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Wednesday, September 11, 1963
Bhadra 20, 1885 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Fifth Session)



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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA DEBATES

5457

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, September 11, 1963/
Bhadra 20, 1885 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

केरल में समुद्र द्वारा भूमि का कटाव

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श्री यशपाल सिंह :

श्री अ० क० गोपालन :

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :

श्री मणियंगाड़न :

श्री प्र० के० देव :

श्री कपूर सिंह :

श्री केसर लाल :

श्री कोया :

श्री इम्बीचिवाला :

श्री मे० क० कुमारन :

श्री जेना :

श्री वासुदेवन नाथर :

*६०५.

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केरल राज्य में इस वर्ष दो गांव समुद्र के कटाव से बह गये हैं और लगभग डेढ़ सौ परिवार बेघर हो गये हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में राज्य सरकार को केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कितनी सहायता दी है?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) Twelve villages and twenty-one other places were affected

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by sea-erosion in Kerala. The number of families affected or partially affected was 456.

(b) No request for Central assistance for relief operations was received from the State Government.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या महाराष्ट्र सरकार की तरह से केरल सरकार ने कोई रिक्लेमेशन स्कीम नहीं बना रखी है जिस से उनका बचाव हो सके?

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो उन को पता होगा.....

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): This scheme for anti-erosion protective works is included in the Five Year Plan of that State. There is a provision of about Rs. 3,60,00,000 in their Plan.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि जब यह नैचुरल कॉलेमिटी है, और हम को उस का मुकाबला करना है, तो उन के लिये सरकार क्या फाइनेंशल एड दे रही है?

Shri Nanda: For this purpose there is hundred per cent assistance in the Five Year Plan.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: Has the State Government written to the Centre about the recent calamities there within the last six months, and is it a fact that they have requested for a grant of Rs. 62 lakhs; if so, may I know how much the Centre has given or what is the reaction of the Centre to this request from the State Government?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: About the present calamity we have not received any request from the State Government. What the hon. Member refers to is, they have asked for an

additional outlay of Rs. 60 lakhs for anti-sea erosion measures including flood control.

Shri A. K. Gopalam: Sir, my question was whether according to the request from the State Government the Centre has given them any money.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know whether out of that demand anything has been sanctioned.

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: This request came from the Chief Minister only recently. This has been referred to the Planning Commission and they will be considering it.

Shri Raghunath Singh: May I know what preventive measures are being taken at present, and how much out of the provision of Rs. 3,60,00,000 in the Third Five Year Plan has been spent on them?

Mr. Speaker: That is a general question and not for this scheme that we have got here.

Shri Raghunath Singh: I want to know what preventive measures have been taken in this connection?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: During the Second Plan period about 20 miles of coast line was taken up for anti-sea erosion work and that has been completed. For the Third Plan period the hon. Home Minister has already said that there is a provision of Rs. 3,60,00,000 for anti-sea erosion work. That amount they will utilise for the protection of a length of about 25 miles of sea coast.

Shri Kapur Singh: I would like to know whether this particular disaster has been caused by seismic sea-quake or regular tidal action. If latter, do Government propose transplantation of these villages?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: I am not very clear about the scientific method by which sea erosion is caused, but the families who have really been affected have been rehabilitated in other areas.

Shri Kapur Singh: Sir, my question has not been answered.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know whether it is due to regular tidal action.

Shri Nanda: It is caused due to tidal action also in some parts, but this is not due to tidal action.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: The hon. Deputy Minister stated that the Kerala Government has not asked for any specific help in this particular case. May I draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the fact that at least a colleague of theirs, Shri Alagesan, has been to the spot during the period of this tragedy, and may I know whether that particular Ministry has made any report about this to the Home Ministry and urged upon the Home Ministry to rush to the help of these victims?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: This particular question pertains to the natural calamity that has occurred due to sea erosion whereas the general programme of flood control and sea erosion is being attended to by the Ministry of Irrigation and Power. As far as that Ministry is concerned, I understand that the Central Water and Power Commission sent an officer, who had training in UK on beach erosion, to Kerala. He rendered advice and the Kerala Government are taking some action on that.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Chettiar.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Sir, may I point out . . .

Mr. Speaker: I have already called Shri Chettiar. I will give him an opportunity later.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: The hon. Deputy Minister of Home Affairs, in reply to a supplementary question previously put by an hon. Member, stated that the question of assistance of Rs. 60 lakhs, which is just under one crore, has been referred to the Planning Commission. May I know if any application for help, if it is under one crore of rupees, could not

be considered and sanctioned by the Home Ministry itself, without going to the Planning Commission, in view of the importance of the sea erosion in Kerala State?

Shri Nanda: I may inform the House that the Planning Commission has already dealt with this question and given a decision.

प्रध्यक्ष महोदयः श्री जाधवः

श्री रा० स० तिवारीः चार बष्टं पूर्वं वह कटाव शुरू हो गया था, तब यह कहा गया था कि इस का रोक थाम के लिये प्रबन्ध किया जा रहा है.....

प्रध्यक्ष महोदयः श्री जाधव आप का ही नाम है? मैंने श्री जाधव का नाम बुलाया था।

Shri Tulshidas Jadhav: May I know whether in the case of natural calamities in States there is any proportion of help between the Centre and the States?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: Yes, Sir. Over and above the budget provision that the State Government makes, if there is any excess demand, a share is met by the Central Government.

श्री रा० स० तिवारीः तीन चार साल पूर्व ही इस कटाव को रोकने के लिये कुछ रुपया इकट्ठा किया गया था। जब वह ३ करोड़ रुपया उस के सुधार के लिये है तो जो नया कटाव हो गया है उस के लिये कितनी रकम रक्खी गई है?

श्री नन्दा : यह ३ करोड़ ७ लाख रु० जो प्लैन में था उस में से कुछ रुपया खर्च हो चुका है। २ करोड़ के करीब खर्च हो चुका है। उस के अलावा उन की मांग है।

श्री शिव नारायणः मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो १५० फैमिलीज इस बक्त तबाह हो गई हैं उन को तत्काल क्या सहायता दी गई है?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: Out of the 279 families that were affected by the sea erosion, 49 families have been rehabilitated in nearby areas in the same district.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know whether prior to the sanctioning of funds for this scheme the Central Government has assured itself that the schemes for prevention of sea erosion were the modern methods adopted by advanced countries?

Shri Nanda: This has been done. These schemes have resulted from some experiments in the research station at Poona.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: When I gave notice of this question, I sent it for answer by the Ministry of Irrigation and Power, because this subject is being looked into by that Ministry. Now, because some names are being clubbed together, it has gone to the Home Ministry. There is no meaning in putting questions on this subject to the Home Ministry because they are not posted with facts; only the Ministry of Irrigation and Power can answer these questions. Yet, the question has been put for answer by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Mr. Speaker: That can be looked into.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: Has it come to the notice of the Government that the highway as well as railway lines are going to be affected in some places if immediate action is not taken? So, will the Centre rush whatever immediate help is needed by them to meet the situation?

Mr. Speaker: It is a suggestion for action.

सम्पूर्णनिन्द समिति

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श्री भागवत शा आजादः
श्री वासुदेवन नायरः
श्री वारियरः

*६०६.

श्री निं० रं० लास्करः
श्री रामचन्द्र उलाका :
श्री बुलेश्वर मीना :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने देश में शिक्षा सम्बन्धी राष्ट्रीय नीति के सम्बन्ध में सम्पूर्णानंद समिति की सिफारिशों पर विचार कर लिया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में सरकार का अन्तिम निर्णय क्या है?

The Minister in charge Ministry of Education (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). The recommendations have been considered by the Central Advisory Board of Education at its last meeting held at Pachmarhi in May, 1963, and the matter is under consideration of the Government.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know when this report was submitted and how much more time Government will take to consider the report, apart from the reports which various committees have submitted in the past?

Shri Humayun Kabir: The recommendations were of a very general nature. I have looked into the recommendations. They are actually recommendations which have already been in practice for a very long time.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Are we to understand that all the recommendations of this Committee are being implemented even before the Sampurnanand Committee was set up? If so, what was the specific purpose for which this Committee was set up?

Shri Humayun Kabir: It is always desirable to review the position from time to time; but I will read one of the recommendations which says, "The decision should be taken after they have been considered by the different Ministers and State Governments and once this has been done it should become an all-India policy." This is obvious.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: The hon. Minister stated that all the recommendations were rather already being implemented. May I know whether there is anything novel in the report of this Committee?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I regret, I have not discovered anything novel.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Certain very specific proposals were made by the Sampurnanand Committee, specially regarding the pattern of education at all the three stages. I would like to know what the Government's proposal is. Is it going to wait for the reports of the various committees of the Central Advisory Board of Education and then take a decision or will Government itself apply its mind on the specific proposals which are not of a general nature?

Shri Humayun Kabir: As I said just now, the recommendations were of a general nature and not very specific. So far as education is concerned, the programmes are constantly under survey and there can be no revolutionary changes in the educational system.

Shri Ramachandra Ulaka: May I know whether all the State Governments are in favour of these recommendations; if not, which States have not accepted these recommendations and why?

Shri Humayun Kabir: No State Government has expressed itself against any of the recommendations because, as I said, they are things which have been, in principle, in practice for a long time. In actual implementation there are differences from State to State.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: It is a wrong statement that he is making.

Shri D. C. Sharma: This committee was set up to formulate a national policy on education and from what the hon. Minister has said this committee seems to be redundant; but, anyhow this committee was set up. May I know what the recommendations of this committee are so far as the

national policy is concerned with regard to university education, higher secondary education and primary education?

Mr. Speaker: That would be a long thing.

Shri Humayun Kabir: That would be practically giving the entire report.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether any examination has been made by this committee of the possibility of providing moral and religious education to children?

Mr. Speaker: Is the report accessible to hon. Members?

Shri Humayun Kabir: Yes, Sir.

Shri Daji: The hon. Minister said that the report was considered by the Board of Education and was now under the consideration of the Government. Then he said that there were no new suggestions. I would, therefore, like to know specifically as to what matters are under the consideration of the Government if there are no new suggestions.

Shri Humayun Kabir: In education the review of the policy is continuous and, as I said, they should be under continual review. The Central Advisory Board meets every year to consider the programmes which are in operation.

Mr. Speaker: Next question. Shri Warior.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Are not the policies of the Government continuing?

Mr. Speaker: Shri Vasudevan Nair.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Are there changes from moment to moment?

Mr. Speaker: I have passed on to the next question.

Women's Education Programme

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*607. { Shri Vasudevan Nair:
 { Shri Warior:
 { Shri M. N. Swamy:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Council for Women's Education has urged Government to restore the cut made in Women's Education Programme on account of the national emergency; and

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

The Minister in charge Ministry of Education (Shri Humayun Kabir):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Since the programme is mainly in the State Sector, the recommendation has been brought to the notice of State Governments for suitable action.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: May I know whether the Government was requested to make allotments over and above the allotments made in the Plan specially for spreading women's education and, if so, what is the attitude of the Government?

Shri Humayun Kabir: Yes, Sir; such recommendations were made and the Government is very sympathetic. In fact, we have taken it up with the State Governments requesting them that wherever any cuts have been made they should be restored. I am happy to say that only a few States imposed cuts.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: May I know whether the Government is checking up from time to time about the progress in women's education and, if so, whether the Government is satisfied about the progress?

Shri Humayun Kabir: We are not satisfied with the progress and we are checking up. That is why a special effort is necessary. I hope that before the Third Plan is over we will be

able to make up some of the leeway; but it is a very big leeway that we have to make up and it cannot be wiped out in three or four years.

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: May I know whether the Government is trying to implement the recommendations of the National Council for Women's Education made from time to time and is also making an effort to bring about co-ordination between the different ministries that are having this programme of women's education?

Shri Humayun Kabir: Yes, Sir; as far as possible, as I said, we do want to make a special effort in seeing that the education of women and girls is advanced in the course of the Third Plan.

Shri Man Singh P. Patel: In view of the fact that secondary education is being managed by private institutions, may I know whether Government considers giving additional grants for running these secondary education institutions for women?

Shri Humayun Kabir: This hardly arises out of this question.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know which are the States which have imposed some cuts and may I know whether the women's education has made any advance over there, in those States?

Shri Humayun Kabir: The States which did impose cuts were Orissa, Punjab, U.P., Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Delhi and Manipur. Out of these, Bihar and Manipur States have said that they will restore the cuts and we are trying to persuade others to restore the cuts.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: My question has only been half answered.

Mr. Speaker: Because two questions were combined, one has been answered.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: May I know whether the Government has considered the demand of the National Council for Women's Education that

there should be a restoration of the Central incentive programmes which were cut down in the Third Plan and that there should be an allocation outside the States ceiling instead of putting it in the States ceiling as a result of which it is very difficult to make out which part of the money is being used for women's education and which is not being used for that purpose?

Shri Humayun Kabir: It is a suggestion for action which I shall keep in mind.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: No, no. This is one of the recommendations. I want to know what is their reaction to it.

Mr. Speaker: If it is not a suggestion, there were certain arguments made.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Leave out the arguments. I want to know what is the reaction of the Government regarding taking up once again the Central incentive programmes for women's education which were cut down in the Third Plan.

Shri Humayun Kabir: As I said, we are making special efforts to see that additional funds may be provided.

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee: May I know how many States are providing free education in secondary schools for women?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I require notice.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee: Mine was a straightforward question.

Mr. Speaker: It may be a straightforward question for the Member, but it may not be so straightforward for the Minister. Next question.

Cost of Construction of Roads

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*	Shri Subodh Hansda:
608.	Shri P. C. Borooah:
	Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

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

(a) whether the Central Road Research Institute has been able to reduce the cost of construction of roads as well as buildings;

(b) if so, in what manner the cost has been reduced; and

(c) the amount saved per mile in the case of road construction?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Yes, Sir, in respect of roads.

(b) By using cheaper construction materials and better techniques.

(c) It is estimated that there may be saving from Rs. 5,000/- per mile to over Rs. 15,000/- per mile depending on the materials and techniques used and other local conditions.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know whether the new specification have been accepted by the C.P.W.D. and also by the other individual contractors?

Shri Humayun Kabir: Yes, Sir; this has been considered by the Indian Roads Congress and also we have had discussions with the State Governments and now some of these improved techniques are already being introduced.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know whether any pilot scheme was prepared by the Research Institute to demonstrate these new types of specifications that have been found put by the Institute?

Shri Humayun Kabir: Yes, Sir. Actually, the use of stabilised soil in road construction has made considerable headway. As a result of experiments it has been found that the use of stabilised soil in place of stones which were used earlier, in the lower layer of the road is fully satisfactory.

Similar experiments in Punjab have shown that this can be done also in the case of upper layer of roads.

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसादः श्रीमन्, यह बड़ी प्रसन्नता की बात है कि सड़कों के निर्माण की लागत में कमी की गयी है। लेकिन क्या इस बात की जांच की गयी है कि इसका सड़कों की मजबूती पर क्या असर पड़ेगा?

Shri Humayun Kabir: It is precisely in order to improve the roads that these researches are being carried out.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know how far it is correct that in spite of the fact that these new specifications have been approved by the Indian Roads Congress and by all the other authorities, even now in Delhi and other places the roads are being constructed according to the old specifications? May I know what is the reason for this?

Shri Humayun Kabir: Actually, a decision has been taken that of all the new constructions, roughly about 42 to 50 per cent will be of the new specifications and we will gradually extend that.

श्री विभूति मिश्रः श्रमी मंत्री जी ने बताया कि सामानों में हेरफेर से १५,००० रुपया प्रति मील स्वर्च में कमी हो जाएगी। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कौनसा सामान पहले लगाया जाता था और अब उसके बदले में कौनसा सामान लगाया जाएगा जिससे इतना खर्च घट जाएगा इसे बतलाने की कृपा कीजिए?

Shri Humayun Kabir: It is a question of improved techniques. There are five or six methods which are being utilised, and if I were to narrate all of them it would take too much time of the House. So, I shall give only one example. In the past, stones and chips were always used as the base of any road which had heavy traffic. But as a result of experiment, it has been found that treated soil,

and specially compact packed soil can serve the same purpose, and immediately there is a great saving in expenditure.

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : यह जो सेविंग होगी यह क्या हर एक प्रदेश में हो सकेगी और क्या राजस्थान भी इस में शामिल है?

Shri Humayun Kabir: As I said, it will depend upon the local conditions. For example, if the road is built in an area where you have black cotton soil, obviously, the saving will not be so great. But if you do it in other areas, depending upon the material which is available locally and the method used, the saving may be anything from Rs. 5000 per mile to Rs. 15,000 or Rs. 20,000 per mile.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Are these new methods applicable to road construction in mountain regions and in desert areas, and if so, to what extent would there be saving in constructing roads in mountain areas and in desert regions?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I cannot give the details about every area in India. I have given broad indications, and each State will have to work out the actual savings for itself.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I want to know whether these new methods are applicable to mountain regions and desert areas.

प्रतियोगी परीक्षाओं में हिन्दी

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श्री भक्त दर्शन :
श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री :
श्री प० सा० बाल्यपाल :
श्री कछवाय :
श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री २७ मार्च, १९६३ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ६०६ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि राष्ट्रपति के आदेश के अनुसरण में संघ लोक सेवा

शायोग की उच्च परीक्षाओं में हिन्दी एक वैकल्पिक माध्यम के रूप में किस तिथि से लागू की जायेगी?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हजरनबीस) : हिन्दी को वैकल्पिक रूप में माध्यम बनाने के सम्बन्ध में कुछ सवाल अभी भी विचाराधीन हैं। इसलिये शासन कोई निश्चित तिथि बताने में समर्थ नहीं है। तिथि की सूचना उचित समय पर दी जावेगी।

[As certain questions connected with the introduction of Hindi as an alternative medium are still under consideration, Government are not in a position to announce the date from which Hindi will be introduced. A date will be announced in due course.]

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, स्वर्गीय पंत जी की अध्यक्षता में राजभाषा समिति ने जो सिफारिश की थी उस को हुए कई वर्ष हो गये। उस के बाद राष्ट्रपति जी का आदेश निकले भी काफी समय हो गया, मैं निश्चित रूप से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि आखिर गाड़ी कहां पर अटकी हुई है और किस बजह से इतनी देरी हो रही है?

