made a reference to certain other countries about the strength which a hotel should have. The ratio of staff to gross bed capacity in the case of the Ashoka Hotel is about 3:1 as against 1:1 in the U.K. and Europe and as against about 1:1 in the U.S.A. But, there are special circumstances which necessitate the continuance of this large staff. I think we have about 1400 on the rolls. Firstly, these people are not well educated and not well skilled. Secondly, all the maintenance and repair work in the Hotel is to be carried out by the staff, and we have to keep some extra staff. Thirdly, apart from the actual guests

who stay in the hotel, this hotel is asked to cater to various dinners, luncheons and tea parties which people from outside want to give there. That means that we must have a larger staff. The Hotel Standards and Rates Structure Committee has mentioned in its report that the average incidence of expenditure incurred in the hotel, especially on employment of staff in the U.S.A. is about 37 per cent. of the total expenditure. In the case of the Ashoka Hotel, the ratio was 18.3 in 1959-60. Therefore, the best basis for comparison would be the percentage of money spent on the salary and wages to the total earnings and so on.

About efficiency to which my hon. friend Shri Mohan Swarup referred, I may tell him that Ashoka Hotel is one of the best hotels in the world. I have seen some of the best hotels in Europe, London and New York and I can say with justifiable pride that Ashoka Hotel stands favourably in comparison with any of those hotels. He made reference to Mr. Verghese. This is a small point. He made a rather uncharitable reference to him. I may tell him that Mr. Verghese was never a butler. But, he did service in the Indian High Commission as Catering officer. After remaining in the catering line for five years....

Shri Mohan Swarup: Has he got experience for the job that he is holding?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: Please bear with me. After remaining in the catering line for five years, he had one year's specialised course of training during the course of which training, he gained practical experience not only as a butler but also as a cook both in England and France. It is this kind of practical experience that we need in our senior executives. He was brought into the Ashoka Hotel as Assistant Manager and he has only recently been promoted as full fledged manager. I am glad to inform the House that the Ashoka Hotel will make a profit of about Rs. 31 or 32 lakhs this year. The accounts have

not yet been audited. The performance of the Ashoka Hotel is very good and fine.

Shri Mohan Swarup: I want to know what steps are being taken to train the personnel in the hotel?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: They are being trained. Training is also being given to them.

Shri Warior: That means better emoluments for them.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: I must also tell my Communist friends that the relations between the staff and the management are very cordial.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: In spite of them. They are my constituents now.

Shri Warior: Even then you do not give credit to us.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: Thank you for the indulgence shown to me.

श्री का० रा० गुल्त (अलवर) : मान-नीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक ऐसे क्षेत्र से आया हूँ जहाँ पर कि लाखों आदमियों की प्रदसा बदली हुई थी। इससे पहले कि मैं निर्माण, आवास और सम्भरण विभाग पर बोलूँ में पुनर्वास के बारे में अपनी बात आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ।

जो संक्षिप्त सा परिचय यहाँ दिया गया है, उसके १३वें पृष्ठ पर लिखा है कि सन् १६४८ से पहले आए हुए मेवों को जो जमीनें दी गई हैं वे करीब सात करोड़ रुपये की दी गई हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में मेरा निवेदन है कि यह बात अधिकांश में गलत है। ये वे मेवे हैं, कम से कम अलवर और भरतपुर के, कि जो पाकिस्तान नहीं गए, जिनको बापू ने आश्वासन देकर यहाँ रखा था और उनको बसाने के लिये बापू की आत्मा आज भी, मैं समझता हूँ, देख रही है और देख रही है यह भी कि कितनों को बसाया गया है और कितनी तकलीफ में वे हैं। मैं आपके द्वारा

[प्री का० रा० गुप्त]

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी के सामने यह स्पष्ट रखना चाहता हूँ कि आज भी अलवर में करोब चार हजार एकड़ जमीन उनको नहीं मिली है। और भरतपुर में शायद ढाई गुनी नहीं मिली है। वे इसी देश के निवासी हैं, इसी देश में रह रहे हैं और उनको जमीन नहीं मिली है। क्यों जमीन उनको नहीं मिली है, इसके अनेक कारण हैं।

प्रारम्भ से ही बापू के निधन के पश्चात् पहले तो सरकार के अफसरों में दो तरह की विचारवारा चली। एक वे लोग थे जो इनको बाहर निकाल देना चाहते थे और दूसरे वे लोग थे जो कि उनको रखना चाहते थे और इस कशमकश में वे एक साल तक गुड़गांव में पड़े रहे। उनको जनगणना हुई और जनगणना होने के पश्चात् यह निर्णय हुआ कि उनको बसाया जाए। किन्तु इसी दौरान में बहुत से ऐसे अफसर पहुँचे कि जिन्होंने जहां पर इनको बसाया जाना था, उन जमीनों पर पुरुर्वायियों को भेज दिया। इससे समस्या जटिल बन गई। फिर भी बहुत बड़ी तादाद में उनको जमीनें मिल गई। किन्तु अलवर जिले के गोविन्दगढ़ और रामगढ़ इलाके में नगर, पहाड़ी, डीग जिला, भरतपुर बगैरह में जहां पर कि जमीनें हैं, वे आज तक उनको नहीं मिली हैं। इनमें ऐसे लोग भी थे जिनके पास बीस बीघा जमीन थी लेकिन उनको दो बीघा जमीन भी नहीं मिली और कई तो ऐसे हैं जिनको कर्तई नहीं मिली है, किसी को चौबाई मिली है और किसी को तिहाई मिली है। इन तरह के लोगों की लिस्ट मेरे पास मौजूद है। वे बस नहीं सके हैं इसका एक कारण यह भी था कि वे लोग अपनी जमीनें बापस चाहते थे कि उनको उनकी जमीनें ही मिलें। इसमें कठिनाई यह पैदा हो गई कि बहां पर बहुत से शरणार्थी भाइयों को बसा दिया गया था। इसलिये उनको अल्टरनेटिव जमीनें देने की बात हुई। दूसरी जगह पर जब जमीनें देने की बारी

आई तो वहां पर कुछ निहित स्वार्य पैदा हो गये। कुछ लोगों ने पटेदारों के न पर, और कुछ डिस्प्लेस्ड परसंज जो कि हाजिर नहीं रहते थे, उनके नाम पर कांप्रेस के भीतर अड़े बना लिये और इस तरह से मेव लोगों को उनकी जमीनों से किसी न किसी तरह से महरूम रखा गया। ये जो अड़े उन्होंने बनाये और किस तरह से उनजो महरूम रखा गया, इनके पीछे एक लम्बा इतिहास है। जिस समय जनरल भांसले डिप्टी मिनिस्टर थे तो उस समय वह वहां पर समय समय पर जाते थे इस समस्या को हल करने के लिये। लेकिन आज तो ऐसा भालूम होता है कि सबने एका करके यह बता दिया है कि यह समस्या तो कोई समस्या ही नहीं है। राजस्थान सरकार इसके प्रति उदासीन है, वहां की कांप्रेस पार्टी तथा दूसरे दल इसके प्रति उदासीन हैं। इसमें भी राजनीति चलती है। वे सोचते हैं कि ये तो थोड़े में लोग हैं, हमारे क्या काम आयेंगे, इसलिये डमके दूसरे लोगों की तरह देखना चाहिये। ये पटेदार कहां जायेंगे। छोटे छोटे दावदारों को जमीनें दिलवा दी गई हैं और वे कांप्रेस के नेताश्वारों ने दिलवाई है। उसमें उनकी माली हुई। उहोंने उनकी कुछ जमीनें हटायी हैं। यह समस्या बहुत कम्भीर है। मैं निवदन करूँगा कि किसी अफसर को आप भजे जो सम्बंधि लोग हैं, उनसे पूरी जांच करवायें और इस समस्या का आविरो हल किसी न किसी तरह से निकालें। यह केवल चार या छः हजार एकड़ देने का प्रश्न नहीं है, यह एक बुनियादी उमूल का सवाल है कि जो लोग भारतवासी हैं, जो भारत में गये नहीं, जो वकादारी के साथ यहां रह रहे हैं, और जिनको बापू ने आश्वासन दिया था, उनके दिये हुए आश्वासन को पूरा करना क्या हमारा फर्ज नहीं है? इसलिये दोनों ही दृष्टियों से उनकी आर्थिक दृष्टि से और अपने उमूलों की रक्खा की दृष्टि से इस समस्या को अविलम्ब हल करना चाहिये।

दूसरी बात जो मैंने देखी वह यह कि जो पुरुषार्थी लोग वहां बसे हुए हैं उनकी जमीनों के बारे में भी संघर्ष मालूम पड़ रहा है । राजस्थान सरकार के दृष्टिकोण और भारत सरकार के दृष्टिकोण के बीच में भेद रहा है । वहां पर जो लोग बसे हैं वे लोग अपनी आर्थिक स्थिति वे कारण जो भूमि मुधार वहां हो रहे हैं, उसके अनुसार उन जमीनों की कीमत नहीं दे सकते जो आप मांग रहे हैं । आखिर में २५ मई, सन् १९६१ के दिन वहां के चीफ मिनिस्टर ने एक मीटिंग बुलाई । उसमें सम्बन्धित लोगों के प्रतिनिधियों को बुलाया गया । उनके रेवेन्यू मिनिस्टर साहब भी मौजूद थे । उस मीटिंग की प्रोसीडिंग्स मेरे पास मौजूद हैं । उसमें यह निश्चय हुआ कि भारत सरकार केवल १ करोड़ रुपया उस का लेंगी और उसमें उनको राहत भिल जायेगी । लेकिन इस ममती में इन्तरह की बात का जिक्र नहीं है । इनके विपरीत वहां पर जो जिक्र है वह यह है कि जो पट्टेदार वहां पर बसे हुए हैं उनसे वह कीमत वसूल की जायेगी जो कि माढ़े चार सौ रुपये प्रति स्टैडर्ड एकड़ के हिसाब से पुरुषार्थियों से लो गई है । क्या इसका मतलब यह लगाया जाय कि जो कुछ तथ्य हुआ है वह सब गलत हो गया है ? वहां के पुरुषार्थी लोग इस तरह की कीमतें देने के लिये तैयार हों, यह सम्भव नहीं हो सकता । वहां पर इनके लिये जन आनंदोलन हुए हैं, लोग जैल गये हैं, पिटे हैं । इसलिये मैं निवेदन करूँगा कि इस विषय को मंत्री महोदय बहुत अच्छी तरह से देखें ।

जहां तक पट्टेदारों का प्रश्न है, उनकी भी स्थिति वही है । वहां भूमि मुधार होने के बाद उनसे वही कीमत लेना जायज नहीं है । उनका बाकायदा आनंदोलन चल रहा है । अफसोस यह है कि वहां की स्थिति को न समझने के कारण और जो देरी लगती है उसके कारण समस्याएं उठती हैं । राजनीतिक दल एक दूसरे के खिलाफ अपनी स्वार्थ पूर्ति

करते हैं और लोग परेशान होते हैं । सीधी सी बात है कि जमीनों की कीमत पुरुषार्थियों से ली जाय । वही उनसे ली जाय । एक प्रश्न उठता है कि जो यह पूल है यदि उसमें कमी पड़े तो वह कौन दे ? यह बड़ी बड़ी समस्याएं हैं । भूमि मुधार वहां किये गये, उसके असर का फल वहां के किसानों को न मिले, इस कारण से कि पूल में शप्ता देना है, मैं समझता हूँ कि यह कोई वाजिब बात नहीं है । दोनों सरकारों को अपने बीच में इसको तय करना चाहिये ।

इसलिये वहां की जो जमीनों की समस्या है वह दोनों तरह से उलझी हुई है । मेरों को वह मिल नहीं रही है और पुरुषार्थी जो हैं उन की कीमत का झगड़ा तय नहीं हो रहा है । अगर हुआ है, तो अमल में नहीं लाया जा रहा है । पट्टेदारों का झगड़ा मौजूद है । बीच बीच में जो खुदगर्ज दावेदार हैं वे उनकी जमीनों को हड्डप कर गये हैं । मेरों के सम्बन्ध में मैं निवेदन करूँग कि वहां एक मेरों का बोर्डिंग हाउस था । उसमें सन् १९४७ में पुरुषार्थी बसाये गये । लेकिन उसके बाद बावजूद बहुत कहने के हालांकि सरकार का फर्ज है कि उन को अलाहिदा जमीन दे, कर्जा दे, मकान बनाये, उन पुरुषार्थियों को न जमीनें दी गईं, न कर्जे दिये गये और न मकान बनाये गये । और एक संघर्ष चल रहा है । मेर कहते हैं कि उसे खाली करो । खाली कराने के लिये जो लोग नाजायज तीर से बैठे हुए हैं उनको उठाया जाय तो झगड़ा पैदा होता है । मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह सीधी सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है भारत सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है कि इस मामले को ठीक करे । अगर राजस्थान सरकार गड़बड़ी करती है तो उस ठीक करने का फर्ज भी भारत सरकार का है । इसलिये जो समस्याएं हैं उनकी जिम्मेदारी सब भारत सरकार पर आती है और उसको हल करना चाहिये । लेकिन आज बड़े दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि भीलाना हिंजुर रहमान यहां हमारे बीच में नहीं हैं । वे वहां

[श्री का० रा० गुप्त]

की समस्याओं को जानते थे । यह भी दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि जो मेवां के नुमाइदे हैं उनकी पहुंच यहां नहीं है । इसलिये इन सब बातों को देखते हुए मेरा निवेदन है कि आप इस सम्बन्ध में जल्दी से जल्दी कार्यवाही करें । हो सकता है कि दो चार महीने लग जायें, लेकिन इसका अन्तिम फैसला हो जाना चाहिये । अगर १५ वर्ष बाद भी फैसला न होगा तो क्या होगा ?

अब मैं आवास के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ । मेरे विचार और लोगों से भिन्न हैं । मैं समझता हूँ कि यह जो कम आय वाले मकानों की योजना बनाई गई है, और मध्य वर्ग वालों के मकानों की योजना बनाई गई उसका रहस्य और ही है । जब हम अमल में देखते हैं, कम आय वाले जिस वर्ग को रुपया देना था उसको देखते हैं तो मालूम होता है कि वह नेता लोग जो कमा नहीं सकते थे, जो आज ताकत में आकर बैठ गये थे, उनको किक पड़ो सबसे पहले रुपया लेने को । आप इसकी एन्वायरी कर लीजिये, इसकी जांच करवायें, यह कोई द्विरो हुई चोर नहीं है, कि पहली किस्त का रुपया कहां गया, किन लोगों के पास गया । आपको मालूम होगा कि सब से पहले, राजस्थान की कई जगहों के बारे में मैं कह सकता हूँ, नेताओं ने यह किया । और इनमा ही नहीं किया, बड़े शर्मनाक तरीके से किया । ८,००० रु० जिसको मिला उसने २०,००० रु० का मकान बनवाया । अभी हमारे उपमन्त्री जो कह रहे थे कि उसकी पेंशंग कंपेसिटी नहीं होती । वहां एक नया तरीका खोज निकाला गया । कुछ असरदार लोगों से रुपया ले लिया गया और १०,००० रु० के बजाय २५,००० रु० का मकान बनवाया गया और आधे से ज्यादा मकान को किराये पर दे दिया गया । इसलिये कि वे हमेशा के लिये सेफ हो जायें क्योंकि पता नहीं अगले चुनाव में आ न आ पायें । इस तरह से वे मकान १ किस्त भी देते रहेंगे और कुछ बर की

इनकम भी होंगी । यानी मंशा यह है कि उस योजना को एस्प्लायट करने का अङ्गडा बना लें । इस तरह की मिसालें एक दो नहीं, दस बीस नहीं, संकटों मिल जायेंगी । यहीं नहीं, यहां तक मिसालें मिल जायेंगी कि एक आदमी अलवर का रहने वाला है, जिसके पास मकान है, वह जयपुर में जाकर मकान बनवाता है । वहां लोन लेता है और उससे मकान बनवा कर किराये पर उठा देता है । अगर आप इस बात की जांच सारे देश में करें तो आपकी मालूम पड़ेगा कि जो ४२ करोड़ ४० खर्च हुआ है वह इस तरह से खर्च हुआ है । नेता और उनके साथी जो हर चीज में राजनीति को धुसरा लाते हैं, उनका दृष्टिकोण यह है कि किस तरह से बॉट पकाये जायें, किस तरह से दूसरों को दबाया जाय, ताकि वे उनके साथ रहें । इसी दृष्टि से सारे काम होते हैं और फिर उसमें साझा करना पड़ता है दूसरे लोगों का । सरकारी कर्मचारियों का भी साझा करना पड़ता है । वह सरकारी कर्मचारी जो उस जगह नहीं रहते, दूसरी जगहों पर ट्रांसफर हो जाते हैं, मकान बनाते हैं और किराये पर उठाते हैं और कहते हैं कि इसमें दुराई क्या है । हमारे यहां एक कहावत हो गई है जिसे लोग अक्सर कहते हैं कि :

“मकान नाम की लृट है, लृटी जाय तो लृट, फिर पपछाये होत क्या, जब अबसर जाये छूट ।”

इस तरह से लोग कहते हैं कि अगर मौका हो तो कायदा उठाओ । इसलिये मैं निवेदन करूँ कि यह जो रुपया आप देते हैं उस के बारे में किस को प्रायमिकता दी जाय, यह आप राज्य सरकारों के ऊपर न छोड़ें । अब तक जो हो गया सो हो गया । भविष्य के लिये देखिये कि उसका उचित उपयोग होता है या नहीं । बल्कि मैं तो कहूँगा कि अगर उचित उपयोग नहीं होता है तो उसको गरीबों की तरफ डाइरेक्ट कीजिये ।

मध्यम वर्ग की कहानी और भी अजीब है । आप की समरी में लिखा है :

“दि स्कीम हैज बिकम बैरी पापुलर।”

स्कीम बहुत पापुलर हो गई। कंसे हो गई, आम जनता का उससे ताल्लुक नहीं। १२५० रु ५० महीने में पाने वाले बहुत थोड़े से सोग हैं तो यह स्कीम पापुलर किन में हो गई। उनमें स्वयम् में हो गई होगी। और यह स्कीम भी मैं समझता हूँ कि राजनीतिक दिप्ति से अपनाई गई। प्रदेश गवर्नरेंटों के जो मिनिस्टर हैं उन्होंने सोचा कि भाई ५०० ५०० रु महीने से ज्यादा इनकम है तो वे मकान कंसे बनायेंगे। इसलिये उन्होंने पहले १,००० ५०० की बात सोची, और जब १,००० ५०० से ज्यादा इनकम होने लगी तो उन्होंने १२५० ५०० मासिक कर दिया, यानी १५,००० ५०० साल कर दिया आज यह दशा वहां पर है और वह लोग किस तरह के हैं जो इससे फायदा उठाते हैं? समाजवाद का क्या यह अर्थ है कि हम उन तबकों को आगे बढ़ायें जो तबके गरीबों से सम्बन्ध नहीं रखते हैं? गरीबों को दूर करने में कोई मदद नहीं करते हैं? मेरा तो यह निवेदन है कि स्लम किलियरेंस स्कीम भी अगर आप ईमानदारी से प्रमल में लाना चाहते हैं तो वह तभी प्रमल में आयेगी जब आप उन की पेंडंग कैपेसिटी देखेंगे। मैं कह सकता हूँ कि १००, १२५ और १५० ५०० पाने वाला आदमी दिल्ली में बड़ी मुश्किल से रुखी रोटी खाकर गुजारा कर सकता है। उसके पास कुछ बच नहीं सकता। तब किरण लेकर उसे वापस देने के लिये उसके पास सेविंग कहां में होगी, कहां से उसकी बचत होगी। लेकिन इस की तरफ कोई देखता है। अगर सीधा हिसाब रखना है तो उस को मकान बना कर दीजिये। जो उसकी कैपेसिटी है उसके भनुसार उस को दो कमरों का मकान बना कर दीजिये और उससे उस मकान का उतना किराया लें कि जो आज ८ और ६ परसेंट सूद के हिसाब के बजाय २। या ३ परसेंट के हिसाब से आ जाय। अगर ऐसा हो तो वह दे भी सकता है। जिस आदमी को १२५ या १५० ५०० महीना मिलता है या २०

प्रौढ़ २५ ५० प्रति व्यक्ति के हिसाब से जिसकी आय है वह ८ या १० ५० महीना से अधिक किराया नहीं दे सकता।

वह इससे ज्यादा सेविंग कंसे कर सकता है। अगर आप क्रृष्ण देने की बात कहेंगे तो वह सोचेगा कि क्रृष्ण ले लो किर देखा जायेगा। इससे क्या फायदा लोगों का होगा? इन्प्लेशन हो गया है, कोमते बढ़ने के साथ पेंडंग कैपेसिटी बढ़ गई, लेकिन अगर इन्प्लेशन घट गया तो उनका क्या हाल होगा? तो इस तरह से आपकी सोबॉरिटी भी खतरे में पड़ जाएगी। इसलिए दिल्ली जैसे बड़े शहर में कम से कम स्लम किलियरेंस की स्कीम का आधार उचित होना चाहिये। पुरानी दिल्ली को तो सारी की सारी स्लम बनी हुई है। इसलिये यह योजना भी अलग आधार पर पर होनी चाहिए, इसका आधार व्यावहारिक होना चाहिए। यह जो रुपया बरबाद किया जा रहा है उससे भ्रष्टाचार बढ़ रहा है। लोग कहते हैं कि हमको रुपया नहीं मिलना क्योंकि हमारी पहुँच नहीं है। जिसकी पहुँच होती है उसको रुपया मिलता है। यह लोगों का दिप्तिकोण बन गया है। जहां मांग ज्यादा होती है और हम कम दे सकते हैं वहां भ्रष्टाचार बढ़ने का मौका होता है। चूँकि आपकी इस योजना से देश में भ्रष्टाचार बढ़ रहा है, इसलिये इसका आधार गलत मालूम पड़ता है। इसलिये जो हमारी आवास योजनाएं हैं उनकी सफलता को इससे नहीं आंका जाना चाहिए कि कागज पर लिखा गया कि कितने मकान बन गए, बल्कि यह देखना चाहिए कि उनके बनाने में लोगों की क्या प्रतिक्रिया हुई, उनकी क्या भावनाएं बनी और क्या दूषिकोण बना, उनका कैरेक्टर गिरा या बना यह देखने की बात है।

आप आश्चर्य करेंगे कि एक दफा क्या हुआ, कि जो रकम भिड़िल इनकम युप वालों के लिए थी उसको कुछ ऐसे सेतों को दिया गया जो लाखों का व्यापार करते हैं। उनको वह रुपया। मकान बनाने के लिए दे दिया गया।

[श्री का० रा० गुप्त]

बड़ा आश्चर्य हुआ कि जो आदमी लाखों का अपार करते होंहैं, उनको १५ या २० हजार रुपया क्यों दिया गया ? अगर इन सब बातों के अन्दर घुसेंगे तो मैं आपके द्वारा मन्त्री महोदय से निवेदन करूँगा कि उनको वास्तविकता का पता लगेगा । मैं निवेदन करूँगा कि वह जांच कराएं कि पिछले ५ वर्षों में जो रुपया दिया गया है मकानों के बारे में किसी भी योजना के के अन्तर्गत उसका वास्तविक उपयोग हुआ या नहीं । मैं चाहता हूँ कि वह इस सारी जांच को करवा कर हाउस के सामने रखे ।

13.33 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

आप जांच करेंगे तो आपको पता चलेगा कि किस प्रकार योजना चल रही है । अन्यथा कागज पर तो रिपोर्ट बहुत अच्छी बना दी जाएगी कि इनमें मकान बन गए और इनमें रुपया लग गया ।

अभी उप मन्त्री महोदय कह रहे थे कि यह काम राज्य सरकारों का है और राज्य सरकार इसको कर रही हैं । इसमें क्या कठिनाई है ? अगर राज्य सरकार करती हैं तो फिर राज्य सरकारें अपना फाइनेंस भी पैदा करें, आप क्यों उनको फाइनेंस देते हैं जबकि आपका कोई कण्ट्रोल राज्य सरकारों पर नहीं है और वे मनमाने दंग से काम कर सकती हैं । जब आप इसमें कुछ नहीं कर सकते तो आप इस काम के लिये बजट क्यों बनाते हैं । राज्य सरकारें इसके लिये रेवेन्यूज़ पैदा करें और खर्च करें । लेकिन होता क्या है ? जहां कोई खरादी हुई तो उसको राज्य सरकार पर डाल दिया जाता है और जहां कामयाबी हुई वहां उसके लिए आप श्रेय ले लेते हैं । यह नीति कारगर नहीं होगी । आपका यह नीति बदलनी होगी । आप समाजवाद की लम्बी चीड़ी बातें करते हैं लेकिन अमल उससे उलटा करते हैं । तो

इनकम शुप और मिडिल इनकम शुप के लिए जो हरया लगेगा वह एल० आई० सी० का होगा । यह रुपया आता है गरीबों से, वह लगाया जा रहा है उन लोगों के लिये जितनी आमदनी १५ हजार रुपया साल तक होती है । आज-कल ज्यादातर पालिनियों छोटे लोगों की बनती हैं उनका यह रुपया है । बड़े लोगों की पालिनियों का इसमें सम्बन्ध नहीं है । हमारा डांचा कहने को समाजवाद का है लेकिन अमल ऐसा होता है कि जिसमें निहित स्वार्थ ऐदा होते जाते हैं । यह रुपया सरकारी लोगों और इस प्रकार के लोगों के लिए काम में आता है जिनकी आमदनी ज्यादा है । इस प्रकार आप आपी योजना में निहित स्वार्थ पदा करते हैं । गरीब में लेकिन बड़ों की नरककी के लिये रुपया काम में नाया जाता है । तो मेरा निवेदन है कि इस बराई को दूर करने के लिये इस कायदे को बदलिए और इस दंग में काम कीजिए कि भ्रातानारां हे फैने ।

आप बड़े शहरों के लिये पांच या दस वर्ष की योजना बना ले और अमल में लावें । और यह भी देखें कि कितनी आवादी बढ़ गयी है और किनने लोगों के लिए योजना बनानी है ।

जहां तक ग्राम योजना का मतल है मैं अर्ज करूँ कि उसकी बजह से मांवों में लोगों में झगड़े हो रहे हैं । एक कहता है कि मैं पहले पहुँचूंगा तो मूँझे रुपया मिलेगा, दूसरा कहता है कि मैं पहले पहुँचूंगा और वहां पर इसके लिये सौदे होते हैं । यह ठीक है कि यह योजना कार्यान्वित की गयी है । गांवों में आप रुपया देते हैं गांव वाला उसमें मकान बनाता है । लेकिन वहां पर कोई मार्केट बैल्यू नहीं है कि वह उसे बेच लेगा । तो उसके साथ बहुत सारी समस्याये जड़ी हुई हैं । इसलिये यह योजना कारगर नहीं हुई है । कहने को आप कहें, लेकिन अमल में कारगर नहीं हुई है । अगर इसको कारगर बनाना है तो इसका

वह तरीका है कि गांव का गांव माडल गांव बनाइए और दूसरों को दिखाइए। इस प्रकार सम्भव है कि काम हो सकता है। अन्यथा स्थिति यह है कि आम योजना के हर पहलू में बहुत स्वराचियां और कमियां हैं और उनको जब तक दूर नहीं करेंगे यह योजना सफल नहीं हो सकेगी। तो मेरा निवेदन है कि योजना के आधार को बदलना चाहिए।

एक बात मैं ईस्ट पाकिस्तान के बारे में कहूँगा। दण्डकारण्य योजना बनी है। उसके बारे में लिखा है कि वहां शरणार्थी नहीं पहुँच रहे हैं और अब शरणार्थी पहुँचेंगे। उधर ईस्ट पाकिस्तान में फिर लोगों पर दबाव पड़ रहा पड़ रहा है। यह समस्या दो देशों के बीच की समस्या है और इसको हल करने के लिये भारत सरकार को गम्भीरता से सोचना होगा। इस और सरकार को ठांस करम उठाना चाहिये नहीं तो समस्या खराब होती जाएगी। कुछ भाइयों ने कहा कि पाकिस्तान बार बार ऐसा करता है। यह तो उसी दिन मालूम हो गया था जब पाकिस्तान बना था, पाकिस्तान बना ही इस आधार पर था। उनका यही तरीका है। उनकी यह योजना बीम या तीस साल की है और उसके अनुसार वह काम कर रहे हैं। हम को उनका मुकाबला करना है और जो हमारे भाई वहां हैं उनकी तकलीफ को कम करने की हम को पूरी कोशिश करनी चाहिये और जो यहां आवे उनको लेरी चाहिए। तो इस में बहुत काम करना है। मेरा निवेदन है कि यह जो समस्या है वह अकेले इस विभाग की समस्या नहीं है, यह सारे देश की समस्या है। और इसी तरह इस को देखना चाहिए।

अन्त में मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ कि और वह यह कि दिल्ली में आपने बड़े बड़े दफतर बनाए हैं और अशोक होटल बनाया है जिसके बारे में आपका अनुमान है कि ३२ लाख का मुनाफ़ा होगा। लेकिन आप देख कि किस तर्ज़ के लोग इसमें आकर

ठहरते हैं और आम जनता का इसके बारे में मैं क्या विचार है। उस तरफ आपने ध्यान नहीं दिया है। उधर आप ध्यान देंगे तो आप को मालूम होगा कि जनता चाहती है कि इन चीजों में बहुत सुधार की आवश्यकता है।

अन्त में मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे अपने विचार व्यक्त करने का अवसर प्रदान किया।

यू० सिं० औष्ठरी (महेन्द्रगढ़): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो शोशा सामने है इसको बजाहै इधर बैठने वालों के सिर में दर्द होने लगता है। इस पर काला परदा पड़ा रहना चाहिए। इन्वें बारे में मैं दो बार कह भी चुका हूँ लेकिन इस तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता। इस पर परदा पड़ा रहना चाहिये ताकि इससे हम लोगों को नकलीफ न हो।

श्री भू० ना० मण्डल (महरमा): एक प्लाइट आफ आडर है। हिन्दुस्तान के कोने कोने से हजारों आदमी पार्लियामेंट के सामने प्रदर्शन करने के लिये आ रहे हैं। उनकी कुछ मार्ग हैं, जिसको पार्लियामेंट के सामने रखना चाहते हैं। लेकिन वे बिडला हाउस के हाते के अन्दर गांधी जी के हृत्या स्थान पर माला चढ़ाकर पार्लियामेंट हाउस आना चाहते हैं। पर उनको पुलिस ने रोक लिया है। इसलिए मेरा.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no point of order.

श्री भू० ना० मण्डल : पार्लियामेंट के सामने वह अपनी फरिदायाद करने के लिये आ रहे हैं। पार्लियामेंट को पिटीशन दी जा सकती है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. He should resume his seat.

श्री भू० ना० मण्डल : गवर्नरमेंट को कहा जाए.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Please sit down.

श्री त्यागी (देहरादून) : चेयर का हृष्म नो मानिए।

श्री भू. ना० मण्डल : मेरे प्रोटेस्ट में मदन से बाहर जाता है।

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : हम भी चलते हैं।

13.40 hrs.

[*Shri B. N. Mandal and Shri Bagri then left the House*]

श्री रा० श० पाण्डेय (गुना) : उपायक्ष महोदय, मैं वक्सन, हाउसिंग एण्ड सप्लाई मिनिस्टर को हृदय से बधाई देता हूँ कि उन्होंने एक ऐसी हृष-रेखा सदन के सामने प्रस्तुत की है, जिसको देखने के बाद ऐसा अनुभव होता है कि पिछ्ले वर्षों में एक अच्छा व्यापा काम हुआ है।

जहां तक हमारे उन भाइयों का सम्बन्ध है, जो कि वैस्ट पाकिस्तान और ईस्ट पाकिस्तान में आए, उनको संख्या को देख कर यह पता लगता है कि मंसार के किसी भी देश में ऐसी घटना नहीं हुई कि करीब नब्बे लाख की एक बड़ी भारी आवादी एक देश में दूसरे देश में आई है। मंसार के इतिहास में ऐसा कोई उदाहरण नहीं मिलता है। दृभिय में हमारे यहां ऐसे हशा जैसे धान के पांचे एक जगह में उत्पाड़ कर दूसरी जगह लाए गए हों। बाद में धीरे धीरे हमारों भरकार ने इस मिनिस्ट्री ने नब्बे लाख की उस आवादी को रीहबिलिटेट किया। उसने उन लोगों को कैम्पस में रखा, सब प्रकार से उन को सहायता दी, इस बात की कोशिश की कि जो लोग अपने देश में आये, उन को इकानोमिक पोर्टेशन लिटी दी जाये, उन को अपने पैरों पर लड़ा होने के योग्य बनाया जाये, उन को बसाया जाये और उन को यह न अनुभव होने दिया जाये कि वे किसी दूसरे देश से

आए हैं। इसमें कोई सन्देह नहीं कि गवर्नर लाल की आवादी को आवास देना, लोन देना, नौकरियां देना, उनके लिए व्यापार की स्थिति बेंदा करना और इस प्रकार उन को बसाना एक बहुत बड़ा काम था, जो कि हमारी सरकार ने किया। इसके लिये हम उसे हृदय से बधाई देते हैं।

मरकार ने संकण्ड फाइबर ईयर प्लान में हाउसिंग प्रावलम को एक व्यवस्थित रूप में हल करने का विचार किया और इस प्रकार उसने १९५२ में हाउसिंग सम्बन्धी योजनाओं को एक न्यवस्थित रूप से कार्यान्वित करने की स्थिति बेंदा की। इससे पहले कहीं पर भी इस प्रकार का कोई उदाहरण नहीं मिलता कि ज्वान्ड इकानोमी के अन्तर्गत हाउसिंग के लिये कोई व्यवस्था की गई हो जिस में तमाम प्रदेशों में हम ने कहा हो कि स्टेटुटरी हाउसिंग बोर्ड बनाये जायें और उन के लिये हमने मनो ईयर-मार्क किया हो। १९५२ में यह प्राविजन रखा गया और तब से १९६१ तक ८८.८७ करोड़ रुपए की फिनान्शल एड भी गई और ११३.२२३ हाउसिंज बनाए गए।

जब हम हाउसिंग की समस्या को देखते हैं, तो ऐसा लगता है कि यह काम बहुत बड़ा है, लेकिन उस के लिये पर्याप्त फिनान्शिसज नहीं हैं। लेकिन हर एक योजना के बारे में पहले सांचने की आवश्यकता होती है। मरकार ने इस पर पूरी तरह में विचार कर के इस योजना को विवित माकार रूप देने की कोशिश की है। जहां तक सम्भव हो सका है, उस ने अपने फिनान्शल रिसोर्सिज को टॅप करने की कोशिश की है। लेकिन जहां सरकार हाउसिंग स्कीम को इन्ड्रोड्यूस करना चाहती है, जहां वह यह चाहती है कि हर एक नगर में हाउसिंग बड़े और लोगों को व्यवस्थित मकान और टेनेमेंट मिले, जहां वह यह भी चाहती है कि देहातों में भी घरों की स्थिति ठीक हो, वहां में माननीय मंडी भी का व्याप

स्लम-क्लीयरेस की तरफ आकर्षित करना चाहता है।

इन सौ, डेढ़ सौ वर्षों में हमारे जिन शहरों में उद्योग बढ़े हैं और इंडस्ट्रियल इम्पैक्ट हुआ है, वे शहर ठोक प्लानिंग और मास्टर प्लान न होने की वजह से हैप्पेजर्ड स्थिति में बढ़े हैं और उस का नतीजा यह है कि चूंकि वहां पहले कोई प्लान नहीं था, कोई मास्टर प्लान नहीं था, इस लिये जिस ने जहां जगह पाई, वहां इंडस्ट्री एस्टाब्लिश की और उस के आस-पास वहां के मजदूरों के रहने की जगह बन गई। चूंकि मुझे वर्म्बई का अनभव है, इस लिये मैं आप का ध्यान वर्म्बई की और आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। आप देखें कि वहां पर करीब दो लाख ऐसे बन-रूम टेनेमेंट हैं, जहां दस दस, पंद्रह पंद्रह मजदूर एक एक कमरे में रहते हैं और उन को कोई भी एडोक्वेट मुविधा, फैमिली और एमिनिटी नहीं मिलती है।

शहर में रहने का एक दुर्भाग्य यह है कि जो प्राकृतिक वातावरण हम को गांवों में प्राप्त हो सकता है, शुद्ध हवा, शुद्ध जल और स्वच्छ वातावरण, उससे हम बचित हो जाते हैं। इंडस्ट्रीज के आस-पास जो मकान बनते हैं और बने हैं, उन की स्थिति आप देखें वर्म्बई, कलकत्ता और कानपुर में, तो आप को पता चलेगा कि वहां पर रहना कितना कठिन है। वहां पर न शुद्ध हवा है, न शुद्ध जल है और न शुद्ध वातावरण है। पेढ़ और हारियाली के तो दर्शन भी नहीं होते हैं। उद्योगों में काम करने के बाद जब श्रमिक घर लौटते हैं, तो स्नान करने के लिये पानी नहीं मिलता है। यही नहीं, उन के लिये पीने के पानी की अवस्था नहीं है।

जब हम उन लोगों की स्थिति पर विचार करते हैं, तो हमारा ध्यान पड़ित जी के उस बाब्य की तरफ जाता है, जो कि उन्होंने कानपुर के इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया को देखते

समय कहा था। उस समय उन के मन में इस प्रकार की भावनात्मक स्थिति पैदा हुई कि उन्होंने कहा, कि इन गन्दी बस्तियों को देख कर मैं सहसा इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुँचाता हूँ कि इन को आग लगा देनी चाहिए। आप समझ सकते हैं कि हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर जिस प्रकार के सुन्दर देश का निर्माण करने की कल्पना की पृष्ठ-भूमि में जब उन्होंने वे गन्दी बस्तियां देखी, तो इस प्रकार की भावना उन के मन में पैदा हुई। वहां पर आग लगी या नहीं, मैं यह नहीं जानता। शायद नहीं लगी लेकिन उन का इशारा इस तरफ था कि जहां मिलें या कारखाने चलते हों, जहां मिलों से धूंगां निकलता हो, जहां लेवर काम करती हो, उस के आस-पास अच्छे रहन-सहन का बातावरण हो, अच्छे क्वार्टर्ज हों और सब प्रकार से अच्छी व्यवस्था हो। आखिर यह सब काम कौन करेगा? हमारी सरकार और इस मिनिस्ट्री ने इस काम को लिया यह एक बड़ी श्लाघनीय बात है।

स्लम-क्लीयरेस के लिये २८ करोड़ रुपये का प्राविज्ञन किया गया है। अगर चार पांच बड़े बड़े शहरों की समस्याओं को ले कर कोई व्यवस्था करें, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि २८ करोड़ रुपये बहुत कम हैं। हम यह जानते हैं कि पैसे की बड़ी कठिनाई है और माननीय मंत्री को अधिक पैसा मिलना कठिन है, लेकिन जब उन्होंने एक ऐसी स्थिति पैदा की है, जिस में वह स्लम-क्लीयरेस की योजना बना कर स्लम्ज को क्लीयर और साफ़ करना चाहते हैं, तो उस से हमारे पास यह अधिकार आता है कि हम उन से कहें कि वह इस २८ करोड़ के स्थान पर १०० करोड़ रुपये का इन्तजाम करें। इस का कारण यह है कि स्लम-क्लीयरेस की जो स्थिति हमारे सामने है, वह दो तीन तरह की है। एक तो गन्दी बस्तियों को साफ़ करना है और वहां पर दूसरे अच्छे मकान बनाने हैं। दूसरी बात यह है कि वहां पर कुछ डाम्पिटरीज भी बनानी पड़ेंगी,

[श्री राठ शिंदे पाण्डेय]

जिन में लोग रात को विश्राम कर सके और जहां नहाने और लैट्रिन्ज का इन्तिजाम हो। सरकार ने बन-रूप और टू-रूप टेनेंट तो बनाये हुए हैं, लेकिन हमारे यहां लाखों लोग ऐसे हैं, जो कि बीस, पचास रूपये प्रति मास का किराया नहीं दे सकते हैं।

बम्बई में एक ऐरिया है कमाठीपुरा। माननीय सदस्य श्री मोरे, वहां कई बार गये होंगे। मैं उन की उपस्थिति में ही यह बताना चाहता हूं कि वहां पर तीन चार ऐमी स्ट्रीट्स हैं, जो बड़ी कम्पैक्ट हैं—सकरी सकरी गलियां हैं। इनैक्शन केम टाइम में मैं ने अन्दाज किया कि करीब पचास साठ हजार आदमी छोटी छोटी लैन्ज और बाई-लैन्ज में रात को सोते हैं। मैं फुट पाथ पर प्लोने वालों, पेवर्मेंट ड्वेलर्ज की बात नहीं करता हूं। वे रात को मड़कों पर इस तरह सोते हैं कि मोटर तो बात छोड़ दीजिये, वहां से माइक्रो भी नहीं जा सकता है। इस गर्मी में जहां नालियां बहती हैं या गंदा पानी बहता है, जहां लैट्रिन्ज की बदबू आती है सड़कें मकरी हैं, हवा का इन्तजाम नहीं है, पचास माठ और सत्तर हजार आदमी वहां मोरे हैं तब उन के लिये कोई लैट्रिन्ज का इन्तजाम है न ही कोई दूसरी मुविधायें ही हैं। मुवह वे अपने कामों पर चले जाते हैं और रात को मोरे के लिये वहां आ जाते हैं। उम ऐरिया में रहने वाले लोगों को जा कर प्रगर आप अपनी आंखों से देखेंगे तो आप इस सब चीज को ज्यादा अच्छी तरह से अनुभव कर सकेंगे। उन के साथ नागरिकता की दूरिट से बड़ा अपमान किया जाता है। प्राकृतिक मुविधायें तक उन को नहीं भिलती हैं। प्रकृति जो मुविधायें लोगों को प्रदान करती है वे तक उन को प्राप्त नहीं हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि आप ने जो २५ करोड़ रखा है, इस के स्थान पर आप कम से कम सौ करोड़ रखें।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि बीस हजार के करीब हाउसिस बम्बई में ऐसे हैं जो साठ सतर वर्ष पुराने हो चुके हैं। उन की रिपेयर का भी आप की तरफ से कोई इन्तजाम होना चाहिये, उस का भी कोई प्राविजन आप की तरफ से किया जाना चाहिये। वैसे तो बहुत से शहर हैं जहां पर इस तरह के मकान हैं लेकिन मैं एक पर्टीकुलर शहर की बात आप के सामने इस बक्त रख रहा हूं। उन की रिपेयर का अगर कोई इन्तजाम नहीं किया गया तो बहुत सम्भव है कि वे गिर जायें और उन का गिरना गन्दी बस्ती बनने के समान होगा। उम अवस्था में वहां पर एक गन्दी बस्ती प्रस्तुत्व में आ जायेगी। ऐसा न हो, इस तरफ भी आप का ध्यान जाना चाहिये।

अब मैं हाउसिंग बोर्ड जे बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। आप ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में लिखा है कि छः प्रान्तों में हाउसिंग बोर्ड बन गये हैं मैं समझता हूं कि जब आपने हाउसिंग का इनना बड़ा काम हाथ में लिया है तो क्या वजह है कि और प्रान्तों में भी हाउसिंग बोर्ड जे निर्माण नहीं हुआ है मैं चाहता हूं कि इस और भी आप का ध्यान जाये।

देहातों की तरफ भी आप की रिपोर्ट में इशारा किया गया है। देहातों में मकान बनाने के सम्बन्ध में आप ने कहा है कि इंडिविजुगल डिमांड पर दो हजार रुपये तक दिये जायेंगे। आज की स्थिति में जब कि तमाम सामग्री के दाम बढ़ गये हैं, मैटीरियल के दाम बढ़ गये हैं, दो हजार ^{पर्याप्त} पर्याप्त नहीं हैं। मेरी राय है कि इस अधिकतम रायि को बड़ा कर तीन हजार या चार हजार कर दिया जाना चाहिये। एक आदमी जो आप के पास हाथ पसारे हुए आता है दोहजार का लोन लेने के लिये तो कोई कारण नहीं है कि उस को इतना लोन न दिया जाय जिस में कि पर्याप्त रूप से वह मकान बना सके।

मैं यह भी चाहता हूँ कि शहरों में मकान बनाने के लिये आप ने जो आठ हजार की लिमिट रखी है, उस को भी आप को बढ़ाना चाहिये ।

एक अन्तिम बात कह कर मैं आपने वक्रव्य को समाप्त कर दू़गा । इंडस्ट्रियल लाइमेंट तो डॉग्डस्ट्री और कामर्स मिनिस्ट्री इशू करती है । मेरा निवेदन है कि जब इंडस्ट्रियल लाइमेंट इशू किया जाता है उस बबत उन से कलीयरकट एप्रीमेंट कर लिया जाना चाहिये कि वे आपने कैपिटल में से एक पर्टिकुलर एमाउन्ट इस काम के लिये दिखायेंगे कि जो इंडस्ट्रियल वर्कर्ज के लिये मकान बनाने के लिये इस्तेमाल होती है । मैं कैटेगोरिकली इस बात को कहना चाहता हूँ कि तब तक उन को लाइमेंट इशू न किया जाय जब तक वे इस एप्रीमेंट को न कर लें । आज हमारे इंडस्ट्रियल वर्कर्ज के साथ एक खिलवाड़ हाँ रही है । जब उन की मालिकों को जरूरत पड़ती है तब उनको वे एप्रिलाय तो कर लेते हैं लेकिन उन के आवास का कोई इतिजाम नहीं करते हैं । आवास का इतिजाम होता बड़ा जरूरी है कब तक मिनिस्ट्री यह कहती रह सकती है कि वे इंडस्ट्रियल वर्कर्ज के लिये हाउसिम बनायें और सर्वमिडी है । आप ने मन् १६५२ में इस स्कीम को इनिशियेट किया और स्टेट गवर्नरमेंट्स को भी ५०:५० बेंसिस पर पैमाना देना शुरू किया । इस स्कीम की बदौलत ही आज हम देखते हैं कि कई जगहों पर इंडस्ट्रियल कालोनीज बन चुकी हैं, हाउसिम बन चुके हैं । प्रगत वह इस बारे में आप की मिनिस्ट्री ने इनिशियेटिव न लिया होता तो वर्कर्ज के पास एक भी नया मकान नहीं होता । यह बहुत ही अच्छा काम आप की तरफ से हुआ है और बहुत ही अच्छा कदम उठाया गया है । इस की जितनी सराहना की जाये कम है । अब बड़ी जरूरत इस बात की है कि आप एकप्लांग नोट स्टेट गवर्नरमेंट को भेजें कि आप से पहले पूँछा जाये इंडस्ट्रियल लाइमेंट इशू करने के लिये और जैसा मैं ने कहा है, एप्रीमेंट लिखवा लिया जाये ।

हमने बहुत इंडस्ट्रीज को देखा है, प्राइवेट इंडस्ट्रीज को देखा है और उनमें से कुछ में तो अच्छी अच्छी, कैरीज हैं, अच्छे अच्छे हाउसिस वर्कर्ज के लिए गए हैं, जिन में पश्चालन का भी इंतजाम है, अच्छे अच्छे गार्डन बनाये गए हैं, अच्छे अच्छे पेड़ उनमें लगाये गए हैं और बहुत ही स्वस्थ बातावरण में उनके वर्कर्ज रह रहे हैं । मैं उनकी प्रशंसा करता हूँ और उनको ऐसा करने के लिए धन्यवाद देत हूँ । बम्बई और कलकता की हालत को मैंने देखा है । बम्बई में जहाँ एक और और मिल्क कालोनी है, जहाँ पर बड़े अच्छे तरीके से सफाई रहती है, बड़ा स्वस्थ बातावरण है, यहाँ दूसरी और कमाईपूरा है जो एक स्लम है, नरक तुल्य है । जलां का आप देखें तो यहाँ की हालत उससे कहीं ज्यादा बेहतर है । जलां में इन पिछले दिनों में बहुत सुधार हुआ है, जहाँ पर एक बवं मिलना है, पचास मात्र आदमियों को एक बैरेक रहने के लिए मिलती है, साक मुयरी लैट्रिन होती है, नहाने के लिये और पीने के लिए मार्क पानी मिलता है । मैं तो कहूँकरा कि जेंत जाने वाला आदमी इन स्लम्ज में रहने वाले आदमियों से बदरजहा अच्छा है, उस आदमी के मुकाबले में कहीं अच्छा है जो आज बवंत्र है, आजाद है लेकिन गलियों में सड़ता है और जिस की तरफ सरकार बहुत कम ध्यान देती है । मैं चाहता हूँ कि उसकी तरफ सरकार ज्यादा ध्यान दे ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूँ जो आप ने मुझे बोलन का मौका दिया ।

Shri Biren Dutta (Tripura West): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, while I rise to participate in this debate today, I must first of all express my gratitude to hon. Member Shri P. C. Chakraverty. He has ably put the problem of East Pakistan minority before this Parliament. But I do not know whether the Government of his own party will give any heed to this appeal.

[Shri Biren Dutta]

While going through the report given to us by the department of rehabilitation under the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply, one can see how clear is the attempt to refuse responsibility for actual rehabilitation of displaced persons who have come from East Pakistan. In the introduction of the report itself, it is stated:

"In respect of Eastern region.. it was decided in December 1957 that the migrants from East Pakistan to India after the 1st of April, 1958 would not be eligible for any rehabilitation assistance and the problem was thus determined. The relief camps set up in Bihar, Tripura and Orissa were closed down by 1960 and those in West Bengal by the end of 1962".

Thus, the policy of rehabilitation of East Pakistan displaced persons had been determined by the policy of negation of rehabilitation assistance, although the influx of displaced persons continued and is still continuing. One hon. Member has stated that there are lakhs of displaced persons in West Bengal, Assam and Tripura whose names had not been enlisted. There are displaced persons who have given evidence before the courts but the rehabilitation department did not recognise them. There are displaced persons who came with forged migration certificates and they have been deprived of rehabilitation assistance. While I was hearing the speech of some hon. Member regarding the abolition of Immigration Act or something like that, I was thinking of an incident that took place in the year 1961-62. Some tribal people had been forced to enter Tripura from Hillittagoon area of East Pakistan due to communal disturbances. On the advice of the Home Ministry these people were driven out of the Union Territory of Tripura at the point of bayonet. I do not know what has happened to them during the recent communal frenzy. Why were these people driven out? Why

are they so strict about the issue of migration certificates? Why is there, by the stroke of pen, reduction in the actual numbers of displaced persons who have come from East Pakistan? Because the Government is unwilling to assist the displaced persons of East Pakistan. That is the most unfortunate part of it.

Sir, with your permission, I would like to pass on a cartoon that appeared in our Calcutta daily, *Jugantar*. It may help him to find what is the plight of the minorities of East Pakistan in India. In reply to a question our hon. Prime Minister has given the figure of migration from East Pakistan very recently and if I am not mistaken it is about 26,000. You know the vast areas of our frontiers with East Pakistan. One cannot control even illegal entries of Muslim people in India. Very many displaced persons enter without any legal authority. These are becoming a great problem to the States of West Bengal, Assam, and the Union territory of Tripura. The economy of these parts of India is greatly affected due to this reason. I would request the Government not to take such an attitude of refusing assistance to those people who come to India not because of any special reasons but due to reasons which the Ministry and the Government as a whole know very well. I do not like to repeat them here, namely, the incidents that had taken place at Dacca and other places.

14 hrs.

If you look to the report itself, you will find that about 3,74,000 displaced persons have been rehabilitated in Tripura. As I have said, the actual number of the displaced persons will be not less than double the number which is given in the report. You may understand that before the beginning of the influx of refugees, the population of Tripura was only three lakhs. Now, it has become about 12 lakhs. In a backward

economy like the Union territory of Tripura, what havoc has been created by this increase in population? A surplus area in food has been turned into a deficit area. The Food Ministry is sending huge amounts of foodgrains every year. The hon. Shri Mehr Chand Khanna has visited Tripura more than once. He knows personally what is the state of things there.

When I look at the part of the report which deals with Dandakaranya project, the project, the thought comes to my mind as to why the hon. Minister has not thought of such a project for Tripura. You know that Tripura is a hilly area. It has got a large number of tribal people. They need rehabilitation on land. Any good land reclamation scheme could have provided land to the displaced persons as well as to the tribal people as is envisaged in the Dandakaranya scheme. Even at this stage, I would request the hon. Minister to bring some officers from Tripura, who are entrusted with the residuary work there, and also some representatives of the displaced persons and tribal people to visit Dandakaranya and to see whether any of those schemes there can be adopted in Tripura in the existing colonies of refugees or the tribal people. I would request the hon. Minister to consider the proposal with regard to the existing colonies of refugees and tribal people and to get finance for such schemes.

Unfortunately, the Minister has developed an attitude of hostility towards the displaced persons of Tripura. I would refer to the hunger-strike movement launched by the displaced persons in Tripura. The main demands of these people were that the Rehabilitation Ministry should not be wound up so hurriedly. Even after the calling off of the movement, about 100 people—men and women—are still involved in court cases. It is about two years since

the case is dragging on. I may refer to some of their demands. They demanded that the land given to them must be handed over to them without any encumbrance. They cannot have any loan even in times of the ploughing season, because they have not got the title-deeds with them. Now, the administration is attempting to force on them a new bond to have the land question settled. They are charging a premium for settlement. As you know, the people are not in a position to pay the debts, and they have demanded the cancellation of debts.