श्री हजरनबीस : यह एक जटिल प्रश्न है और इस में बहुत से अन्य प्रश्न उठते हैं और उन के ऊपर विचार चल रहा है। संघ लोक सेवा शायोग के साथ भी परामर्श हो रहा है। विशेष कर इस में एक जटिल प्रश्न यह उठता है कि अगर हिन्दी में प्रश्न-पत्रिका लिखी जाय और अंग्रेजी में लिखी जाय तो उनका आपस का अर्थात् परस्पर अंक मापन कैसा हो, इस जटिल प्रश्न के बारे में सोचा जा रहा है।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या गृह मंत्री महोदय ने जैसा कि व्यक्तित्व परीक्षा यानी पर्सनलिटी टेस्ट के बारे में आश्वासन दिया था, क्या वे इस स्थिति में हैं कि यह ऐलान कर सकें कि देर से देर अगले अधिवेशन तक इस के बारे में भी निर्णय किया जा सकेगा?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : वह तो मैं कह चुका हूँ ।

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : क्या मैं यह जान सकता हूँ कि राजभाषा विधेयक में संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के लिए हिन्दी को वैकल्पिक माध्यम बनाने सम्बन्धी धारा को केवल इसलिए नहीं रखवा गया था कि भूतपूर्व गृह मंत्री स्वर्गीय पंत जी के समय मंत्रिमंडल ने सर्वसम्मति से यह निश्चय कर लिया गया था कि संघ लोक सेवा आयोग में हिन्दी को शीघ्र ही माध्यम बनाया जाय । श्रीबीर अब तक देर करने से विश्वविद्यालयों में भी हिन्दी को माध्यम बनाने के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कठिनाई उत्पन्न हो रही है, यदि हाँ, तो इस को देखते हुए सरकार कब तक इस पर अन्तिम निर्णय ले सकेगी ? और क्या गृह मंत्री जी इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ निर्देश देंगे ?

श्री हजरनवीस : इस बारे में निर्णय शीघ्र से शीघ्र होगा लेकिन जैसा मैं ने कहा यह एक जटिल प्रश्न है । अब एक विषय उच्च गणित हो सकता है, विज्ञान-शास्त्र हो सकता है, और रसायनशास्त्र हो सकता है, अब अगर उन विषयों की प्रश्न पत्रिकाएं हिन्दी में लिखी जायें तो उन के लिए जो पुस्तकें चाहियें वे पुस्तकें आज उपलब्ध नहीं हैं । हिन्दी में किस तरह से उन को अच्छी तरह से लिखा जाय इस में भी उन को अड़चन होने की सम्भावना है तो इन सब बातों पर विचार चल रहा है और जल्द से जल्द उस बारे में निर्णय किया जायेगा ।

Shri Kapur Singh: May I know whether other major languages of India also be accorded a similar optional recognition simultaneously?

Shri Hajarnavis: That suggestion, of course, has been made, but it will present many more difficulties than even the introduction of Hindi.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : अभी मंत्री जी ने कहा कि हिन्दी में अच्छी पुस्तकें उपलब्ध नहीं हैं तो इस दिशा में सरकार और से क्या किया गया या अभी क्या या जा रहा है ?

श्री हजरनवीस : हिन्दी में अच्छी से अच्छी किताबें जल्द से जल्द तैयार करने के लिए कोशिश हो रही है ।

श्री भागवत मा आजाद : नूँकि हिन्दी का माध्यम एच्चिक होगा इसलिए हिन्दी में अच्छी पाठ्यक्रम सम्बन्धी पुस्तकों के अनुपलब्ध रहने से एग्जामिनीज को कठिनाई नहीं होनी चाहिए इसलिए मंत्री महोदय ने उस तरह का उत्तर कैसे दिया ?

Since this medium will be optional, the non-availability of text-books will not stand in the way of examinees. So how does he give that answer?

Shri Hajarnavis: But quite possibly the examinees may not be the best judges of what is good for them.

Primary Education in U.P.

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*610. Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Mohan Swarup:
Shri Sarjoo Pandey:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Standing Committee of the Central Advisory Board of Education has estimated that about 45 lakhs of children of the 6-11 age group will not be attending schools in U.P. at the end of Third Plan period;

(b) the steps taken by the Union Government in helping the U.P. Government in solving this extremely formidable task;

(c) whether reports have been received from other States in the matter; and

(d) if so, whether they are expected to solve their problems in the sphere of primary education?

The Minister in charge of the Ministry of Education (Shri Humayun Kabir)

(a) The Report of the Standing Committee of the Central Advisory Board of Education has not yet been submitted to the Government.

(b), (c) and (d). Information has been collected from all State Governments regarding the number of additional teachers required for increasing enrolment in schools of non-attending children. The question of giving accelerated financial assistance to the States including U.P. for the expansion of primary education is under consideration.

श्री सिंहेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या सरकार के ध्यान में यह बात रहती है कि संविधान में प्राथमिक शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में कुछ स्पष्ट निर्दश दिये गये हैं, यह प्रश्न केवल उत्तर प्रदेश का नहीं है सारे देश का है तो ऐसी स्थिति में इस प्रश्न के खंड (घ) को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार ने क्या स्पष्ट कदम उठाया है ?

Shri Humayun Kabir: We are taking various measures. For example, with regard to the State plans, we have said that in order to expand primary education, Central assistance will be 100 per cent for teacher training schemes; Central assistance will be 100 per cent for special schemes relating to girls' education; Central assistance will be 50 per cent for appointment of additional teachers for primary schools; Central assistance will be 75 per cent for scholarship for primary school students; and Central assistance will be 50 per cent for schemes under which the salaries and emoluments of teachers may be increased.

श्री सिंहेश्वर प्रसाद : माननीय मंत्री ने जो कदम उठाने का प्रमाण दिया उस का नतीजा यह हुआ है कि १९४७ के बाद १९६३ में इस देश में निराजनों की संख्या बढ़ गयी है, तो इस गम्भीर स्थिति को देखते हुए सरकार द्वारा क्या विशेष कदम उठाये जायेंगे ?

Shri Humayun Kabir: We will make every effort. I am sorry to say that actually UP is one of the States where the situation seems most serious. Among what are called educationally backward States, UP was at the top 7 or 8 years ago. But today it is right at the bottom.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : मंत्री जी ने बतलाया कि उत्तर प्रदेश शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने क्या केन्द्र से कोई खास धनराशि मांगी है जिस से वहां पर प्राइमरी शिक्षा का विस्तार हो सके ?

Shri Humayun Kabir: As I said, UP, unfortunately, has fallen back and we are therefore, making special efforts to see that this situation is changed. We shall give very sympathetic consideration to any request. In addition to what I have said, if U.P. makes any special effort for wiping out illiteracy and providing facilities for elementary school children, we shall make every effort to meet their request.

Shri Tyagi: Thank you.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : मैं यह जनना चाहता हूँ कि एफटर्स उन्होंने क्या कीं ?

आध्यक्ष महोदय : इस के लिये जो कुछ वे रिक्वेस्ट करेंगे, यहां से वे उसमें मदद करेंगे ।

श्री ग्रोकारलाल बेरवा : गांवों के अन्दर स्कूलों और मास्टरों की व्यवस्था

कम होने के कारण गांवों के अन्दर बहुत ज्यादा तादाद में लड़के अनपढ़ होते हैं, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस के लिए क्या कोशिश कर रही है ?

श्री हुमायून कबिर : मैं ने जवाब दिया कि अगर वे इस के लिए और अधिक टीचर्स नियुक्त करना चाहेंगे तो उस के लिए हम मदद करेंगे । अगर वे टीचर्स की तनख्वाह बढ़ाना चाहेंगे तो उस में भी हम मदद करेंगे । यह सब हम करेंगे ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या अब तक कोई ऐसी स्टेट्स हैं जहां कि प्राइमरी एजूकेशन कम्पलसरी नहीं की गई है और वे प्राइमरी एजूकेशन में लैंग विहाइंड कर रही हैं ?

Shri Humayun Kabir: There are 6 States which are lagging in elementary education. The question of compulsion is not so important because, where facilities are provided, in fact in most of the other States, we cannot meet the demand. If the States come forward, the Centre will give assistance.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या मैं यह जान सकता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस ओर गया है कि तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में प्राइमरी स्कूलों के अध्यापकों के सम्बन्ध में यह निर्णय किया गया था कि उन का वेतन ४५ रुपये मासिक से बढ़ा कर ५० रुपये मासिक कर दिया जायगा, इतने कम वेतन पर अध्यापक उपलब्ध नहीं हैं इसीलिए विद्यार्थियों को शिक्षा देने में कुछ कठिनाई अनुभव हो रही है ?

श्री हुमायून कबिर : मैं समझता हूँ कि श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री ने जो मैं ने अभी जवाब में कहा था उस को सुना नहीं । मैं ने बतलाया कि अगर वह तनख्वाह बढ़ायेंगे तो उस के लिए हम ५० परसेंट ग्रांट देने को तैयार हैं । मैं

मानता हूँ कि टीचर्स की तनख्वाह बढ़नी चाहिए ।

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डे : उत्तर प्रदेश के अतिरिक्त, तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में जो संख्या निर्धारित की गई है ६ से ११ वर्ष की उम्र के लिए मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या शिक्षा मंत्री महोदय इस ओर कदम उठायेंगे कि तमाम राज्यों से यह सूचना मंगायें कि तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्दर जो संख्या निर्धारित की थी उस में कितनी कमी पड़ेगी और उन की सम्यता के लिए क्या उपाय होगा ?

Shri Humayun Kabir: About the assistance, I have already mentioned what we shall do. Information we are collecting every year. I do agree that a special effort should be made to see that we get the majority of the children of the school-going age into elementary education before the end of the Third Plan.

Shri Daji: Has the Government any estimate about the total number of children between the ages of six and eleven who are now being deprived of education, and the number of additional teachers required?

Shri Humayun Kabir: Yes, we have rough estimates of that.

Shri Daji: Please give that. This is not a reply.

Shri Humayun Kabir: It can be easily worked out, because roughly elementary school children are 12½ per cent of the total population. I have not got the exact figure I will have to work them out.

श्री द्वारा नारा तिवारी : अभी मंत्री जी ने बयान दिया कि किसी स्कीम को १०० परसेंट, किसी को ७५ परसेंट और किसी को ५० परसेंट सेंट्रल एड दी जायगी । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह १०० परसेंट, ७५ परसेंट और ५० परसेंट फ़िक्स करने में क्या क्राइटरियन रखा गया है ।

Shri Humayun Kabir: If the hon. Member refers to the items I have mentioned, that will make it clear why different rates have been fixed. Obviously, teacher training is the basic thing. If we can get a sufficient number of trained teachers, the problem of illiteracy will be solved. So, we are giving 100 per cent assistance there. Similarly, because girls are not coming up in sufficient numbers, we are giving 100 per cent for girls education. So, we have definite criteria for determining these proportions.

Shri Tyagi: May I take it that the U.P. Government has not yet approached the Central Government for any grant-in-aid for the purpose of spreading the educational facilities in the State?

Shri Humayun Kabir: No, Sir. That would be unfair to the U.P. Government. What we want is they should be more specific.

Shri Tyagi: Have they not received any request from U.P.?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I will have to look into this.

Coal Deposits in Mirzapur District

***611. Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to the Geological Survey of India there is a vast deposit of Coal in Mirzapur district of Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to exploit the said coal deposits so far?

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

(b) The Central Government has notified an area of 20.65 square miles (58.50 sq. kilometers) in the coal field and prospecting work has commenced. The National Coal Development Corporation has a programme to open

and develop mines in this area after the prospecting work is completed.

Shri Bibhuti Mishra: What is the estimated coal deposit there?

Shri Thimmaiah: It is 1,074 million tonnes in Mirzapur District.

Shri Bibhuti Mishra: What is the quality of the coal to be found there?

Shri Thimmaiah: There are four or five parts. In Purewa Top and Purewa Bottom, the coal is of inferior grade. In the Turra area, the seam has deteriorated to Grade II, (it is Grade I in the Madhya Pradesh area). In Kota, it is Grade I. There are two seams overlying Purewa top seam, which contain Grade III coal.

Shri Bibhuti Mishra: May I know by what time Government is expecting to dig out the coal?

Shri Thimmaiah: As I said, after the prospecting work is completed, the NCDC will take it up.

श्री बहुति मिश्रा : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या इन लेट्रों से कोयला लाने के लिए रेलवे लाइन और सड़कें बनाने का इन्तजाम हो गया है ?

Shri Thimmaiah: I think this will be part of the taking out of coal from the Singrauli mines. I do not have information about the laying of railway lines.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Has Government finally decided that it is commercially profitably to mine the area?

Shri Thimmaiah: This can be understood only after the prospecting work is over, and the deposits are proved.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: How much time is expected to be taken to convert the prospecting work into a mining lease for the Corporation?

Shri Thimmaiah: As early as possible, as soon as the prospecting work is completed.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: What is the expected time?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri Alagesan): The programme is to mine 2.5 million tons in the Third Plan and much more in the Fourth Plan. So, we shall be able to do it as soon as possible.

श्री राम संतोष तिवारी: सिंगराली इलाके में इतना अधिक कोयला पैदा हुआ है, लेकिन उस को ढोने के लिए कोई सड़क या कोई और इन्तजाम नहीं हुआ है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस के लिए जल्दी से जल्दी कोई कार्यवाही की जायगी।

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय: क्या यह भी मिर्जापुर में है?

लाल तथा कृषि भंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह): नहीं, यह मध्य प्रदेश में है।

Training of Primary Teachers

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*612. { **Shri D. J. Naik:**
Shri P. Kunhan:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to improve and expand the training facilities for Primary Teachers during the Third Plan; and

(b) the expenditure to be incurred by the Centre in this connection?

The Minister in charge Ministry of Education (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) (i) A number of schemes for improving and expanding the training facilities for elementary school teachers, the total cost of which to the

Central Government will amount to about Rs. 21.5 crores, have been included in the Central and State programmes in the Third Five-Year Plan.

(ii) In 1962 a study-group was set up at the instance of the All India Council for Elementary Education to go into the question of training of teachers. The main recommendations of the Study-group were that high priority should be given to the training of teachers and special measures should be taken for clearing the backlog of untrained teachers. Other recommendations were in regard to expansion and improvement of elementary training institutions. The recommendations of the Study-group have been sent to the State Governments and Union Territories for implementation.

(iii) The Ministry has also taken up the following scheme. The National Council of Educational Research and Training has started a scheme for establishment of extension service departments in selected institutions. 30 such departments have started functioning.

(2) A Centrally sponsored scheme with 100 per cent assistance has been taken up for establishing one institute of education in each State. These institutes are to provide, inservice training to all inspecting officers dealing with elementary schools and staff of training institutions, extension services, orientation training, and to conduct studies and investigations in problems of elementary education and to produce suitable literature. In order to provide technical guidance to these Institutes, a Department of Teacher Education is being set up at the National Council.

(b) The schemes for establishment of Extension Service Departments and State Institutes of Education are expected to cost the Centre Rs. 108 lakhs during the Third Plan. In addition, the Centre will give a grant-in-aid, on a 100 p.c. basis, for all schemes for the expansion and training of elementary teachers included in the

State sector. The total Central expenditure on the programme during the third Five Year Plan is thus expected to be about Rs. 21.50 crores.

Shri D. J. Naik: What steps have the State Governments taken to implement the recommendations of the study group and what measures have been taken for clearing the backlog?

Shri Humayun Kabir: As I stated in reply to an earlier question, we have to make up a lot of backlog but certain steps have been taken. 30 extension service departments in selected training institutions in the country have already been set up. A Centrally sponsored scheme with 100 per cent assistance has been taken up for establishing one institute of education in each State and it is being worked out. These are some of the measures.

Shri D. J. Naik: What is the time limit fixed for training all the untrained teachers?

Shri Humayun Kabir: There can be no such time limit this will be a perpetual process.

Shri Man Singh P. Patel: May I know whether the proportion and percentage of trained primary teachers in the second five year plan is much less in relation to the 3rd five year plan?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I do not know how my hon. friend arrived at that figure: I shall have to check it up.

Dr. Gaitonde: What is the shortage of teachers at the present moment and how many untrained teachers are presently employed?

Shri Humayun Kabir: Even today the majority of the teachers are untrained and we are making efforts to see that training goes through as quickly as possible. It will have to be a 10-15 year programme.

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: The Sampurnanand Committee recommended incentives to be given to women teachers for taking up primary education

work. May I know whether any relaxation in the admission qualification or any specific incentive is given to women who serve in the rural areas?

Shri Humayun Kabir: Attempts are being made to recruit women teachers. My hon. friend might have seen that recently a State had advertised that it would employ only women teachers for primary education.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: In the statement it is stated that Rs. 108 lakhs would be spent during the Third Plan. May I know how much money has already been spent?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I shall ask for notice.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: In the statement it is said that 100 per cent aid is given for training of teachers in the Third Plan. How many States have come forward to take to this scheme and have started work on this basis?

Shri Humayun Kabir: Thirty such departments in different States have already been established. I cannot say offhand, but I expect every State to have at least one centre.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: No. this is not the training scheme for elementary school teachers.

Shri Heda: At the rate and size of programme of training of primary teachers undertaken by the various State Governments all over the country, do Government expect that at sometime all the primary teachers will be trained?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I said now that I expect it will have to be a 10-15 year programme.

Shri Yallamanda Reddy: There are so many trained teachers who do not find employment they are trained higher grade or secondary grade teachers. Has the attention of the Government been drawn to this?

Shri Humayun Kabir: May be. But ultimately elementary school teachers are primarily the concern of the State Governments and we can only advise.

Shri Yellamanda Reddy: My question is not answered. The Ministry is wanting to train teachers more and more. But there are people who are already trained, in hundreds, who are unable to find any employment. What is the idea of training more and more people?

Shri Humayun Kabir: When there is a shortage of teachers, I would be surprised if trained teachers remained unemployed. I shall make enquiries.

Shri Yellamanda Reddy: There are hundreds. I know about them

Shri Ranga: Is it not possible for the Minister to enquire from their own State Governments as to how many trained teachers are there on their lists who are seeking employment still?

Shri Humayun Kabir: As I said a moment ago, I shall make enquiries.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: May I know which States do now have institutes of education which are mentioned in the statement laid on the Table?

Shri Humayun Kabir: We are providing that there will be at least one State institute of education in every State for which we are giving 100 per cent assistance. I cannot say off-hand how many have already been established.

Shri D. C. Sharma: The Government is setting apart Rs. 108 lakhs for this purpose. May I know how the Government have arrived at this figure and how this figure is going to be sufficient for the needs of this kind during the third Five Year Plan?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I think my hon. friend is referring to only one item. If he looks into the statement he would see that the Central expenditure on certain teacher-training programmes alone is Rs. 21.50 crores.

Coal Mines in J. & K.

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*613. { Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri B. K. Das:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

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

(a) how far the N.C.D.C. has progressed to develop coal mines in Jammu and Kashmir State;

(b) whether drilling operations were made at any time by the Jammu and Kashmir State at Kalakot and Jungligali;

(c) if so, the results there; and

(d) since when the N.C.D.C. is taking interest in the matter.

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri Thimmaiah): (a) and (d). The N.C.D.C. has no proposal at present, to develop coal mines in Jammu and Kashmir.

(b) and (c). The drilling organisation of the J. & K. Government has conducted drilling operations in Kalakot only, and the said Organisation has estimated that the proved reserves at Kalakot may be of the order of 6.94 million tons, besides an additional "indicated" reserve of 1.4 million tons.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether any geological survey was carried out in the State of Jammu and Kashmir and, if so, what is the quality and the quantity of coal that will be available?

Shri Thimmaiah: In the Kalakot area, as I said just now, the drilling organisation of Jammu and Kashmir made an investigation to a limited extent, and proved reserves of 6.94 million tons, besides an indicated reserve of 1.4 million tons, have been estimated. In order to examine the calculation made by this drilling organisation, the experts of the Geological Survey and officers of our Ministry went to the Jammu and Kashmir State in April, 1963 and on

examination they said that the original estimate made by the drilling organisation is not correct because they had not taken into consideration certain aspects of the natural disturbed conditions in that area and the erratic nature of the coal seams, there. Therefore, they have arrived at the conclusion that the estimated reserve will be about 3·4 million tons and 60 per cent of it only can be recovered.

Shri S. C. Samanta: I wanted to know about the quality of coal. What is the quality of that coal? I want to know also whether that will be to the best interests of that part of the country.

Shri Thimmaiah: It is not of a very high grade.

Shri Iqbal Singh: May I know whether Central Government has taken some steps with the help of the Jammu and Kashmir Government regarding the cost of drilling in the Kalakot mines, because the Punjab Government have told the Centre that the cost is double that of the mines of West Bengal and Bihar?

Shri Thimmaiah: I shall narrate all the events. The hon. Prime Minister of Jammu and Kashmir suggested that the NCDC could take over the coal-mines and work them on the same pattern as the NCDC works the coal-mines in other States. They said they cannot give financial assistance but they will give all other facilities. This proposal was considered by the Finance Ministry, and the Finance Ministry said that it should be worked only on a partnership basis. The former Minister of Mines and Fuel, Shri K. D. Malaviya, discussed this matter with the Prime Minister of Jammu and Kashmir and suggested that the mines should be worked only on a partnership basis, which was not acceptable to them. He also suggested that roads should be constructed in the Kalakot area.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Sir, may I know what is the hon. Parliamentary

Secretary means by saying all this? (Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: If the Parliamentary Secretary discloses everything in answer to one supplementary, he will have little to answer the other supplementaries! Shri B. K. Das.

Shri B. K. Das: May I know whether the question of transport is being examined?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri Alagesan): It is a very difficult terrain, and the transport difficulties are there. But the Jammu and Kashmir Minerals, Ltd, is the organisation that is at present doing this work, and it is going ahead with the work.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know if the Government are aware that formerly coal extraction was conducted by manual labour and later, with the help of the Central Government they have shifted to mechanisation, and may I know, since the mechanised drills have been imported, what is the progress? Is the progress less, or is it up to the standard which was fixed at that time?

Shri Alagesan: I am not at present able to indicate the actual progress made. If the hon. Member gives notice, I shall be able to answer.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether the different components in the cost of production have been examined with a view to reduce the cost, which is complained by the Punjab Government to be double that in Bengal and Bihar?

Shri Alagesan: It is a very relevant question. As I said, the nature of the terrain also adds to the cost. I think this will be gone into by the Jammu and Kashmir organisation.

Sub-Standard Water in Delhi Wells

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*614. { Shri Bade:
Shri Vishram Prasad:

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

(a) whether the survey made by the Central Public Health Engineering Research Institute came to the conclusion that water in 80 per cent of the wells in rural areas of Delhi is below the International Standards for drinking purposes;

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take in the matter; and

(c) in how many States such survey has been made and the results thereof?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Sample surveys conducted by the Institute have indicated this but the results are yet inconclusive.

(b) The findings will be reported to the Ministry of Health after the study is completed.

(c) Sample surveys of a few wells have been made in Gujarat, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Andhra Pradesh. No definite conclusion has yet been arrived at on the results of these surveys.

श्री बड़े: दिल्ली के आपातपास के असी वर्सेट कुओं में पानी पीने के लायक नहीं है। क्या पब्लिक हैल्थ रिसर्च इन्स्टीट्यूट ने इस प्रकार का निर्णय लिया है कि इस की बजाए से डिजिलिज वड़ी है और जाइंट और जलरा जैसी वायारियां फैलती

Shri Humayun Kabir: I think that would be going too far. These are sample surveys. About 100 wells in 64 villages have been surveyed and these indicate that according to the U.S. public health service standards and international standards for drink-

ing water, some 80 per cent of the wells are below the international standard. That does not mean that they will always necessarily lead to diseases.

श्री बड़े: यदि यह बिल इंटरनैशनल स्टैंडर्ड है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि गवर्नरेट व्या स्टेप्स लेना चाहती है जिस से यह इंटरनैशनल स्टैंडर्ड के बराबर आ जाय ?

Shri Humayun Kabir: First these surveys must be completed and we must know what are the deficiencies. Then we will report to the Health Ministry, who will take the necessary action.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: May I know whether the Government propose to undertake any sample surveys of wells in other parts of the country where the water is found to be brackish or saline and, if so, whether it has been represented to the Government that there is available today certain solution to the problem of brackish and saline water in all parts of the country?

Shri Humayun Kabir: Yes, Sir; it is proposed to have these surveys.

Shri Kapur Singh: I would like to know whether the chemistry of the current sub-soil water table of this area is of recent origin or of geological age and if latter, what damage it is supposed to have caused to the congenital health of the population concerned?

Shri Humayun Kabir: The people have survived and they are increasing. So, the damage cannot be as serious as my hon. friend thinks. The indication was that about 24 per cent of the samples had value for total hardness more than the permissible limit of 500 parts per million.

Shri Kapur Singh: The first part of my question has not been answered. Is there any indication as to whether

the present chemistry of the water is of a recent origin or of ancient origin, that is, which has been there for a long time?

Mr. Speaker: He says, in spite of that, people have survived and it has had little effect on them.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: In view of the fact that cholera and such communicable diseases through water are of a very high percentage in a State like West Bengal, specially round about the city of Calcutta, may I know why the Central Public Health Engineering Research Institute has omitted to examine the water round about this area?

Shri Humayun Kabir: The Public Health Engineering Research Institute will certainly do so. But so far as cholera is concerned, my hon. friend probably knows that we have an institute which makes a special study of it and it has done outstanding work which has won recognition from all over the world.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Am I to take it that this Public Health Engineering Research Institute does not undertake any research about the water-supply in West Bengal?

Shri Humayun Kabir: My hon. friend has not heard my answer. I said, surveys will be undertaken throughout the country and naturally Calcutta also will be there.

Dr. Gajonde: The hon. Minister referred to international standards. May I know whether this international standard is bacteriological standard or chemical standard?

Shri Humayun Kabir: We are, Sir, probably going into depths beyond at least my comprehension.

श्री रामसेवक यादवः मंत्री महोदय ने अभी बतलाया कि अस्तर्गात्मीय माप दण्ड से २० प्रतिशत नीचे है, तो मैं जानना

चाहता हूँ कि २० प्रतिशत में किन-किन बातों की कमी है। वृत्तलाने की कृपा करें।

Shri Humayun Kabir: One thing I mentioned just now and that was about the sample of hardness. The other is about chlorides and sulphates which exceeded the permissible limits of 250 parts per million by about 13 to 30 per cent.

Text Books in Hindi

*615. **Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some Universities have been selected to translate text books into Hindi under the supervision of the Central Hindi Directorate;

(b) if so, the names of those Universities and the subjects of the text books to be translated by them;

(c) whether the Directorate has any other scheme regarding translation apart from this; and

(d) whether the possibility of publishing the original text books of higher standard has also been considered?

The Minister in Charge Ministry of Education (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1697/63].

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Yes, Sir.

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसादः ये कार्य किसी उद्देश्य से नाथ में लिया गया है। इसलिये क्या सरकार के ध्यान में यह बात आई है कि इस कार्य की सफलता के लिये यह भी आवश्यक है कि सन्दर्भ ग्रन्थ तैयार कराये जायें? यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या योजना है?

Shri Humayun Kabir: As I have stated in the reply, translation work is being undertaken on a big scale, but certainly original work will also be encouraged.

श्री लिंगेश्वर प्रसाद : मेरे प्रश्न का जवाब नहीं दिया गया। मैं ने रिफरेन्स बुक्स के बारे में पूछा था कि कोई योजना है या नहीं ?

Shri Humayun Kabir: Obviously, Sir, when standard books are being translated, they will include reference books.

डा० गोदिन्द दास : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी को यह बात मालूम है कि अनुवाद के द्वारा साहित्य की तैयारी में जो विलम्ब हो रहा है उस का कारण यह है कि जिन को यह काम सौंपा गया है ये फूसें के बदत में यह काम करते हैं। क्या सरकार इस मुश्किल पर, जोंकि कई बार सरकार को दिया गया, विचार कर रही है कि साहित्य तैयार करने में कुछ लोगों और विद्वानों को उद्यार दिया जाय और कुछ समय तक उन से वह काम कराया जाये ?

Shri Humayun Kabir: Yes, Sir, obviously we must have some whole-time translators. But my hon. friend will realise that when you are translating standard text books, a man who is competent to translate a text-book on physics may not be able to translate a book in economics and vice versa. Therefore, you cannot have only whole-time translators. We will have to use part-time assistance of university teachers, and other scholars. We have actually appealed to people to come and help us.

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: May I know whether the curriculum research institutes and universities in South India have approved of the translation of these text books into Hindi?

Shri Humayun Kabir: These books are standard text books, so that the

question of any approval by any curriculum committee does not arise.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know how far it is correct that the payment which is being made for this translation work is not adequate and that is why more people are not coming for it?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I have been told that these are adequate, but if the hon. Member feels that they are not adequate, we will examine it again.

श्री भगवत जा अज़ाद : क्या यह बात सच नहीं है कि इस योजना को कार्यान्वित करने के लिये सरकार ने जो राशि निश्चित की है वह इस बात की द्योतक है कि सरकार इसे कार्यान्वित करना नहीं चाहती है ? अगर इस का जवाब "नहीं" है, तो मैं ये जानना चाहूँगा कि इस काम को करने वालों को क्या यथेष्ट राशि सरकार दे रही है ?

Shri Humayun Kabir: We are spending money, and in fact money is not always fully spent.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: That is a very challenging reply.

Shri K. C. Pant: May I know whether in the Government's view a sufficient number of text books of sufficiently high quality are available for imparting education from primary to the university level in Hindi today; if not, when is that situation likely to be created?

Shri Humayun Kabir: This question relates primarily to university stage. There, I regret to say, we do not have at present sufficient number of text books.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : जैसा अभी गह मंत्री जी ने संघीय लोक सेवा आयोग

का वैकल्पिक माध्यम निर्दी बनाने के सम्बन्ध में कहा या कि इस विषय की पुस्तकों का अशाव है। तो आप ने जिन विश्वविद्यालयों को चुना है, हिन्दी की पाठ्य पुस्तकों के सम्बन्ध में मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन विश्वविद्यालयों को एक-एक विषय बांट दिया गया है या सभी विश्वविद्यालयों को सब विषय दिये गये हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सब स्टेटमेंट में लिखा हुआ है। एक-एक यूनिवर्सिटी को जो सब्जेक्ट दिये गये हैं वे सब लिखे हुए हैं।

Shri Rajaram: I would like to know whether any scheme has been proposed by Government to translate all the books in any other national language?

Shri Humayun Kabir: We have a scheme for translating books in every Indian language.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: The statement shows that a very large number of universities are translating books in every Indian language, but the same subjects occur in each of them. I would like to know whether there is an all India effort to see that there is no overlapping of effort and that the various books which are required for a full-throated study of the subjects are being translated by various universities and that there is no unnecessary overlapping?

Shri Humayun Kabir: My hon. friend can be sure that the same book will not be translated by two universities. But, on every subject there are ever so many standard text books and even they are not adequate.

Shri Kapur Singh: I want to know whether the translation project is intended to include now, or in the near future, humanities also. If the answer is "yes", what steps do Government propose to take to ensure that there is no built-in pre-pollency of a certain single cultural strain in such text books?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Member to the statement which has been placed before the House.

श्री यू० सिं० चौधरी : क्या इस कार्य के लिये कोई अवधि निश्चित कर दी गई है?

Shri Humayun Kabir: There can be no limit to such a programme. It is a continuous programme.

श्री रम साध पाण्डे : पाठ्य पुस्तकों के अनुवाद के सन्दर्भ में मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि विश्वविद्यालयों को यह कार्य देने के अतिरिक्त क्या किसी दूसरी एजेन्सी को भी यह कार्य दिया जा सकता है?

Shri Humayun Kabir: Yes, we will utilise all the resources that are available.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : जैसा मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया नुकिअनुवादकों की कमी है इत्तिए इस कार्य में देरी हो रही है। क्या मंत्रालय के सामने ऐसा प्रश्न विचाराधीन है कि जितने आठ सौ कालेज हैं उन के जो विद्यार्थी और अध्यापक हैं उन के जिम्मे ये सारा अनुवाद का काम सुपुंड कर दिया जाय ताकि काम जल्दी हो जाय?

Shri Humayun Kabir: It would be dangerous to entrust this work to the students who are working in the arts schools and colleges.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Teachers also.

Shri Humayun Kabir: It is obvious that teachers must help.

Mining Lease of Coal Mines

***616. Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:** Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government have decided to issue mining leases in respect of virgin coal fields in the country to National Coal Development Corporation only;

(b) if so, whether Government of Madhya Pradesh are adhering to this policy; and

(c) whether there is any truth in the report that mining leases of some virgin coal fields in Shahdol District of Madhya Pradesh are proposed to be given to Messrs Pench Valley Coal Co. Ltd.?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri Thimmaiah): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The proposal for the grant of mining lease to the Pench Valley Coal Co. Ltd. of a virgin area in Shahdol District of Madhya Pradesh is under consideration.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: What is the policy with regard to the working of virgin coalfields? Will the N.C.D.C. take it up or will it be handed over to the private sector enterprises?

Shri Thimmaiah: The Industrial Policy Resolution, while explaining the classification of industries into those which are reserved for the public sector and those in which the private sector may continue to operate, specifically mentioned that the two categories may overlap to some extent and that too great or rigid application will defeat the very purpose in view, the main purpose being to accelerate the rate of economic growth and speed up the industrialisation.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: Sir, that is not my question.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Let him have the patience to hear the full answer.

Shri Thimmaiah: Thus, it would be seen that it would be incumbent on

the Government to keep up the tempo of economic growth and industrialisation. Therefore, we have to ask for the contribution of the private sector also. In order to get the contribution of the private sector....

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: I only wanted to know if Government have laid down any specific criteria by which they decide which virgin fields are to be given to the private sector and which virgin lands/fields are to be taken up by the National Coal Development Corporation.

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri Alagesan): If there is an application from a private sector colliery and if the virgin field is contiguous to the field which they are working, it is favourably considered. When it is not so contiguous, it is considered whether the NCDC will be interested in taking over the field for mining purposes. If it is not so, then we have to think whether private parties can usefully exploit that.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: May I know....

Mr. Speaker: The Question Hour is over.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

बोकारो इस्पात करखाना

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श्री प्रकाशपांडे शास्त्री :
श्री स० भो० बर्जी :
श्री कृष्णरामस्वामी :
श्री यशवाल तिट्टु :
श्री दृष्टा तिट्टु :
श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त :
श्री वालियर :
श्री आर० उमानाथ :
श्री इम्बोचिबाबा :
श्री नम्बियार :
श्री हरि दिणु कामत :
श्री नाथ पाई :
श्री हेम बरथा :
श्री प्र० र० चक्रवर्ती :
श्री ओंकारलाल बेरवा :

S.N.Q. ४

श्री माते :
 श्री भद्रेश्वर नायक :
 श्री दो० च० शर्मा :
 श्री वचन :
 श्री विजयन चन्द्र सेठ :
 श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह :
 श्री बडे :
 श्री ब्रजराज सिंह :
 श्री अ० प्र० सिंह :
 श्री कछवाय :
 डा० लक्ष्मीमल्ल सिंहदी :
 श्री बालकृष्ण वाहिनीक :
 श्री भागवत ज्ञानाज्ञद :
 श्रीमती रेणु चक्रवर्ती :
 श्री प्र० च० बरुद्रा :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बोकारो कारखाने के लिए अमरीकी सहायता में हाल में कुछ सन्देह पैदा हो गया है ; और

(ब) यदि हाँ, तो इस बदली हुई स्थिति में सरकार ने क्या करने का निर्णय किया है ?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): At the outset, I should apologise to the House for the delay in answering the short notice question. But this was unavoidable.

2. (a) and (b). When the Third Five-Year Plan was framed, it included a proposal to set up a steel plant at Bokaro of a capacity somewhat similar to the three existing steel plants in the public sector. The further studies which we made of the subject showed that having regard to the likely increase in the demand for steel in this country, as well as the potential of the Bokaro site and the latest advances in steel technology, it would be of advantage to plan for a much bigger project with an ultimate capa-

city of 4 million tonnes. These conclusions were reinforced by a team of U.S. experts on steel which had been sent to India at our request by the U.S. Government which also drew attention to the advantages and economy in the long run of setting up a larger plant. The experts also emphasised the need to reassure ourselves regarding the raw materials for a 4 million tonne plant.

3. At the same time we were giving thought to arrangements for financing this plant which would have entailed a far larger expenditure in foreign exchange, because of its increased capacity, than had been envisaged in the Third Plan document; and approached the U.S. Government for assistance. We found the American Administration's attitude towards financing this plant to be sympathetic and although there was no definite commitment, the Administration made it clear that the scheme had its support, subject, of course, to the ultimate approval of the U.S. Congress. The House will recall that at a press interview earlier this year, President Kennedy himself had spoken in favour of assistance for the Bokaro Scheme.

4. In recent months, we have been following closely from press reports and information received from our Embassy in Washington, the Congressional discussions on the U.S. Administration's proposals regarding their Foreign Aid Programme, including in particular aid for Bokaro. On the 22nd of August, the Congress included in its foreign aid legislation a clause which unless it undergoes further change would shut out Bokaro from the American Foreign Aid Programme for a year. In view of this and the trend of discussions in the Congress generally and the urgency of the project from our point of view, the Government of India have reviewed the position regarding foreign assistance for this project and have come to the conclusion that in the interests of the speedy execution of the project and of preserving and further developing the

basic friendship and sympathetic understanding between our country and U.S...., the time has come for us now to withdraw the Bokaro Steel Plant from the list of projects for which we seek U.S. aid. In doing so I should like to emphasise that we are deeply appreciative of the efforts made by the U.S. Administration and, indeed, President Kennedy himself to help us. I should also like to make it clear beyond doubt that this withdrawal is being made with a view to avoiding any further embarrassment to the Administrations of both countries in the long term interests of Indo-American friendship and co-operation and also with a view to not losing time on a project which we consider an urgent necessity. We have accordingly informed the American Government who have fully appreciated the reasons for our proposal.