You have heard, Sir, many hon. Members demanding the cancellation of debts up to Rs. 3,000 in respect of this matter. I think this question must be settled forthwith. The displaced persons there demanded that in Tripura some irrigation system should be introduced in the Tilla areas because almost all the displaced persons had been settled in Tilla areas of Tripura. They also demanded the continuing of the facilities for education, and for continuing the aid to students and T.B. patients. They want a new scheme for the award of loans for house-building, and they want agricultural loans through co-operative and other societies; for speeding up of the land purchase scheme, the 'type scheme' system of loan has to be continued. The other demands are: for posting of 'Touris', there should be no 'Nazrana'; 'Adda Taxes' should not be realised from them; stopping of encroachment of forest department in the colony of displaced persons; prompt help to be given to the political sufferers; immediate starting of small-scale and medium-scale industries and starting of an investigation committee for assessment of the rehabilitation work; withdrawal of court cases. Sir, you may understand that these demands are not in anyway irrational.

As far as the residuary work is concerned, it should be carried out by

[Shri Biren Dutta]

the department now. I would request the hon. Minister to draw the attention of those who are in charge of this work to these demands which require immediate redressal.

In the end, I want to refer to one matter regarding the Printing and Stationery Department of the Government of India. I have received a letter today which is in respect of this department. The signatories to that letter have stated that the department has introduced a scale of pay which is not in conformity with the Pay Commission's recommendations. The department has introduced a scale according to its whim. So, the people are suffering. I therefore request the hon. Minister to see that these matters are looked into and the grievances of the people are removed.

Shri K. N. Pande (Hata): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, while I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister for the splendid work that has been done in rehabilitating the refugees, I want to remind him about the condition of those refugees who had settled in many places ten to twelve years before but no care is taken about them. I shall name some of the places just now. It is good that we should look ahead, but before going too far, we must have an idea as to what is going on behind us. For example, I want to let the House know that 1,400 refugees have settled in Ganga Khadar in Hastinapur, in Meerut district. In 1960 I had put a question here asking about the number of people still living there. The reply of the Minister was that about 400 had already left the place. Now, the condition at the moment is that about 400 are remaining there, and about 1,000 have gone away. In 1957, in order to give employment to those people, a licence to establish a sugar factory was given to one Mr. B. D. Gupta. The condition was that he would start the factory in 1961. For the purpose of constructing factory building he had brought some bricks also, but now I see that even the bricks have gone

away! I do not know whether any factory will be established at Hastinapur. I do not know what will happen to remaining refugees.

Then, I want to say a few words about the condition of workers working in the Government Printing Press. After all, when an industry is established, it is natural that the grievances will also arise. If grievances can arise in private industries, there are many chances or occasions when such grievances may arise in the Government industries. But what is the machinery provided to solve these problems or to settle those disputes? There is a provision that the works committee can be formed in the printing presses. But in those works committees, matters of an economic nature cannot be solved. The reason is that the committee has not got such a power and objections are raised by the Finance Ministry. If any dispute of a financial nature is not settled in the works committee, there is no machinery provided further to settle that dispute. There is no such machinery which could give some decision about those disputes. My request is that if the Government wants peace to be maintained in Government industries, some machinery has to be found out to settle the grievances of the workers. Similar is the case with the Heavy Electricals Limited, Bhopal and other places. This is a great drawback. We are making Acts for other industries, but there is nothing for Government industries. If you take such steps that there is no cause for any grievance, then it is all right. But if there are so many causes, grievances will arise and naturally some machinery has to be found out to set the things right. So, my submission is that some machinery of any nature that the Ministry wants to establish should be established after the matters are not settled in the works committee. The works committees or whatever machinery is provided to settle the disputes remaining unsettled by the works committee

should include representatives of the Finance Ministry also, so that matters which are of a financial nature could be solved.

There is another thing. Although I made representations several times to the former Ministers—Shri K. C. Reddy and Shri Gopala Reddi—those problems are still remaining unsolved. That was about the revision of scales of some of the workers. Some time before some of the works such as book-binding and gold finishing were done outside the country. Now the efficiency has increased to such an extent that these works are done here. But still, their scales are the same and no revision according to the department is possible in this connection.

There are three instances about scales of pay. Three categories of workers—book-binders, hand-fed machine men and compositors—start on a similar sum. They were starting on Rs. 75 per month with some annual increment. But there was some difference in the end. Some ended at Rs. 100 and some at more than Rs. 100 and odd. Although the names of these categories have not been mentioned at the time of the revision of the pay-scales by the Pay Commission yet the revision has taken place in such a way that there is a difference even in the starting pay of these categories. I put this matter before the Ministry for consideration, because at least according to the workers, there should not be any difference so far as the starting is concerned, in case of these three categories. The Ministry said that if the problems of these three categories are solved, similar problems will arise about other categories. But their number is very small. If you agree that the efficiency in the Government presses has increased, naturally the workers should not be penalised for that.

I come to another thing, i.e. the scheme of incentive bonus. The normal principle is that before introducing any incentive scheme, you

have to judge as to what should be the normal work and what should be the minimum pay for that. A scheme was introduced. I do not know whether it should be called incentive bonus schemes or incentive wage scheme. Anyhow, this scheme was introduced without taking the workers into confidence, with the result that in some cases the wages of the workers have fallen down. After all, the purpose of an incentive scheme is that the workers may get something over and above what they are getting at the moment but here it is otherwise. Incentive scheme does not mean that whatever they are getting at the moment should also be reduced....

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Penalised.

Shri K. N. Pande: Simply because of their hard work, they should not be penalised, as the Minister suggests. I do not want to blame the Minister, because this Ministry has come to him newly and I have not got a chance of putting all these matters before him. I want to bring to his notice this matter, because I know he is a kind-hearted man. I want that this incentive scheme must be considered by him, because the workers are aggrieved by this scheme. They are putting in hard work, but still they are not given in some cases their minimum salary. I want this matter to be considered by the Ministry.

There is another thing which I want to know from the hon. Minister whether the principle of depreciation applies in the cases of this Ministry or not? I have in mind the furniture supplied to the M.Ps., not only to the M.Ps. but to others also. I was elected in 1957 and the same furniture continued till 1962. The same amount continued to be deducted every month as rent for the furniture for five years. After all, everywhere the law of depreciation applies. Some valuation of the present furniture must be made, so that the people may know as to how much can be deducted for a particular furniture. We are at present going on paying the same rent. I do

[Shri K. N. Pande]

not know how long we will be going on paying like this.

Shri D. N. Tiwary (Gopalganj): So long as you are there.

Shri Warior: There is no depreciation.

Shri K. N. Pande: I want to put this matter before the Minister, because so far he was looking into the grievances of refugees. There is another set of grievances now which also requires serious consideration.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Grievances of M.P.s.

Shri K. N. Pande: Yes. I hope the Minister will give some thought to this matter.

श्री यु० सिंह० चौधरी: माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आवास की जो समस्या है वह इतनी प्रमु० त समस्या है कि जब तक यह सही रूप में हल नही० दो जारी उस बकत तक जो पोजनायें हम कार्यवित करने जा रहे हैं वे एक मजाक बन जाते हैं। आज इस सम्बन्ध में हमरे सामने बहुत सी समस्याएँ हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ कदम उठाये गये हैं और कुछ लंगों को रुचा दिया गया है। जिन का रूपया दिया जाता है उन की दो तीन कंटेनरीज कर रखी हैं और वे लोग यह रुपया ऐसे साल में बास करते हैं। उस पर कुछ व्याज भी लगता है और उस अपर्से के बाद मकान उन का हो जाता है इन इकार तो एक बड़ा बोझ है उस प्रादमां पर मकान बनाने में पड़ता वह नही० पढ़ते पाता। देखा और सुना में यह स्कीम बहुत अच्छी लगती है। इप स्कीम से उस आदमी को जो कि लक्ष्य सम में रुपया नही० देता है उस को फायदा होता है। लेकिन विन स्थानों पर यह काम होता है, जहाँ वह सेटर को तरफ से हो या राज्य सरकारों की तरफ से, वहाँ दूसरों चीज़ दिखलायी देती है।

सदन के अन्दर कई माननीय सदस्यों ने इस तरफ हमारे मंत्रियों का ध्यान आकृष्ट किया है कि इस रूपय का ठीक तरह से

उपयोग नही० होता और यह रूपया दसवन्दी और पार्टीवाजी की बिना ८२ एम लोगों को दिया जाता है जो कि उम का दिजर्व नही० करते। मेरा व्यक्तिगत अनुभव है कि कई स्थानों पर जिन आदमियों का पढ़ुच होता है उन का यह रूपया दिया तो जाना है मकान बनाने के लिये और वह इस को लगा देते हैं व्यापार में। तो इस में बड़ा मजाक बन र क्या हो मकान है?

एक माननीय सदस्य मकान ना उन के है।

श्री यु० सिंह० चौधरी : लेकिन वह व्यापार करने जा रहे हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप के माध्यम से एक दूसरी बात मंत्री महोदय को बताना चाहता हूँ और वह यह है कि अवसर यह शिकायत की जाती है कि मकान बनाने में सब से बड़ा रोड़ा यह है कि आजादी के बाद देश में डेवेलपमेंट के बहुत से काम किये जा रहे हैं, जिन का करना बहुत ज़रूरी है और इसलिये यह बहुत मुश्किल है कि अपन लिमिटेड रीसांसेंज को देखते हुए डेवेलपमेंट के कामों को रोक कर हम मैट्रिस्यल और समान को उन मकानों की तरफ ले जायें, जो कि आवास की समस्या को हल करने के लिये बनाये जा रहे हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं यह सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ तक सीमेंट और ईंटें आदि का सवाल है, व्या० गवर्नरमेंट इस बात पर गीर करने के लिये तैयार नही० है कि जिन प्रदेशों में चूना निकलता है—मेरे रूपाल में हिन्दुस्तान में सामेंट की अपेक्षा चूने ही ज्यादा प्रोडक्शन है—, वहाँ पर मकानों का चूने से बनाया जाये। अगर चूने में कोई कमी है—मेरे विचार में तो कोई कमी नही० है,—जिस की बजह से वह सीमेंट के मुकाबले में कम पड़ता हो, तो एक्सपर्ट्स इस बात की जांच कर सकते हैं कि हम चूने से कितना लाभ उठासकते हैं। जैसा कि मैं ने कहा है, मेरे विचार में तो चूने में कोई कमी नही० है,

व्योंगिक हम देखते हैं कि लाल किला और हुतुब मीनार चूरे से बोड़े हुए हैं प्रीर इन सालों के बाद भी गवर्मेंट बनाये हुए उद्योग भवन और अग्रोक होटल की विल्डिंग्स में ज्यादा इक्स्प्रेसिल हैं । उन में जो ममाला लगा उम्रो है प्रीर जिस सामान का इन माल किया गया है, अगर उस की छान रीन करते हैं तो लिये एक रिसर्च स्टेजन खोला जाये और इस बात की भी जांच करते ही भी होगिश की जाये कि हम चूरे में किनना लाभ उठा सकते हैं, तो मेरे विचार में हाउर्सिंग की समस्या को हल करते में काफी महायता मिल सकती है । हम देखते हैं कि सीमेंट न मिलो की बजह से बड़ने गे मकानों की कंट्रक्शन इसी हुई है । इस देश में अलावा जिन लोगों को मकान बनाते हैं तिये कर्जे दिये जाते हैं, पांमेंट न मिलने की बजह गे वे भी कंट्रक्शन नहीं कर पाते हैं प्रीर वे कर्जे ये के ये पड़े रहते हैं ।

सीमेट के बारे में डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स और तहसील हैडक्वार्टर्ज में यह आम शिकायत रहती है कि एक एक आदमी का तीन, चार हांगरवां नम्बर रहता है, यानी लोगों को सीमेट के लिये छः छः महीने तक इन्तरार करना पड़ता है । जो सुझाव मैं ने आर्मी दिया है, उस से इस समस्या को हल किया जा सकता है । इसी प्रकार जिन स्थानों पर पत्थर निकलता है, वहां पत्थर और दूसरी लोकल चीजों से अगर मकान बनाये जायें, तो मेरे विचार में एक तरफ तो इस समस्या का हल निकल आयेगा और दूसरी तरफ उस में वर्चं भी कम लगेगा । मैं आप को यह भी बताना चाहता हूँ कि जिन स्थानों पर चूना निकलता है, वहां वह काफी सस्ता पड़ता है । पांगाब के दक्षिणी इलाके में चूने और पत्थर से पंचायतपर और दूसरी विल्डिंग बनाई गई हैं और हम दावे के साथ कह सकते हैं कि अगर वे हाउर्सिंग मिनिस्ट्री के बनाये हुए उद्योग भवन और अशोक होटल से बहुत अच्छे नहीं हैं, तो मेरे स्थाल में इक्स्प्रेसिलिटी में वे उन से कम भी नहीं पड़ेंगी ।

पांगाब और दूसरे स्थानों पर जो नये 837(Ai) LSD—5.

शहर बसाये जा रहे हैं, मैं उन के बारे में दो शब्द कहना चाहता हूँ । पहां तक मेरा स्थाल है, चंडीगढ़ के डिज़ाइन बगैरह के लिये फांस के एक एक्सपर्ट को बुलाया गया था, पिस ने कि उस नगर का सारे का सारा डांचा बुलाया और उस का सारा प्लानिंग किया : दरअस्त यह एक हंसी भाषक की बात है कि इस काम के लिये एक ऐसे आदमी को बुलाया गया, जो कि इस देश के बातावरण में नहीं पला, जिस को इस देश के सारे हालात का ज्ञान नहीं है । इस में कोई शब्द नहीं कि हिन्दुस्तानी कार्टिगरों के मुकाबले में उस को उन माड़ुन बातों का ज्यादा ज्ञान होगा, पिस से आप कल की बहुत सी समस्यायें हल हो जाती हैं लेकिन इस देश के खलाफ और हालात के मुताबिक पिस प्रकार के मकान यहां पर बनाये जाने चाहियें, उस का ज्ञान हम उस में बहुत कम पाते हैं ।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं आप को चंडीगढ़ का उदाहरण देता हूँ मैं समझता हूँ कि बहुत में लोगों ने चंडीगढ़ को देखा होगा और उनको मिनिस्टर्ज की कोठियों के अलावा और विराम को भी देखने का अवसर प्राप्त हुआ होगा । अगर मैं यह कहने की गुस्ताखी करूँ कि उन मकानों को बनाने मेरीसे को पानी की तरह बहाया गया है, तो इस में कोई अतिशयोक्ति नहीं होगी । मैं निवेदन करता चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान एक गर्म मूल्क है, पहां साल में आठ, नौ, दस महीने गर्म रहती है, लेकिन आप को यह ज्ञान कर हरानी होनी कि चंडीगढ़ के मकानों में न तो हवा मिल सकती है और नहीं सूर्य के दर्शन हो सकते हैं । हमारे यहां चाहे ज्ञापड़ी बनानी हो और चाहे कोई लम्बी चौड़ी ऊँची विल्डिंग बनानी हो, मकान बनाने में आम कनसिडरेशन यह होता है कि हवा क्रास करे, क्योंकि यह गर्म मूल्क है और हवा का आना बहुत ऊर्ध्वी समझा जाता है । इस महत्वपूर्ण बात का यहां पर स्थाल नहीं रखा गया । वहां पर रोशनी भी नहीं आती है कि उस

[श्री यू० सिं० चौधरी]

व्यक्ति के दिमाग में केवल यह बात होगी कि जिस तरह फांस में, एक सर्द मुल्क है मैं, मकान बनते हैं, उसी तरह से यहां भी मकान बना दिये जायें। इस तरह चंडीगढ़ का ढांचा, जिस पर अरबों रुपया खर्च कर दिया गया है, एक बिदेशी इंजीनियर के नक्शे के आधार पर तैयार किया गया, जिस के दिमाग में हिन्दुस्तान केवल चंडीगढ़ और पंजाब के कुछ हिस्से की शक्ति में था और वाकी सारे का सारा पैरिस था।

श्री शास्त्र लाल सराई (जम्मू तथा काश्मीर)
सारी दुनिया उम की नक्ल कर रही है।

श्री यू० सिं० चौधरी : मैं अब तक संस्कृता के फैक्ट्रीज वर्गीरह के सम्बन्ध में यह नक्ल की खा सकती है, लेकिन मकान बनाना तो कोई इतनी बड़ी समस्या नहीं है कि उम के लिये बाहर से आदमी ढूलाये जायें और उन को दस, पन्द्रह हजार रुपया तनल्वाह दी जाये। हाँ, अगर कोई बात हमारे देश में भौजूद नहीं है, तो उसे क्षैक से बाहर से लाया खा सकता है। मैं कोई संकुचित दृष्टिकोण इस सदन के सामने पेश नहीं कर रहा हूँ कि सरकार बाहर के एक्सप्रेस से लाभ न उठाये। उन में लाभ उठाया जाये, लेकिन जो बाज यहां भौजूद है, जिस को यहां के इंजीनियर वर्गीरह बड़ी आसानी से कर सकते हैं, उम पर बेतहाशा रुपया रुपया खर्च करना एक निर्यंत्रक भी बात है।

जहां तक शरणार्थियों का प्रश्न है, रीहेविलिटेशन मंत्रालय प्रायः समाप्त कर दिया गया है और डिमांड्स में इस का कोई जिक्र भी नहीं है। लेकिन सदन के काफी माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित किया है इस सम्बन्ध में मैं उन से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह शरणार्थियों की समस्या

में बारे में यह न समझें कि वह चैक में है, कावू में है, बल्कि वह इस को बढ़ती ही समस्या समझें। मैं यह जेतावनी देना चाहता हूँ कि यह सरकार इस बात को अपने दिमाग में रख कर चलें कि पूर्वी पाकिस्तान में जितनी भी हिन्दू आवादी है, वह सारी की सारी इस देश में आयेगी और उन लोगों के लिये एक नहीं, न जाने वितनी दण्डकारण्य योजनायें बनायी पड़ेंगी। पंचशील, गुडविल या सैकुलरिज्म के चाहे कितने ही नारे लगाये जायें, वे लोग तो यहां आयेंगे, क्योंकि पूर्वी पाकिस्तान के शासकों की यही पालिमी है। माइनराइटीज की जो डेकिनेशन यह सरकार ले रही है, वह डेकिनेशन उन लोगों के दिमाग में नहीं है। इसलिये आज नहीं तो कल या परागों पूर्वी पाकिस्तान के हिन्दुओं को यहां आना ही पड़ेगा और उस के लिये अभी में सरकार को तैयार रहना चाहिये और ऐसे माध्यम जुटा लेने चाहियें कि वह उन को उम बक्त बैनकर म कर सकें।

इस सम्बन्ध में अगर मैं आवादियों की ट्रांसफर की बात कहने की हिम्मत करूँ, तो वह एक मुस्ताकी की बात होगी और सैकुलरिज्म पर विश्वास करने वाला यह हाउम मुझ पर टूट पड़ेगा, इसलिये मैं कहांगा कि आवादियों की अदला बदली न करें यहां के मुसलमानों को यहां ही रखें, लेकिन जो मुसलमान पाकिस्तान के रहने वाले हैं, पाकिस्तान के नैशनलज हैं, उन को यहां पर क्यों लाया जा रहा है। यह लाजिक अभीतक मेरे दिमाग में नहीं आया है। जो आदमी वहां पर आराम में बस रहे हैं, उन को मिर्फ इसलिये गुण्याव आदि स्थानों पर बसाया जा रहा है कि यहां पर सैकुलरिज्म का द्वावा खड़ा किया है जो सके। उन लोगों में पचास परसेंट जासूस हैं। गवर्नरमेंट की सिक्योरिटी पुलिस उन लोगों की हरकतों में बाकिक है और वह कह रही है कि वे लोग पाकिस्तान के खबरें भेज रहे हैं।

श्री स्थानी : कहां लाया जा रहा है?

श्री यु० सिं० जीवरी : लाया गया है गुडगांव में। मैं महान्पुर या देहरादून का जिक्र नहीं कर रहा हूं—मैं गुडगांव का जिक्र कर रहा हूं, जहां उन लोगों को लाया गया है। इस तरह की भावना को बदलना चाहिये प्रीर पाकिस्तान में आने वाले हिन्दुओं को बसाने की समर्था पर ज्यादा ध्यान देना चाहिये।

Shri P. N. Kayal (Joynagar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I wish to speak about the refugees in West Bengal, and the East Bengal refugees in particular. I am very happy to learn and see that some hon. Members here have spoken so much about the refugees who intend to come to India leaving Pakistan. These refugees, we must all here know, this class of people, have been created not by the refugees themselves but by the whole nation, I should say, as our leaders agreed to bifurcate Bengal to have independence for this country and to enjoy that independence. Now, for the benefit of the nation, for the enjoyment of the nation, the lot of those East Bengal refugees today happens to be so. Therefore, this nation, this country has to go to think about those people. They cannot live there. It is not possible for them to live there. They have tried to live there. Even after the last killing and rioting they still wanted to stick to that place. Even after Martial Law came in Pakistan, they were there. But unfortunately, things have come to such a position now that they have got to leave their hearths and homes and come to India. It is not only their hearths and homes and whatever they possessed there that they have got to lose, but they are frightened that they have to lose their lives even. So they want to come here. It is surprising that this Government are still thinking whether they should be taken in or they should open the doors so that they may come to this country. It is really very surprising and the whole of Bengal is very much agitated about this. They are thinking in these terms

that they are perhaps treated today as the Jews were treated in Hitler's Germany. They are being persecuted wherever they go. In Assam they are kicked out; wherever they try to settle down they are not properly treated by the local people there. This is the plight of these poor refugees.

Today we will have to think over this whole matter again as to whether it is not a very wise decision that the Ministry of Rehabilitation should be wound up. It cannot work efficiently as a branch of the bigger Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply. I have the highest respect for the Minister, Shri Mehr Chand Khanna and he has got a soft and tender heart for the sufferings of the refugees; but curiously enough things are happening otherwise. So I request the Government to throw open the doors, so that those people who are frightened, who are in fear of their lives, may be allowed to come, not as migrants, but as Indians. They should also be enabled to rehabilitate themselves.

About non-camp refugees I wish to say something. The non-camp refugees are a headache to the Government of West Bengal. They have settled round about Calcutta, with the result the planning and development of Calcutta are neglected. When the refugees came to this country, these non-camp refugees did not ask for any help of the Government because they did not have much confidence in the Government. They thought that perhaps they may not get any help. After long struggle they were able to resettle themselves, and they did not think of seeking Government help. Now the time has come when they are thinking that they must also get some help from the Government. That is the feeling of the refugees and the sentiment of the whole of Bengal is with them. I think Government should think over this matter with all earnestness and seriousness. Otherwise, I think, things might go from bad to worse.

Shri Kohor (Phulbani): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, everybody knows that Orissa is a most backward State in India. Orissa consists of a high percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population. They are generally illiterate and they do not know about the ways of democracy. So they cannot raise a hue and cry about their problems, difficulties and grievances. Naturally, they have been neglected in so many ways in the past.

It was expected that after independence they would receive a sort of paternal care from the Government. But the hopes have been frustrated. They have been rather more and more neglected. Simple allotment of money for their welfare does not solve any of their problems. Sir, if enquiry is made as to how the allotments have been spent in Orissa, I am sure everybody in this House will feel shocked and surprised at the result of the same.

Huge amounts have wrongly been appropriated by intelligent persons with the help of officers-in-charge in the name of Scheduled Tribe people. The tribal colonies built up in different places have mostly collapsed within about six months or a year. The houses built, I have seen, are most uninhabitable. The tanks and wells dug for them generally get dried in March or April. The tube wells also go out of order every now and then.

At the same time I would like to tell the House that fortunately or unfortunately, I do not know, a number of various kinds of projects have been established in Orissa by the Government which caused displacement of so many Tribal and Scheduled Caste families. To cite an example, so many families have been displaced for Hirakud, and Mandira Dam projects, the Hindustan Steel project at Rourkela the construction of railway lines, the Machkund Hydro-electric and so many other projects.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: What the hon. Member says has no relevance to the demands of this Ministry.

Shri Kohor: I am coming to the subject, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We are now dealing with Works, Housing and Supply Ministry Demands. It has nothing to do with the Tribals.

Shri Kohor: If democracy were to function properly, the Government should have taken this grand opportunity to rehabilitate the displaced persons in a suitable manner and earn their gratitude. But instead, Sir, you will find inexcusable negligence, lack of sympathy and utmost indifference on the part of the Government about their problems. Even after so many years of displacement you will find many tribal families are still wandering homeless and heartless taking shelter under the shade of trees. In the past the jungles of Orissa could provide food and employment to the tribals. But owing to the large scale of devastation of forests, owing to demarcation of large areas as reserve forests and owing to the cruel laws and regulations, these people do not get food from the forests and also because there is nobody to back them. And also due to their ignorance they do not get employment in industrial undertakings.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All this has nothing to do with the Demands under discussion. They are all irrelevant.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Perhaps it may be relevant when we take up the Home Ministry.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon Member may reserve his speech for the Demands of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

If he has anything to say on the demands of this Ministry he may do so; otherwise he may resume his seat. The hon. Member has to be relevant.

Shri Kohor: My submission is this
Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If he wants to speak on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, he may do so when we take up the Home Ministry's Demands, not now.

Shri Himatsingka (Godda): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I was not much inclined to speak on these Demands but, after hearing two speeches yesterday I felt that I should take part and point out some of the facts which, perhaps, are not known to the hon. Members who spoke yesterday. I am here referring to the hon. Member, Shri Bagri, who spoke feelingly as though he was addressing a meeting at a public place without reference to the subject he wanted to speak about. I find from the synopsis of his speech circulated to members that he has blamed the Government by saying:

"It was regrettable that Government had not declared that house" (he was referring to the Birla House in Delhi) "as a place of national importance. They should have shown the same courage in acquiring that building as they usually showed in acquiring the lands of the poor peasants. That place had a message not only for our country but for the entire world...."

I feel the hon. Member is not aware of the correspondence that passed between the Prime Minister and the owner of the Birla House and, perhaps, he does not know that the place where Mahatma Gandhi was assassinated is now almost a public property where anyone can go. That area has been separated from the main building and is approachable by a separate way and is open to the public. The reason why Government did not acquire the House, or did not declare it as a place of public importance, is because that place is already being used as a place of public importance, accessible to anyone who wants to go and see the place. As a matter of fact, a large number of visitors go there every day, see the place and show their reverence by taking

flowers there and placing them at the spot where Mahatma Gandhi was assassinated. I feel that the hon. Member is not aware of what took place between the owners of the House and the Government. Perhaps, there are some persons who want to speak and attack some persons simply for the sake of attacking. That may be one of the reasons why the hon. Member, Shri Bagri, spoke in that strain. If only he wanted to ascertain the facts, he would have known the reason why Government did not think it fit to acquire a larger portion of the house than was necessary. In fact, it has been offered to Government free, without any payment. Therefore, there is no question of acquiring that property. As a matter of fact, the owners of the same house have donated a much bigger house, the Birla House at Calcutta, for a public purpose, for the setting up of a museum which has been started by Government. Therefore, there was no occasion or necessity to use any compulsion or to compulsorily acquire the place. The place has been given out of free will and is available for anyone who wants to visit it and take the message of the Master. But I do not think Shri Bagri wants to take any message from the teachings of Mahatma Gandhi, because the first teaching that Mahatma Gandhi gave was that one should not speak on anything unless one is sure of facts. Now he has spoken incorrectly, without being sure of facts.