5. The U.S., as the House knows, is the largest single source of aid to India. During the period 1959 to 1963, the U.S. has given us a total of nearly 1.80 billion dollars in assistance both for the public and private sectors, of which roughly half has been for the public sector, including the Railways, the Fertilizer Plant at Trombay, and the Atomic Power Plant at Tarapore. Furthermore, as the House is aware, the two countries are cooperating closely in a number of fields. Under the circumstances no more significance need be attached to our action in withdrawing this project from American aid and also to the Congressional debate over Bokaro than what I have indicated in this statement. The withdrawal of our request for assistance for Bokaro also connotes no lessening of United States' interest in aiding India as evidenced by the level of U.S. aid pledged by the U.S. Government at the meeting of the World Bank Consortium, which is higher than that to any other nation.

6. I would like to emphasise that all necessary action to progress the project, short of placing orders for the foreign equipment, is being and has been pursued energetically. For a project of this magnitude, it is always necessary to have a detailed project report on which the ordering of equipment and further work is based. A detailed project report for this project has already been obtained from a firm of Indian Consultants and this report is now being scrutinised by a team of technical experts who are expected to complete their examination within the next two or three months. In addition, land is being acquired, and the development of raw material and water resources has been taken in hand. In other words, I should like to clarify that the time of about a year and half spent in our attempts to obtain U.S. assistance for this project has not been lost, but has been fully utilised in progressing very many other developments which would have been necessary for proceeding with the project and which would have taken time in any case.

7. I also propose to take urgent steps to initiate action on detailed engineering of the project. In this, it is our intention to associate as closely as possible Indian talents and Indian expertise and also make full use of the indigenous capacity already available and being built up to produce equipment for steel plants. Based on this, we will be in a position to invite tenders for equipment from various countries of the world, including U.S.A. Depending on the offers and the availability of credits already promised or which may be specifically obtained for equipment for this project, we propose to place orders for the plant. At this stage it is not possible to spell out more definitely the countries from which the equipment will be obtained.

8. Let me assure the House that it is the Government's intention to go

ahead with Bokaro as a public sector steel plant with as little further delay as possible.

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : अभी मंत्री जी ने अपने वक्तव्य में कहा कि अमरीका कांग्रेस के प्रतिनिधियों की ऐसी राय है कि अगर इस में कुछ परिवर्तन कर लिए जाएं तो यह सहायता हमें बहां से प्राप्त हो सकती है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार ने यह जानने का यत्न किया कि व.कि.न-किन बातों में परिवर्तन चाहते थे? और उस की रूप-रेखा क्या है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब इस का सवाल कौसे पैदा होता है जबकि हम ने उसे बापस ही ले लिया।

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : यह बार्ट इतने लम्बे समय तक चली है। इसलिए मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि वे लोग किन-किन विषयों में परिवर्तन चाहते थे जिन के कर लेने से हम को यह सहायता मिल सकती?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब वह बात चल रही थी उस वक्त तो यह सवाल हो सकता था। लेकिन अब तो इस मंजिल पर आ कर हम ने उस को बापस ही ले लिया।

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: It is an important question. We are entitled to know as to what led to the failure of negotiation with the U.S.A. in obtaining the assistance. After all, the House is entitled to know what was the area of difference between this country and the U.S.A. We are entitled to know what were those differences.

Shri C. Subramaniam: As far as the Administration was concerned, they were quite willing to help the project, as it was. As far as the Congressional discussion was concerned, I am sure the hon. Members are aware of the trend of discussion in the Congress as much as I know because all this was obtained only from

the press reports. Therefore, I do not think I can add anything to that.

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : क्या मैं यह जान सकता हूँ कि इस प्रथवा किन्हीं अन्य देशों से भी सहायता प्राप्त करने के सम्बन्ध में भारत सरकार की कोई योजना है, प्रथवा उन देशों ने इस प्रकार को सहायता देने के लिए अपने को प्रस्तुत किया है? यदि हाँ, तो उसकी रूप रेखा क्या है?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I have stated that we will try to call for tenders and then try to obtain the equipment from those countries from which credit is already available or from which credit may be arranged later on. I have already stated it may not be possible to spell out more definitely with regard to countries from which we will obtain the aid.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The hon. Minister has said that he will call for tenders from other countries. I would like to know specifically from him as to whether after this U.S.A.'s rejection of financial aid, the Soviet Union has offered to give us any financial aid.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यही सवाल तो शास्त्री जी ने किया था।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: He said that the tenders will be invited. I want to put a specific question as to whether the Soviet Union has offered to give us the aid.

Shri C. Subramaniam: There is no specific offer from any country.

Shri Kapur Singh: I would put this question in this form....

Mr. Speaker: There is one thing that I must most respectfully tell the hon. Member, namely that he can always avoid this introduction, because he always says that he would put the question or he is going to put that question in a particular form. That introduction might be just eliminated.

Shri Kapur Singh: Is there any substance in the prevalent impression that the reluctance of the US Authorities has proceeded from their unfavourable assessment of the managerial aspect of our public sector—should I be more explicit?

Shri C. Subramaniam: First of all, as I have already stated, as far as the US Administration was concerned, there was no question of reluctance. As far as the other part of the question is concerned, I think that the assessment was quite in favour of India.

श्री यशपाल सिंह: जबकि गवर्नमेंट कंट्रोल के मात्र त प्राइवेट सेक्टर इस काम को लेने के लिए तैयार है और ज्यादा आउट-पुट औफर करता है तो सरकार को इस जीव को मानने में क्या दिक्कत है?

श्री यशपाल सिंह: उन्होंने एक पलिमी फैसला कर लिया है।

श्री यशपाल सिंह: साकार यह दत्तनाये कि इस का मानने में आखिर दिक्कत क्या है, जारी दार्ते सरकार का नीति तो एस जग गी ताकि सरकार मानने के लिये यांत्रिय नहीं है?

Shri C. Subramaniam: It has been made clear that it will not be possible to undertake this project in the private sector. I may refer my hon. friend to the statement of Shri J. B. D. Tata in this connection who has made it clear that no private sector in India will be in a position to take up this project.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: The hon. Minister has stated in his reply that a team of technical experts will be going into the consultants' report and will give the final report in two or three months. May I know who these technical experts are, whether they are Indian or foreign, and whether we shall be in a position to start the work after about six months, that is, after three months from the submission of the report which itself would take about three months?

Shri C. Subramaniam: We are making use of the technical experts available in India.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that one of the reasons for the United States withholding aid to Bokaro is the Clay Committee's recommendation to the effect that the United States should not aid Government operated projects for that might ultimately compete with private enterprises abroad, although the United States is giving substantial aid to Canada to nationalise her power companies, and if so, may I know whether Government have ascertained from the US sources the basic reasons for this double standard, one set of conditions for us and another set of conditions for Canada?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The US Administration had made it quite clear and has assured us that the public-sector—private-sector controversy has nothing to do with this.

Shri Hem Barua: My question has not been answered.

Mr. Speaker: The answer has been given.

Shri Hem Barua: I could not follow it.

Mr. Speaker: He has given the answer that this is not the reason. He has said that the US Administration has assured this Government that this controversy over public versus private sector is not the reason.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Is it lack of funds then?

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Is it proposed to throw open the Bokaro steel plant to public subscription at least to a certain extent as suggested generally by the Estimates Committee of this House, who have recommended that public subscription should be permitted in public undertakings also?

Shri C. Subramaniam: We do not propose to do it now, and it was made clear even at that stage that it would not be feasible just at present.

Shri Nath Pal: Is it a fact that whereas the US Administration found itself not in a position to offer help, it has communicated to the Government of India that they can have deals directly with private entrepreneurs in the USA? Secondly, how much is it true, as it appears to be reflected or echoed in a certain section of the press, that partially the Opposition of the Senate or the House of Representatives was influenced by considerations vis-a-vis Kashmir?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I cannot answer that question, how far other policies of ours influenced the House of Representatives. But we have taken note of the trend of the discussion there and we thought it would be wise on our part to withdraw the thing, not only wise, but it is desirable at this stage to withdraw it.

Shri Daji: Is it true that a separate corporation was to be set up for Bokaro? If so, will that still hold good, after American aid has been withdrawn? If so, why not HSL?

Shri C. Subramaniam: This decision was taken without reference to the Survey Committee or its report. Long before the Survey Committee came here, we took the decision that in view of the size of the steel sector which Hindustan Steel would be controlling, it would be desirable to have a separate body. As a matter of fact, I informed the team when they came here that the decision had already been taken.

Shri Bade: Is there any truth in reports which have appeared in the press that the Soviet Ambassador has seen the Prime Minister after President Kennedy had refused to give us help, and that he gave a promise to aid us in constructing the Bokaro plant? The news appeared for two days that he had seen the Prime

Minister and had given a promise to give us aid.

Mr. Speaker: That question has been answered that we have not received any positive offer from any country.

Shri Bade: My question is quite different, whether the Soviet Ambassador has seen the Prime Minister and there was a discussion about this.

Mr. Speaker: About offer, he has said that no offer has been received from any country.

Shri Bade: Was there any discussion about this plant when they met?

Mr. Speaker: No, no. Order, order. **Shri D. C. Sharma,**

Shri D. C. Sharma: The hon. Minister has said that we are going to build up the Bokaro plant with our indigenous resources, which is a very good thing.....

Mr. Speaker: No comments.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Also that we will get foreign components and exchange for this Bokaro plant from other countries. May I know what will be the percentage of this plant that we will be able to build with our own resources and what is the percentage for which we will have to ask from other countries of the world?

Shri C. Subramaniam: It would be very difficult to answer this question. But an estimate has been made in the detailed project report, according to which an estimate has been made with regard to what would be required in foreign exchange. For the 4 million tonne stage, it is estimated that we would require Rs. 227.5 crores worth of foreign equipment. But my own impression is that if we make an assessment of indigenous capacity and also build up capacity to a certain extent by marginal addition by way of capital investment, we would be able to reduce this figure also considerably.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: When the Minister was in the United States a few months ago, did he get the impression—and even otherwise are there reasons to believe—that though India has an able Ambassador in Washington, there is somehow a strange lack of a sustained publicity drive and efficient public relations in so far as the US Congress and Press are concerned? If so, how far was this a contributory factor in the attitude of the US Congress to this particular project?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I was not in the USA recently.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He was there a few months ago. But I said 'even otherwise'.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. That was also what I was going to say.

Shri Hem Barua: His neighbour, TTK, was there.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I said 'even otherwise'.

Mr. Speaker: Even if he was not there recently, were the other factors he mentioned contributory to this decision on the part of Congress?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I cannot really answer this question. I think it should be put to somebody else.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I did not hear the answer.

Mr. Speaker: He cannot say whether they have contributed to this decision. It should be put to somebody else.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Somebody else? Is the Prime Minister to answer it?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): May I answer that question?

Mr. Speaker: If he desires to. Otherwise, I have not permitted him.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I would like to say that the basis on which the hon. Member draws his conclusions is wrong. Our Ambassador is doing extremely good work. Anybody can see that.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On a point of order. The Minister mishears the question, is not attentive. I said though India has an able Ambassador in Washington, somehow there is a strange lack of publicity drive and public relations so far as the US Congress and press are concerned.

Mr. Speaker: He asked how far this was a factor in that decision, and the Minister answered he could not say. What else does he want?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Why should the other Minister butt in and make a wrong statement here, attribute something wrong to me: I never said.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The answer has come.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: But what is the answer?

Mr. Speaker: The answer has come that the Minister cannot say whether this also contributed to coming to this decision.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Why should the other Minister answer that part of the question? It is not relevant; is it to be expunged or what about it?

Mr. Speaker: It would remain as it is.

श्री ओंकारलाल बेरवा : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि श्री देशों की ओर से वोकारो के लिए जो एड, सहायता, देने का आश्वासन दिया गया है, क्या वह एड

अमरीका के बराबर दी जायगी; यदि नहीं, तो क्या फिर भी अमरीका से सहायता मार्गी जाएगी।

प्रध्यल महोदय : इस का जवाब स्टेटमेंट में दे दिया गया है।

भी औंकारसाल बेरेवा : मैं यह आनना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह एड अमरीका के बराबर दी जायगी या नहीं।

प्रध्यल महोदय : बराबर का कौन कह सकता है।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Gold Deposits in Andhra Pradesh

*617. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Sezhiyan:

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

(a) whether the Geological Survey of India has found the existence of gold deposits in Chittoor and Anantapur districts of Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the particulars of the find along with qualitative and quantitative analysis of the find made, if any?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes, Sir. Occurrences of gold have been reported at Bisanattam and Kalahatti in Chittoor District and Ramagiri in Anantapur District.

(b) In the Bisanattam and Kalahatti fields in Chittoor district the gold content is poor and deposits are neither extensive nor otherwise promising.

Ramagiri gold field in Anantapur district is 152 metres wide and stretches over a length of about 18,288 metres from Jibutil mines in the south to Kanapuram in the north. Detailed investigations of the deposit have been

undertaken and a realistic qualitative and quantitative estimate of the deposit can be made only after the investigations are completed.

Hill Development Board

*618. **Shri P. C. Borooh:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether a high powered hill development board has been set up for the integrated development of hill regions all over the country; and

(b) if so, the precise constitution and functions of the board?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Insurance of University and College Teachers

*619. { **Shri A. V. Raghavan:**
Shri Pottekkatt:
Shri P. Kumhan:
Shri Koya:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to institute a scheme of annuities or insurance for University and College teachers;

(b) whether the scheme has been finalised; and

(c) when the scheme is likely to be implemented?

The Minister in Charge Ministry of Education (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The scheme has not yet been finalised.

Free Books and Clothing for Students

*620. **Shri Surendra Pal Singh:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a new scheme has been drawn up for the free distribution of books and clothing

to the primary school students in the Capital; and

(b) if so, the brief particulars of this scheme and its financial implications?

The Minister in Charge Ministry of Education (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Such schemes are being implemented by the Delhi Administration and the Municipal Corporation of Delhi.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1698/63].

Royal United Service Institution Museum, London

*621. **Shri Kapur Singh:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Royal United Service Institution Museum, housed in the Inigo Jones Banqueting Hall in Whitehall, London, is being dismantled and its relics are to be dispersed;

(b) if so, whether necessary steps have been taken to secure all such exhibits that are of interest to India; and

(c) if the reply to part (b) above be in the affirmative, what special steps, if any, have been, or are proposed to be taken to ensure that all military exhibits that pertain to, or are of peculiar interest to the Sikhs, their history and their martial activities, are secured for post-partition India?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Museum has offered to the Indian High Commission in London about a dozen articles of interest to India. The High Commission is making efforts to acquire more articles.

Oil Exploration Work

*622. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has re-organised its administrative machinery to accelerate oil exploration work; and

(b) if so, the main features of the re-organisation?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). In March, 1963, the Oil and Natural Gas Commission decided (a) to streamline its procedures and to invest the Headquarters and Directorates with greater powers; (b) to disperse some of its technical and other staff from the headquarters office to the projects; and (c) to confer greater authority on the regional and project offices with a view to securing greater efficiency. These decisions are being implemented.

भ्रष्टाचार निरोध मंत्रणा समिति

श्री भक्त दश्मनः

श्री विश्वनाथ सेठः

श्री यशपाल सिंहः

श्री मुरारका:

*623. **श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा:**

श्री विभूति मिश्नः

श्री वडे:

श्री सिंदूश्वर प्रसादः

श्री कोपा:

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री २० फरवरी १९६३ के तारीख के प्रश्न संस्था ३८ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताते ही उपर करेंगे कि

(क) भ्रष्टाचार निरोध मंत्रणा समिति ने अब तक क्या नियमिति की है

(व) उन मिसारियों पर सरकार ने क्या निश्चय किये हैं ; और

(ग) इन निश्चयों को कार्यान्वयन करने में क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हजरनवेंस) : (क) से (ग). एक विवरण सभा पट्ट पर रख दिया गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया, देखिये संख्या LT-1699/63].

प्रवासी भारतीयों के लिये दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय पाठ्यक्रम

*६२४. श्री विभूति मित्र : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृता करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा चलाई गई डाक द्वारा शिक्षा को योजना प्रवासी भारतीयों पर भी लागू की जायेगी ; और

(ख) यदि तो कब से ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय के भारसाहक मंत्री (श्री हुमायून कविर) : (क) और (ख). विवर दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के विचारणात है।

Failures in Mathematics in Schools

→ Shri Warior:

*६२५. Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:

Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the large percentage of failures in mathematics examinations at the high school level;

(b) if so, whether Government have tried to ascertain the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to improve the standard of teaching of mathematics in schools?

The Minister in Charge Ministry of Education (Shri Humayun Kabir):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir; in collaboration with the State Boards of Secondary Education and State Governments concerned.

(c) Improvement of the quality of teachers by holding seminars and recruitment of better teachers and improvement of text-books through research by the Central Bureau of Text-Book Research.

Gas Grids

*६२६. Shri P. C. Borocah: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Fuel Research Institute which has been examining the question of establishing gas grids in thickly populated and industrially developed areas have since arrived at a decision in the matter;

(b) if so, the number of zones in which the country is proposed to be divided under the Scheme; and

(c) how the gas is to be produced?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Not yet, Sir.

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

Honorary Magistrates

*६२७. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a suggestion made by the Chief Justice of India about the appointment of Honorary Magistrates for deciding simple cases;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) whether the suggestion has been commended to the State Governments for compliance?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) Government have seen press reports of a speech of the Chief Justice of India.

(b) and (c). It is for the State Governments to consider questions relating to the appointment of Honorary Magistrates.

देशहरा तथा दीवाली की छुट्टियाँ

श्री भवत दश्ननः

*६२८. श्री करूर सिंहः

दा० लक्ष्मीमल्ल तिघवीः

श्री च० का० भट्टाचार्यः

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री १४ अगस्त, १९६३ के तारांकित प्रश्न संध्या १५७ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के कार्यालयों में १९६३ में देशहरा तथा दीवाली की छुट्टियाँ किन-किन तारीखों को मनाने का अन्तिम निश्चय किया गया है?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हजरतबीस) : देशहरा और दीवाली की छुट्टियाँ दिल्ली में स्थित केन्द्रीय सरकारी कार्यालयों में क्रमशः २५ व २६ अक्टूबर तथा १४ व १५ नवम्बर, १९६३ को मनाई जायेंगी।

भगवान बुद्ध की मूर्ति

१७४८. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य मंत्री य बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या य सच है कि गत मार्च महीने में नालन्दा संग्रहालय से भगवान बुद्ध की जो मूर्ति चोरी हुई थी, वह कलकत्ते में एक व्यवसायी के गोदाम ने पुनिम के द्वारा वरामद की गई है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में आनंदीन करने से क्या बातें पता चलीं;

(ग) क्या उत्तर मूर्ति को दूनः नालन्दा संग्रहालय में भिजवा दिया गया है; और

(घ) भविष्य में संतानों से इस प्रकार की व्युमूल्य मूल्तियाँ कोरी न जायें, इस के लिए क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं?

वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (डा० म० पो० दास) :

(क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) आनंदीन जारी है।

(ग) नहीं, व अभी भी पुनिम की हिरासत में है।

(घ) सुरक्षा बढ़ाने के लिए कई और चीजें की गई हैं जैसे और कड़े प रे का इंतजाम, अचली रोजनी, क्यूरेटर द्वारा अचानक जांच पड़ताल, लारोडों और दिव्यकियों स्टील की सलाखें लगाना वर्गेरह।

Evening Colleges in Orissa

1749. श्री राम चंद्र मालिकः

श्री आ. ट. सर्मा:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of money as grant or loan given by the University Grants Commission to the Utkal University for the development of evening colleges in the State; and

(b) the names of the recipient colleges and details of the grant or loan?

The Minister in Charge Ministry of Education (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) No money has been given by the University Grants Commission to Utkal University for development of evening colleges.

(b) Does not arise.

Orissa High Court

1750. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases pending in Orissa High Court at Cuttack as on the 30th June, 1963; and

(b) the steps taken to clear the pending cases in the High Court of Orissa?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) 1,861.

(b) (i) The working hours of the High Court were increased from 5 to 5½ hours in 1959;

(ii) The working days were increased from 200 to 210 per year in 1961;

(iii) Administrative steps to reduce pendency in High Courts are constantly engaging the attention of the Government of India.

I.A.S. and I.P.S. Officers from Orissa

1751. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of I.A.S. and I.P.S. Officers appointed by direct recruitment and by promotion respectively in Orissa during 1962-63; and

(b) the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes among them?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1700/63].

Polytechnics for Women

1752. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

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

(a) the number of polytechnics for

women at present in the country, State-wise;

(b) the number of such polytechnics proposed to be established during the remaining period of Third Five Year Plan, State-wise; and

(c) the total amount allotted for the purpose during the Third Plan period?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Nine Polytechnics for Women are functioning in the country as below:

Andhra Pradesh	2
Kerala	2
Madras	1
Mysore	2
Delhi	1
Punjab	1

(b) Fifteen more Polytechnics for Women are likely to be set up during the remaining period of the Third Plan as below:

Andhra Pradesh	2
Assam	1
Bihar	2
Gujarat	2
Kerala	1
Madhya Pradesh	1
Madras	2
Uttar Pradesh	1
West Bengal	3

(c) Rs. 244.710 lakhs.

Unauthorised Entry of Pakistanis

1753. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the number of Pakistanis arrested during April, 1963 for unauthorised entry into India?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis): Excepting Assam, Madhya

Pradesh, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Andamans and Nicobar Islands, information from whom is awaited, the number of Pakistanis arrested during April, 1963 for unauthorised entry into India is 804.

National Board of Basic Education

1754. *Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:*

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 44 on the 14th August, 1963 and state:

(a) the names of the Chairman and Members of the National Board of Basic Education; and

(b) whether any Members of Parliament have been taken as members of the Board?

The Minister in charge Ministry of Education (Shri Humayun Kabir):

(a) and (b). The composition of the Board is as follows:

- (1) Union Minister of Education (Chairman).
- (2) Dr. (Mrs.) Soundaram Ramachandra, Union Deputy Education Minister,
- (3) Prof. M. S. Thacker,
- (4) Shri U. N. Dhebar,
- (5) Shri Sriman Narayan,
- (6) Education Adviser and Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Education,
- (7) Shri C. Subramaniam, Union Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries,
- (8) Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma,
- (9) Shri Amarnath Vidyalankar, M.P.,
- (10) Shri G. Ramachandran,
- (11) Shri E. W. Aryanayakam,
- (12) Shri Annasahib Sahasrabuddhe,
- (13) Shri A. K. Karanbhai,
- (14) Shri K. Arunachalam,

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- (15) Shri Radhakrishna,
- (16) Miss Marjorie Sykes,
- (17) Shri L. R. Desai,
- (18) Shri P. V. G. Raju,
- (19) Shri S. N. Sinha,
- (20) Km. Indumati Chimanlal.

S.C. and S.T. Agriculturists

1755. *Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:*

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent on Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe agriculturists in Rajasthan during 1962-63; and

(b) the number of such agriculturists benefited thereby during the same period?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) and (b). The information has been called for from the State Government. A statement giving the required information will be laid on the Table of the House when it becomes available.

Educational Tours of Rajasthan Students

1756. *Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:*

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether any aid or grant was given to Rajasthan Government during 1962-63 for conducting educational tours of students within as well as outside the State; and

(b) whether the amount was fully utilised by Government of Rajasthan during the same period?

The Minister in charge Ministry of Education (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). A sum of Rs. 6,200 was allocated during 1962-63 to the Rajasthan Government for educational tours. The report regarding its utilisation has not yet been received.

Welfare of Deaf and Dumb Students at Bhubaneswar

1757. Shri Rama Chandra Mallick: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of grant or loan given to the Government of Orissa for the welfare of the students of deaf and dumb school at Bhubaneswar during 1962-63; and

(b) the total number of students admitted in that school at present?

The Minister in charge Ministry of Education (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Nil.

(b) 100.

School Buildings for Deaf and Dumb Students at Bhubaneswar

1758. Shri Rama Chandra Mallick: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether any amount of grant or loan was given to the Government of Orissa for the construction of a school building at Bhubaneswar for the deaf and dumb students during the last five years; and

(b) if so, the total amount given for the purpose?

The Minister in charge Ministry of Education (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). A sum of Rs. 1,20,000 was given to the Government of Orissa during 1960-61 for payment to the Orissa State Council for Child Welfare, Bhubaneswar as a grant for the construction of school and hostel buildings for the School for the Deaf at Bhubaneswar. Separate figures for the construction of school building are not available.

Hostels for Deaf and Dumb Students at Bhubaneswar

1759. Shri Rama Chandra Mallick: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state the total amount of grant or loan given to the Government of Orissa for the construction of hostel for the deaf and dumb students at Bhubaneswar during the last five years?

The Minister in charge Ministry of Education (Shri Humayun Kabir): A sum of Rs. 1,20,000 was given to the Government of Orissa during 1960-61 for payment to the Orissa State Council for Child Welfare, Bhubaneswar as a grant for the construction of school and hostel buildings for the School for the Deaf at Bhubaneswar. Separate figures for the construction of hostel building are not available.

Schools and Colleges for Deaf and Dumb Students

1760. Shri Rama Chandra Mallick: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of schools and colleges which have been established in the country for deaf and dumb students by the Centre or with central assistance; and

(b) the total number of students admitted at present in these institutions?

The Minister in charge Ministry of Education (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). The Government of India have not established any School or College for deaf and dumb students. The information about the number of such Schools and Colleges established with Central assistance and the number of their students is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

उत्तर प्रदेश में खेतिहारों का कल्याण

१७६१. श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

१९६२-६३ में कुल कितनी धन राशि उत्तर प्रदेश में अनुमूलित जाति के खेतिहारों तथा पिछड़ी जाति वालों के कल्याण पर वास्तव में खर्च की गई ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्रीमती चन्द्रशेखर) : १९६२-६३ के दीरान उत्तर प्रदेश में अनुमूलित जातियों, 'अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों' तथा अनुमूलित आदिम जातियों (De-notified Tribes) के खेतिहारों के कल्याण २३०५२ लाख रुपये की राशि खर्च की गई ।

उत्तर प्रदेश के विद्यार्थियों का शिक्षण-भ्रमण

१७६२. श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १९६२-६३ में कुल कितनी धनराशि उत्तर प्रदेश के विद्यार्थियों के लिये प्रदेश के भीतर अथवा बाहर शिक्षण-भ्रमण के लिये दी गई; और

(ख) करा दी गई धनराशि का पूरा इस्तेमाल किया गया है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय के भारतसंघक मंत्री (श्री हुमायून कबिर) (क) १६५०० रुपये ।

(ख) राष्ट्रीय संकट के कारण राशि का उपयोग नहीं किया गया ।

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Maharashtra

1763. Shri D. S. Patil: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allotted to the Government of Maharashtra for 1963-64 for the housing schemes for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and

(b) the amount asked for by the Maharashtra Government for the same period?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) and (b). A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Amount asked for by the State Government			Amount allotted to the State Government		
	State Sector	Central Sector	Total	State Sector	Central Sector	Total
(i) Scheduled Tribes	3.20		3.20	3.20		3.20
(ii) Scheduled Castes	11.50	1.60	13.10	11.50	3.05	14.55
TOTAL :	14.70	1.60	16.30	14.70	3.05	17.75

* State sector schemes for Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes include loan element also.

जैनेवा में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा सम्मेलन

१७६४. श्री ई० मवसूदन रावः क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जैनेवा में हुए अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा सम्मेलन में भाग लेने के लिये भारत को निमंत्रण मिला था;

(ख) यदि तां. तो भारत से किनसे प्रतिनिधि गये थे; और

(ग) उन्होंने उस सम्मेलन में क्या दृष्टिकोण रखे ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय के भारतसाथक मंत्री (श्री हृष्मयून कविर) : (क) जी, तां।

(ख) भारत से कोई नहीं; किन्तु श्री एन० के० मुन्दरम प्रथम सचिव, भारतीय दूतावास, बोन, को सम्मेलन में भाग लेने के लिए भेजा गया था।

(ग) शिक्षा के विभिन्न पहलुओं से सम्बन्धित सम्मेलन की एक विस्तृत कार्यसूची थी। सम्मेलन की रिपोर्ट प्रकाशित होने पर, उसकी एक प्रति सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Oil Exploration in Andhra Pradesh

1765. **Shri Eswara Reddy:** Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether any investigation was made by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission in the last week of December, 1962, at Kanyatheertham, Cuddapah District, Andhra Pradesh to explore the possibility of oil;

(b) if so, its findings;

(c) whether any further investigation is to be made in the area; and

(d) if so, when?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes.

(b) Films of iron oxide were found at the place of alleged oil seepage. There was no trace of crude oil.

(c) Further investigation is not necessary, since the geological structure precludes possibility of finding oil.

(d) Does not arise.

Archaeological Survey at Kanyatheertham

1766. **Shri Eswara Reddy:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any archaeological survey work by S.E. Circle Exploration Branch, Kurnool had been conducted at Kanyatheertham in Cuddapah District, Andhra Pradesh in the last week of December, 1962;

(b) if so, its findings in detail; and

(c) whether there is any proposal for further exploration work in the area?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Yes. An Exploration Assistant of the Archaeological Survey of India carried out only a surface exploration of the place in November, 1962.

(b) Palaeoliths, neoliths, megaliths and also pottery of early historical times consisting largely of black-and-red ware were noticed.

(c) No.

Revenue Offices of Mysore State

1767. **Shri Siddiah:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the finalisation of the inter-State seniority list of the Gazetted Revenue Officers of the Mysore State is pending with the Ministry of Home Affairs;

(b) if so, since when;

(c) whether the U.P.S.C. has been consulted in the matter;

(d) whether it is a fact that on account of the delay in finalisation of the list, the confirmation of many senior I.A.S. Officers is held up; and

(e) when the list is likely to be finalised?

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

(a) to (d). The representations of the Gazetted Revenue Officers of Mysore State are pending with the Central Advisory Committee constituted under Section 115(5) of the States Reorganisation Act, 1956 since August, 1962. The U.P.S.C. are not required to be consulted in the matter. The non-finalisation of the Inter-State Seniority has not resulted in delay in confirmation of senior I.A.S. Officers, but it has resulted in delay of promotion of State Civil Service Officers to the I.A.S.

(e) The recommendations of the Central Advisory Committee are expected shortly, and the list will be finalised with the utmost expedition thereafter.

New Delhi Courts

1768. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the plan for construction of a new building for housing the New Delhi Courts has been given up; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Failures in Delhi Schools

1769. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that more than 40 per cent students have failed in the recent Ninth and Tenth Class examinations in Delhi;

(b) whether it is also a fact that students are retained in these classes in expectation of good results in the final higher secondary classes; and

(c) if so, whether Government intend to advise the Principals of Higher Secondary Schools not to resort to such practices?

The Minister in charge Ministry of Education (Shri Humayun Kabir):

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

(c) Does not arise.

Naga Hostiles

1770 { **Shri P. C. Borooh:**
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an exchange of fire took place between Naga hostiles and a Manipur Rifles patrol near Toushang on old Cachar Road on the 28th May, 1963;

(b) if so, the number of casualties suffered on both sides;

(c) the result of the encounter; and

(d) the action taken by the authorities in this regard?

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

(a) The incident occurred on the 27th May, 1963, near village Tousang which is not on the old Cachar Road.

(b) Two Manipur Riflemen and three Naga goondas received bullet injuries.

(c) and (d). Some arms and ammunition were recovered from the Naga goondas camp and 4 Nagas were arrested. A case under sections 148, 149, 307 and 326 of the Indian Penal Code, section 11 of the West Bengal Security Act, 1950, and section 25 of the Indian Arms Act was registered. The case is under investigation. Security measures have been tightened.

Training in Scientific Research

1771. { **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shri P. C. Borooh:

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

(a) the number of students and others separately undertaking training in Scientific Research in U.K. as scholarship holders in 1960, 1961 and 1962;

(b) the number of students, and others who applied for permission to go abroad for higher studies in science, agriculture and engineering during these three years and to whom permission was given;

(c) whether any suggestion has been made by the Union Government to the British Government to examine the possibility of undertaking some programme like Fulbright Scheme of U.S.A.; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the British Government thereto?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) The number of students and others undergoing training in scientific research in U.K. under various scholarships schemes administered by the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs is as below:

	Students	Others	Total
1960	1	45	46
1961	1	44	45
1962	2	47	49

(b) The required information is not readily available.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Teachers

1772. { **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shri P. C. Borooh:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have examined the question of teachers in the country taking to private tuition in preference to teaching in class-rooms;

(b) whether this unhealthy practice is mainly resorted to by the teachers because they are poorly paid;

(c) how Government propose to break the vicious circle and persuade the teachers to accept the responsible role of building up a new society by dedicated service; and

(d) how far the need for improving the economic and social status of teachers has been appreciated by the educational authority?

The Minister in charge Ministry of Education (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) to (d). Though there has been no specific study of the problem, Government are aware that teachers sometimes resort to private tuitions because of insufficient wages and other conditions. Government are fully alive to the need of improving the economic and social status of teachers and bettering their conditions of service and steps have been and are being taken to that end.

Coal for Brick Kilns

1773. Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state whether any concrete steps have been taken to ensure the regular supply of coal to the brick kilns so that house building may not be adversely affected?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri Alagesan): From September, 1961, the supplies of brick burning coal are being arranged in block rakes as far as possible. This planned movement in full rakes has brought about considerable improvement in the supply of brick-burning coal. During the first half of 1963, about 53,700 wagons of such coal have been despatched, which means an annual supply at the rate of 107,400 wagons against the actual supply of about 81,000 wagons in 1962.

Political Sufferers in U.P.

1774. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the amount distributed to political sufferers in Uttar Pradesh since 1958 up-to-date;

(b) whether any applications from Uttar Pradesh are pending; and

(c) if so, the number thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) Rs. 1,05,440 from 1st January, 1958 to 31st August, 1963.

(b) and (c). Yes, 8.

Archaeological Survey in U. P.

1775. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any archaeological survey has been undertaken in 1962 in the State of Uttar Pradesh in regard to ancient temples and other historical places; and

(b) if so, the names of places?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) No survey was done in 1962 particularly in regard to ancient temples, but a village to village exploratory survey of antiquities was continued under the IIIrd Five Year Plan.

(b) 286 villages in the districts of Ghazipur, Mirzapur, Deoria, Kanpur, Lucknow, Sitapur, Bulandshahar, Meerut and Muzaffarnagar, were surveyed.

Merit Scholarships to Students of Uttar Pradesh

1776. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of assistance given to the Uttar Pradesh Government for the grant of merit scholarships to poor students to continue their university education during 1961-62 and 1962-63 under the National Scholarships Scheme; and

(b) the amount spent out of this by the State Government?

The Minister in charge Ministry of Education (Shri Humayun Kabir):

(a) 1961-62—Rs. 3,13,500.
1962-63—Rs. 5,99,740.

(b) 1961-62—Rs. 1,66,610.
1962-63—Rs. 5,99,740.

क्षेत्रीय परिषदें

1777. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि गत दो वर्षों में क्षेत्रीय परिषदों के कार्य में क्या प्रगति हुई है?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री हुजरनवीस) : जैसा कि राज्य पुनर्गठन अधिनियम, १९५६ की धारा २१ में निर्दिष्ट है, क्षेत्रीय परिषदें सलाहकार संगठन हैं तथा उन्हें दो या अधिक राज्यों या केन्द्र और एक या अधिक राज्यों, जिनके प्रतिनिधि

उस परिषद् में हों, के समान हित के मामलों पर विचार-विमर्श करने तथा ऐसे किसी मामले पर की जाने वाली कार्यवाही के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार तथा सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों को सलाह देने का अधिकार है। क्षेत्रीय परिषदें विशेषतः निम्नलिखित मामलों पर विचार-विमर्श कर सकती हैं, और सलाह दे सकती हैं :—

- (१) आर्थिक और सामाजिक आयोजना के क्षेत्र में समान हित के मामले;
- (२) भीमा सम्बन्धी मतभेद, भाषायी अल्प संघयों या अन्तर्राज्य परिवहन के मामले; तथा
- (३) राज्य पुनर्गठन अधिनियम के अधीन राज्यों के पुनर्गठन के परिणामस्वरूप उठे या उन से सम्बन्धित मामले।

प्रथम जुलाई, १९६१ से उत्तरी क्षेत्रीय परिषद् की एक बैठक हुई है, दक्षिण क्षेत्रीय परिषद् की तीन बैठकें तथा पूर्वीय, केन्द्रीय और पश्चिमी क्षेत्रीय परिषदों में से प्रत्येक की दो-दो बैठकें हुई हैं।

पिछले दो वर्ष की अवधि में हुई क्षेत्रीय परिषदों की बैठकों में विस्तृत विषयों पर विचार विमर्श किया गया है। इस अवधि में क्षेत्रीय परिषदों के समक्ष आये मुख्य-मुख्य मामले निम्नांकित हैं :

- (क) पानी और विजली का वितरण तथा इस से सम्बन्धित मामले।
- (ख) विजली के साधनों का विकास।
- (ग) जन-शक्ति का आयोजन।
- (घ) मेडीकल तथा तकनीकी यक्तियों को, जिन राज्यों में वे अधिक हों, वहां से ऐसे राज्य में प्रतिनियुक्त करना, जहां पर (ऐसे व्यक्ति) कम हों।
- (ङ) क्षेत्रीय स्तर पर प्रशिक्षण और सुविधाएं।

- (च) अन्तर्राज्य सड़कों और पुलों का निर्माण तथा रख-रखाव।
- (छ) परिवहन व संचार के साधनों का विकास।
- (ज) विभिन्न क्षेत्रों के लिये कामना पुलिस रिजर्व फोर्स की स्थापना।
- (झ) राज्यों के बीच सीमाओं का समायोजन।
- (झ) राज्यों के पुनर्गठन के परिणाम-स्वरूप उठे खड़े मामलों को सुलझाना, जैसे कि सम्पत्तियों और देयताओं को बांटना।
- (त) भाषायी अल्प संघयों के लिये रखे गये संरक्षणों को तथा देश के भावनात्मक तथा राष्ट्रीय एकीकरण के लिये अन्य साधनों को कार्यान्वयित करना।
- (थ) राष्ट्रीय आपात्काल के परिणाम-स्वरूप पैदा हुई स्थिति का पुनरीक्षण।

केन्द्रीय क्षेत्रीय परिषद् की जुलाई, १९६३ [में] हुई छठी बैठक के अतिरिक्त अब तक हुई सारी बैठकों की कार्यवाहियों की प्रतिलिपियां, जिन में सम्बन्धित क्षेत्रीय परिषदों के निर्णय तथा उनकी सिफारिशें समाविष्ट थीं, संसद् के पुस्तकालय में पहले ही रखी जा चुकी हैं। केन्द्रीय क्षेत्रीय परिषद् की छठी बैठक की कार्यवाहियों की प्रतिलिपियां भी उन्हें अन्तिम रूप देतें ही संसद् के पुस्तकालय में रख दी जायेंगी।

Coaching in Asian Games

1778. Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

- (a) the steps taken regarding the coaching arrangements of the deaf and mute in various Asian Games; and

(b) whether any grant has been provided to any organisation for this purpose?