Another hon. Member condemned the C.P.W.D. outright as if every officer there is corrupt. So far as building contracts and contracts for roads are concerned, there is a general feeling or complaint that every contractor is required to pay a certain percentage of the amount of the contract to the officials. In such cases where these complaints arise, I feel the hon. Minister should have some kind of arrangement whereby it can if not completely checked, at least be minimised to a very large extent. I find from the Report that there are some vigilance units started and they are doing some useful work. Even

[Shri Himatsingka]

then I would say that this general complaint should be looked into and some steps taken to see that this particular kind of illegal gratification that is paid by contractors to the officials is stopped.

I know many instances where the engineers and top officials have been very honest and not a single pie has to be paid by the contractors for getting the contract. Therefore, it is not proper that we should condemn the whole department outright. But wherever corruption is there, it should be enquired into and steps taken to remove it. There is only one thing about which almost all the contractors who had occasion to talk to me complained, and that is about this percentage of money of the contract which they are expected to pay to the officials. If they do not pay that amount, they have difficulty not only in getting the contract but, even after that, in inspection and allied matters.

There is another matter which is mentioned by the contractors as to how the department tries to give contracts to persons whom it wants to favour. One of the tricks, I should say, is that certain items are shown as very small items and those contractors to whom they want to show favour are told to quote a very high rate for those small quantities and lesser rate for other quantities and then the quantities for which higher rates have been quoted are increased considerably. That gives an advantage to that contractor. So that, even if the contract value is less than what the other contractors have quoted, ultimately he gets much more because the quantity where he had quoted a very high rate is considerably increased, a fact which is not known to the other contractors. This kind of trick that is followed by the officials can be easily checked from the initial quantity tendered and the ultimate quantity for which the contractor is paid. This is the one item which is generally mentioned by contractors to show how the officials manage to give contracts to their favourites.

These are some of the things which I would request the hon. Minister to look into and see that those defects are removed.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Sir, through you, I would like to request the hon. Member to give us the specific instances, may be even in confidence so that we can see to it that each case is thoroughly examined.

Shri Himatsingka: I will certainly do it.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Mr. Deputy-Speaker; I follow my predecessor in saying this that I too had no mind to speak on these Demands but yesterday when I heard some hon. Members I felt very strongly that I should say something, particularly on rehabilitation.

Sir, I come from that part of the country where we not only suffered mass evasions, movements of refugees to and fro but privations and what not that was perpetrated by the Pakistan raiders and others continually for a year and a half. As far as the refugee problem is concerned, I should say that in North-Western India it lasted for a few months; in any case, it did not continue as much anywhere as it continued there. So, I will at the moment speak specially about the refugee problem, both in the Northwest as well as in the East of the country.

As far as the problem in the Northwest is concerned, I have to say that the Government of India has done its best, under the able guidance of one Minister after another, first under Shri Mohanlal Saksena and then under Shri Ajit Prasad Jain, for whom I have great respect. They did their best; no doubt, crores of rupees were spent and a lot of work was done for the refugees. But one thing was lacking till my elder and respected friend Shri Mehr Chand Khanna, took over as the Rehabilitation Minister. What was that? The lacerated hearts of our refugee brothers and sisters found some sort of echo of their powerful emotions in the heart of the Minister,

for a lot of these things have happened in his presence.

Therefore what I feel is that they wanted somebody who could go near their hearts, somebody who could understand their problem as well as Shri Khanna has understood it. It is merely because he himself has suffered. He has come as a refugee having lost all his property in the North-West Frontier of undivided India. I personally know him from the early 1930s. I know, having lived in luxury, how he worked and took pains in order to solve our problems. As far as the refugee problem in the North-Western part of the country is concerned, I can safely say that he has admirably solved it.

But when I talk about my State of Jammu and Kashmir, unfortunately our people who came from those areas that are occupied by Pakistan are not considered as refugees in the strict sense of the term. There were two terms being applied to the refugees from that area, that is, those from the liberated areas and those from the non-liberated areas. I may tell you that people from the liberated areas—I mean the areas that were liberated or recaptured by our Army—have suffered the most. They have suffered because of some technical difficulty. About them I would only submit to the hon. Minister through your good offices that something may be done now.

With regard to the property that refugees who have come from the non-liberated areas have left there and about the property that evacuees from this part have left in Jammu and Kashmir State, time has come that some solution must be found. I request the hon. Minister to see to this. After all, it must end one day. Those of my kith and kin who are rolling in riches just across the ceasefire line have not got a place to live in today. After all, how long can they wait and suffer? That is also a problem which needs a solution as early as possible.

I would bring another example to the notice of the hon. Minister. The world knows how Baramula in Kashmir province was raided, plundered and razed to the ground and what atrocities have been perpetuated there. I hope the hon. Deputy Minister will please take note of that till the hon. Minister is back. There is still a small part of that town where a small number of *bohras* are living. It was only three weeks back when I was in Srinagar that I still saw them without any place to live in and without anything given to them to fall back upon. For the last 14 to 16 years nothing has been done for them. They do not want any relief. If some loans were advanced to them in order to enable them to settle down somewhere and make both ends meet, that would go a long way to rehabilitate them. Having worked in the Government of Jammu and Kashmir I personally could not do anything for them. I would, therefore, very earnestly request the hon. Minister through your good offices that he will do something for them. They do not want any relief but some loan on easy terms which will be returnable.

Here I have to pay a compliment to our brethren from the Punjab and Sind who have really settled down in spite of the privations that they have suffered and in spite of the difficulties that they have faced. As far as that part is concerned, I have to say that much only.

With regard to East Bengal, I may convince and assure my hon. friends, sisters and brothers from Bengal that there is hardly an Indian whose heart is not going out in sympathy for our suffering brothers and sisters in East Bengal today. I can assure them of that. For the last 15 or 16 years I have been coming across people from every nook and corner of India. Who is there who does not feel for them?

Some solutions were put forth yesterday by some of my hon. friends. I may submit respectfully that I do not

[Shri Sham Lal Saraf]

agree with them because no solution based on emotion can solve this. No solution that will involve us in national and international involvements and complications will help them. Of course, there is one thing. Some people say that now because East Pakistan is a foreign land we may have limitations. But I may caution my hon. friends and the Government that it is a matter where psychology comes in. Show me a single Indian anywhere in the country who does not feel for our East Bengal brothers and sisters when every day they have to suffer from privations and humiliations and so on. Therefore some solution has to be found for that and that has to be based on psychological approach in the first instance. We must not also forget that Bengal has contributed in a number of spheres, in philosophy, culture and science etc. I know it personally because in my own family for the last three generations I have seen men of high culture and learning, sanyasins coming from East Bengal and staying in my own humble home. I know that also. But today we see that our brothers in East Bengal, who have contributed so much, are now separated from us. Is it their fault? I would say that it is not their fault.

Yesterday my hon. friend, Shri Chakraverti, quoted our hon. Prime Minister as having said something. I questioned him as to when it happened. It actually happened long before partition took place. Therefore it will have no bearing on the subject and on how we should get a solution of the entire problem that is before us. Therefore I would respectfully submit to the hon. Prime Minister and to his Government that they must somehow find out a solution for this once for all I may tell you that this is an open sore all over the country. My hon. friends, whether they are in the Opposition benches or in the Congress benches, should treat this as a national problem. Every Indian is with them as far as their feelings are con-

cerned and as far as getting justice for our people in that area is concerned. Everyone of us is with them. But things cannot be done in haste. Things cannot be done without applying proper thought to them. Therefore through you, Sir, I will request the hon. Minister in charge of Rehabilitation who has done wonderful and splendid work in this behalf for these areas that he will very kindly put this matter up to the hon. Prime Minister and his Government. We must get some solution something that would satisfy us. I will again request my hon. friends in the Opposition benches not to exploit the refugees or their cause. It is not a party question. Let us have one voice. Let us put our heads together and see how and in what way we can get an accepted solution so that every time these heart-aching news do not come to us.

I would speak a little about housing. I know 15 minutes for a speaker mean that he can only touch upon the introduction of a subject. I apologise for the other day. Honestly speaking, I never knew that I had to sit down because you had rung the bell while I was speaking.

An Hon. Member: Now the time limit is ten minutes and not fifteen minutes.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: His time is already up.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have to call the hon. Deputy Minister at 3 O'clock; So, he has to wind up his remarks by 3 o'clock.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: About housing a number of things have to be said. About works, a number of things have to be said. Perhaps we may have other occasions to talk about them. But one thing I may tell you. Only half an hour back I got a bill for the house where I am staying for the last one month. Till now I have not got the furniture of my choice. I have

not got the entire furniture, but the bill has come. I do not know whether it is reasonable or not. I will be voicing the feelings of most of my hon. friends who have spoken yesterday and this morning also when I say that in the bill there is so much for flower beds but I have never seen the person who is in charge of flowers during the last one month or so. Anyway, that has to be seen. If smaller things here and there are improved, that will certainly keep all of us in good trim.

15 hrs.

With regard to the Supplies and Disposals I have to say a lot, but permit me to say only this much that while I must congratulate the Government for the work of supplies and disposals, how speedily and in what way they are working, in certain respects certain considerations have to be shown. These are not being shown. For instance, through the Supply Department you get Army blankets from a number of places. What happens unfortunately is that each and every supplying centre is treated on par. For instance, take Jammu and Kashmir. We have to manufacture things from Kashmir and supply them here. In certain cases we have to gather raw materials from different places in India, then they are manufactured there and then sent here. On account of this break-up in the operation it costs a little more. Consideration to this aspect is seldom given. It should be kept in view.

In regard to Purchases, this is a wide subject and I am sorry that I will not be able to do justice to it within a few minutes. I will only mention three things which need help. Co-operatives, small-scale units and backward areas may be given all sort of aid so far as making purchases and manufacturing things are concerned.

That is all that I wish to say on this.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. the Deputy Minister, Shri P. S. Naskar.

The debate will continue on Monday. He is just intervening in the debate.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Eight hours in all have been allotted for this.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes. About an hour will be left on Monday.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works Housing and Supply (Shri P. S. Naskar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I wanted to intervene in the debate because for the last five years I have been associated with the Ministry of Rehabilitation, specially for the work in the Eastern region and I wanted to speak a few words about what we did for our refugee brothers and sisters in the Eastern region.

Sir, it is really something extraordinary that our brothers and sisters put up with which we do not see under any normal conditions. I have seen with my own eyes what hardships they put up with, to start with. But in the last few years, when I moved about in West Bengal and the areas around it I have seen that their condition by and large is different. Our DP friends from East Pakistan are very hardy people, and honest and sincere. If ways and means are found for them, if we tell them what we can do for them and how much they should help themselves, they are with us. Sometimes certain organisations, just for their own aims, exploit them. I have been telling my DP brothers and sisters for the last few years, "Please do not indulge in political activities while your economic conditions have not been settled; first settle yourselves, then let us indulge in politics"—just as one piece of advice that is given to a student is "You finish your studies, then enter into your profession or politics or whatever it may be". And I think I can say now that for the last two years our DP brothers and sisters have found out who their friends are.

[Shri P. S. Naskar]

In the last elections, in West Bengal and most of the other places where our DP brothers and sisters are living, they voted for the ruling party. If our rehabilitation policy was so unpopular in West Bengal, the results would have been different—whatever my friends opposite might say. The results in the last general elections have shown that, by and large, they agree with the Government's policy on their rehabilitation.

Shri Dasaratha Deb (Tripura East): The election results have shown in Tripura that you have not done well. You do not have any seat in Parliament from there.

Shri P. S. Naskar: I said 'by and large'.

Some hon. Members have made comments on the closure of the Rehabilitation Ministry as such. Opinion has been expressed in certain quarters that the rehabilitation work has not been completed and that the Department should not be closed down, and that such a Department should continue longer to deal with the problem in a special Department as it was done so long. Most of this criticism appears to emanate from an incomplete, and, in a certain measure, uninformed appreciation of the implications of the said decision and is based on the apprehension that with the closing down of the special Department, the displaced persons would altogether cease to receive further assistance for their resettlement. I think this apprehension has no basis. The position in fact is just the reverse. The closing down of the separate Rehabilitation Department, which had been created for a specific purpose, only signifies a stage in the progress of the rehabilitation work. Sir, you will agree with me that today, after so many years of the partition and the migration one should not call himself a displaced person. The time has come when my displaced friends should integrate themselves with the local community wherever they are. And whatever residuary work

is left over should be integrated with our general development schemes and programmes in the country. That is how we could finish the job.

As I said, the rehabilitation of the displaced persons would be accomplished only when they become integrated in the life of the community in their surroundings. This cannot be achieved unless a displaced person ceases to regard himself as such. One cannot look back and march ahead at the same time.

The work of the assessment of the residuary problem in the Eastern region was done over a year back. In four States in the Eastern region, that is Assam, Tripura, Orissa and Bihar, the residuary problem has been assessed. The decision was taken in concurrence with the State Governments and the Administration. It was agreed, in consultation with these State Governments, that apart from making financial provisions for resolving the remaining problem, it is no longer necessary to continue to deal with it in a special way through the agency of a special department as Rehabilitation Department. The residuary work would be looked after, and is now being looked after, by the normal Departments of the State Governments or the Administration.

Reference to the residuary problem in West Bengal was made by a few hon. Members, a few friends of mine whom I know personally, and I have much faith and respect and regard for them. I am glad that hon. Members from West Bengal took so much interest about a problem in West Bengal. I myself come from West Bengal. And in the last few years I worked with my senior colleague Shri Mehr Chand Khanna. I have much respect for him and what I found was this. The way he dealt with the subject was really admirable. I have watched him from a very close quarter, and I know how much he did, how much he thought about and how much he felt about the displaced persons in West Bengal and the Eastern region.

He himself is a refugee. I watched him. I know what his feeling was. Anyhow, I need not mention all that here. What I want to say is that the residuary problem of West Bengal has been assessed, discussions took place between the State Government and us, and the final acceptance by the State Government is being awaited from this side.

I say this that the decision to close down the Rehabilitation Ministry as such will not affect any further assistance that is necessary to rehabilitate our brothers and sisters who are still partially rehabilitated or who in other ways are not able to rehabilitate themselves. The money will be found out by means of this Rehabilitation Department in the Works Housing and Supply Ministry. It does not make any difference. Because, if you notice the steward, the man who will look after the Rehabilitation Department, he is the same man who has been there for the last twelve or thirteen years. So for all practical purposes it does not make any difference whatsoever regarding the work of solving the remaining problem—I do not say remaining "problem" but the remaining work.

If you permit me, Sir, I shall just highlight a few items of what we did for the Eastern region. I personally was looking into these educational and medical facilities that were given to our displaced brothers and sisters in the Eastern region. Up till now, we have spent about Rs. 20 crores on medical aid and educational facilities. Out of that Rs. 16 crores was for educational facilities. You know, after Partition, in the eastern region, there was influx of displaced persons and more or less there was a little chaos for some time in regard to education and medical facilities.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: Now, you are curtailing the expenditure on education by 20 per cent. every year.

Shri P. S. Naskar: I am not yielding.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let him continue.

Shri P. S. Naskar: I am talking of what we did and what we are still doing on education and medical facilities. I do not think any hon. Member who comes from the eastern region and who has anything to do with educational institutions, today, can say that not much has been done. I do not say that we have done very much. I say, whatever we have done is no mean achievement. Out of Rs. 20 crores a sum of Rs. 16 crores has been spent on educational institutions, not only to help the existing institutions, for expansion of their buildings, but also we have set up new schools and colleges. You ask any hon. Member here who comes from West Bengal who does not know Narendrapur. It is really a lighthouse so far educational institutions are concerned in West Bengal. It has attracted attention not only of the persons coming from West Bengal, but also from all over India and sometimes, foreigners have also paid tribute to the way the Narendrapur Ramakrishna Mission is serving the cause of students. I do not want to say, but I must say that the credit goes to my senior colleague. Those who know will corroborate my statement. Narendrapur, I forgot to mention, is really an institution worth seeing. I invite any hon. Member who comes to Calcutta to please let me know so that I can make arrangement for his visit to see this institution. It cost us about Rs. 55 lakhs. We do not grudge that amount. Already this institution is producing brilliant students who are competing in the University examinations.

Coming to medical facilities, the average death rate in West Bengal is about 7 in a thousand or something like that. People say that we were not sufficiently looking after the displaced persons. The death rate among displaced persons was less than what it was with the local population.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: The birth rate is more.

Shri P. S. Naskar: Naturally, because there was no family planning

[Shri P. S. Naskar]

there. Today, we have helped Government institutions and private institutions to extend their activities in the medical field. In the medical field, we laid special emphasis on T.B. patients. That part of the country has got quite a large number of T.B. patients. We have built a home at Niramoy in Birbhum district. I want to know from any hon. Member from Birbhum whether he will not agree with me that there is really a wonderful institution. We have also helped many other non-official institutions. I come from that State. This will go a long way in helping people. Whatever work this Ministry has left behind there will not be easily forgotten. Some people tell me,—I do not know how far it is true—because of your financial assistance, it has become possible for many educational institutions to build up and expand. I will not say it would have been absolutely impossible; it has partly made it possible and it has certainly contributed to one or two more Universities in West Bengal especially in the Northern part.

In the current budget year, we have made provision of quite a large sum of money for education and medical facilities in the eastern region. One of my friends, yesterday, referred some grants for educational institutions in the western region. It is a fact that we have not so far made any provision in the current budget year for grants to educational institutions in the western region. Now, we feel that the need for grants is still there. It is proposed to examine this question some time this year and if necessary, provision will be made in the Revised Budget Estimate.

I will not take much of your time. I want to put this through you to my displaced brothers and sisters in West Bengal, ex-campers. It is well known that after initial difficulties were removed the Dandakaranya Authority has made satisfactory progress. The Rehabilitation Minister of West Bengal Shrimati Ava Maiti has paid a visit to Dandakaranya very recently.

Her impression is that it is progressing at a fast rate. Both the Chairman and the Chief Administrator have been doing wonderful work in the difficult situation. The families who have already moved there were on their way to prosperity. I appeal through you to the ex-camp families to move there. It is a well known fact that West Bengal cannot take any more agriculturist families. The land position has reached the saturation point in West Bengal so far as occupancy is concerned. There is not enough land even for the local landless labour. How to accommodate our displaced brothers who are agriculturists? We have tried it some time back. Even to those who are settled on land, their holdings are un-economic. We cannot find extra land. That is another problem. That is also a residuary problem in West Bengal. Through you I put it to them that they should take my humble request as a brother, as I know them well, to go to Dandakaranya for future prosperity. The next generation really will not excuse us, including my displaced brother and sisters if we do not accept this opportunity to settle at Dandakaranya. If they chose to continue to stay in West Bengal, it will surely cut short their own progress of rehabilitation, because West Bengal is definitely over-saturated. I again appeal to them to take advantage of the present facilities that have been given in Dandakaranya. It is not only in their own interest, but it is also in the national interest and in the interests of the State and the country at large.

I thank you for giving me this much of time.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: What about non-campers who want to go to Dandakaranya? What is your attitude?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: You leave it to me till Monday morning. I will deal with that fully.

Shri Balkrishna Wasnik (Gondia): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am glad that this Ministry is in the capable

hands of the hon. Minister Shri Mehr Chand Khanna and he is being ably assisted by two of our young friends. Shri Jaganatha Rao, the Deputy Minister was speaking about Stores, Supplies and Disposals. From the tone in which he was speaking, I could find that he was feeling that there is nothing wrong in this Ministry, particularly in the branch of Stores, Supplies and Disposals. I believe he must have heard a lot of complaints and a lot of grievances. I would only request him that he should not be self-complacent, because if this kind of complacency is there, and if he feels or if his Ministry feels that there is no room for improvement any more, then I am afraid that there cannot be improvement any more. From the complaints and from the gossips that go on about this Ministry, we find that some of these complaints are genuine, and, there is still room and scope for improvement in this matter.

If we see the works done by the CPWD, we find that they are sub-standard. No sooner are the houses completed than they are ready for repairs. If this kind of thing is there, we cannot say that everything is all right in this Ministry. If we go and see the houses built for the class IV employees we find that they are pitiable. They are in a shabby condition, and they are very unsatisfactory for human habitation, particularly during the rainy season. The rainy season will be coming soon and I would only request the hon. Minister to visit the colonies of class IV employees and see what insanitary conditions prevail there when the rainy season comes.

I do not know how the architect who has designed these quarters for class IV employees has designed them, because in some of the quarters which I have visited, the kitchen is in the front and the living room is at the back. So, if a guest goes there, first, he has to visit the kitchen and then only he can go to the living room. Who was the architect, and how did

he design that house? And how was it passed by the Ministry? I do not quite know.

Furthermore, I would like to submit that when quarters are constructed for class IV employees, one thing should be kept in mind, namely that those quarters should be nearer to the offices, because these class IV employees do not have conveyance. They have to come in the buses, and we know very well that the Delhi buses are not very regular or punctual. Therefore, we should keep in mind that whenever quarters are constructed for the class IV employees, they should be constructed nearer the offices rather than far away. But what we find now is that the quarters for class I or class II officers are constructed near the offices, and those for class III and class IV employees are constructed far away from the offices.

Another point of view that I would like to mention here is this that we are now having a socialist pattern of society. In a socialist pattern of society, the houses for all classes of employees should be similar. If we see, however, the quarter for a class IV employee and that for a class I employee, we find a lot of difference. I can well say that the living room and the kitchen of the class IV employees' quarter are not bigger than the bathrooms or store-rooms of the quarters constructed for the class I employees. This is the state of affairs that we find in a socialist pattern of society. I do not understand what kind of society will come when the class IV employees and the class III, class II and class I employees will all be treated on the same footing. I submit that there should be the same kind of accommodation for all of them. Government should feel that these class IV employees are also human beings, they have also got their children; they have their wives, brothers and sisters, and aged fathers and mothers to look after, and they also need the same accommodation for them as the others.

[Shri Balkrishna Wasnik]

One small living room which is no bigger than the bath-room or store-room of the quarter for a class I employee is not at all sufficient for these class IV employees and their families. Therefore, I would request the Minister to see that this kind of difference is no longer there. There would not be any harm if the houses for the class I employees are made smaller and those for the class IV employees are made bigger than what they are at present.

Now, I would like to say a word or two about Nagpur. As the hon. Minister knows, after the reorganisation of States, Nagpur was decapitalised; that is to say, the capital from Nagpur was shifted to Bombay. And it was stated here at that time that some of the Central Government offices would be shifted to Nagpur in order to retain its importance. But, a few days back, there was a news item in the newspapers, and I also asked the hon. Minister whether it was a fact that the offices at present located at Nagpur were being shifted out of Nagpur. The hon. Minister said that two of the offices were proposed to be shifted out of Nagpur. I do not know the reasons therefor. The hon. Minister has said that the accommodation there at present which is available for these offices is required by the State Government. I feel that if earnest efforts are made, accommodation would be available from the State Government, and if not from the State Government, from private sources. I may even go to the length of saying that Government should see, if there is no accommodation available, that they construct their buildings as they are constructing in other places, but they should not shift the offices at Nagpur to places outside Nagpur.

Dr. M. S. Aney: May I ask one question of my hon. friend? Does my hon. friend mean that the shifting of those offices is taking place at the instance and for the convenience of the State Government?

Shri Balkrishna Wasnik: I have not said anything like that. I had asked a specific question to the hon. Minister, and the answer given by the hon. Minister did not contain this kind of thing.

I would like to add one more point, and that is about the claims of the displaced persons which have not been settled so far. Filmy grounds are given a number of times. I have myself made representations in one or two cases, and for the last six or seven months, I have found that some ground or the other is given, and the claims are not being settled. In one case, the ground was given that some land had been given to the father of the claimant. But, actually, the father of the claimant had not been given any land as he had already died. And yet this kind of objection was being put forward. In spite of the fact that this was made known to the officers, that no land was given to the father of the claimant, nothing has been done to settle the claim. Even after a letter from a Member of Parliament to the Deputy Minister, after waiting for six or seven months, still, matters have not improved.

In conclusion, I would like to refer to what my hon. friend over there has spoken about East Bengal refugees. He was referring to them and saying that the Bengalis were being treated—in the same manner as the Jews were treated in Germany. I would only submit that this is a point for introspection for the Bengalis themselves. They should themselves see why the refugees coming from West Pakistan have settled themselves, and why the refugees coming from East Pakistan have not been able to settle themselves during the last fourteen or fifteen years.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: The hon. Member should put that question to the hon. Minister.

Shri Balkrishna Wasnik: They should consider whether there is something wrong with themselves or there is something wrong with Government or there is something wrong with the conditions that have been created and the facilities that have been given under the Dandakaranya scheme.

I have been reading the report, and from the report, I have found that the East Bengal refugees who are in the camps are reluctant to go to the Dandakaranya area. Now, there will be another influx from East Bengal.

I would only like to suggest that those who want to come now to India because of some pressure from Pakistan should, if it is humanly possible to settle them, be sent to the border areas.

15.30 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

FIRST REPORT

Shri Ham Raj (Kangra): I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the First Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 30th May 1962".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the First Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 30th May 1962".

The motion was adopted.

15.31 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: NUCLEUS CO-OPERATIVE FARMING SOCIETY—contd.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now resume further discussion of the following Resolution moved by

Shri Inder J. Malhotra on the 18th May 1962:—

"In order to create a cooperative tempo and achieve the target of the service cooperatives in all parts of the country, this House calls upon the Government to take immediate steps to organise at least one nucleus cooperative farming society in every State and Union Territory of the Indian Union and to mobilise more vigorously all resources and public relations channels available in the country".

Out of two hours allotted for the discussion, 17 minutes have already been taken up. There is an amendment tabled by Shri B. K. Das. As Shri Warior had only just begun his speech that day—having taken only a minute—and as it could not be moved on that day, I would allow Shri B. K. Das to move it, if he desires.

Shri B. K. Das (Contd.): I beg to move:

"That for the original Resolution, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House is of opinion that in order to create a co-operative tempo throughout the country and to achieve success in the rapid development of agriculture through cooperative lines, vigorous steps should be taken to set up without delay pilot projects for cooperative farming in as many selected States and Union Territories as possible".

May I speak also?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Both the original Resolution and the substitute Resolution are before the House.

Shri Warior (Trichur): Last time when I had just begun to speak in support of the Resolution, I wanted only to bring to the notice of the House that this problem has been engaging the attention of not only the Government but also of the public for sometime now. But actually there are many questions, both of an ideological

[Shri Warior]

nature as well as of a practical nature, which have to be solved before a large-scale attempt to introduce co-operative farming can be made. Actually, the problem is now between a rabid attack from the Swantantra Party and people who are following that ideology and the diffidence, natural or traditional, of the peasantry in India.