The Minister-in-charge Ministry of Education (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) None.

(b) No, Sir.

All-India Services Officers

1779. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of enquiries pending against All-India Services Officers;

(b) the number of enquiries pending for over one year, the nature of the offence and causes of delay in disposal of each of these cases; and

(c) whether any steps have been taken or are proposed to be taken to expedite disposal?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) to (c). Information regarding the number of cases that are under investigation against members of All-India Services serving in connection with the affairs of a State Government is not readily available as such cases are not required to be reported to the Central Government. Departmental inquiries against 35 members of All-India Services are pending out of which 29 are more than one year old. The pending departmental inquiries relate to imputations of lack of integrity, failure to maintain devotion to duty and conduct unbecoming of a Government servant. Most of the proceedings are pending with the State Governments. In regard to cases that are with the Central Government every effort is being made to dispose them of as expeditiously as possible.

Pak Espionage Ring
1780. { Shri P. C. Borooh:
 Shri Raghunath Singh:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri Sham Lal Saraf:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Pakistani espionage ring operating in Calcutta was unearthed in June, 1963;

(b) if so, the *modus operandi* of the ring; and

(c) the number of persons brought to book in this connection?

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

(b) and (c). Altogether eight persons have been arrested in this connection. As the case is *sub-judice* it will not be proper to give information in the matter relating to its *Modus Operandi*.

Teachers in Andamans

1781. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the rules and regulations governing appointment, promotions and service conditions of teachers in Government service have not been made applicable to Andamans; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister-in-charge Ministry of Education (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Vijnan Mandirs

1782. Shri B. S. Pandey: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has made over the charge of the Vijnan Mandirs to the State Governments; and

(b) if so, the agreed pattern of financial assistance to the States?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) (i) In respect of existing Vijnan Mandirs transferred to the State Governments, the entire recurring and non-recurring expenditure is to be borne by the Central Government.

(ii) In respect of new Vijnan Mandirs that may be opened by the State Governments with the approval of the Central Government, the entire recurring expenditure will be borne by the Central Government, but the non-recurring expenditure will be shared between the Central Government and the State Governments in the ratio of 3:1. The land and building will continue to be provided by the State Governments as hitherto.

(iii) The above arrangement is for the period of the Third Plan. The question of allocation of expenditure between the Central Government and the State Governments during the Fourth Plan will be considered in due course.

Civil Defence

1783. Shri G. Mohanty: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated expenditure on civil defence for 1963-64; and

(b) how the expenditure is intended to be shared between the Centre and the States?

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

(b) The expenditure incurred on specified Civil Defence measures will be pooled and shared between the Central and State Governments according to a slab system.

Oil Refinery in Kerala

1784. Shri G. Mohanty: Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether an oil refinery is proposed to be established in Kerala at Ambalmukul; and

(b) whether there are vast possibilities of crude oil production in this area?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri Alagesan): (a) The actual site for the refinery has not yet been determined, though the site in Ambalmukul is under consideration.

(b) No information is yet available regarding existence or otherwise of crude oil deposits in this area.

Suspension of All India Service Officers

**1785. { Shri Harish Chandra Mathur
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:**

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) since when Mr. R. P. Kapur I.C.S. and Mr. Grewal I.P.S. have been under suspension;

(b) the various charges and nature of inquiries against each of them;

(c) whether they have made any representation to the Central Government; and

(d) if so, nature of representation and Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) Shri R. P. Kapur and Shri D. S. Grewal are under suspension with effect from 18th July 1959 and 30th April 1958, respectively.

(b) Shri Kapur was prosecuted in two cases for alleged offences under Sections 420, 120-B of the I.P.C. and 409, 120-B I.P.C. The Government of Punjab have instituted inquiry against Shri Kapur Singh under the Public

Servants (Inquiries) Act in respect of eight charges of a nature which impute lack of integrity and misuse of official position.

Shri Grewal was prosecuted for the offence of murder in what is known as Karnal Triple Murder case. Departmental proceedings have also been instituted by the Government of Punjab against him in respect of twelve charges which impute lack of integrity.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. The Government of Punjab are alone competent to decide in the first instance the point raised by Shri Kapur in his representation.

No representation from Shri Grewal is pending with the Central Government. The disciplinary proceedings are in progress.

Industrial Management Pool

1786. Shri Warior: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of officials that constitute the Industrial Management Pool at present; and

(b) the number of original officers who have resigned since the constitution of the pool?

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

(a) 111.

(b) 10.

Ladakhi Buddhist Vihar, Delhi

1787. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for the study of Buddhist philosophy, literature and culture in the Ladakhi Buddhist Vihar in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the expenses to be incurred for such study?

The Minister-in-charge Ministry of Education (Shri Humayun Kabir):

(a) No, Sir. There is, however, a proposal to set up in Delhi an Institute of Higher Education for students of Border Areas. The Institute envisages, among others, study of Buddhist philosophy in its varied aspects.

(b) and (c). The details of the courses and of the expenditure on the setting up of the proposed Institute are being worked out by a Committee of experts.

Therapeutic Value of Yoga

1788. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1365 on the 21st August, 1962 and state:

(a) whether the report of the medical experts on the therapeutic value of yoga has been published;

(b) if so, which of the recommendations of the report have been accepted; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to implement them?

The Minister-in-charge Ministry of Education (Shri Humayun Kabir):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Government of India have decided that scientific investigations into the neuro-physiological, psychological and therapeutic aspects of Yoga should be carried out. In order to advise the Government in the matter of giving assistance to institutions for conducting such research, a Committee called "The Yoga Research Advisory Committee" has been set up in the Ministry of Health and has started functioning.

Post-Matric Scholarships to Andaman Students

1789. Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of scholarships granted by the Andaman Administration for post-matriculation studies on the main-land during 1962-63 academic year;

(b) the number of students who received the scholarships and who failed in their respective annual examinations; and

(c) the total amount paid to such failed students during the same academic year?

The Minister-in-charge Ministry of Education (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) 43.

(b) 6.

(c) Rs. 4,600.94 nP. only.

Government Higher Secondary Schools in Andamans

1790. Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 375 on 13th March, 1963 and state:

(a) whether necessary formalities have been observed for the deaffiliation of Government Higher Secondary Schools in the Andaman Islands from the West Bengal Board of Secondary Education, Calcutta; and

(b) whether on a previous occasion (in 1953 or 1954) West Bengal Board had taken objection to the affiliation of Government High School, Port Blair, with the then Ajmer Board of Secondary Education, on the ground that proper notice was not given to them about the change?

The Minister-in-charge Ministry of Education (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Not Yet.

(b) Yes, Sir.

Cooperative Stores in Andamans

1791. Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of consumers' cooperative stores opened in the Andaman Islands in general and colonisation areas in particular; and

(b) whether it is a fact that prices of foodstuffs and other consumer

goods of daily consumption are very high, in North and Middle Andamans' colonisation areas for want of such cooperative stores?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) 16 consumer cooperative stores are, at present, functioning in the Andaman Islands, of which 12 are located in the colonisation areas of North and Middle Andamans.

(b) The prices in these areas are higher than the Port Blair market rates on account of freight charges etc.

General Education in Fourth Plan

1792. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Board has been set up to work out details of general education during Fourth Plan period; and

(b) if so, its constitution and the terms of reference?

The Minister-in-charge Ministry of Education (Shri Humayun Kabir):

(a) Yes, Sir. A Working Group has been set up for the purpose.

(b) The constitution and the terms of reference of the Working Group are as follows:—

CONSTITUTION :

Ministry of Education

1. Shri P.N. Kirpal	(Chairman)
Education Secretary	
2. Shri R.P. Naik	
Joint Secretary	
3. Shri R.R. Singh	
Joint Secretary	
4. Shri L.O. Joshi*	
Joint Secretary	
5. Shri R.K. Kapur	
Joint Educational Advisor	

*Also Secretary Standing Committee of the Central Advisory Board of Education on Secondary Education

Secretary of the standing committees of the Central Advisory Board of Education.

6. Shri J.P. Naik
(Primary Education)
7. Shri R.S. Chirkara
(University & Higher Education)
8. Shri A.R. Deshpande
(Social Education)

National Council for Women's Education
9. Shrimati Raksha Saran

University Grants Commission

10. Dr. P.J. Philip
11. Dr. V.S. Patankar

Planning Commission

12. Dr. D.K. Malhotra
13. Shri K.L. Joshi
14. Shri Pitamber Pant
15. Shri D.P. Nayar
16. Shri S.N. Saraf

Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs

17. Shri G.K. Chandiramani

Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation

18. Shri M.C. Nanavatty

Ministry of Labour and Employment
19. Shri S. Abdul Qadir

Ministry of Industry

20. V.K. Ramaswami

Educationists from the States

21. Dr. D.M. Sen,
Secretary Education Department, West Bengal.
22. Shri N.D. Sundaravadi, Director of Public Instruction, Madras
23. Shri C.N. Chak
Director of Education, Uttar Pradesh.
24. Shri J.D. Sharma
Director of Public Instruction, Punjab.
25. Shri A.C. Deve Gowda
26. Shri K. Kuruvila Jacob
27. Kum. S. Panandikar
28. Shri S. Natarajan
29. Kum. K. Nair, Secretary
Assistant Educational Adviser,
Ministry of Education.

Terms of Reference

- (i) to make a critical review of the progress of the programmes and

schemes in the Third Plan period;

(ii) to assess, in the light of the current trends and other available data, the position likely to be reached at the end of the Third Plan period; and

(iii) to formulate proposals for the Fourth Plan in the perspective, wherever possible, of a 15-year period, 1966—81.

Liquor Consumption in Delhi

1793. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that consumption on liquor in Delhi has doubled since 1957-58; and

(b) if so, the factors responsible therefor?

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

(a) No Sir. It has increased by about 42 per cent.

(b) There can be several reasons for this, e.g. (i) increase in population;

(ii) increase in the sale of licit liquor because of various measures adopted by the Delhi Administration for checking illicit sale of liquor;

(iii) increase in the number of foreign visitors to Delhi either as delegates to international conferences etc., or as tourists, and of Indian visitors to the Capital, most of whom come from States which are completely dry.

Export of Petroleum Products

1794. Shri Ram Ratan Gupta: Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether Esso Standard has exported any petroleum products during 1962-63; and

(b) if so, how much foreign exchange has been earned?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes.

(b) Approx. Rs. 173.65 lakhs were earned during 1962-63.

Manipur Rifles

1795. Shri Rishang Keishing: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the scales of pay and allowances admissible to the Jawans and the officers of the Manipur Rifles; and

(b) whether Government propose to improve their pay scales?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri R. M. Hajarnavis):

(a) The scales of pay and allowances admissible to the Manipur Rifles personnel are shown in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1701/63.]

(b) No proposal is under consideration at present.

तेल की स्रोत के लिए प्रशिक्षण

१७६६. श्री ओकार लाल बेरवा: क्या खान तथा ईंधन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि तेल के स्रोत कार्य में प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करने के लिए कुछ व्यक्तियों को रूस भेजा गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनके प्रशिक्षण में कितना समय लगेगा;

(ग) इनका खर्च भारत सरकार देगी या रूस की सरकार; और

(घ) यह व्यक्ति किन-किन प्रान्तों से लिये गये हैं?

खान तथा ईंधन मंत्री (श्री अलगेसन):

(क) तेल तकनीकी के विभिन्न पहलुओं में प्रशिक्षण पाने के लिए तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग ने ३६ तकनीशन रूम को भेजे हैं। एक और तकनीशन का गीथ्र ही जाने का कार्यक्रम है।

(ख) प्रशिक्षण की अवधि ६ महीनों में लेकर १२ महीनों तक है।

(ग) इस का खर्चा तेल प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा दिया जायेगा।

(घ) निर्वाचित उम्मीदवार निम्नलिखित राज्यों में से हैं :

गुजरात, उत्तर प्रदेश, पंजाब, आन्ध्र प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश, केरला, मैसूर, राजस्थान, महाराष्ट्र, मद्रास और पश्चिमी बंगाल।

दिल्ली पुलिस

१७६७. श्री कछवायः
श्री बड़ेः

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

(क) दिल्ली पुलिस में इन्स्पैक्टरों, सब-इन्स्पैक्टरों, असिस्टेंट सब-इन्स्पैक्टरों तथा हेड कान्स्टेबलों के कितने पद हैं;

(ख) अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लिए कितने पद रक्षित हैं; और

(ग) अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के कितने व्यक्ति वास्तव में उन पर काम कर रहे हैं?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हजरतवास) : (क)

इन्स्पैक्टर	१२३
सब-इन्स्पैक्टर	७७०
असिस्टेंट सब-इन्स्पैक्टर	३१०
हेड कान्स्टेबल	२,३४६

(घ) अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लिये रक्षण केवल उन्हीं पदों में रखा जाता है, जिनके लिये सीधी भरती की जाती है, अर्थात् सब-इन्स्पैक्टर (अभियोजन), असिस्टेंट सब-इन्स्पैक्टर तथा

कान्टेबल रक्षण की प्रतिशत मात्रा निम्न प्रकार है :-

(१) अनुसूचित सीधी भरती किये जाने जातियां वाले रिक्त पदों का १६ २/३ प्रतिशत ।

(२) अनुसूचित सीधी भरती किये जाने आदिम जातियां वाले रिक्त पदों का ५ प्रतिशत ।

अब तक उपलब्ध पदों की संख्या से सम्बन्धित सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है, और प्राप्त होने पर सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

(ग) इंस्पैक्टर सब- असि- हेड
इंस्पैक्टर स्टेन्ट कांस-
सब- टेबल
इंस्पैक्टर

अनुसूचित			
जातियां	३	२१	३५
अनुसूचित			
आदिम जातियां	२	१४	

हिन्दी में नोटिंग

१७६८. { श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री :
 श्री प० ला० बालपाल :
 श्री कल्कवाय :
 श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :

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

(क) विभिन्न मंत्रालयों तथा उनके संलग्न और मधीनस्थ कार्यालयों में कितने ऐसे अनुभाग हैं जिनमें हिन्दी में नोट लिखने की अनुमति दे दी गई है; और

(ख) इन अनुभागों में से कितने ऐसे हैं जिन्होंने हिन्दी में नोट लिखना वास्तव में प्रारम्भ कर दिया है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हजरनबीस) : (क) और (ख). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

उड़ीसा में होमगार्ड

१७६६. श्री मोहन नायक : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उड़ीसा में होम गाड़ों में कितनी महिलायें भर्ती की गई हैं; और

(ख) उन्हें किस प्रकार का प्रशिक्षण दिया जा रहा है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हजरनबीस) : (क) उड़ीसा में अभी तक कोई महिला होम गाड़ों में भर्ती नहीं की गई है ।

(ख) भरती के पश्चात् उन्हें दिये जाने वाले प्रशिक्षण के सम्बन्ध में राज्य सरकार विचार कर रही है ।

Jantar Mantar Observatory, New Delhi

१८००. { Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
 Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

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

(a) whether the maintenance of Jantar Mantar Observatory at New Delhi has been considerably neglected by the Archaeological Department;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to preserve this observatory?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Annual as well as special repairs are carried out for the preservation of the monument.

Petroleum Production

1801. *Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:*
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

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

(a) whether the production of Petroleum in the country has considerably gone down; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri Alagesan): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Accommodation in Primary Schools

1802. **Shri Koya:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the assistance the Central Government are giving to States to meet the problem of accommodation in primary schools; and

(b) whether any State Government have approached the Central Government for assistance in this respect?

The Minister-in-charge Ministry of Education (Shri Humayun Kabir):
 (a) The Central assistance to State Governments is given for the Plan as a whole, and, there is no special pattern of assistance for construction of primary schools.

(b) Some State Governments have recently approached the Ministry for such specific assistance. The matter is under consideration.

Coal for Orissa

1803. *Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:*
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a substantial cut has been made in the allotment of coal quota to the Government of Orissa; and

(b) whether this cut has created a crisis in the industries in that State?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). No. In fact the quota of coal/oke for the State of Orissa has been increased from 514 wagons to 533 wagons per month with effect from March, 1963. The average despatches during the period January to June, 1963 have been even more, being 659 wagons per month.

उत्तर प्रदेश में शिक्षा

1804. **श्री सर्जू पाण्डेय:** क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में शिक्षा प्रसार के लिये नये टैक्स लगाने के सम्बन्ध में उत्तर प्रदेश शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने केन्द्र से कोई बातचीत की है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो केन्द्रीय मंत्रालय की उस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय के भारतसाधक मंत्री (श्री हुमायून कबिर): (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Grants to Private Colleges in Orissa

1805. **Shri A. T. Sarma:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the private colleges of the Orissa State which have applied to the University Grants Commission for financial aid to improve science-section and to construct buildings during the last three years; and

(b) the amounts granted to them?

The Minister-in-charge Ministry of Education (Shri Humayun Kabir):

(a) The following private colleges applied to the University Grants Commission for grants to improve Science

Sections and for constructing buildings during 1960-61, 1961-62 and 1962-63:-

- (i) Bhadrak College, Bhadrak;
- (ii) Christ College, Cuttack;
- (iii) Stewart Science College, Cuttack;
- (iv) Khallikote College, Berhampur; and
- (v) Science College, Keonjhar.

(b) Rs. 40,000 to Bhadrak College, Bhadrak, for library building.

जवानों के मनोरंजन के लिए दिल्ली के कलाकारों की यात्रा

१८०६. श्री घोकार लाल बेरेवा : क्या वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली के कलाकारों का एक दल जवानों का मनोरंजन करने के लिए मोर्चे पर गया था ;

(ख) इन्होंने कहां कहां अपना प्रोशाम किया;

(ग) इस दल में कितने कलाकार थे; और

(घ) उन पर कितना धन व्यय हुआ और वह किसने दिया ?

वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक कार्य मंत्री (श्री हुमायून कबिर) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) सेंट्रल कमाण्ड के अधिम इलाके।

(ग) १४।

(घ) २०८८ रुपये ४० नये पैसे इस मंत्रालय ने खर्च किये।

Concession to SC & ST Students

1807. { Shri D. J. Naik:
Shri P. R. Patel:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the technical and other educational institutions controlled by State Governments and Union Government are giving concessions to the students of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in respect of (i) reservation of seats (ii) age limit relaxation and (iii) percentage of marks relaxation; and

(b) if so, whether these concessions are given in accordance with the instructions of the Ministry of Education?

The Minister in Charge Ministry of Education (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). In accordance with the recommendations of the All India Council of Technical Education, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students are given the following concessions:—

- (i) 20 per cent of the seats are reserved, subject to availability of candidates,
- (ii) 10 per cent concession in marks is allowed compared to the last candidate who secures admission on merit, and
- (iii) Relaxation in the upper age limit upto about three years.

Centres of Advanced Studies

1808. Shri Maheswar Naik: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of centres for advanced studies so far opened and proposed to be opened this year under the auspices of the University Grants Commission together with their location and the subjects of study; and

(b) the expenditure to be incurred on each of these centres?

The Minister in Charge Ministry of Education (Shri Humayun Kabir):
(a) and (b). The following Centres

of Advanced Studies have started functioning with effect from 1962-63—

Name of the University	Name of the Centre	Subject of Study	Total expenditure sanctioned by U.G.C. (In lakhs)
I	2	3	4
Delhi	(1) Physics Department	Theoretical Physics & Astrophysics.	9.55
	(2) Chemistry Department	Chemistry of Natural Products	9.22
Calcutta	(3) Department of Radio Physics & Electronics	Radio Wave Propagation, Upper Atmosphere and Radio-Astronomy	11.77
Bombay	(4) Mathematics Department	Mathematics	An ad-hoc grant of Rs. 20,000 has been sanctioned by U.G.C. Total expenditure to be incurred is yet to be worked out.

Besides the above, the Commission have approved this year the following 13 University Departments also as Centre of Advanced Studies :—

Annamalai	(1) Zoology Department	Marine Biology	8.46
Bombay	(2) Economics Department	Public Finance & Industrial Economics	6.05
	(3) Applied Chemistry Department	Chemistry of Textile fibres & Dyes	Total expenditure to be incurred is yet to be worked out.
Calcutta	(4) Mathematics Department	Applied Mathematics	10.02
Delhi	(5) Botany Department	Plant Morphology & Embryology	9.64
	(6) Zoology Department	Cell Biology including Cytology, Cytochemistry, Protozoology and Endocrinology.	9.58
	(7) Economics Department	Economic History & Economics of Development.	2.75
Madras	(8) Physics Department	Biophysics, Crystallography	9.82
	(9) Botany Department	Plant Physiology, Mycology and Plant Pathology	9.06

1	2	3	4
Poona . .	(10) Gokhale Institute of Politics & Economics	Agricultural Economics	6.44
	(11) Deccan College	Applied Linguistics & Phonetics	8.84
Saugar . .	(12) Geology Department	Mineralogy, Petrology, Structural Geology and Geomorphology	9.51
Visva-Bharati.	(13) Philosophy Department	Metaphysics	Total expenditure to be incurred is yet to be worked out.

It is expected that they will start functioning during the current year.

Training in Industries

1809. Shri Yajnik: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of students who have been sent to the German Democratic Republic under the German Democratic Republic Scheme for practical training in 1961;

(b) the number of students who have applied for permission to get advanced training of the standard of post-graduates degrees in various industries;

(c) whether permission has not been granted to these students; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) 17.

(b) 8.

(c) and (d). Under the terms and conditions laid down by the German Democratic Republic authorities, the scholarships have been awarded only for practical training in industry. As such, the request of the scholars could not be acceded to.

Senior Economic Statistical Investigators

1810. Shri Yajnik: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the U.P.S.C. advertised for applications for 50 posts of Senior Economic Statistical Investigators in January last and about 400 candidates were interviewed by the U.P.S.C. in April/May this year; and

(b) if so, the number of posts that have been filled so far as a result of the interview?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) and (b). In pursuance of the general policy of forward planning and co-ordination, the Union Public Service Commission advertised in January 1963 one consolidated 'bulk recruitment' for the posts of Economic Statistical Investigators based on the information furnished by the employing Ministries/Departments. The approximate number of vacancies was indicated as 60 and it was clearly stated that the number was liable to alteration. The Commission interviewed 281 candidates in April and May, 1963, and, as a result, prepared a panel of suitable candidates. Recommendations are being made from this panel as and

when firm demands are received from Ministries/Departments. So far a firm demand for twelve posts has been received against which nominations have been made from the panel, which is still being operated.

**Unclaimed Pakistani Passports
in Assam**

1811. Shri P. C. Borooh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 36 on the 14th August, 1963 and state:

(a) the extent of accumulation of unclaimed Pakistani Passports in the Assam Passport Office; and

(b) the steps being taken to deport such Pakistanis who over-stay in India without caring to collect their passports?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) The number of such passports, which were received by post or through agents without full addresses of the passport holders, is 1,274.

(b) Lists of such Pakistanis have been printed and circulated by the State Government to all district police officers and thanas to trace them out in order to initiate action against them under the Foreigners Act, for their unauthorised stay.

Chairs of American Studies

1812. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Shri A. V. Raghavan:} \\ \text{Shri Pottekkatt:} \\ \text{Shri P. Kunhan:} \\ \text{Shri Koya:} \end{array} \right.$

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for establishing chairs of American studies in selected universities;

(b) the universities which have been selected for the purpose; and

(c) the number of American professors likely to be appointed to hold the chairs and the amount of money avail-

able from P.L. 480 funds for this purpose?

The Minister in charge Ministry of Education (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Chairs are proposed to be established in the Universities of Bombay, Jadavpur and Osmania.

(c) Three professors (one for each University) are likely to be appointed. The amount of money to be made available from P.L. 480 funds for this purpose is not known.

Petro-Chemical Industries

1813. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Shri D. J. Naik:} \\ \text{Shri Man Singh P. Patel:} \end{array} \right.$

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of Gujarat have approached the Union Government with a request for starting Petro-Chemical Industries in Gujarat; and

(b) if so, whether the industries will be established on partnership basis with the Government of Gujarat?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri Alagesan): (a) The Government of Gujarat have expressed the desire that Petro-chemical industries may be established in Gujarat as early as possible.

(b) The question of establishing petro-chemical industries in Gujarat is now under the active consideration of Government. No decision has been taken as yet regarding the ownership pattern of this industrial set-up.

Royalty on Bauxite

1814. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:} \\ \text{Shri Yashpal Singh:} \\ \text{Shri Jashvant Mehta:} \end{array} \right.$

Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 334 on the

28th August, 1963 regarding royalty on bauxite and state:

(a) when the proposal was made by the Government of Madhya Pradesh and the details thereof;

(b) with which State Governments and private interests the Central Government held discussions; and

(c) the conclusions arrived at?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri Alagesan): (a) The Government of Madhya Pradesh had made the proposal in their letter dated 17th October, 1962. They had proposed an increase in the rate of royalty on bauxite from 5 per cent to 7-1/2 per cent of the sale price of the mineral at pit's mouth subject to a minimum of 50 nP. per ton.

(b) The question of revising the rates of royalty, not only with regard to bauxite, but all major minerals, was initiated by the Central Government in January 1961 and all the State Governments were requested to send their suggestions. In respect of bauxite the only two State Governments which responded were those of Madhya Pradesh and Bihar. Their suggestions were examined by this Ministry in consultation with other concerned Ministries. The general question regarding the mode of computation of royalty on bauxite and the quantum thereof was discussed at the meeting of the Mineral Advisory Board held at Srinagar in May 1962. All the State Governments as well as leading Mining Associations are represented on the Mineral Advisory Board.

(c) A notification has been issued revising the existing rate of royalty on bauxite as under:—

I. Chemical Grade .. Rs. 2/- per tonne

II. Metal Grade .. Re. 1/- per tonne

National Academy of Administration

1815. Shri N. R. Laskar: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred

Question No. 807 on the 10th April, 1963 and state:

(a) whether Government have taken any final decision regarding the shifting of the National Academy of Administration from Mussoorie;

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

(c) whether the Director of the Academy has now joined the Institution?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) and (b). The question is still under consideration.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Panna Mines

1816. Shri P. Kunhan: Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that original estimates for Panna Mines was raised from Rs. 1 crore to Rs. 2½ crores;

(b) whether it is also a fact that it has been decided to stop work there; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri Alagesan): (a) No. The original estimated cost of the Panna Mines as sanctioned by Government is Rs. 136 lakhs. However, it has recently been reported by the National Mineral Development Corporation Limited that the estimates of the cost of the Project may have to be revised. No formal proposal regarding the revised estimates has been received by Government so far.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Edinburgh International Festival

1817. { Shri Kapur Singh:
 { Shri Buta Singh:
 { Shri Gulshan:

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

(a) whether Government have, by now, taken cognisance of the true cultural significance of the performances of Ali Akbar Subbulakshmi and Balasaraswati at the recent Edinburgh International Festival;

(b) if so, whether he will lay on the Table a brief statement thereon;

(c) whether Government propose to follow up this East-West cultural symbiosis; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). Government have seen appreciative press reports about the performance of these as well as other eminent Indian artists who participated in the Edinburgh Festival with a grant given under their cultural programme but no formal report has been received so far.

(c) and (d). The Government's programme of increased cultural contacts with various countries is directed towards that end.

12.20 hrs.

RE: BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Mr. Speaker: Papers to be laid.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: (Hoshangabad): Before you pass on to that, I would like to say that yesterday I was told by one of the officers of the Secretariat that the Call Attention notice which I had given along with so many other Members had been admitted and had been posted for to-day. It relates to a case before the Supreme Court.

Mr. Speaker: I have requested Shri Kamath so many times. When he has been informed that that has been admitted, it will be taken up in a day or two, and if he wants the exact date, certainly he can ask me. I have always requested that the proceedings should not be obstructed in this manner, and I would repeat that request again. He has learnt that the notice has been admitted. Therefore, it would

be taken up in a day or two. It was not convenient to take it up today, and I will inform him as soon as possible when it is going to be taken up.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I have got the deepest regard for you, and I am sure myself and my colleagues abide by your rulings and directions. But here I was definitely told yesterday—it may be a mistake on his part, I do not know, or I might have misunderstood—that it would be posted for today, not in a day or two but to-day. That is why I raised it. Otherwise I would not have raised it at all. Why should you think I am obstructing the proceedings? It is a reflection on me which I am sorry you have thought fit to cast on me. Had I not been told that, certainly I would not have raised the question.

Mr. Speaker: When I certainly experience any difficulty, I have to say something, though it may not be very pleasant sometimes. These reflections go on, and I have to suffer them, but I have tolerance enough to suffer them. I can tolerate that, but my request has not been heard. I said it was intended to be taken up, but then it was subsequently found that it was not possible. Therefore, I am informing the House that it would be taken up in a day or two. That is all.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: But I was not told by the officer concerned that it would be posted on some other day. That is all.

12.23 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT (FOURTH AMENDMENT) ORDER, 1963

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the International Copyright (Fourth Amendment) Order, 1963, published in Notification No. S. O. 2439 dated the 23rd August, 1963, under section 43 of the Copy-right Act, 1957. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1695/63].

Tripura Land Revenue and Land Reforms (Amendment) Rules, 1963

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. F. 39(16)-Rev.61 published in Tripura Gazette dated the 25th May, 1963 containing the Tripura Land Revenue and Land Reforms (Amendment) Rules, 1963, under section 198 of the Tripura Land Revenue and Land Reforms Act, 1960. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1696/63].

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12.24 hrs.

MOTION RE. REPORT OF U.P.S.C.—Contd.

Mr. Speaker: Further consideration of the following motion by Shri Hajarnavis on the 10th September, 1963, namely:—

"That this House takes note of the Twelfth Report of the Union Public Service Commission for the period 1st April, 1961 to 31st March, 1962, together with the Government's Memorandum thereon, laid on the Table of the House on the 28th August, 1963."

Out of five hours allotted, one hour 15 minutes have been taken, and there is a balance of three hours 45 minutes.

Shri Daji (Indore): I want to make a submission. Yesterday's Order Paper stated that after this discussion, we would be discussing the Report of the University Grants Commission. All of a sudden this morning we find that that discussion has been altogether omitted, not only from today but from the programme now appearing. My submission is that once an item comes on the Order Paper, if it is necessary to omit it, we should be consulted. We prepare for certain things, we chalk out a programme, and all of a sudden we find it has been taken away from the programme.

Mr. Speaker: Has the Minister to say anything about it?

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): So far as my information goes, we wanted this report to be discussed. I am really sorry. I will just enquire as to how this thing has happened.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): He is overburdened with Information and Broadcasting. Can you not arrange to relieve him of his burden?

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): We would like fewer apologies and more efficiency from him. Would you like to persuade him in that direction? It has become habitual to come with apologies.

Mr. Speaker: I have to add my own apology to those number of apologies.... (Interruptions). Hon. Members are feeling that the hon. Minister has taken upon himself a very great and heavy burden.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: This has happened because the time has been extended to some items. The House has granted permission to extend the time in respect of some earlier business and so we had to take it out. It is not dropped altogether; it will come next week.

Mr. Speaker: If a certain change has to be made, then, some intimation must be given to the Members.

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): Sir, there is a suggestion from this side that this part of the proceedings must be broadcast.

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री (विजनीर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, नेफा पराजय के बारे में रक्षा मंत्री ने जो वक्तव्य दिया था, चर्चा स्वीकार कर ली गई है। आप ने आश्वासन दिया था कि उस को शीघ्र से शीघ्र लेंगे। समाचार-पत्रों में भी निकला था कि ११ सितम्बर को उस पर चर्चा होगी। मैं यह जानना आहता हूँ कि उस के बारे में अब क्या निर्णय लिया गया है।

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : उस को १८ सितम्बर को लिया जायगा ।

Shri Nath Pai: How much time has been allotted for this?

Mr. Speaker: When we take it up we will discuss it. Now, Shri K. C. Sharma.

Shri K. C. Sharma (Sardhana): Sir, the question before the House is a very important one. One significant fact is that the 20th century has brought into existence a new class of rulers which is quite different from the class which for thousands of years has been ruling the human race. A new class of rulers had arisen from the fact that all over the world first class citizenry rights had been given to the common man which includes the right to rule the country. All of a sudden, it is not possible, overnight, to attain to the competency, efficient way of doing things, decency, public morality and the dignity of the office as has been the privilege of the ruling classes that have been ruling the human race for thousands of years.

The human mind inherits in two ways. One in his heredity from the parents and the other is the heritage from the society, environs. Therefore, my first point is to emphasise that the recruitment to the Indian Administrative Service and providing for training for only one year or so, is defective; it does not provide enough equipment for the officer to discharge his duty efficiently for the simple reason that the sociological aspect in this 20th century particularly after the 1950s in India has entirely changed. What was the social thinking and science in former days? What is called the procedural thinking has changed now into dynamics of sociology. A new phase has come in now; it is called actionism. For a young boy who, for instance, has gone through thousands of pages, perhaps under the guidance of Shri D. C. Sharma, of British history, it is very difficult to pick up a page from the Indian history of 1963. It is simply impossible. I

would very much like not to bother the young minds with British history, with pure mathematics, because these things have nothing to do with the administration as such. What is important is the capacity to meet the people, to understand them, to take to the job seriously and discharge the duties efficiently. I put a simple question to the young man: what is the most significant event of the year? What is the noblest thing you have done this year? The answer to that will show his capacity and show his social attitude. This will show his courage; his understanding of the situation. How does a man with knowledge of pure mathematics or British history or ancient philosophy help the administration? What was ancient philosophy in India? How would a man with a knowledge of ancient history of philosophy make a good judge or a good magistrate? I fail to understand. If a reading of literature and his academic studies do not make him fit to hold that magisterial job, he must be given efficient training. Does efficient training mean a training for one year? What is that one year? Who trains that man who knows that it is not always good for a man to do the job well in the administration? But they will say he does the job well, who fills up the papers and makes good reports. This is the training going on.

It is a very serious matter. It is a serious matter not only in India; it is a serious matter that is confronting the democratic administrations all over the world. In other countries they have long periods of training. They have specialised people to train young men. Here, if you read the names of the members of the Union Public Service Commission, you will find that they are simply the ICS people who do not understand, who not only do not understand but do not like to understand, who never like or care to understand what the common man feels, how he acts and what he wants. Theirs is the kingdom of the Nawabs. The others live as slaves.

Mr. Speaker: You have got the best men there. No reflections should be cast.

Shri K. C. Sharma: With all respect to their best quality, I may say that I belong to a class of people who feel that they have not yet in any way changed.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): No, no.

Shri K. C. Sharma: I feel it; I honestly say that Freedom has not come down to my blood because my people also feel the same way. Look at the hardship of the people, the reluctance of the officials; look into the welfare of the people, or their thoughts or needs. We have been through the streets, the villages, and we have seen how the administrative people behave. I say it with a sense of shame: I stood against the District Magistrate not to raise subscriptions for certain things, but the subscription was raised, and we have to pay the price through our nose. The people in the services do not understand what the common man feels. Formerly, before Independence we were slaves, though we had a human shape—human blood and human bones. Today, we do not want to be humiliated like that. Myself and my people do not want to be humiliated. We want a man who understands us, who sympathises with us and who knows our needs and who is willing to do his best for the removal of our difficulties. This situation has not been created. I dare say if there is an impartial tribunal anywhere, to judge the rights of men and the doings of the administration, 90 per cent of the administrators will be found guilty. My respectful submision is instead of having a long series of academic studies, it is good to have people who can understand the capacity of the young man to stand the situation, his willingness and his social environment and training to do the job. I have seen many riots and I have found many highly placed officers callously indifferent to the situation in which human beings, men and children were thrown

into the fire. I have seen police officers standing indifferently. What sort of administration is it? Where is the human sensitiveness? I would say they are beasts and not men. I know how administrators have deliberately, indifferently and callously allowed people to be murdered and to be treated in any way the males liked. I have seen such situations and I do not want this to continue.