As far as the peasantry in India are concerned, they are always susceptible to suspicion because the entire edifice is built that way. Industrialisation has come only of late and actually all the problems more or less centre on the rural population of India. So this peasantry which had been the target and victim of exploitation for centuries on, take everything, whether it is advantageous or otherwise, first with a grain of suspicion. Hence the idea of co-operation is also taken with a grain of suspicion. The co-operative movement in the urban areas has come to stay. In the rural areas the movement first took its root in the form of credit societies, naturally because the land was owned not by the peasantry or tenantry but by landlords. These credit societies were also under the control of the landlords. The real tillers of the soil did not get any benefit or as much benefit as they ought to have got. Hence suspicion about these credit societies began at that time. Now, all of a sudden, we find that these credit societies are called service societies. I know as far as these credit societies are concerned, wherever and whenever they are formed, that they are not viable economic units. Some attempt has been made to make them stand on their own legs. Most of these credit societies which were earlier controlled by people who were not looked upon with favour by the vast majority of the peasantry are now constituted into the new societies with the same people in charge. They have only changed their board and nomenclature. So people do not take them very lightly. They think that the

same people are continuing in some other garb—a more modern garb. Hence these service societies also are looked upon with suspicion.

The idea of the peasantry or the thought current among the peasants is this. Whenever there is an advantage, naturally as in the case of other persons, they will also grab at it. But whenever there is a slight disadvantage, they are not ready to take any risk at all or even to experiment with new ideas at all. Hence it is very necessary that the entire structure of these credit societies which had been now renamed service co-operative societies, their working, their manning, their procedures, the history at the back of these societies—all these must be gone into and new confidence instilled in the peasantry. Then only the service co-operatives are going to function properly.

After all these years, spending so much energy and money, we will realise, if we go through the results of the statistical reports and research work done in the matter of the working of co-operative societies, service societies and farming societies in this country, that we have reached only 60 per cent of our villages. At the same time, we will be amazed to know that only 19 per cent of the rural population has been affected by them. The vast majority of our people are living in the rural areas. Not only that. It is interesting to note that in our country the population is always increasing by leaps and bounds in rural India and not in urban India. In such circumstances, if only 19 per cent of the people are touched, we can say that we have not touched even the fringe of the problem.

Another point is that there are ever so many societies which are liquidated—credit societies and other societies. Why these societies faced such a situation and how they were working, must be the subject of study. Then only we can understand why the peo-

ple did not support them, why they did not enjoy the confidence of the people. We will know that whatever credit the Government had allowed had, in the long run, been swallowed by some people, and the societies closed. Compulsory liquidation is ordered and they do not transact any business. If we make a study, we will find that most of these societies do not run on proper lines. Thousands and thousands of subterfuges are employed. Benami transactions are resorted to and the money is all grabbed.

I will give some illustrations. Take the multi-purpose societies. Everywhere wherever the co-operative movement has spread, you will find multi-purpose societies registered, without any specific or special purpose by a group of people. Their main business is something hidden. This is actually what was happening also. Whenever Government sponsors a scheme, say, a colliery scheme, the multi-purpose society goes there like a serpent and grabs it. If Government announces a cashew nut or plantation scheme on the co-operative basis, the very same multi-purpose people go there and grab that also. If the community development programme gives a village chakki for co-operatives, the same multi-purpose people go there and get that also. Whatever comes in handy is swallowed by these people whose society has no specified or special purpose except that of grabbing.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): There are no multi-purpose co-operative societies.

Shri Warior: I wish I would get some time to speak to the Minister afterwards, because my time now is limited. I will explain these things then to him. If he has not looked into the studies made by the Government of India and State Governments as regards the working of co-operatives, well and good. He can carry

on. This sort of thing must be stopped. Restrict the number of people who are actually engaged in the management of the co-operative societies, working and non-working. The central idea, the origin of the co-operative movement, everything denotes that it is to help those people who have not got the capital; that it is to help those people with small capital to come together and save themselves from huge capital and huge exploitation. But, this is not being done.

I can quote instances. Take the case of Rs. 1½ crores which the Government of India gave for subsidising the coir industry. Wherever the coir business is at a loss, the co-operative society is debited with it. And, wherever there is a profit, the private owners swallow it. This can be done because they know how to do this. Businessmen are businessmen; and they know how to make money.

These things have created in the common people a feeling against the movement throughout the country. I do not know of all the places in the country. But it is more or less the same everywhere because the peasantry is the same throughout the world, and they are afraid to come into service co-operatives.

I now come to the service co-operatives. Simply by changing the nomenclature of a society you cannot make a service co-operative. There must be an element of compulsion, economic or otherwise and also an element of 'voluntariness'. The element of compulsion comes like this. I am quoting an instance in our place. There is the lake bed cultivation. It is a huge area and one single individual cannot raise the bunds and have the water pumped out. Naturally, the cultivators of small holdings are compelled to come together to raise the bunds and to have the water pumped out into the sea. So, that sort of natural compulsion is there.

[Shri Warior]

So also in the mountain valleys where it is very difficult for an individual cultivator to go and stay there and cultivate. There also people come together for certain special purposes.

If Government make a study of these problems, they will see that in every place there will be some common factor or other. It might be the erosion of a river or floods in a river or might be attacks from wild beasts, something in common which will bring all these cultivators together. If the cooperative movement tackles that problem, then, the confidence of the people will be there. This must be attended to.

Then, another problem comes. A change has come about in our irrigated agriculture. This agriculture, irrigated agriculture, is assuming proportions for the agriculturists. Formerly, our poor peasants and agriculturists depended, more or less, on rain water and water which was available through small canals or rivulets; and the main manure was from natural resources. The rivers carry the silt from the mountains or some green manure or something like that.

Now, by the damming of many of the rivers, possibly, all the silt that would be coming out of them as manure, is now stopped. Only surface water is flowing into the fields and, thereby, the natural fertilising is not there. That is one problem.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up. Fifteen minutes is the time allotted for a speech on resolutions.

Shri Warior: I have also just touched the problem. Two minutes more, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I cannot allow. The hon. Member will have to wind up. Fifteen minutes is the maximum time.

Shri Warior: I will wind up, Sir. That is why this problem has been taking too much of our attention. It has to be tackled from different angles. Unless we have some sort of machinery or some sort of organisation to tackle this, it will not be effectively done and we may have to suffer for that in the long run.

Our people are realising that this is the only method in India, which is a highly populated country, where land is not available in plenty, where industrialisation is not as much advanced as it can absorb the surplus population from the rural parts. Therefore, the only solution is to deburden the land, to have more intensive cultivation, as far as possible, and to bring in a sort of a newly mechanised, modernised farming with the help of Government. For that the co-operative movement will give a great fillip. And, I hope this Resolution of my hon. friend, Shri Inder J. Malhotra will be supported.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri B. K. Das.

I think ten minutes each will do.

Shri B. K. Das: Sir, the speaker who has just preceded me pointed out the difficulties about our co-operative problems and also the difficulties that the cultivators are facing in tackling the problem of agriculture. Really, we have a bitter experience. Our cultivators are not able to take risks. They have not the capacity to invest and to procure all the requirements that are necessary for proper agriculture. It is for this reason that service co-operatives were proposed; and we have taken up the problem of service co-operatives.

When we proceed on that line, we have in our view the programme of co-operative farming also. But the regret is that we are not progressing in that line as much as we desire. It

is for this reason that the Mover of the Resolution expressed his anxiety, and, to a certain extent his anguish also, at the progress in the line of co-operative agriculture.

The report that was given to us about co-operative by the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation shows that there is a programme for the setting up of 3200 co-operative farming societies in pilot projects and that for 1962-63, the programme is to organise 800 more farming societies. What was the programme for 1961-62 and how far we had been able to achieve success in that is not mentioned in that.

After a study of the co-operative farming that was in vogue or is in vogue in our country, the Study Group found it necessary that we should have some pilot projects. The Study Group made a tour of the country and found that there were several societies which were running on proper lines; but there were a good number of societies which had many defects. Those defects could not be corrected unless some of the pilot projects were taken up. So, there is a programme for 3200 co-operative farming societies in the Third Plan; each district will have about 10 schemes under a pilot project and there will be at least 320 pilot projects during the Third Plan. But it was not done in 1961-62 at all. In the Plan it is mentioned that about 60 districts have been selected for starting those pilot projects but I am not aware how many have been started or what has been the experience. Of the 60-65 districts selected for carrying out the programme, we do not have any data or experience. We have not made much progress about service co-operatives also. In our programme of service co-operatives, members could get all the requirements; they could get loan and also other consumer goods. The idea of co-operative farming is pooling of the land and its joint management. We have to go a step further from

the service co-operative to the co-operative farming and that was the idea behind the starting of co-operative farming. To begin with, if we could have some progress about service co-operatives, it would have been much easier to go in for co-operative farming also. It is necessary that in the co-operative farms we have already in our country the programmes have to be reoriented in many cases and correctives have to be introduced. Because of lack of experience, knowledge, money and other things we have not been able to run those co-operative societies on proper lines. The study group laid stress on pilot projects. It is necessary that we should start pilot projects first and their experience has to be utilised in other spheres. In order to achieve success continuous effort from the people as well as from the Government is necessary. In the pilot projects there is one great advantage that the Government participates in the share capital. Capital becomes a great handicap in our farming societies. In the pilot projects when Government takes up a share and advances money and loans also and supervises their work and tries to run it on proper lines with the help of the extension workers attached to the community development projects, there is every hope that the pilot projects will be successful and from their experience the cultivators who will go in for co-operative farming will be able to run their co-operatives on proper lines. So, I have stressed in my amendment that pilot projects should be taken up at first and the programme that we have taken up for ourselves should be fulfilled so that the other societies which will be started outside the pilot projects may succeed.

Shri Parashar (Shivapuri): Sir, at the outset I would like to thank the hon. Mover of the Resolution for the opportunity he has provided this House to discuss this subject which is so necessary for the development of our country. For the proper

[Shri Parashar]

understanding of the development of the co-operative movement, it is essential for all of us to have a clear picture and clear understanding of the well defined functions that we have to perform for the development of the co-operative movement. I have come across occasions when very confused thinking has been expressed by persons regarded by us as very eminent so to say about the movement and its economics. In one of the conferences the word 'consumer' was being used in connection with marketing which was being discussed and it was said that in order that the producer might get fair price for his produce consumer co-operative should be started. It is the producer who supplies the goods: it is not the consumer. Therefore, it is most essential that whether we be officials or non-officials we should have a clear understanding as to what the co-operative movement is, what are its functions and where it leads us to.

Without intending any disrespect to the hon. Mover of the Resolution, I may say that there is something incoherent in the body of the Resolution. The resolution reads:

"In order to create a co-operative tempo and achieve the target of the service co-operatives in all parts of the country, this House calls upon the Government to take immediate steps to organise at least one nucleus co-operative farming society in every State and Union Territory of the Indian Union....."

It appears as if we suggest that in order that our stair case may be good we should first erect a good pavilion. After all, if service co-operatives are properly organised and successfully run, they may lead to the formation of farming societies. It is not that farming societies may lead to the success of service co-operatives. We create a service society to run some services to the farmer so that they may know the advantages of the co-operative move-

ment and in the ultimate analysis they may organise themselves into co-operatives farming societies. That way it would lead to better production and better amenities for the members of the co-operative societies. We have reached a stage where we have got to organise some refresher courses and some conferences and some congresses. Howsoever eminent or educated we may be, we must realise that this co-operative movement is a technical subject. It may be a subject where only a very small technicality is involved, but yet, sometimes, the leaders themselves may be confused with the working of this movement. What happens is, we sometimes quarrel with the Registrar or the Deputy Registrar or the Assistant Registrar. Then there is a quarrel between the officials and the non-officials. The Registrar sits tight with the bye-laws, rules and regulations. We being ignorant of these technicalities, say that they are bossing over us and that they do not listen to public opinion. All sorts of things happen.

16 hrs.

What I mean to say is that we should know what amenities have been provided by the Government for the education of the co-operative workers in the country and what fields or scope have been provided for the non-officials for the education or educative value of the masses at large. Now, I must thank the Government—and I congratulate them—for having provided a large opportunity for refresher courses and member-education and non-member education in respect of the co-operative movement. There are instructors throughout the country going round from village to village and from town to town, giving an idea of the rudiments of this technical movement to the members and prospective members. Then there are classes being started. Then there are some institutions being organised by

the Government. We should sit round, take this opportunity and invite our colleagues from outside to take part in these organised camps and schools and institutions and learn to man them and manage them properly and to take advantage of them.

In the same way, there are non-official agencies also which have got to be taken into consideration, and we must take all these factors into consideration, namely, the officials, the non-officials, etc., and organise these institutions. I am much more in agreement with the hon. Mover. I have praise and appreciation for the feelings and the spirit which lie behind this Resolution, and I commend it.

So far as I have been able to understand it, the spirit of the Resolution is this: the Mover wants to have a tempo of co-operative development. He wants that a tempo should be created to such an extent that the co-operative movement may be successful; so that the movement of service co-operatives may also be successful; so that co-operative farming societies may be successful. That appears to be the spirit of the Mover. I am in full agreement with it. I wish every success to the co-operative movement. I hope that my hon. friends, especially the Mover, will re-draft the Resolution in such a manner that it may be of some value to the country at large.

The Government also may take specific and pointed inspiration from the Resolution and take some steps towards its implementation. With these words, I commend the Resolution.

श्री समनानी (जम्मू तथा काश्मीर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सोशलिस्ट तर्जे निजाम के लिए कोआपरेटिव तहरीक का अपना मुकाम हासिल कर लेना निहायत जरूरी है और कोआपरेटिव फार्मिंग कोआपरेटिव

तहरीक का एक मेराज है, उरोज है। कोआपरेटिव फार्मिंग एक दम से शुरू नहीं हो जाती है, बल्कि उस के लिये बहुत से सिलसिले हैं। कोआपरेटिव तहरीक की तमाम कड़ियों के मिलने के बाद कोआपरेटिव फार्मिंग का दर्जा आता है।

जब नागपुर सेशन में कोआपरेटिव फार्मिंग के हक में रेजोल्यूशन कांग्रेस ने मंजूर किया, उस वक्त देश भर में एक लहर उठी और मेहनतकश अवाम और उस तहरीक के मुखालिफ दो दलों में बंट गय और अलग अलग और वाजह वाजह रास्तों पर चले। जनता को और मेहनतकश किसानों को, जो खेतों में काम करते हैं, कोआपरेटिव फार्मिंग के रेजोल्यूशन से एक एसा उत्साह मिला कि उस से अपन मुस्तकबिल को एक सुहाना और शानदार मुस्तकबिल बनाया। उन के पास प्रेस नहीं हैं, उन के पास अखबारात नहीं है, लेकिन उन्होंने अपने खेतों के ऊपर मुंडरों पर बैठ कर इस कोआपरेटिव फार्मिंग के सुहावने ख्वाब को अपना लिया, जेहानी तौर पर, और वह लोग वह वक्त देखने लगे कि कब कोआपरेटिव फार्मिंग की मजिल करीब आयेंगी और हम जो दो दो कनाल और तीन तीन कनाल, छोटे छोटे टुकड़ों पर काम करते हैं, वह इकट्ठे हो कर कुछ ऐसे काम करेंगे जिस सेहमारी आने वाली नस्ने कुछ अच्छी तरह खा सके, कुछ अच्छी तरह पहन सकें और कुछ अच्छी तरह रह सकें। लेकिन दूसरी तरफ से एक शिद्दत फैला द्दी है और बड़ी बड़ी व्योरीज सामने आई नागपुर सेशन का कोआपरेटिव फार्मिंग का जो रेजोल्यूशन था, उस को बदलने के लिये। बहुत कुछ कहा गया और बहुत कुछ किया गया और मुखालिफ सुप ने सर घड़ की बाजी लगा कर तमाम कोशिशें कीं। मैं इन तफसीलात में नहीं जाता हूँ कि उस में कितनी स्पासी तब्दीलियां आई या क्या कुछ हुआ, लेकिन वह सब कुछ हो जाने के बाद आज अवाम की एक भारी अक्सरियत ने

[श्री समनानी]

नागपुरसेशन के उस रेजोल्यूशन का, कोआपरेटिव फार्मिंग का खरमकदम किया, और वह दिन और घड़ियां गिनने लगे कि किस वक्त वह उस मंजिल पर पहुंचे।

आज जब हम इस [चीज़] का जायजा लेते हैं और जो तमाम रिपोर्ट हुई और जो पाइलट प्रोजेक्ट बनी था वनने वाली है, उन की रफ्तार को देखते हैं तो महसूस होता है कि कहीं न कहीं कुछ खामी, कुछ कमी रह गई है, कुछ तुक्स रह गया है, वर्णा राय आमा जिम शिव्हेत से मुनज्जम हुई थी, जिस तेजी से अवाम ने इस रेजोल्यूशन को अपनाया था, उस में तमब्वर को अपनाया था, रेजोल्यूशन को अपनाया था, उतना अमल नहीं हुआ है। उस के अपनाने में अमल में बहुत बड़ा फर्क नजर आता है। मैं मामता तो नहीं हूँ मगर क्या यह मान लिया जाय कि वह मुख्यालयीन जिन्होंने इस की रुह को खत्म करना चाहा था उन के असरात बढ़ते बढ़ते हुक्मत तक आ गये और उन्होंने उस की रफ्तार को कम कर दिया, और क्या मैं यह समझूँ कि अवाम का जोंश, खरोश ठंडा हो गया है, या यह समझूँ कि हुक्मत ने जो तरीकाकार अपनाया है उस में किसी न किसी जगह पर तुक्स आ गया है? बहरहाल कुछ भी हो इस तुक्स और कमी को देखना उन का काम है जो हुक्मत की जिम्मेदारियां सम्भाले हुए हैं। लेकिन यह चीज बिला खोफ तरदीद कही जा सकती है कि हम उस मंजिल को तरफ उतनी तेजी से नहीं बढ़ रहे हैं जिस तेजी से हमें बढ़ना चाहिये और जो वक्त का तकाजा है। कोआपरेटिव सेक्टर का देहात में बढ़ना, कोआपरेटिव तहरीक का देहात में पहुंचना ही सोशलिज्म के तर्जे निजाम की बुनियाद हो सकती है।

मैं ने इस मिनिस्ट्री के मतालबात जर की बहस के दौरान भी कहा था कि यह कहना कि कोआपरेटिव की तहरीक जो है उस को अवाम ने कबना नहीं, या यह नहरीक जो है नह घबाम में मकबूल नहीं है, दुरुस्त

वात नहीं है अवाम, दूर दराज के रहने वाले अवाम, जिन्हें पढ़े लिखे लोग 'निहायत सीधे सादे कहते हैं, उस तहरीक को अच्छी तरह समझते हैं और अपनाते हैं, और वह इस की तरफ बढ़ते हैं अगर कहीं रुकावट आती है। अभी एक मुआजिज भेज्वर साहब कह रहे थे कि उन की तालीम का, तरवियत का और उन की जहनी तरकी का इन्तजाम होना चाहिये, यह होना चाहिये वह होना चाहिये। मैं समझता हूँ कि उन की तरवियत का इन्तजाम होना चाहिये जिन को इस काम को मुनज्जम करना है और हुक्मत की तरफ से जिन्हें काम करना है। लांग इस के लिये पूरी तरह से तैयार है अगर कहीं जहनी उलझाव आता है, और इस कोआपरेटिव तहरीक से मूतालिक होने की वजह से मैं ने आम तौर पर देखा है कि जहां कहीं जहनी उलझाव आता है, वह समझाने वाले इन्सेक्टरों में आता है, पालिसी बनाने वालों वे जहन में आता है, किसानों के जहन में नहीं आता है।

जो हम सर्विस कोआपरेटिव बनाते हैं या क्रेडिट सोसायटीज बनाते हैं, उन के बनाने के सिलसिले में उस रोज भी मैं ने अर्ज किया था और आज भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम जो सोसायटीज बनाते हैं, अगर सत्रसे पहले हम उनकी फाइनेंशल पोजिशन को न देखें जब तक हम यह देखें कि उन्हें किस हृद तक फाइनेंस कर सकते हैं, उस वक्त सोसायटियों की तादाद बढ़ा देने से अवाम को आप तहरीक के नजदीक नहीं लासकते हैं। बल्कि इस की उल्टी चीज को ही हम देखते हैं। अवाम तो तेजी से आगे बढ़ते हैं, हुक्मत के पास इतने जराय नहीं कि इस जोश को मुनज्जम कर लें और उन की आगे बढ़ने का मौका दें। रुकावट आती है जहां फाइनेंस की वात आती है कि इतना पेसा नहीं है। पैसा न पा कर क्रेडिट सोसायटीज और सर्विस कोआपरेटिव अपनी जरूरियत

को पूर्ण करने के लिये जब बैंक्स के पास आती हैं तो बैंक कहता है कि हमारे पास इतना पैसा नहीं है । शार्ट टर्म, मीडियम टर्म लांग टर्म, यह टर्म वह टर्म, इतने टर्म्स हैं कि किसान बवरा जाते हैं और कहते हैं कि बेहतर है कि साहूकार से २,४ रु ३० जयादा सूद दे कर बैंक लाओ और काम करो, इकट्ठा काम करने से क्या कायदा ? तो सब से पहले में यह अर्ज करूँगा कि इस तहरीक को कामयाब बनाने के लिये जो रुपया फराहम करना है वह सब से ज्यादा बुनियादी चीज है, जड़ की चोज है, और जब तक वह रुपया फराहम नहीं उस तक कोई सोमायटी अपनी तौर पर नहीं चल सकती है । या तो आप सुधे उन से कहे कि जहां वे इतनी मेहनत से अपने जराय इकट्ठा कर रहे हैं वहां रुपया भी इकट्ठा किया जाय और सिर्फ उसी जगह उन को मुनज्जम किया जाय जहां रुपया मिल मिल सकता है । जाहिर है कि रुपया आपको देहात में नहीं मिलेगा । जिस मेहनतकश किसान को आप मुंजिम करना चाहते हैं उसके लिए रुपए की जरूरत है और रुपया आपको फराहम करना होगा तभी काम आगे बढ़ सकता है ।

दूसरा नुस्ख यह आता है कि जो बड़े बड़े समिनार होते हैं, कानफोर्स होती हैं, उनमें बंठकर लोग देहात की जिन्दगी का नकशा खींच लेते हैं कि यह चीज होनी चाहिये । तो जैसा मैंने पहले अर्ज किया वही नुमायश और दिखावे का तरीका इस्तेमाल किया जाता । यही चीज उन पढ़े लिये और बड़ी बड़ी डिगरयों लिए हुए लोगों के दिमाग में आती है । आज आपके पास किसान को तरगीव देते के लिये क्या चीज है कि वह अपना चार कनाल खेत कोआप-रेटिव फार्म के हवाले कर दे और खुद बैठा तमाशा देले । बह इस चार कनाल में मेहनत करके सभी उगाता है, कभी गेहूं उगाता है, कभी चावल उगाता है और उसी में किसी न कसी तरह स अपने बाल बच्चों

का गुजारा करता है । अब उस को तरगीब देने वाले कहते हैं कि तुम यह जमीन देदो और फलां भाई के साथ मिल जाओ और उसके बाद तुम्हारों कोआपरेटिव फार्म हो जायगी । मैं अपना मफाद समझता हूँ । किसान अपनी कायदा समझता है । लेकिन कोआपरेटिव फार्म बनाने के लिये आप उनको कोई इसेटिव नहीं देते हैं । आप इस बात का इन्तजाम नहीं करते कि जब तक कोआपरेटिव फार्म बनेगा, उसकी रजिस्ट्री होगी, उसके लिये लोन मिलेगा और दपतरी और बाबुआना कार्रवाईयां होंगी, उस बक्त तक किसान का काम कैसे चलेगा । इस सारे काम के होने में एक साल लग जायेगा । उसके बाद उसको फस्ल मिलेगी । उस बक्त के लिये अग्र आप किसान के लिए कोई इन्तजाम नहीं करेंगे तो कोआपेटिव फार्म कैसे बनेगा ।

लम्बी लम्बी तकरीरों से और बड़ी रिपोर्टों से यह तहरीक अवाभ में नहीं जा सकती । किसान समझता है कि कोआप-रेटिव तहरीक मेरी जिन्दगी का हिस्सा है और मेरे बाल बच्चों और देश के लिए इसी में कल्यान है । लेकिन उसमें शकावट ढालन वाली यह उनको मुंजिम करने वाली एजेंसी ही है, जो लीग कि घ्योरीज पढ़ कर चले आते हैं और किसानों को समझाते हैं अगर तुम इकट्ठा हो जाओग तो जमीन में से सोना निकलेगा । किसान समझता है कि सोन, निकल सकता है और उसने इन्तहाई कोशिश करके अपने चार कनाल में से सोना निकालने की कोशिश की है और सोना निकाला है । और वह यह भी जानता है कि जब हम चार भाई इकट्ठा हो जायेंगे तो सोना जरूर निकलेगा लेकिन जो अड़चनें और रुकावटें हमारे सामने आती हैं वह हमारे मुस्तकबिल को अंचला कर देती है । मुझे पता नहीं कि मैं अपना चार कनाल दे दूँगा उसके बाद मेरा क्या होगा और मैं कहां जाऊँगा । इसके लिये निहायत गौर से सोचने की जरूरत है और मौजूदा तरीकाकार में

[श्री समनामी]

तबदीली लाने की जरूरत है । यह कहना सही नहीं है कि लोग कोआपरेटिव तरहरोक से आगाह नहीं हैं । पहले आप एक सोसायटी बनाते हैं, फिर दूसरी बनाते हैं । हर कानफैस-के बाद उसका नाम बदल देते हैं, मल्टी परपज सोसाइटी से उसको लार्ज स्केल बनाते हैं, फिर स्माल स्केल बनाते हैं मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपने १५ साल तक सोचा है । उस पर तजरबा कर लीजिये अगर गलत होगा तो मालूम हो जाएगा ।

आपको यह नहीं समझना चाहिए कि किसान पढ़ा नहीं है इस लिए वह कोआपरेटिव के कायदे नहीं जानता है । वह जानता है कि अगर हम चार भाई मिल कर काम करेंगे तो हमारा भला होगा । मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप रोजाना इन सोसाइटियों के पैटर्न न बदलें । किसान अपनी जमीन देने का तैयार हैं । कोई इसा किसान और गांव वाला नहीं है जो अपने हमसाय के साथ मिल कर काम न करना चाहता है । लेकिन उसको जराए और वसाइल मुहूर्या करने की जरूरत है । जो एक साल या डेढ़ साल सोसाइटी की कारंवाई में लगेगा तब तक के लिए किसान के खाने पीन का और उसके बाल बच्चों का इनिजाम होना चाहिये ।

एक बात और है । जब हम सी अःदमो मिल कर कम करेंगे तो उसमें बहुत से बाहर निकल जायेंगे, जिसके पास कोई काम नहीं होगा । पहले तो मैं अपना सारा बक्त अपने खेत में लगाता था और मुझे कोई और अहसास नहीं था अब आपने अहसास करवा दिया । तो जो मेरे पास फालत्रू बक्त होंगा उसमें मैं क्या काम करूँगा ? आप कहेंगे कि मुर्गीखाना खोल लो, या कोई कैश काप करने लगो । तो मुझे कोई काम चाहिए । मैं खा.ली नहीं बैठ सकता । मुझे बेकार बैठन की आदत नहीं है । मैं इस देश में बदकित्स्ती से एसे दौर में पैदा हुआ हूँ जब मैं आराम नहीं

कर सकता, आराम मेरे नसीब में नहीं है । तो मुझे काम की जरूरत है उसका अपाको इनिजाम करना चाहिए ।

तो यह जो रिजोल्यूशन है उसकी मैं ताईद करता हूँ । लोगों में इस काम के लिये रूह फूंकने के लिए, जोश पैदा करने के लिए, दैम्पो लाने के लिए यह जरूरी है कि इसमें जो खामियां हैं उनकां दूर किया जाए ।

मैं निहायत सकाई से कहूँगा अपने तजरबे की विना पर कि मैं ने देखा है कि किसान को आपरेटिव तहरीक में शामिल होने को तैयार है लेकिन उसमें दिखावा नहीं होना चाहिए जैसाकि मैं ने पिछली दफा भी कहा था । इस काम के अमल में नुमायश और दिखावा नहीं होना चाहिए क्योंकि यह दिखावा सारी रूह को फता कर देता है । आप गांववालों से कहते हैं कि तीस चालीस मेंवर बना लो और तुम्हारी सोसाइटी बन जाएगी । लेकिन उसमें आप एक्स सर्विस मैन को भी लाते हैं । एक स्कीम में सब को ले आना चाहते हैं । अब आप देखें कि यह एक्स सर्विस मैन कोआपरेटिव फार्म से चालीस मील दूर रहता है । वह कैसे उसमें काम करेगा और कहां रहेगा ये चीजें सोचने की हैं । तो आपको दिखाव को छोड़ कर लोगों की स्वाहिशात और मंशा पूरा करना चाहिए । आप उनको जराए दीजिए और वे खुद बखुद आगे आएंगे । जम्मू और काश्मीर में और दूसरी स्टेट्स में भी मैं ने देखा है कि छोटे छोटे किसान कहते हैं कि हमें इकट्ठा होने दीजिए, रजिस्ट्रार बर्गरह की क्या जरूरत है । लेकिन वह एक सवाल पूछते हैं कि हम जो इकट्ठा होते हैं हम में से जो पचास आदमी बेकार होंगे उनका क्या होगा और इस सवाल का उनको जवाब नहीं दिया जाता । उनसे कहा जाता है कि यह बात तुम को रजिस्ट्रार बताएंगे या फलां साहब बतलाएंगे वे लोग पूछते हैं कि इन लोगों का गुजारा कैसे होगा । उसका जवाब उनको नहीं मिलता तो इस तहरीक में से इन खामियों को दूर

करके इसमें गवर्नमेंट को अमलन कोशिश करनी चाहिए

farms and now we are having service cooperatives.

श्री कछवाय (देवास) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो प्रस्ताव आया है कि प्रत्येक राज्य में सहकारी कृषि समितियां बनाई जायें इसका मैं विरोध करता हूँ। इसके आने से जो समितियां बनेंगी वह भ्रष्टाचार का नया दरवाजा खोलेगी। जो चालाक लोग हैं वे ज्यादा हाथ भार जायेंगे और जो गरीब किसान हैं और खुद अपने हाथ से खेती करते हैं उनको उतना हिस्सा नहीं दिया जाएगा जितना उनको मिलना चाहिए। जहां जहां यह योजना बनी है वहां का यही हाल रहा है। मैं आपको मध्यप्रदेश में एक स्थान का उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। उस स्थान का नाम सहारनपुर है। वहां एक समिति बनी थी। उसमें कई काश्तकारों को शामिल किया गया था। वह सोसाइटी आज चार लाख के घाटे में चल रही है और जिन किसानों ने जमीन दी थी वे अपना घर बार छोड़ कर जले गए हैं। ऐसी योजनाएं सफल नहीं हो सकती।

ग्रामने सुना होगा कि चीन में ऐसी योजना बनायी गयी थी। परन्तु वह असफल हो गयी है और इस कारण आज जो चीनी सेना हमारे देश पर आक्रमण कर रही है उसके पास खाने पीने का प्रबन्ध महीं है। वह आज अन्न संकट में है। इस बक्त ग्रन्था भौका है कि हम उसको देश से बाहर खदेड़ दें।

Shri Guari Shanker (Fatehpur): Sir, I would like to say that the co-operative movement from its very inception was confined to credit societies. In 1904, the first Act was passed and credit societies were registered. Then there was the Rural Credit Survey Committee Report and now we have before us the Balwantrai Mehta Report. During the last four or five years, we have had so many changes. First there were multi-purpose cooperative societies; after that, we had large-sized cooperative

I am not here to oppose this resolution. I simply say I quite agree with the principle of cooperative farming, but I would also like to say that this resolution is premature. There has been much tension about this cooperative farming. People were given to understand by certain political parties that the land will be taken forcibly from them and they would no more be owners of their land. Such sort of propaganda was going on. But we have to form co-operative farming societies voluntarily and not under compulsion. There is much difference between these co-operative farming societies and the collective co-operative farming societies. Here there is absolutely no risk of the ownership being eliminated. But still I would suggest to the hon. mover of this resolution, let the things come in a natural way. We have just introduced the service co-operatives. Let us see the working of these service co-operatives. Let an atmosphere be created in the rural areas and let the people living in rural areas understand what is co-operative movement. There is no use forcing this scheme from above. There will be absolutely no purpose served if we introduce service co-operatives and we give a target that within a fixed period the entire country should be saturated and every State must have a service co-operative within an area of the gaon sabha with 3000 population.

Sir, I have been connected with the co-operative movement. I have been the Managing Director of the Central Bank in the Fatehpur District for eight or nine years. I can understand the implications of the co-operative movement. I am convinced that if there is any method, if there is any way of bringing about a socialistic pattern of economy it is through co-operative movement. But it is only on one condition, that the co-operative

[Shri Gauri Shanker]

movement in run with sincerity and in a proper manner. Then, of course, we can attain that socialistic pattern of economy.

Therefore, what I would request the hon. Mover of this resolution is this. Let the members and those who have joined the co-operative movement in service co-operatives be prepared. They should first of all get the advantages of the service co-operatives. The scheme is very good; I quite agree, provided the implementation is done in a proper way.

But there are certain defects and I would like to just caution those things. I find that there is some political play in the running of the co-operative movement as well. There has been State's share participation at the stage of large-size co-operative societies, then Central Bank and other societies. If there is State's share participation, that should not be made a rule that they should nominate the directors over those societies so that according to their own sweet will they may turn the majority into a minority and a minority into a majority. The other day, when I was speaking in the Consultative Committee I pointed out some instances of my own State, the State of Uttar Pradesh, where there is political play in running the co-operative movement. This is very unfortunate. This movement should be above party spirit because this movement is confined to economic development. This movement will actually solve the economic problem of the rural area and, therefore, this should not be made a political arena of our party feelings.

There is one thing that I have to say. I have seen the amendment and the main resolution. I do not find any difference. The amendment suggests that there should be a pilot project. If we study our Third Five Year Plan we will find that we are

going to have pilot projects in a natural way. As a matter of fact, these pilot projects and the running of these service co-operatives are a corollary to bringing in, in the longer run, co-operative farming. Therefore, let the poor peasants feel and realise that now they have started getting their resources and they are able to produce more yield. The main purpose of service co-operatives is to increase the yield per acre of the land. We feel there are holders of uneconomic holdings. They are not able to secure manure, irrigation, seeds etc., at the proper time. Therefore, in order to pool the resources of certain other members it is better to form a sort of a society. Then there is proper arrangement to get manure, to get fertiliser, to get good quality seeds etc. Let this experiment continue and let the tenants realise that these service co-operatives are giving them some benefit. Then in the natural course they themselves will be attracted towards this co-operative farming. If you enforce it by passing this resolution or by any other legislation, I say, it would not prove congenial at this stage. Then there will be enough chance for all those political parties who are talking against this co-operative farming to do their work. What I say is, so far the members of the co-operative movement have not been able to feel that this movement is their own because certain schemes are being implemented from above. There is the scheme of the State Government. There is also the scheme of the Government of India. A circular is issued to Rajasthan and other States that so many service co-operatives are to be formed. The Registrar issues the circular to the Assistant Registrars and other officers. Then what happens? Resolutions are passed and one fine morning all the multi-purpose co-operative societies are converted into service co-operatives. We do not want such sort of implementation. That will not prove beneficial.

Sir, in the end, I am not opposing this resolution. I only want to say that there is no difference between the amendment and the resolution. My only suggestion is, let this resolution be withdrawn at present being premature, and let the congenial working of the service co-operatives itself convince the members to accept this and to welcome this co-operative farming.

श्री शिवनारायण (बांसी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, को-आपरेटिव फ़ार्मिंग इस देश के लिए निहायत ही लाभदायक सिद्ध होगी। परन्तु आज हमारे यहां जो लोग खेती को आकुपाई किए हुए हैं, खेती पर कव्या किये हुए हैं, उन में से कोई पार्लिमेंट के मेम्बर हैं, कोई सर्विंस में हैं। आज गांवों में मजदूरी बढ़ती जा रही है और मजदूर नहीं मिलते हैं। अगर मिल कर खेती की जाये, तो मजदूरों को मजदूरी मिलेगी, बेकारी की समस्या हल होगी और लोग मिल कर बैठना सीखेंगे। उस से देश को हर दृष्टि से लाभ होगा।

आज गांव की स्थिति यह है कि मेरे पास दो बीघे खेत हैं और एक बैल है; दूसरे के पास पांच बीघे जमीन हैं और एक बैल है और इसी तरह तीसरे के पास सात बीघे खेत हैं और एक बैल है। अलग अलग काम करने की बजह से ठीक बक्त पर खेती किसी की नहीं हो सकती। अगर सब लोग अपने अपने खेतों को एकत्र कर लें, तो सब बैल इकट्ठे हो जायेंगे और आखाड़ के महीने में ठीक बक्त पर जुताई और हेंगाई की जा सकती है, जिस से हमारी फ़सल अच्छी और ज्यादा हो सकती है। आज गांवों में यह हालत है कि खेत अलग अलग होने की बजह से कोई मेड़ पर से धान भी नहीं छीलने देता। अगर को-आपरेटिव फ़ार्मिंग और को-आपरेटिव संगठन हो जायगा, तो प्रिज़लट यह होगा कि सब किसान फले-फूलेंगे और सुखी और समृद्ध होंगे।

यह ठीक है कि को-आपरेटिव फ़ार्मिंग का नमूना, को-आपरेटिव सिस्टम फ़ारेन

कंट्रीज से लोगों ने लिया है। डेनमार्क एक ऐसा छोटा सा मूल्क है, जो को-आपरेटिव बेसिस पर काम कर के अंडे, दूध और दूसरी ऐसी चीजें बेच कर अपना गुजारा करता है। लेकिन हमारे देश के लोग आलसी हैं, काम नहीं करना चाहते हैं और दूसरों की कमाई पर जीवित रहना चाहते हैं।

जिन लोगों के मन में कपट और शंका हैं, जो इनडायरेक्ट बात करते हैं, वे खुले रूप से को-आपरेटिव फ़ार्मिंग का समर्थन नहीं करते हैं। मैं किसी का नाम नहीं लेना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन मुझे यह कहने के लिए क्षमा किया जाये कि बड़े बड़े लोग गवर्नमेंट में, असेम्बलीज में और यहां भी हैं, जो इस विषय में हिचकते हैं और पब्लिक को फ़ेस नहीं करते हैं। हम ने इलैक्शन्ज में पब्लिक को फ़ेस किया। हम ने उन से कहा कि हमें बोट दो या न दो, लेकिन को-आपरेटिव फ़ार्मिंग हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर का, हमारे मूल्क का और मूल्क के बड़े बड़े विद्वानों का मिशन है। यू बिल हैव टू फ़ेस इट, आपको इसका मुकाबला करना होगा। लेकिन इसको फ़ेस करते हुए आप धरवाते हैं। मूल्क की जो परिस्थिति है वह किसी से छिपी हूँई नहीं है। आज अमरीका बाले, क्यूबा बाले जितनी जमीन में हम पांच मन पैदा करते हैं, उतनी जमीन में बीस बीस मन पैदा करते हैं। हमें भी उतना ही पैदा करके दिखाना चाहिये। बहुत कम धान और जरहन इत्यादि की पैदावार हमारे यहां होती है। इसका फी एकड़ एवरेज बहुत कम पड़ता है। मैं तराई के इलाके से आता हूँ जहां पर धान ही धान होता है। लोग कहते हैं कि जापानी मैथड अपनाओ। लेकिन जापानी मैथड क्या है? हमारी अपनी ही चीज़ को आप जापानी मैथड का नाम दे देते हैं। आज हमारा किसान उस चीज़ को भूल गया है। हमारे देश के लोग, बड़े अधिकारी लोग बैठे हैं उस पार, उन से मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि उनमें आपस में आज कोओप्रेशन नहीं है, यह जो कोओप्रेटिव फ़ार्मिंग है कैसे

[श्री शिवनारायण]

कामयाव हो सकता है। उनका अगर कोओप्रेशन ठीक ठीक मिल जाए तो हर काम ठीक हो सकता है। मेरे एक मित्र ने कहा कि ये सहयोग नहीं करते हैं। यह बिल्कुल सही बात है। सही मानों में आपके अधिकारी ठाक तरह से काम नहीं करते हैं। जब काम नहीं होता है तो उसकी जिम्मेदारी कभी रजिस्ट्रार के सिर पर थोप दी जाती है और कभी किसी और के सिर पर डाल दी जाती है। अगर कहीं पर गबन और लूट होती है तो उसको आपको चैक करना चाहिये, उस प्रवृत्ति पर आपको ब्रेक लगानी चाहिये।

अन्त में मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो चीज़ है यह बड़ा सुन्दर है और इसका मैं हार्दिक समर्थन करता हूँ।

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma (Khammam): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I must congratulate the mover of the Resolution for bringing forward such a Resolution. I myself agree with the spirit of the Resolution and I think it is perfectly all right. I am a fanatic myself, as far as co-operation and co-operative farming are concerned. The mover of the Resolution is right when he says that we have to create a co-operative tempo because, as we all know, co-operative farming is quite different from collective farming. So, unless the tempo is created it is not possible for people to come together. Also, the voluntary nature has also to be there. It is not possible to bring people together and make them form a co-operative farming society unless the urge or tempo is there.

Even though the Rural Credit Survey Committee has stated in its report that there should be larger societies, the Prime Minister has himself ultimately agreed that there should be smaller societies, such as service co-operatives, covering smaller areas, in view of the fact that

they will cater to the needs of larger number of our people.

Then, there is absolutely no controversy between service co-operatives and co-operative farming societies. As we have always been saying, the three pillars of village life are the village school, the village co-operative and the village panchayat. Even Gandhiji has stated in one of his articles in the *Harijan* some years back—I do not remember the exact date now—that it is far better to divide the produce than to divide the land into small bits. In view of the fact that there are several landless labour, I always believe the mere implementation of land reforms may not solve all the problems of the landless labour but, to some extent, it will solve the problem.

Now the implementation of land reforms is proceeding very slowly. I feel that all the States should implement land reforms as fast as they can.

When I was a member of the State Assembly, I put a question about the number of co-operative farms and how they are functioning. To my surprise, I found the answer was that co-operative farms are, more or less, a failure. I do not see why they should be a failure. I feel that there must be something fundamentally wrong with the way in which we are tackling these problems. Because, when such replies are received from Government the natural reaction of people is to wonder whether co-operative farms will at all ever be a success. I do not think it is a correct policy. Some investigations must be made to see why there are such failures.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should conclude now.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: I will finish in two minutes.

We must see whether the gestation period is taken into account for

assessing its success and whether proper facilities are provided.

As far as I know, there is no agricultural scientist attached to any co-operative farm. I feel it is essential that such scientists should be attached to each farm. Also, there is no use of starting a co-operative farm in a desert and then saying it is a failure. I know, for instance, that some co-operative farms have been started in areas where they cannot be a success.

Then the Resolution also says "to mobilise more vigorously all resources and public relations channels available in the country". Here we have a wrong impression that socialism means giving doles.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member must conclude now itself and give five minutes to another sister of hers.

श्रीमती शशांक भंजरी (पालामऊ) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं गरीबों की स्थिति के बारे में कुछ शब्द कहना चाहती हूँ। हजारीबाग और पालामऊ के हर ज़िलों में उन लोगों के पास रहने तक के लिए ज्ञोपड़ा नहीं है। आप जानते हैं कि ये गर्मी के दिन हैं और इतनी गर्मी पड़ती है, इतनी सस्त धूप पड़ती है कि वह बदरित नहीं होती है। इस कड़कों की धूप में अगर गरीब लोगों के पास ज्ञोपड़ा रहने के लिए और सिर छिपाने के लिए न हो तो उनकी कैसी दुर्दशा हो सकती है, इसका आप खुद ही ग्रन्तमान लगा सकते हैं। किस तरह से उनके बाल बच्चे रहते हैं, इसका आप अंदाजा लगायें। पेट भर खाने के लिए उनके पास नहीं है, तन ढकने के लिए कपड़ा नहीं है, रहने के लिए जगह नहीं है। मैं चाहती हूँ कि सरकार उनकी तरफ ध्यान करे और उनको कुछ राहत पहुँचाये।

दिल्ली में तो आज सेंकड़ों हजारों घर बन चुके हैं लेकिन यहीं दिल्ली में ही कितने ही ऐसे गरीब हैं जिन के लिए कोई अनाथालय तक नहीं बनाया गया है, जिन के लिए एक घर

तक नहीं बनाया गया है। उनके पास आज जमीन तक भी नहीं है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : यह प्रस्ताव को-ओप्रेटिव फार्मिंग के बारे में है। इसी पर आप बोलें।

श्रीमती शशांक भंजरी : उनके पास आज खेती करने के लिए जमीन नहीं है। आप को चाहिये आप उसको जमीन दें। उसको आपको चाहिये कि घर बनाने के लिए कर्जा दें। आप मकान बनाने के लिए कर्जा तो देते हैं लेकिन गरीब आदमी को कर्जा नहीं भिलता है और अगर कभी मिल भी जाता है तो उसमें से दस परसेंट काट लिया जाता है। आपको चाहिये कि आप गरीबों को कर्जा दें ताकि वे अपने लिए मकान बना सकें।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहती हूँ कि उनके पास खेती की जो जमीन है वह बहुत थोड़ी है। उनके पास करने के लिए और कोई काम नहीं है, कोई विजिनेस नहीं है। ऐसी हालत में गवर्नरमेंट को चाहिये कि उनकी वह मदद करे, गवर्नरमेंट को चाहिये कि उनको कर्ज देकर के, उनकी जमीन की उन्नति करे। आपको, मैं अन्त में यहो कहना चाहती हूँ कि घरों के मामले में जो उनकी हालत बहुत खराब है, उसको सुधारने की आप कोशिश करें और उन लोगों को इस काम के लिए कर्ज दें।

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Co-operation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, though I consider this Resolution quite unnecessary, I welcome this opportunity to explain the position regarding co-operative farming societies and the service co-operatives in general to this House. This Resolution can be divided into four or five points. The first point is to achieve the co-operative tempo, the second is to achieve the targets of the service co-operatives and the third is relating the means of achieving this

[Shri Shyam Dhar Misra]

tempo and the targets of the service co-operatives.

What are the means suggested by this Resolution? The first is mobilisation of all resources. The second is creation of nucleus farming societies, one at least in each State. The third is proper utilisation or effective utilisation of the public relations channels.

Co-operation had a very chequered career in this country.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): All of us had chequered careers.

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: That is quite true, but co-operation definitely had it. It started quite early in the Twentieth Century. It started as a credit movement. After fifteen years of its creation it got a start for non-credit movement as well. Till the time of independence the credit and non-credit movements were very limited in extent and character.

The failure of the co-operative movement has been mostly on three accounts in this country. The first has been the poor coverage of the area of societies; the second has been the poor coverage of the population and the third the extent of the credit itself. When the country got its independence, only 20 per cent of the villages in the country were covered by credit societies. They were not generally multi-purpose but were mostly single-purpose credit societies. Only 8 per cent of the agricultural population was covered by these service co-operatives and only about Rs. 40/- or Rs. 45/- were given as loan to each member. This was the result of 45 years of existence of this co-operative movement in the country before independence.

Within the last ten years much has been done regarding the co-operative movement. There have been several

committees and commissions. The Reserve Bank appointed a rural credit survey committee, the most important committee about the planning and programme of this co-operative movement. Within the last ten years we have not been able to achieve as much as we should have. We cannot claim credit to have said the last word or to have completed everything regarding co-operation. But we can definitely say that today we have covered at least 60 per cent of the villages by service co-operatives. In place of coverage of 8 per cent of the population we have today covered about 33 to 35 per cent of the agricultural population. In place of loan of Rs. 40/- to each member, today the per member loan is about Rs. 120/-. This is not a quantitative but a qualitative performance. I am trying to show that with the increase in the quantity, in the membership of such societies, and in the coverage of the area, effective credit is being given to the farmers and the agriculturists. Whereas they got Rs. 40/- per member as loan, today the rate is Rs. 120/-.

In 1960-61 the total loan given to agriculturists in the form of long-term, short-term and medium-term loans comes to over Rs. 220 crores. The short-term loan itself comes to over Rs. 185 crores. What was the figure in 1950-51? The figure was barely Rs. 23 crores. Therefore credit to the farmers from the co-operative societies has gone over ten times within ten years whereas after 45 years or so before independence it was just Rs. 23 crores. This is good performance and I think, a qualitative performance by these co-operatives. This scheme, as I said, had many defects. One of the defects was ineffective credit or lesser credit to the poorer people, to the marginal holders. People with means could get more credit, people with lesser means got lesser credit.

To suggest remedies for all these, a committee on Co-operative Credit

under a veteran co-operator, namely Shri Vaikunthal Mehta, was appointed in 1959. It brought out its recommendations in 1960 and very useful recommendations were made. Now, even without security, marginal holders, small holders are given loan up to a certain figure, say up to Rs. 500 and, in some States, like U.P. even up to Rs. 2,000. There is no question of immovable property as security. Only, two signatures are there.

Some Members pointed out that these societies get their names changed in one day, that single-purpose societies became multi-purpose societies the next day and service co-operatives the third day. I would beg to convey to the Members, through you, Sir, that this is not the position. Today we have in this country 2,11,000 societies as agricultural credit societies. Government never claims that all of them are service co-operatives. Out of this number only about 75,000 societies today are service co-operatives. If we were to use only the brand and the name, as pointed out by certain Members, we could have done so in one day. But that is not our intention. Effectively only about 75,000 to 80,000 societies today are giving service functions. But our plan is that all the 2,30,000 societies that will be there by the end of the Third Plan will be Service co-operatives.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The resolution is "to organise at least one nucleus co-operative farming society in every State and Union Territory".

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: I am coming to that, Sir. It is not a question of the history of co-operation. The resolution itself says that in order to achieve the target of the service cooperatives and in order to create the co-operative tempo, we should organise one nucleus co-operative farming society in every State. Therefore I must say what is the position of the service co-operatives, whether we

are able to achieve the target for the service co-operatives today or not, whether we have achieved it during the Second Plan, and whether we are going to achieve the target in the Third Plan. That is what I was saying.

Some of these service co-operatives even today have achieved these multi-purpose functions. There is linking of credit with marketing. At least in U.P., Western U.P.—Members can go and find out—there is linking of credit with marketing regarding wheat. In Gujarat there is linking of credit regarding cotton. Regarding sugarcane there is linking of credit in Maharashtra. Regarding Jammu and Kashmir itself there is linking of credit with paddy. And these co-operatives are doing marketing, selling fertilizers, supplying seeds, supplying implements, insecticides instruments etc. up to the value of Rs. 26 crores annually. So this is about the service co-operatives.

Regarding co-operative farming, if we accept the resolution of the hon. Mover, or the amendment of Shri B. K. Das, probably what we will be doing is that we will be setting the clock back. We have gone already ahead of what the resolution wants us to do. What, after all, is the resolution? The resolution says that we should have one nucleus co-operative farming society in each State. What is the result then? How many States have we got? We have in all, including the Centrally administered areas, twenty or twenty-five, not more than that. So, according to his resolution there will be twenty-five societies. What is the position today? Accordinging to the recommendation of the Nijalingappa committee's report, in the Third Plan, we are going to have 320 pilot projects in co-operative farming.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra (Jammu and Kashmir): I just want to ask one thing if the hon. Deputy Minister will allow. I would like the hon. Minister to clarify when he speaks about pilot

[Shri Inder J. Malhotra]

projects, are these co-operative farming societies formed on Government land or voluntarily, peasants and farmers have pointed to form the pilot projects?

Shri Syam Dhar Misra: I would come to that point later. He made that point on previous day also. Our plans are that by the end of the Third Plan, as I said, we will have 3200 societies in pilot districts and about 4000 societies in non-pilot areas. These societies will demonstrate the usefulness of the societies to the neighbouring areas, blocks and districts. Each district will have at least 10 to 20 societies. Regarding the particular point that Shri Inder J. Malhotra raised whether these societies are on Government waste land or those areas belonging to traditional farmers I must respectfully tell him through you Sir, that only 15 to 20 per cent of these societies that have already come into existence in the first year of the Third Plan are on Government waste land. Unfortunately, in Jammu and Kashmir, from which area the Mover of the Resolution comes, out of six societies formed in 1961-62, all have come on Government waste land. From that he concludes that in the country all these societies are on waste land. In the State of U.P. for instance, out of 159 societies, 151 are on traditionally farmed lands. The percentage comes to more than 95. Similarly, in Punjab, his neighbouring State, 63 societies have been formed during the year 1961-62, by traditional farmers as against 9 societies established on Government waste land. I can give statistics for other States.

श्री समनानी : उन्होंने यह कहा इसलिए
मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ . . .

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: I may be allowed to proceed.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Time is very limited. If he has any

question, we will see later if there is time.

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: Straightaway, without bothering the House with details for each State, I can give the figure that in 1961-62, about 700 societies have come up—255 in the pilot project areas. They are already working. I do not say that all these are the best farming co-operatives but some hon. Member said on the last day that they were co-operatives on paper. They are actually societies working in the field. I would invite hon. Members to go and see some of these societies. I can give instances—I have got them here—of certain States where they can go and see these farming societies whether in pilot areas or non-pilot areas, or some of the other societies. Before the pilot schemes of the Government were taken up, there were nearly 4000 societies in this country. Some called them Joint farming societies, others called them Tenant farming societies, a third category was Collective farming societies and the fourth Better farming societies. All these societies are being wiped out. A survey has been made that out of these societies, about 2500 are there which can call themselves Joint collective farming societies, out of which, against there are about 1500 societies which are genuine Joint farming societies. Therefore, the Government helps them through what may be called incentives in the form of grants and loans and managerial subsidies, these societies plus societies in the pilot projects plus societies in the non-pilot areas.