First of all, I would say, there should be in the Commission a military General who can know whether the young man can stand the situation. What is the use of having academicians who cannot raise their heads? So, there must be a military officer who can understand the physical capacity of a man. Secondly, they must have on the Union Public Service Commission a first class sociologist, who knows what the environment of the young man has been and whether he is likely to adapt himself to the situation. Thirdly, they must have a first class psychologist who should be able to know the mind and propensities of the young man. This is not an ordinary thing.

I pointed it out once in the Constituent Assembly which was framing the Constitution why the State, to Hegel, has been a symbol not only of human aspiration, but a sort of divinity that is responsible for the growth and security not only of the individual, but of generations to come. The State, therefore, has the right to the best man in the society and to his best capacity. I regard the backward classes provisions and the representation provided for them as a nuisance in the Constitution. They have no right in the eye of justice and constitutional law. I want the best man with the best possible training for him to render the best service to the people.

Shri Sonavane (Pandharpur): I want to say....

Shri K. C. Sharma: You need not say it.

Mr. Speaker: If he wants to say anything to me, let him say. Would the hon. Member resume his seat?

Shri Somavane: He said, he wants the best men. We do not deny that. But he is also opposed to the recruitment or encouragement given to scheduled castes and tribes and backward classes. May I ask him whether the society was not responsible for keeping these backward classes down and not giving them opportunities to rise?

Mr. Speaker: He might resume his seat. He has not said that.

Shri K. C. Sharma: All over the world, recruitment of good men to the administrative service is made on three principles, namely, the principles of cognito, universalism and specific functionism. That is, the candidate should be capable of understanding the problem and he should have the capacity to do the job. As I submitted before, he should have the intelligence the environmental social aptitude to understand things and to sympathise with the people. He should have the mental and physical capacity to do the job and, a psychological aptitude and a ready will to take it up. Cognito means rational and functional.

The second thing is universalism. I am opposed on this principle that a woman must necessarily be a member of the Administrative Service. I am opposed to the practice that from this class or that class a man must be taken in. It is against the fundamentals of the administrative structure all over the world.

The third is the specific function assigned to a man. If you read the report you will find that students of physics, students of pure mathematics have been taken into the police service. May I know what mind pure mathematics makes of the young man. Take the statement "two and two make four". Can it be made five? If you ask how two and two make four, no pure mathematics students will say,

these are two fingers, these are another two fingers and therefore they make four. He will say that it is the end, the connecting link that make four. Do you expect him to shoot at the dacoit at first sight? Remember what mind pure mathematics makes, what mind pure physics makes, what mind nuclear physics makes. It is your stupidity to put that young man for the job of a superintendent of police.

Mr. Speaker: My stupidity, what did he say?

Shri K. C. Sharma: Of the administration, Sir. I am sorry.

Mr. Speaker: I am sorry if I have been culpable in that respect.

Shri K. C. Sharma: So I beg to submit that this question of administrative structure has caught the attention of people responsible for the administration of human race all over the world and certain principles have been devised. I beg to submit most respectfully with all the force at my command that this question should be scientifically examined and it should not be allowed to continue in the ruts of the olden days because in the olden days there was no administration worth the name.

श्री द्वृष्टा सिंह (मोगा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यूनियन पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन की १२वीं वार्षिक रिपोर्ट के सिलसिले में आप की माफत मंत्री महोदय से कुछ निवेदन करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ। यूनियन पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन जैसी संगठा का जो गौरवपूर्ण स्थान हमारे देश में है उस के बारे में जो दीर्घ दृष्टि बाले लोग हैं उन के विचार अभी तक साक्ष नहीं हो पाये बर्योंकि पिछले बारह बर्षों में इस यूनियन पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन का जो कर्तव्य था और उस का जो निश्चय था कि उस को अपने ही आदमियों की आवाज सुननी चाहिये, उस को बढ़ नहीं कर पाया। इस सिलसिले में मैं इस देश के सब से पिछड़े लोगों के सिलसिले में, जिन की संस्था करोड़ों में है

और जो आज भी हमारे देश के मुन्दर चेहरे के ऊपर एक काला धब्बा नजर आते हैं और जिन के लिये इस पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन का कुछ कर्तव्य है, कुछ अर्जन करना चाहता हूँ। मेरा मतलब उन अनुसूचित जातियों और पिछड़े वर्ग से है जिन की संख्या इस देश की आवादी का सब से बड़ा भाग है।

जब इस सदन के सामने अनुसूचित जातियों के कमिशनर की रिपोर्ट के ऊपर चर्चा हो रही थी तो यह बात इस हाउस के भेष्वर साहबान ने बार बार दोहराई थी, और मैं आज फिर उसी बात की तरफ अपने मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। इन जातियों के लोग, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार की सेवाओं में हिस्सा लेने के लिये आते हैं, उन के बारे में यह कहा जाता है कि उन की मूँझ बूँझ, उन की जो काबिलियत है, वह इन्ती ज्यादा नहीं है कि उन को अच्छी अच्छी नौकरियों में लगाया जाये। इस के जबाब में अनुसूचित जातियों के कमिशनर ने लिखा है :

"Instances have come to notice which show that while the Scheduled Caste and the Scheduled Tribe candidates with prescribed qualifications, are available and even succeed in written tests prescribed for judging their suitability, they are rejected on the basis of marks secured by them in oral interviews. It, therefore, appears that the plea of paucity of suitable candidates is not always tenable."

महीं खत्म नहीं होता . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या वह भी इसी पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन के सम्बन्ध में उन्होंने लिखा है ?

श्री बृद्धा सिंह : इसी सम्बन्ध में अपनी रिपोर्ट के पैरा १६३ के ऊपर उन्होंने लिखा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन के बिना जो रिकूटमेंट होता है उस के सम्बन्ध में

है या पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन को रिकूटमेंट के सम्बन्ध में है ?

श्री बृद्धा सिंह : पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन ने भी अपनी रिपोर्ट में लिखा है कि लोगों की काबिलियत उतनी नहीं होती इसलिये पीछे रह जाते हैं। इस से कुछ आगे चल कर वहाँ शेड्यूल एथियाज और शेड्यूल ट्राइब्ज के कमिशनर ने भी लिखा है। उन्होंने कहा है :

"Viva voce tests are conducted by persons who may not have adequate knowledge of the conditions in the tribal areas and, therefore, of the handicaps under which the tribal is working and this is one of the causes for deficiency in recruitment."

यह बात एक अम्भ सच्चाई है कि जिन हालात में अनुसूचित जातियों और पिछड़े हुए वर्ग के लोगों की तरबियत होती है, जैसा उन का पालन पोषण होता है, जैसी वे एजुकेशन प्राप्त, करते हैं, इन सब बातों को ध्यान रखते हुए, उन का जो पिछड़ापन है उसे मद्देनजर रखते हुए जो हमारी अप्पाइंटिंग अधारिटीज है, आसकर यूनियन पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन, उन को सारे हालात का जायजा लेना चाहिये, उन को ध्यान में रखना चाहिये। जब यह लोग उन के सामने इंटरव्यू के लिये आते हैं तो उन के शरीर की तरफ नहीं देखना चाहिये, बल्कि उन हालात की तरफ देखना चाहिये जिन में उन्होंने तरबियत और एजुकेशन प्राप्त की है। मुझे बहुत दुःख से कहना पड़ता है कि मेरे पास कुछ आकड़े हैं जिन से मैं सावित कर सकता हूँ कि पिछले बारह वर्षों में यूनियन पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन के जरिये जो अप्पाइंटमेंट्स हुए हैं, उन की जो प्रगति है, उन की जो तरकी है, वह बहुत आश्चर्यजनक है।

मन् १६५७ में और उस के बाद से कुल रिप्रेजेंटेशन आफ शेड्यूल कास्ट्स ऐंड शेड्यूल ट्राइब्ज इन आई० सी० एस०, आई० ए० एस०, ऐंड आई० पी०, आई० पी० एस० जो आ उस के फिल्सर्स इन प्रकार हैं :

[श्री बूटा सिंह]

वर्ष	कुल शेड्यूल शेड्यूल आसामियां कास्ट्स ट्राइब्ज	१२५३	१८	३
१६५७				
१६५८				
१६६०				
१६६२				

इसी तरह से आप आई० पी० एस० के केंद्र को देखिये । इस सम्बन्ध में दिया हुआ है :

वर्ष	कुल शेड्यूल शेड्यूल आसामियां कास्ट्स ट्राइब्ज	७२६	१०	५
१६५७				
१६६०				
१६६२				

इन सारी फिरासें को देखते हुए इस नतीजे पर पहुंचना होता है कि यह जो रवैया है शेड्यूल कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल ट्राइब्ज को भरती करने का यह बहुत निन्दनीय है । हमारे संविधान में लिखा हुआ है, फंडामेन्टल राइट्स में, कि उन को यह हक हासिल है और सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने एक बार नहीं बल्कि दो बार इसी बात को दोहराया है कि अनुसूचित जातियों का जो रिजर्वेशन है उस के सिलसिले में सरकार ने अभी तक जो प्रगति की है वह सन्तोषजनक नहीं है । मैं आप के जरिये से मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस ओर ले जाना चाहता हूं कि यह जो थोड़ा फिरास है यह बहुत थोड़ा रिप्रजनेटिव है और उस को बढ़ाने के लिये जल्दी से जल्दी कदम उठाये जायें । इस सम्बन्ध में मेरा निवेदन है कि जब से यह यूनियन पर्लियम संविधान कायम हुआ है, बारह वर्ष पहले से ले कर आज तक उस का जो काम हुआ है, सारे के सारे का सर्वेक्षण किया जाये और जितनी डिफिशिएंसी रह रही है और जो रिजर्वेशन वाली पोस्ट्स फिल नहीं हुई हैं

उन को पूरा करने के लिये स्पेशल एजामिनेशन रख दिया जाये जो कि एंटायरली शिड्यूल कास्ट और शिड्यूल ट्राइब्ज के लोगों के लिए हो और उस में से इन सब आसामियों को पूरा किया जाये ।

एक बात में आप के जरिये मंत्री महोदय के ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूं और वह यह है कि जब कोई जगह खाली रहती है और उस के पीले इन जातियों या पिछड़े हुए वर्गों में से लोग नहीं मिलते, तो उस को भरने का एक अजीब तरीका होम मिनिस्ट्री ने अपनाया हुआ है । उस आसामी को आफिशिएट करने के लिए किसी दूसरे अफसर को बुला दिया जाता है और उस जगह को पूरा करने का जब मौका आता है और शिड्यूल कास्ट या शिड्यूल ट्राइब्ज के किसी आदमी को उस जगह के लिए लेने का मौका आता है तो उसके लिए एक डिपार्टमेंट बोर्ड बैठता है, उसका चेयरमैन यूनियन पर्लियम सरविस कमीशन का एक मेम्बर होता है । मेरे सामने ऐसे बहुत से केस आये हैं कि जिन में उस जगह से शिड्यूल कास्ट के लोगों को, जो कि उस के ऊपर आ सकते थे, दूर रखने के लिए बड़ी जदोजहाद की गयी और जो आफिशिएट करता था उस को ही रखने की कोशिश की गयी । इस प्रकार जान बूझ कर हम को संविधान में जो आश्वासन मिल हुए हैं और जो आश्वासन हम को सरकार ने दिये हैं उन से महरूम रखा जाता है । उन आश्वासनों को तोड़ने के लिए यह सब कुछ होता है । मैं चाहता हूं कि इन रिजर्वेट पोस्ट्स को भरने का यह तरीका हो कि जो उस अफसर से नैक्स्ट यूनियर शिड्यूल कास्ट का अफसर हो उस से, उस अफसर की कानफीडेशल रिपोर्ट देखने के बाद, भरी जाये । इन लोगों की कानफीडेशियल रिपोर्ट के बारे में भी अफसरों द्वारा अच्छा रवैया नहीं अपनाया जाता है । उन को कहा जाता है कि :

They are holding not by worth but by birth. यह बहुत बुरी बात है ।

उन को कहा जाता है कि तुम अपनी काबिलियत से नहीं बैठ हो बल्कि अपने जन्म से बैठे हो ।

बहुत से लोग कहते हैं कि सिलेक्शन मैरिट के आधार पर होना चाहिए क्योंकि यह एक सिक्यूलर स्टेट है । मैं भी मानता हूँ कि मैरिट की कद होनी चाहिए । लेकिन जो लोग ऐसा कहते हैं, मालूम होता है कि उन्होंने हिन्दुस्तान का इतिहास नहीं पढ़ा । उन को यह नहीं मालूम कि किस प्रकार सदियों से ये लोग कुचले हुए चले आ रहे हैं । उनकी बहतरी के लिए संविधान में बहुत कुछ लिखा गया है । हमारे संविधान के निर्माताओं के सामने उनका इतिहास या कि कितनी सदियों से इन लोगों को इन्सान का दरजा भी प्राप्त नहीं रहा । इसलिए उन की बेहतरी करनी चाहिए । अगर सरकार आज अपने इस फर्ज में कोताही करती है तो वह संविधान के प्रति बड़ा पाप करती है ।

मेरी यह दरखास्त है कि सरकार ने जो अभी तक रिजर्वेशन के मामले में अपना वायदा पूरा नहीं किया है, इसकी जांच पड़ताल के लिए एक कमीशन बिठाया जाये जो कि सारे काम का सर्वेक्षण करे और उस के बाद उस कमीशन को अधिकार दिया जाये कि वह अपनी इंडिपेंट रिपोर्ट इस सदन के सामने पेश करे और उस के इम्प्लीमेंटेशन के लिए सरकार कोई न कोई प्रबन्ध करे ।

शिड्यूल कास्ट कमिशनर की रिपोर्ट की बहस के समय भी यह वाक्या सदन के सामने लाया गया । उन्होंने भी यह महसूस किया कि उन के पास कोई ऐसी मैशिनरी नहीं है जिस के जरिये वे यह बात सरकार के सामने ला सकें, और जिस के जरिए सरकार पर जोर डाल सकें कि यह जो कोटा पूरा नहीं हो रहा है इस को पूरा किया जाना चाहिए ।

इसी तरह सुप्रीम कोर्ट का जो फैसला था उस के बारे में भी राज्य सरकारों ने और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने जो रवैया अस्तियार

किया है वह बहुत बुरा है । उस फैसले को लागू नहीं किया गया है और जहां भी किया गया है आवे दिल से किया गया है । मैं समझता हूँ कि उस फैसले को लागू न करना भी हमारे संविधान की बेइज्जती है ।

सब से ज्यादा बात जो मैं आप के जरिये मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि यूनियन पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन के १२ वर्ष के इस काम से हमारे देश में हम लोगों के अन्दर एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन की तरफ से विश्वास पैदा नहीं हो सका है । इस का कारण यह है कि हम लोगों को संविधान ने जो खास सुविधाएँ दी हैं उन पर पूरा अमल नहीं किया गया है । जो रिपोर्ट इस सदन के सामने पेश है उससे पता चलता है कि जो रिजर्वेशन इन जातियों को मिलना चाहिए वह नहीं मिला है । इसलिए मेरो दरखास्त है कि इस को पूरा करने के लिए सरकार जल्दी से जल्दी एक कमीशन बनाये जो कि इस को पूरा करने की ओर ध्यान दे ।

इतना कह कर मैं समाप्त करता हूँ ।

Mr. Speaker: Shri Sidheshwar Prasad. I find he is not here. Hon. Members give their names, saying that they want to speak and yet when they are called, they are not present. Thereby, they forfeit their right to be called. Afterwards, they come and plead that they may be given a second chance. Now Shri Jadhav, Shri Man Singh P. Patel. Both are absent. Shri Heda.

Shri Heda (Nizamabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, at the outset, I would like to refer to paragraph 7, sub-paragraph 3 of the report and then join issue with my hon. friends, for whose basic knowledge and common sense I have got the greatest respect. I am referring to Shri K. C. Sharma. Today I feel like joining issue with him.

Mr. Speaker: What is the use when he has already left the House.

Shri Heda: But the argument remains.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): I think he has anticipated Shri Heda.

Shri Heda: The paragraph at the outset says that "it is gratifying to note that the performance of candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes at the Indian Administrative Service examination held in 1961 showed a definite improvement of their performance". This is a good development that these young boys belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are showing greater and greater improvement year after year. Here I need not read the whole paragraph. At the end of the para they have stated that this year they have taken a larger number of boys from the Scheduled tribes and backward classes than in the previous years. It is not clear whether they have fulfilled the quota of reservation, so far as IAS and IFS examinations are concerned.

But the same is not the case in the case of other examinations and selections. What I suggest is that they should fix minimum marks in all such examinations for qualification. Once a candidate belonging to the Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe gets that minimum marks he should be selected in the quota reserved for them. But that does not always happen. In some cases, they have fixed the minimum marks at 35 while in other cases at 40, 45 or even 50 per cent with the result most of them are not qualified and even some of the reserved vacancies are not filled up, which is not at all fair to them. Since I have been working with the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, I have before me a number of cases where they have not been given the selection or promotion which they deserve, in spite of the reservation of quotas for them.

Shri Sharma talked about fundamental rights and equality mentioned in the Constitution. But he forgets one basic fact, and that basic fact is that India for the last few centuries has been divided rigidly into certain castes

and communities and particular castes have taken to particular types of avocations. If a person belongs to the business community, naturally, his sons and grandsons take to business. Similarly, if one goes in for Government service, his sons and grandsons also go in for Government service.

13 hrs.

We find that even Government service has become a sort of a monopoly for particular castes. Therefore these castes react very strongly when somebody from the other castes tries to enter it and they bring so many factors to neck him out. Two things are very handy to them—one the personality test and another the medical examination. I do not want to waste much of the time of the House but two or three examples would carry the point home. I may refer to the case of a son of a Minister in the Central Cabinet. He does not belong to the martial community but his son wanted to join the Army. He appeared at the examination and stood first class first, but when he appeared for personality test he failed. Next year again he tried. Again he came out first class first; he was at the top and again in the personality test he failed.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Jammu and Kashmir): What about his personality?

Shri Heda: Anybody who looks at that young boy—I think, his marriage was attended by many of us—will find that he has a grand physique, that he has got a good personality and that he would have made a nice Army Officer. But he was denied that. Why? Because he comes from a community which is generally not recruited in the Army.

I may give you another example. Here in the report there is a mention of engineers selected for electronics. I am referring to the case of a young boy who comes from the business community. He had a great future in the private sector. Straightaway he could

have started earning a four-figure salary. But he wanted to serve the Government. You know, Sir, in electronics the best field is research. He joined the Atomic Energy Commission. What happened? There he, an electronic engineer, was given training in physics. When he approached Dr. Bhabha and asked him, "Why am I being taught physics which is good for a M.Sc. student but which is not good for me?", Dr. Bhabha was also surprised. He enquired and found out that