Then, a point was made that these societies are not voluntary in the character, that the farmers do not understand what is a service co-operative and what is a farming society, and it is the officers who huddle them up together in the societies and it is the registrar who creates these societies. Well, I might agree on some of those points because, unfortu-

nately, in this country, the co-operative movement was initiated through Government effort. But that is bound to happen in an under-developed country, in a country which is backward in economy, and that has happened almost in all the East Asian countries, including Japan and Ceylon which are having standards better than ours. We have no choice, and we cannot wait for the day when the people will become Co-operative conscious and they will become co-operators themselves and then they will start the movement. We cannot afford to wait for that day, and, therefore, Government had to take the initiative, as Government came to the conclusion that co-operative farming should be initiated and should also be helped through Government effort.

Therefore, this criticism that these farming societies are not genuine societies and are not voluntary societies, and that there is very little of voluntariness in them is not correct. I might give just one instance from the Mysore State. There is a society in that State which I could name also in this connection. Government have stressed again and again that co-operative farming is purely voluntary. The Prime Minister has emphasised this in and outside this House a number of times. In this connection, I would like to give the example of Baghinegere Co-operative Joint Farming Society in the Mysore State. The society was organised in 1959 with 101 members who had pooled 204 acres of their private land for joint cultivation. Subsequently, the members were not satisfied with the working of the society, which was handicapped on account of the internal difficulties and external handicaps. The membership was reduced to 32 and the area to 23 acres in about two years. All the same, the society continued working and developed the land. This is only one of the illustrations which I have given from one State, namely the State of Mysore. But this will illustrate that these farming societies are quite voluntary in charac-

ter, and there is no compulsion on the members that once they have joined, they should continue to be members. They are allowed to withdraw if they so choose, because compulsion in co-operation has no meaning. Compulsion in co-operation is a contradiction in terms. So, it is not the desire of Government to use compulsion. Of course, incentives are given. In respect of whatever policy Government think they should adopt, incentives have to be given, and they will always be given. Therefore, subsidising co-operative farming, helping co-operative farming with grants, loans, share capital etc. are not tantamount to using compulsion. They are just to give incentives for a good and profound cause.

I have just said that I am prepared to name some of the farming societies, because this point was raised here by some hon. Members. They asked "Where are these farming societies? Where can we see them? They are all fake societies; they are all not genuine societies" and so on. I can place before the House a list of certain co-operative farming societies, almost in each State, which have taken up co-operative farming. The list is before me just now. Since there is no time for me to read out all of them, I shall read out the names of just a few of them. In Maharashtra, there is a society in Dhulia district which was started in 1960-61 in the pilot area. Its work is good. The production has increased within one year, and because of the organisation of this society, about five or six other societies have developed in that area. Similarly, in the same State, there is the Navayug Co-operative Society. In UP, there is a society, near Sevapur; there is the Khempur Society. I have a list with me. To any Member who is interested, I can show it. As a matter of fact, I was very glad to write letters to the Members of the Consultative Committee of the Ministry. I have invited the Members of the Committee and other Members of Parliament to visit some of these so-

[Shri Shyam Dhar Misra]

cieties and let us know if there is any defect or shortcoming that they notice.

17 hrs.

All that can be done about co-operative farming is being done. We cannot rush with this programme. It is easy to create co-operative societies, but very difficult to maintain them without co-operators. Here I will earnestly request the Members to help this movement and request non-official organisations and non-official workers in their own constituencies to give a helping hand. Unless non-official workers come to organise these service co-operatives and co-operative farming societies, very little progress can be made.

We have enough problems. I have tried to show that we have a target and we have tried to achieve it. We have attained the target in the Second Plan and we hope to achieve it in the Third. We do not minimise the shortcomings of this programme. It has many pitfalls. The first problem is that of non-official leadership. There are many administrative problems. We are trying to solve them.

The last point mentioned in the original Resolution is that we should try to avail of public relations channels. Probably the Mover means that enough publicity has not been given to this programme. I may remind him that he himself has stated on the floor of the House that this Ministry has become the Ministry of Sammelans and seminars. If in one breath, he asks for more publicity for this programme and in the other criticises this Ministry for its study tours and seminars, I cannot understand the contradiction. The Ministry has brought out many booklets on co-operative farming and service co-operatives. As Shri Parashar said, it is a vast and big training programme, because unless the non-officials at the ground level, the prospective mem-

bers of the co-operative farming societies service co-operative societies at the ground level, unless the mentor. Unless we have that co-operative presidents and office-bearers of these societies at the ground level are trained and educated, there is very little hope of the co-operative movement developing in the country. With this end in view, there is enough programme in the Third Plan. We are having more than four hundred peripatetic parties moving in districts trying to educate in the sense of telling them what the bye-laws and rules are and what the approach should be and so on. Though some approach has to come from within, exterior approaches about the method of working of these farming societies and service co-operatives are necessary.

With these we hope to achieve our target. We hope to have the co-operative tempo. In order to create that tempo, we are not only having service co-operatives. We are having many miscellaneous types of co-operatives in the Third Plan. That is because we want to create a co-operative sector in this country between the public sector and the private sector. Unless we have that co-operative sector, probably we cannot cover this poor country and our poor peasantry cannot march ahead.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Co-operative sector is private sector.

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: May be private sector or non-official sector. But it is more on the socialistic pattern, it is much more than the private sector. It is to the advantage of the poor people.

I would not take more time—you had allotted me 25 minutes. I would only appeal to the Mover and to Shri B. K. Das who has moved an amendment to withdraw the Resolution and the amendment, because much more is being done. Each programme has

been chalked out. We are already achieving the targets and we hope to achieve the targets of the Third Plan. We will be setting the clock back if we accept the Resolution; we will not be moving forward. I am thankful to the hon. Members that they gave this opportunity for discussing the service and farming co-operatives and the Government have been benefited by the advice expressed by the Members of the House.

श्री तुला राम (धाटमपुर) : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो कां-आपरेटिव इम वक्त चल रहे हैं, उन गे पैशावार कितने परमेंट ज्यादा हुई हैं। कां-आपरेटिव के जरिये मेरे जो बेंची द्रोती है, उनमे पैशावार कितने परमेंट हुई हैं?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He is asking only last year we have started farmer is enquiring about the co-operative farming societies only.

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: I referred to Dhulia and Sewapure societies. We have not got the general figures. It is only last year we have started forming societies at Dhulia and Sewapuri. I think the increase ranges from 25 to 50 per cent. That is all that we can say now. Beyond that, we have not made any assessment. This programme has been accepted only last year.

श्री किम्भूति मिश्र (मोनिहारी) : गवर्नमेंट कहती है कि एक हजार की कां-आपरेटिव सांसायटी बनाई जाये, जबकि रिजर्व बैंक कहता है कि चार, पांच हजार की बड़ी सांसायटी बनाई जाये। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन मेरे कीन सी बात मही है।

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: In the organisation of the village co-operatives during the last 10-15 years, according to the Rural Committee's survey, large societies come up covering 4,000 or 5,000 or 6,000 population. Later it was decided that co-operative societies should cover 1000

population. Subsequently and finally, on the recommendation of the Mehta Committee, it has been agreed in consultation with the Reserve Bank, not in opposition to them, that we should have neither big societies as contemplated by the Rural Committee survey nor a society of an area covering only 1000 persons but medium sized societies covering from 1000 to 3000. That is a agreed decision being worked out now.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: Sir, at the outset I would like to thank those hon. friends of mine who have participated in this debate. I am very happy to know, and I feel this is the first time in this House—that from all sides of the House there is generally agreement on the principle about the implementation of co-operative farming.

Today, I am very happy to know from the hon. Member of the Swatantra Party, even, that in principle he agreed to the implementation of co-operative farming and she supported this Resolution, by and large. By moving this Resolution in this House to some extent I have been able to create a co-operative tempo and my purpose has been served to that extent.

But I have to say with regret that the hon. Deputy Minister probably did not keep pace with the sense of the debate in this House and the concern voiced by the hon. Members regarding the implementation of co-operative farming in rural areas. I never expected that the hon. Deputy Minister would come up with scores of figures to justify the steps taken by the Government. As I pointed out, the main point in the Resolution was, and still is, to create a more vigorous co-operative tempo in the country. I wanted to know what steps and what general approaches have been made—apart from collecting these figures of service co-operatives, co-operative farming societies and pilot projects—by the Government to create a co-operative tempo in the country. I am sorry to say that the hon. Deputy Minister has not been able to con-

[Shri Inder J. Malhotra]

vince this House as far as that point is concerned.

I would not take much time, and I shall finish in two minutes. I would again say that as long as we do not make more stern efforts, as long as we do not come out with more forceful conviction before this country to implement the co-operative farming movement, I am afraid we will not be able to do it. What I mean is this. We have seen that on this Resolution there is, by and large, agreement on principle among all the political parties. I would suggest to the Government that some kind of approach should be made in consultation with all the political parties who agree on principle to the co-operative farming, and ways and means should be devised to create a greater co-operative tempo in the country.

A very large number of hon. Members pointed out the defects as far as the implementation of the working of service co-operatives and other cooperative societies is concerned. I have again to say that the hon. Deputy Minister has failed to satisfy those points. He again and again quoted the figures. Of course, do not want to say over and over again that "I am sorry that the hon. Deputy Minister said this and that", because he is a very good friend of mine and I want to keep high the tempo which has been created in this House. In the end, and in view of the assurance given by the hon. Deputy Minister, with the leave of the House....

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): Not because he is your friend!

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: Because he gave me an opportunity even now to create and raise this co-operative tempo in the House!

Shri B. S. Murthy: We are all friends.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: Basically, he who is a non-co-operator is the

best co-operator in this country now. So, with the leave of the House, I would like to withdraw the Resolution but not the co-operative tempo created in this House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is Shri B. K. Das withdrawing his amendment?

Shri B. K. Das: I beg to withdraw the amendment.

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is the House allowing Shri Inder J. Malhotra to withdraw his Resolution?

Some Hon. Members: Yes.

The Resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.

17.14 hrs.

**RESOLUTION RE: REMOVAL OF
UNTOUCHABILITY**

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up the next Resolution. The time allotted is two and a half hours.

श्री बाल्मीकी (बृजा) : उत्तम्यक
महोदय, मेरा प्रस्ताव इस प्रकार है:—

"This House is of opinion that a Committee consisting of Members of Parliament and representatives of private institutions be set up to conduct a country-wide survey to find out the extent to which untouchability has been removed and the economic, social, educational and political progress made by the Harijans and depressed classes and suggest suitable measures in regard thereto."

चौदह वर्ष की आजादी के पश्चात् भी इस सदन में इस प्रकार का एक विचार इस प्रस्ताव के रूप में आये, यह बहुत बेहतर मुझे नहीं लगता है। लेकिन आज भी आर्थिक दृष्टि से देखा जाये, सामाजिक दृष्टि से देखा

जाये, धार्मिक दृष्टि से देखा जाये, राजनीतिक दृष्टि से देखा जाये, तो हरिजन और दलित लोगों की समस्या विकट है।

इससे पहले कि मैं आगे बढ़ूँ इस विचार पर कुछ कहने के लिए, एक और विचार मैं सदन के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। इस प्रस्ताव में केवल हरिजनों तथा दलितों की स्थिति की ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित किया गया है और एक कमेटी बनाने का सुझाव दिया गया है। मेरे कुछ मित्र जिन के दिलों में जन-जातियों के बारे में सोचते हैं, वे कहेंगे कि क्यों उन सब को छोड़ दिया गया है जबकि संविधान में इन सब का समावेश किया गया है। मैं बहुत विनयपूर्वक अर्जुन करना चाहता हूँ कि जहां तक पिछड़ी जातियों का सम्बन्ध है, आर्टिकल 340, संविधान के अनुच्छेद 340 के अनुसार देश के राष्ट्रपति ने बैकवर्ड क्लासिज कमीशन कायम किया जिसके चेयरमैन माननीय काका साहब कालेलकर थे और उस कमीशन की रिकोमेंडेशंज सीमांग से सरकार के सामने हैं। उन रिकोमेंडेशंज पर कहां तक अमल दुआ है और कहां तक नहीं दुआ है, इसको सरकार जानती है, देश की जनता जानती है, आप जानते हैं और मैं भी जानता हूँ। जंगलों में रहने वाले हमारे भाई जो जन-जातियों के हैं उन की भी एक विकट समस्या है जिस की तरफ सभी का ध्यान गया है। आदिम जाति सेवक संघ जैसी संस्था ने तथा अनेक महापुरुषों ने और यहां तक कि बापू जी ने भी हरिजनों की समस्याओं के साथ साथ उधर भी विशेष ध्यान दिया है। हमारे मंत्री जी भी यहां विराजमान हैं और उनका भी उधर ध्यान गया है। संविधान के अनुच्छेद 336 के अनुसार एक ट्राइबल कमीशन भी कायम किया गया था जिसके चेयरमैन माननीय यू० एन० डेबर साहब थे और उसकी रिपोर्ट भी सरकार के सामने है। बैकवर्ड क्लासिज कमीशन ने भी हमारी समस्याओं की ओर

ध्यान दिया है और साफ तौर से कहा है कि देश में अस्पृश्यता की विभीषिका आज भी देश के अनेक भागों में और विशेषकर ग्रामों में विद्यमान है। इस प्रकार से मैं समझता हूँ कि जन-जातियों और पिछड़ी जातियों के लोगों के लिए कमीशन आ जाने के बाद अब जो परिणित जातियां हैं, हरिजन और अन्य दलित जातियां हैं, उन के लिए भी इस प्रकार का एक कमीशन या इस प्रकार की एक कमेटी होनी चाहिए। अगर इस तरह की मांग की जाती है तो मैं समझता हूँ कि यह न तो कोई अनुचित मांग है और न ही गलत मांग है बल्कि यह मांग विल्कुल जायज़ मांग है।

अब मैं अपने मकसद की प्रोर आता हूँ।
अथवा वेद का मंत्र है :—

मा जीवेभ्यः प्रमदः । /

इसका अर्थ है, जीव के प्रति प्रमाद न किया जाये। यही नहीं बल्कि अस्पृश्यता की समस्या मानवीय दृष्टि से देखा जाये तो एक ऐसी समस्या है कि जिस की ओर अनन्तकाल से अधियियों महायियों और देश के महानतम् नेताओं का ध्यान गया है और हमारे देश ने मनूष्य के अपमान को बदाश नहीं किया है। वेदों में सब मानवों को “अमृत पुत्रः” कहा गया है। लेकिन अमृत पुत्र का अमृत पुत्र के द्वारा आज भी अपमान, आज भी अवहेलना होती है, आज भी उसको दुर दुर किया जाता है। यही नहीं जो सन्त महात्मा थे उन्होंने एक विशेष बात की ओर भी ध्यान आकर्षित किया था। मैं इसको चंडीदास जी के शब्दों में कहना चाहता हूँ :—

“सबार ऊपर मानुष सत्य ताहार ऊपर नाहीं”

सब से ऊपर और सब से बढ़ कर मनुष्य है, उससे बढ़ कर कोई नहीं है। लेकिन हमारे देश में आज भी इस तरह के अनेक मनुष्य हैं जिन में जातीय अभिमान है, सुपीरियरिटी कम्पलेक्स है और आज भी वे मानव का अपमान करते हैं और मानव को गर्हित समझते हैं।

[श्री बाल्मीकी]

17.19 hrs.

अनेक घटनायें इस पैशाचिक, असामाजिक, विद्वेषात्मक अस्पृश्यता के कारण घटित होती हैं, जिन को हम कहने में हिचकिचाते नहीं हैं। आज भी केवल इस अस्पृश्यता के कारण देश के अन्दर प्रत्याचार, कल, आगजनी, लोगों को ग्रामों से भगाना, झूठे आरोप लगा कर उनको कंपाना, आदि जैसी असामाजिक घटनायें सारे देश के अन्दर घटित होती हैं। संविधान में जो अनुच्छेद १७ है मैं केवल उस की भावना आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ कि देश की संविधान निर्मातृ परिषद् जब यहाँ बैठो थीं, और इस के लिये देश के संविधान परिषद् के नायक के प्रति हम आभार प्रकट करते हैं, तो उन्होंने इस अनुच्छेद में यह भावना रखी थी :

"Untouchability" is abolished and its practice in any form is forbidden. The enforcement of any disability arising out of "Untouchability" shall be an offence punishable in accordance with law.'

वह प्रतिभावना जो इस अनुच्छेद में प्रदर्शित है, कहाँ तक पूरी हुई है? ठीक है, आप ने एक कानून "अस्पृश्यता-अपराध-अधिनियम, १९५५" नाम का पास किया है लेकिन उस का प्रभाव क्या हुआ? उस के द्वारा क्या हुआ है यह मैं आगे चल कर कहना चाहूँगा। केवल संविधान में अस्पृश्यता का निवारण कर देने मात्र से समस्या का अन्त नहीं होता है। आज भी यह समस्या बिचारों में, हमारी मज़ा में, हमारी हड्डियों में हर तरह से विरुद्धमान है और उसे हटाया नहीं जा रहा है। यह ठीक है कि यह समस्या हिन्दू दायरे के अन्दर है, जिस दायरे के अन्दर है और उस दायरे के अन्तर्गत यह जातिया आज भी अस्पृश्यताजनित सामाजिक वादाओं से व्रस्त है, जिस का परिणाम यह है कि उन को शैक्षणिक दृष्टि से, आधिक दृष्टि से,

सामाजिक दृष्टि से आज पिछड़ा रहना पड़ता है, और यह इस बात का स्पष्ट प्रमाण है कि यह समस्या हमारे लिये बहुत जटिल थी। आज भी हमारे अवस्था में अन्तर नहीं है, और आप ने देखा कि संनद् ने १० वर्षों के लिये इस संरक्षण को बढ़ाया। यह इस बात का सबूत है कि आज भी इन लोगों का उत्पीड़न होता है, आज भी इन लोगों की समस्या जटिल है और अगले दस वर्ष तक उन्हें संरक्षण दिया गया है बार बार इस प्रकार का विचार आया था कि कोई न कोई इस प्रकार के अंकड़े होने चाहिये कि किस हद् तक यह अस्पृश्यता दूर हुई है, आधिक दृष्टि से, सामाजिक दृष्टि से, वैशानिक दृष्टि से और राजनीतिक दृष्टि से वे लोग किनने आगे बढ़े हैं, इस का कोई माप दंड सामने आना चाहिये। लेकिन यह नहीं आया है यह बांधनीय है और आप को ज़रूर इस बात का ने कर आगे चलना चाहिये।

२६ जनवरी, १९५० को जब संविधान लागू हुआ तब भी, और यही नहीं, विक सन् १९५५ में इन तरह के अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत अस्पृश्यता को अपराध घोषित किया गया था, किर भी आप देखेंगे कि अनेक प्रकार में किस तरह उन का आभान होता है और घटनायें घटित होती हैं वही में आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। जिस प्रकार से सामाजिक दृष्टि से आज भी यह विभेदिका एक विकट रूप धारण किये हुए है, उस से हमारे हरिजन भाइयों के अन्दर दलित जातियों के अन्दर रौप है और वह 'पैप चाहे' किसी प्रकार में प्रकट हा या न हो, लेकिन यह बात ज़रूर है कि हम समाज में एक समान अवधार चाहते हैं, समान स्तर चाहते हैं, समान स्थिति चाहते हैं। यह कोई गलत बात नहीं है। आज भी मैं कहने के लिये तैयार हूँ कि देश के अन्दर हिन्दू जाति या हिन्दू नेता इस बात को एक और ही रूप में लेते हैं। जहाँ तक दलित जातियों या हरिजनों का सम्बन्ध है, मैं कहने के लिये तैयार हूँ कि हमारा हिन्दू धर्म से,

आदि धर्म से, आयं धर्म से अटूट सम्बन्ध है, हम उस से विच्छिन्न नहीं होना चाहते । लेकिन दूसी तरफ अनेक वातों के आवार पर, अनेक अमानुपक वर्तनाओं के आवार पर, अवांश्चीय वर्तनाओं के आवार पर मैं कह सकता हूँ कि हमारा उन से सम्बन्ध ज़रूर है मगर हजारों इस प्रकार के हिन्दू हैं जिन का सम्बन्ध हम से नहीं है । ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि हिन्दू जाति स्वयम् मिट जाना चाहती है मगर वह हरिजनों को समस्या को हल नहीं करना चाहती, अस्पृश्यता को विलकुल दूर नहीं करना चाहती । यह विकट स्थिति है । राजनीतिक दृष्टिकोण कुछ भी हो सकता है लेकिन एक मानुपक और मानवीय दृष्टिकोण अवात् एक मनुष्य को दूसरे मनुष्य से प्रम हो, उस से एक प्रकार की हमदर्दी हो, की ओर व्यान देना चाहिये ।

हमारी पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में भी इस तरह का समावश है, हमारी कल्याण योजनाओं में चली हैं व चीजें एक तरीके से, लेकिन मैं अर्जन करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे लैनसं एक नई दृष्टि से इस बात का अध्ययन कर रहे हैं । उन्होंने रेणुका रे कमेटी के नाम से एक समिति बनाई । उस का रिपोर्ट : “रिपोर्ट आफ दि स्टडो टीम आंत सोशल वल्कोप्रेर मेंड वेलकोप्रेर आफ बैकवर्ड वलासेज” मेरे हाथ में है । उस में भी ग्यप्टनया प्रकट किया गया है कि किस प्रकार आज भी अस्पृश्यता भवंतर रूप में विद्यमान है ।

“Untouchability is till practised in many parts of the country particularly in rural areas. It has been appreciated that while legislation alone will not achieve the results because the evil is intricately woven in the social fabric itself, it must be backed and regularly followed up by persuasion and propaganda for educating public opinion.”

एक प्रकार का अध्ययन जो उस कमेटी ने किया, मैं उस को आप के सामने रख

देना चाहता हूँ अस्पृश्यता की इस विभीषिका को महसूस कर के ही हमारी प्लैन प्रोजेक्ट समिति के द्वारा समाज कल्याण के लिये स्टडी टीम स्थापित की गई, जिस की चेअरमैन श्रीमती रेणुका रे थीं उस कमेटी ने अपने विचार उस पर रखे हैं और एक प्रकार से एक डैटा दिया है जो कि मैं आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ । वह किस आवार पर है इस को आप समझ जायेंगे । आयुक्त की रिपोर्ट में लिखा है :

“प्लैन प्रोजेक्ट समिति ने समाज कल्याण तथा पिछड़े वर्ग के लिये जो स्टडी टीम स्थापित की थी उस ने अस्पृश्यता के संबंध में इस बात को देखने के लिये एक सर्वे किया है कि अस्पृश्यता निवारण किस गति से हो रहा है । टीम के निष्कर्ष नीचे दिये जाते हैं :

- (क) उत्तर देने वाले ५६.७५ हारि-जनों को जनसाधारण में बैठने के स्थानों तथा वर्तनों के प्रयोग में भेद भाव का अनुभव हुआ ।
- (ख) उत्तर देने वाले ५६.८ प्रतिशत हरिजनों ने आम स्थानों पर जाने से मंकोब प्रकट किया क्योंकि हिन्दू इस बात से नाराज होते थे ।
- (ग) उत्तर देने वाले ३२.४ प्रतिशत हरिजन मर्वण हिन्दुओं पर आर्थिक निर्भरता के कारण आम स्थानों में नहीं जाते हैं ।
- (घ) हरिजनों का धार्मिक वहिकार अभी तक समुचित मात्रा में विद्यमान है जोकि सर्वों की संस्था से स्पष्ट है, जोकि हरिजनों को धार्मिक कामों में माथ रखते हैं ।
- (ङ) अस्पृश्यता (प्रपराघ) अधिनियम की जानकारी सर्व हिन्दुओं में

[श्री बाहमीकी]

अधिक मात्रा में है जोकि ७७.७ प्रतिशत है और इस के मुकाबले में हरिजनों की जानकारी केवल ६६.७ प्रतिशत जात हुई है।

(c) अस्पृश्यता का दोष स्वयं अछूतों में भी है और उत्तर देश वालों में से १८.३ प्रतिशत हरिजनों ने अपने से नीची जाति के हरिजनों के मात्र अस्पृश्यता का व्यवहार करना स्वीकार किया है।

इस में यह प्रतिशत भावना जाहिर की गई है लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस का आधार कुछ भी हो, मगर समस्या है और एक विकट रूप में है। किस आधार पर यह प्रतिशत संख्या प्रकट को गई है यदि देखना टीम का काम है। लेकिन मैं ने वह विचार आप के सामने रखता है। पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के अन्दर और विशेष कर प्रथम योजना के अन्दर हमारा जो विचार चला इस समस्या की ओर और टीम ने जो विचार जाहिर किया है वह भी मैं आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ :

"Bearing these facts in mind, the planners of the country while drafting a national plan for the entire population of the country decided that a specific allocation should be made for undertaking propaganda and publicity programmes for the removal of untouchability. The First Five Year Plan emphasised this aspect of the problem of the Scheduled Castes and enunciated a fourfold programme for achieving the objective in view. The programme, as laid down in the First Plan, proposed to eradicate untouchability by—

(a) Law.

(b) Persuasive and educative processes.

(c) Practice of democratic behaviour in social and recreational activities.

(d) Providing opportunity for self-development, betterment of health, education and economic life."

बात ठीक है, कानून पास हुआ। लेकिन उम का कोई ननीजा नहीं हुआ। शिकायत या अगड़ा जो कुछ भी हो, चाहे किसी भी रूप में होता है, मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि "भूमि में आग लगा जमालों दूर खड़ी।" अगड़े की आग को बड़ाने वाले ज्यादा हैं, उम को बड़ाने वाले कम हैं, विशेष कर देहातों में। और विशेष कर देहातों में समझाने बड़ाने और शिक्षा के द्वारा भी प्रयत्न चलते हैं। लेकिन मैं बड़े अद्व से अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि अभी मैं ने पिछले इनकाश में देखा था कि लोग कहते थे "जाति विरादरी का फैसला है।" मैं आप से अर्ज कर देना चाहता हूँ कि जो सामाजिक और यांत्रिक कार्रिकम चलते हैं उन में गहर विचार जरूर आता है। मैं इस तरह को मिजाने दे सकता हूँ कि उन मनोरंजक कार्रिकमों में और उन सामाजिक कार्रिकमों में हरिजनों को अलग रखा जाता है। मैं ऐसी जैविक मंस्थाओं के भी उशाहरण दे सकता हूँ जहां इस प्रकार का व्यवहार किया जाता है।

एक बात कही गई कि हरिजन स्वयं उठने का प्रयत्न करें और इस की कद है। लेकिन मैं बड़े ढंग से कह देना चाहता हूँ कि हम उठना चाहते हैं लेकिन लोग हम को उठने नहीं देना चाहते। मैं आंकड़ों के आधार पर सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो हरिजन संस्थायें और हरिजन स्कूल सारे देश में चलते हैं उन को ना कें बराबर सरकार से मदद दी जाती है, जबकि और संस्थाओं को ज्यादा मदद दी जाती और जहां हमारे स्वयं उठने की बात है-

जसे बरदाशत नहीं किया जाता यह भी मैं आप से अर्ज कर देना चाहता हूं ।

अस्पृश्यता अपराध का जो अधिनियम सन् १९५५ को लागू किया गया है, उस के बारे में शिकायत है और सीधी शिकायम है कि अब तक बहुत कम मामले दर्ज किये गये हैं और पुलिस विल्कुल ध्यान नहीं देती है और मैं यह भी कहने के लिये तैयार हूं कि जो शिकायतें की जाती हैं वे दर्ज नहीं की जातीं, और उस के पीछे कुछ आर्थिक दबाव होता है और कुछ मामाजिक दबाव होता है । इस में सरकारी अधिकारी और पुलिस भी हमारी मदद नहीं करते । इसी लिए कानून पास होने के बावजूद भी हमारी समस्या का हल नहीं हो रहा है यह मैं आप के सामने साफ साफ रख देना चाहता हूं ।

हमारे जो हरिजन भाई हैं वे सदियों से लुटे पिटे हैं और एक प्रकार मे शरणार्थियों से बदतर हैं । मैं आप से यह जाहिर कर देना चाहता हूं कि समाज हम को एक बोझ समझते हैं । यह एक सामाजिक दृष्टिकोण है जोकि मैं ने आप के सामने रख दिया है ।

शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट कमिशनर ने भी यह विचार आप ने सामने रखा और अपनी रिपोर्ट में सुझाव दिया है कि सारे देश के अन्दर, सारे राज्यों के अन्दर ऐसे ग्रामों की सूचियां तैयार की जायें कि जहां अस्पृश्यता का निवारण हो गया है । इस पर कोई अमल नहीं हुआ । इस तथ्य को विल्कुल उपेक्षित रखा गया, और यही नहीं बल्कि इस और ध्यान नहीं दिया गया ।

अब मैं आपसे एक और बात अर्ज करना चाहता हूं । कहा जाता है कि आर्थिक दृष्टि से हम आगे बढ़ गए हैं । लेकن आज भी कुछ नौकरी पशा हरिजनों को छोड़ कर और कामों में जो लोग हैं उनको छोड़

कर और नगर के हिस्सों को छोड़ कर, आज भी ग्रामों के हरिजनों की दलितों की दशा अर्व दासता की है । वह दबाव में ही नहीं है बल्कि दूसरे के नीचे हैं और दब कर रहते हैं । उनकी ओर मैं आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं । मैं पूछता चाहता हूं कि आर्थिक दृष्टि से हम कितने आगे बढ़े हैं ? जिन आंकड़ों के आधार पर यह कहा जाता है वे हमारे सामने रखे जाएं । आज आप देखें कि देश के श्रमिकों में उनका क्या स्थान है । आप देखें कि इन जातियों को एक्सपोर्ट, इम्पोर्ट और परीमट्स आदि में कितना प्राप्त है । इनके पास कहीं कहीं मामूली लकड़ी कोयले की दुकानें हैं, हजारों में एक । हजारों लाभकारी धन्धों के बीच इन लोगों को एक आध मुश्किल से मिलता है और बाकी दूसरे लाभ उठाते हैं । यही नहीं, बल्कि हमारा आर्थिक शोषण होता है कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज के नाम पर, और इस प्रकार से जो पैतृक पेशे हैं जाहे वह चमड़े का काम हो या और कोई काम हो, उनका लाभ दूसरों के हाथ में जाता है, हमारे हाथ में नहीं जाता और इस तथ्य की कोई जांच नहीं की जाती । तो मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि इस प्रकार हमारा आर्थिक शोषण होता है और इस ओर मैं आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं । तो इस दिशा में कोई उन्नति नहीं हुई है और न हम कोई बहुत ज्यादा आगे बढ़ हैं और नतीजा यह है, आप अपने तरीके से देखें, हरिजनों को जो विशेष रूप से विल्कुल गरीब हैं, इंडस्ट्री चलाने के लिए, अपनी कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटी चलाने के लिए, अपनी क्रिडिट सोसाइटी चलाने के लिए, अपने धन्धों को चलाने के लिए कोई आर्थिक मदद नहीं मिलती, अधिकारियों की ओर से उनको कोई सहयोग प्राप्त नहीं होता, आज कोई भी लाभकारी धन्धे हरिजनों के हाथ में नहीं हैं और इकाननिक कार्य उनके हाथ में नहीं हैं, वह इस बजह से कि उनको पैसे की मदद नहीं मिलती और इसी बजह-

[श्री बाल्मीकी]

से वह विल्कुल पिछड़ रहे हैं। इस ओर मैं आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। जो यह कहा जाता है कि आर्थिक दण्ड से हरिजनों की स्थिति अच्छी है इसको मैं विल्कुल नहीं मानता। आन भी देश के ज्यादातर उद्योग धन्वे दूसरों के हाथ में हैं और वही उनसे पनपते हैं।

एक बात विल्कुल साफ़ है। हरिजनों को कुटीर इंडस्ट्री में भी तरकी नहीं दी जाती और उनको सहयोग नहीं दिया जाता इसलिए उनको इससे लाभ नहीं होता। आपका प्रोग्राम ऐसा है कि जो धनी है उसी को कर्जा मिलेगा और उसी को रुपए की मदद मिलेगी जिसका परिणाम यह हो रहा है कि धनी अधिक धनी होता जा रहा है और गरीब अधिक गरीब होता जा रहा है। इनमें हरिजन सबसे अधिक गरीब होते जा रहे हैं।

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): The hon. Member must give us also some time to support his proposal.

श्री बाल्मीकी : अब मैं जमीन के मसले की ओर आता हूँ। जहांतक जमीन का मसला है उसकी ओर मैं आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। आपके पास सारे देश के राज्यों के आधार पर या और किसी भी आधार पर जमीन के, चाहे वह आवासके लिए हो, यह खेती के लिए हो, कोई आंकड़े नहीं हैं और न आपने एकत्र किए हैं।

17.39 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

शिड्यूल कास्ट कमिशनर ने अपनी-रिपोर्ट में खास तौर से जाहिर किया है कि अनुसूचित जाति और इस प्रकार के वर्गों के लिए विभिन्न राज्यों और यूनियनस्टेटों में जो जमीनें दी गयीं, उनके सम्बन्ध में जो आंकड़े एकत्र करने का प्रयत्न किया गया

उसका कोई खास फल नहीं निकला है। इस प्रकार न रहने के लिए और न खेती के लिए उनको जमीन मिल पाती है और इस आवश्यक पहलू को टाला जाता है। मुझे याद है कि डा० अम्बेडकर साहब ने, जिनकी ओर हमारा हरिजन वर्ग श्रद्धा रखता है, और हमारे हरिजनों के नता बाबू जगजीवन राम ने भी कहा है कि इस तथ्य की ओर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाए। आजकल अवस्था यह है कि नौंतोड़, बंजर या दूसरी सरकारी या शामलात की जमीन पंचायतों के हाथ में चली गयी है और वह हरिजनों को नहीं दी जाती, उनके हृदय में इतनी गुंजाइश नहीं है कि वे दे सकें। यही नहीं, जो चकवन्दी चलती है और चकवन्दी में भी जो जमीन निकलती है वह ना के बराबर हरिजनों के लिए छोड़ी जाती है। इस चोज को आप उत्तर प्रदेश, पंजाब और दूसरे राज्यों में भी देख सकते हैं। इस ओर मैं आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ।

दुख की बात तो यह है कि इस कार्य के चलाने वाले जो अधिकारी हैं, उन के मन विल्कुल साफ़ नहीं हैं और न वे अपने को समाजवाद पर आधारित जनतंत्र के अनुसार दाल रहे हैं। ऐसा लगता है कि जब भी ग्रान्ट के रूप में पैसा देने का प्रयत्न आता है, तो वे समझते हैं कि वह पैसा उन के घर से जाता है।

अध्यक्ष महोबय : माननीय सदस्य अब अपना भाषण समाप्त करें।

श्री बाल्मीकी : म चार पांच मिनट और लूँगा।

अध्यक्ष महोबय : माननीय सदस्य आप धंटा ले चुके हैं। अब उन्हें दूसरे माननीय सदस्यों को भी मीका देना चाहिए।

श्री बाल्मीकी : मैं पांच मिनट में खत्म कर दूँगा ।

शिक्षा की दृष्टि से कुछ उन्नति हुई है और उग के लिए मैं सरकार को धन्यवाद देता हूँ, लेकिन शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में भी आजकल हमारे बहुत विद्यार्थी बैंकार हैं ।

जहाँ तक नीकरियों के कोटे का प्रश्न है, मैं अर्जन करना चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इस बारे में प्रयत्न किया है, लेकिन राज्य सरकारें इस और कोई ध्यान नहीं देती हैं । राज्यों और जिलों के स्तर पर इस काम को विलकुल टाला जा रहा है और इधर विलकुल ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है ।

राजनीतिक दृष्टि से भी कुछ स्थान हमें प्राप्त हुए हैं, लेकिन इस बारे में समाज में कोई गुजाया भानुम नहीं होता । लोग समझते हैं कि आज भी तरक्की कर गए, चमार तरक्की कर गए । आज एक नई घृणा और एक नई दुर्भावना उत्पन्न होती दिखाई देती है, हालाकि हम देख के अंग हैं और देख में एक स्थान रखते हैं । गिरिजे चुनावों में जो वातें सामने आई हैं, उन की ओर मैं आप का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ । हम ने देखा है कि मुरिकत धोत्रों में वड़ी जातियों के बोटज़न के वरावर बोट डालने के लिए आये । मैं यह कहने के लिए नेयार हूँ कि हमारे यहाँ एक बहुत बड़ा हिन्दू गांव था, जहाँ के लोगों ने कहा कि "कौन जारे भंगी-चमड़ों को बोट डालने के लिए?" इस के अलावा मैं ने अखबार में पढ़ा कि एक वड़ी जाति का हिन्दू बोट डालने के लिए गया और वापिस आने ही नहाया । वह बोला, "मैं भंगी-चमार को बोट दे कर आया हूँ, किसी ब्राह्मण को थोड़े ही दे कर आया हूँ?" यह दुर्भावना समाज में पैदा हो रही है । हमारी जो स्थिति है, उस का यह एक पहलू भी हमारे सामने है । हम चाहते हैं कि राजनीतिक दृष्टि से

जो हमारा स्थान है, वह हमें प्राप्त होना चाहिए । मैं अर्जन कर देना चाहता हूँ कि

आध्यक्ष महोदय : अब माननीय सदस्य खत्म कर दें । कही ऐसा न हो कि आप को अवसर मिले और दूसरों को न मिले ।

श्री बाल्मीकी : चूंकि हरिजनों की आर्थिक स्थिति अत्यन्त सोचनीय है, सामाजिक दृष्टि से भी गिरे हुए हैं और राजनीतिक दृष्टि से उन के रास्ते में अनेक रुक़बटे हैं, इस लिए यह ज़हरी है कि जिस तरह से पिछड़ी जातियों के लिए एक बैंकवड़ बलासिज कमीशन कायम किया गया और जन-जातियों के लिए दिड्यूल ट्राइब्ज कमीशन कायम किया गया, उसी तरह हमारे लिए भी एक कमेटी मुकर्रर की जाये ।

अन्त में आप की इजाजत से मैं एक ज़हरी विषय की ओर ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ, व्योंगि कि वह एक ऐसा विषय है, जिसे मैं कह देना चाहता हूँ कि दक्षिण से मेरे कुछ क्रिस्टियन फैन्ड्रेज ने लिखा है-- और माननीय मंत्री जी और मंत्राणी जी भी जानते हैं-- कि जो क्रिस्टियन हरिजन हैं, वे भी वही गन्दे काम थंगे करते हैं, यहाँ तक कि मोहमेडन्ज भी वही करते हैं और वैसी ही उन की दशा है । इस लिए थंग परिवर्तन का उनपर कोई प्रभाव नहीं है । इस लिए मैं यह महसूम करता हूँ कि

the condition of Christian Harijans and other Harijans is likewise most deplorable.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya (Serampore): Are there Harijans, untouchables, among the Christians too?

श्री बाल्मीकी : यह भी एक सामाजिक समस्या है और माननीय मंत्री जी को उधर भी ध्यान देना चाहिए । हमारे इस हिन्दू भूमि से अलग रहते हुए भी उन लोगों की स्थिति अच्छी नहीं है । अगर माननीय

[श्री बाल्मीकी]

मंत्री जी के मस्तिष्क में इस समस्या का कोई हूँ हो, तो वह बताने की कृपा करें। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपना रेजोल्यूशन पेश करता हूँ।

Mr. Speaker: Resolution moved:

"This House is of opinion that a Committee consisting of Members of Parliament and representatives of private institutions be set up to conduct a country-wide survey to find out the extent to which untouchability has been removed and the economic, social, educational and political progress made by the Harijans and depressed classes and suggest suitable measures in regard thereto."

Mr. Speaker: There is a substitute motion standing in the name of Shri Siddiah.

Shri Siddiah (Chamarajanagar): I beg to move:

"That for the original resolution, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House is of opinion that a Committee consisting of Members of Parliament and experts be constituted to conduct a survey to assess the extent to which untouchability has been removed and the progress made by the Scheduled Castes economically, socially, educationally and politically and to suggest suitable measures to achieve their all round development within a period of ten years."

Mr. Speaker: The amendment is now before the House.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the resolution which has been placed before the House by my hon. friend Shri Balmiki. The principal objective of the resolution is unex-

ceptionable, and I do hope that my hon. friend the Minister will find himself in a position to accept it. He asks us to have a committee consisting of people who are likely to be able to help in this matter, which will conduct a country-wide survey to find out how far untouchability has been actually removed, and what has been the progress made by Harijans and depressed classes and also to suggest suitable measures in regard thereto.

I do not have to labour the point that the handicapped selections of our people have got to be assisted, that what are called the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes and the so-called untouchables, the ex-criminal tribes and the other backward classes all require to be assisted so that they can play their rightful role in the life of society.

We all know, but there is no harm in recalling, how Gandhiji used to refer to what he called the sin of untouchability, because he could not imagine a stronger term than the word 'sin'. Apart from the constitutional obligation which we have got to really and truly put an end to untouchability, there is on us an obligation, a categorical imperative obligation, an obligation to our conscience, an obligation to history, which if we do not perform, it will really mean that we shall not be able to go ahead, and our country will not advance.

This word 'Harijan' is used so often. The word 'Harijan' means the 'people of God'. But I do not imagine that the idea can be that God has kept a certain set of people in a special enclosure, so that others who are more privileged can look at them from a distance and exercise their pity and earn a certain amount of virtue. These people are the flesh of our flesh, the bone of our bone, and we have to be members of one another, and until we do that, all talk about national integration is so much moon-shine and

nonsense, and all hopes of our progress are so much illusion.

The Untouchability Offences Act has been in force for nearly six years now, or nearly seven years now, from June, 1955. But we do find evidence from time to time how in actual practice untouchability still persists in our country, and this is why evaluation is needed. There is a vast scope for non-official effort in this direction.

But I was rather astonished to learn the other day, on the 18th May, when a question was asked in this House, namely unstarred question No. 1563, and in answer my hon. friend the Minister indicated that there were only five non-official organisations which were getting money for the eradication of untouchability during 1960-61 and 1961-62, and of these five organisations, Ishwar Sharan Ashram had its grant slashed from Rs. 7,06,320 to Rs. 1,53,110. I do wish that there were more non-official organisations which were brought into the picture, so that they may play their useful role.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): May I point out to my hon. friend that these organisations have been recognised as all-India organisations? Within the State orbit, there are a number of voluntary organisations which are helped by the State Governments.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: My point is that there should be more emphasis on having other non-official organisations and getting them to assist in a more efficient way so that the task eradicating untouchability can really be prosecuted.

In the Report of the Third Plan, we have found emphasis on this that voluntary organisations require to be helped a great deal more for the eradication of untouchability. The Report has suggested that these organisations should go beyond publicity and propaganda and should actually set

up and run schools, hospitals, housing co-operatives, industrial centres etc. Now this recommendation in the Third Plan Report is very important. The Report also says that a general evaluation in regard to the eradication of untouchability was attempted by a study team on social welfare which had been constituted by the Committee on Plan Projects. It went on to say on page 714:

"There is need for fuller and more frequent evaluation of the impact of development programmes on the conditions of scheduled castes, so that, in the light of experience, new methods may be adopted and the existing arrangements strengthened".

Therefore, the desirability of fresh evaluation, the desirability of getting on more efficiently with the job is something against which I do not think Government would have anything to say.

This untouchability is largely a concomitant of living conditions, and scavenging condemns a section of our population to untouchability. We know that it has been proposed from time to time that in new housing schemes scavenger-free lavatories should be built and in existing houses where open latrines exist, they should be converted into scavenger-free lavatories. In the report which the Home Ministry has supplied to us lately we find that the Scavenging Conditions Inquiry Committee has presented a report and made certain recommendations. This matter has been hanging fire for a very long time. But this report says that it has been forwarded for consideration and implementation to State Governments and Union Territories and the Ministries of Defence and Railways. I wish to press on Government the desirability of seeing that the recommendations of this Committee, which have appeared at long last, are actually put into effect.

Then again I am told—I do have some little experience of jails, but that

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

pertains to some time ago—that even today jails or hospitals run by Government have not got rid of conditions where scavenging becomes an absolute necessity. And if we have scavengers a certain kind of untouchability, given the conditions which we have and the inhibitions which we have inherited, will continue to go on. We have, therefore, a large population in our country which is condemned to conditions of living which have got to be changed, and as quickly as ever it is done, the better for the country.

I know that we are spending in the Third Plan Rs. 114 crores compared to Rs. 79 crores in the Second. But much better work is wanted. I say that better work is wanted because I have been looking up certain questions in the House, and they testify to a state of affairs which is by no means very satisfactory. I find, for instance, that the proportion of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes people and members of other backward classes in government services is not as good as it ought to be. Only the other day, on the 9th of May in reply to Unstarred question No. 1023, we were told that in the Central Government services, scheduled castes formed 14.63 per cent and scheduled tribes 1.98 per cent. As far as Class I is concerned, scheduled castes from only 1.44 per cent and scheduled tribes 0.21 per cent I found sometime ago that even for such things as education—when a question was asked in December 1960—things have not changed very much since—about scholars sent abroad for higher education, the answer was that in 1958-59, 4 scheduled castes students, 4 scheduled tribes students and 4 other backward classes students were selected, but only 2 scheduled castes, 2 scheduled tribes and 3 other backward classes students were sent. But in 1959-60, nobody was sent by way of scholarships which are given for education. Only the other day, on 23-5-1962, in unstarred question 1793 he told us that since March 1957,

seven Scheduled Castes and six Scheduled Tribes candidates have been sent abroad for technical education under Government of India's overseas scholarship scheme for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes. You have to send more people from among these handicapped sections of our population. Ability is not like a pound of butter, either there or not there. Ability has to be nurtured. That is why we have got a recommendation of the Planning Commission which says that it is necessary to make very special provision, to catch them young, so to speak, children belonging to these handicapped sections of the community and to give them special facilities so that they come and take their share, a larger share than they do at present in the life of the country, in the administration of the country and really get access to the realm of light, the feeling of independence and self-fulfilment that you wish all to have in our country.

I have so many other questions here which show how the progress of getting more of these people is very slow and very much retarded. For instance, I should imagine that the Scheduled Castes and Tribes people could be appointed at least in the lower grades of work in the Delhi Milk Scheme. On the 28th November, 1960 we had an unstarred question No. 862 from which I find that there are five class III and four class IV employees out of whole time employees numbering 319. Out of 181 part time male employees, there is only one of them and out of 447 female employees they are represented only by two persons. This is the kind of figure which I could go on quoting here. Again, in the Railway Ministry which was headed by a member of the Scheduled Castes, out of 3460 gazetted officers, the Scheduled Castes and Tribes numbered only 9 in 1957 and I do not think the position has changed very drastically. That is what I find from unstarred ques-

tion No. 825 dated 22-8-1957. Then, there is another unstarred question No. 785 dated 21-8-1957. In the Planning Commission out of 216 gazetted officers, 153 technical officers and 63 non-technical officers, the Scheduled Castes were represented by only one technical officer. I cannot understand it. I have a habit of collecting some of these questions and answers in regard to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes and I do find this kind of thing continuing.

I do hear a kind of talking that these people want to be privileged; they want very special safeguards and we want only to encourage merit and that sort of thing. It is not so simple as all that. Here are people who have been denied access to the light, who have been treated most abominably by ourselves and whom we have to satisfy if we have a conscience worth anything at all. Here are people who are still suffering under this kind of disability. By raising the standard of pure merit which exists nowhere in creation unless you nurture and offer opportunities for development, merit will never be able to flower by merely talking about merit—we want to put down these people. So many other things can be said but I feel that my time is up.

I do feel that something very drastic has got to be done. Only the other day, on the 18th of May 1962, in reply to unstarred question No. 1599, we were informed that till 1960 annual returns were required to be furnished to the Home Ministry regarding special representation of these classes in the services. Actually, my hon. friend Shri Datar gave this information on the 18th May, and he add that from 1961 the various attached and subordinate offices were to furnish such returns to their respective Ministries and the Ministry of Home Affairs calls for only a few returns for test check, and he proposes not to place those returns on the Table of

the House. This is wrong. The Home Ministry which is in charge of this matter has to do something very special.

18 hrs.

I have noticed so many times in this House—I have been in this House for more than ten years now—how the report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is presented—it is more or less consigned to oblivion or perhaps sold by weight to buyers of waste-paper—and how discussion in this House is postponed and postponed; and when discussion takes place, hardly anything very serious emerges. This is the way in which we treat the handicapped sections of the community, and that is why I say it has got to be stopped.

There are so many other aspects to which reference can be made, especially the desirability of offering economic opportunities for the development of these people. We are not doing that. But even in regard to providing for them in the services, providing opportunities for education, we have not been doing our job. We are not expiating for the sin which has been committed for generations and for centuries by ourselves, and when this Resolution merely asks for a survey about how far we have tackled the problem of untouchability of the handicapped sections of the community, and what we should do in order to go ahead faster, then, surely, it is for the Government to come forward with measures which will be helpful and which will truly and really be in the interests of emotional integration of our country.

Mr. Speaker: The discussion will continue next time.

18.02. hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, June 4, 1962/Jyaistha 14, 1884 (Saka).

[Friday, June 1, 1962/Jyaistha 11, 1884 (Saka)]

S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS	U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS . . .					8233-71
1226	Starch factories in Kerala	8233-35	2380	Newsprint factory in Andhra	8278
1227	Coffee Board employees	8236-37	2381	Films on historical monuments in Orissa	8278
1229	Soda ash and Caustic	8237-40	2382	Training in Cottage and Small Scale Industries	8279
1230	Working Groups on Natural Resources	8240	2383	Film Censors Board	8279
1231	Export of Shoddy goods	8241-45	2384	Persons registered in Employment Exchanges in Andhra Pradesh.	8280
1232	Export of cloth to U.K.	8245-48	2385	Khadi and Village Industries Commission	8280
1234	Indian troops in Congo	8248-51	2386	Oil Ghanis in Andhra Pradesh	8280-81
1235	Price of piecegoods	8251-53	2387	Handloom industries in Orissa	8281
1236	Price of the imported dry fruits from Afghanistan	8253-54	2388	Khadi and Village Industries Board in Orissa	8281-82
1237	Censor Board Rules	8254-57	2389	Metric weights	8282-83
1238	Financing of Small Scale Industries by L.I.C.	8258-59	2390	Sino-Indian border dispute	8283
1240	Phizos cable to Prime Minister	8259-61	2391	Mineral ores in Goa	8284
1241	Employment of children	8261-64	2392	Import-export traders	8284-85
1242	European Common Market	8264-65	2393	Low Income-Group Housing Scheme	8285-86
1243	Chinese claim on an area of Pak-held Kashmir	8265-68	2394	Community Hall in Kidwai Nagar, New Delhi	8286
1244	Indian doctors serving in Burma	8268-70	2395	Harijans in East Pakistan	8286-87
1245	International Film Festival in Paris	8270	2396	Indian nationals extorted from foreign countries	8287
1225	Export of tea	8270-71	2397	Loans to big textile, jute and sugar industries	8287-88
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS . . .					8272-97
S.Q. No.			2398	Employment of Government officials in public enterprises	8288
1221	Demand for Indian medicines in Burma	8272	2399	Pondicherry	8288-89
1222	Small-scale industries	8272-73	2400	Kynite quarries	8289-90
1223	Office of Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund Committee	8273	2401	Scales of pay in Rubber Board	8290
1224	Public Sector Enterprises	8273-74	2402	Gorakhpur Labour Recruiting Depot	8290-91
1228	Newspapers on co-operation basis in Bombay	8275	2403	A.I.R. station at Gulbarga (Mysore)	8291
1233	Aerodrome near Mangla Dam	8275-76	2404	Institutions for craftsmen training	8291-92
1239	Cost prices of commodities being exported	8276-77	2405	Over-riding priority in allotment of quarters	8292
U.S.Q. No.			2406	Rehabilitation of refugees	8292-93
2379	Employment Exchanges in West Bengal	8277-78			

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS	COLUMNS
2407	Sale of glass and glass-wares . . .	8293-94	BILL INTRODUCED . . . 8305 The President's Pension (Amendment) Bill, 1962.
2408	Assistance given by Centre to Madras State . . .	8294	DEMANDS FOR GRANTS . 8305-89
2409	Space flights . . .	8294-95	Further discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply continued. The discussion was not concluded.
2410	Allotment of quarters in Ramakrishnapuram, New Delhi . . .	8295-96	REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED . . . 8389
2411	Automatic machine for tea preparation . . .	8296	First Report was adopted.
2412	Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme . . .	8297	PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTION — WITHDRAWN . . . 8389-8432
	OBITUARY REFERENCE . . .	8297-98	Further discussion on the Resolution re : nucleus co-operative farming societies moved by Shri Inder J. Malhotra on 18-5-62 continued. One amendment to the Resolution was moved by Shri B.K. Das. Shri Inder J. Malhotra replied to the debate. Both the amendment and the Resolution were, by leave withdrawn.
	PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE . . .	8303-04	PRIVATE MEMBER'S RESOLUTION UNDER CONSIDERATION . . . 8432-54
	(1) A copy of the Ministers' Residences Rules, 1962 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 665 dated the 12th May, 1962, under sub-section (2) of section 11 of the Salaries and Allowances of Ministers Act, 1952.		Shri Balmiki moved the Resolution re : Removal of untouchability. One amendment to the Resolution was moved by Shri Siddiah. The discussion was not concluded.
	(2) A copy of the Art Silk Textile (Production and Distribution) Amendment Order, 1962 published in Notification No. S.O. 1501 dated the 19th May, 1962, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.		AGENDA FOR MONDAY, JUNE 4, 1962/JYAISTA 14, 1884, (SAKA)
	PETITION PRESENTED . . .	8304	Further discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply ; and also consideration of Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs.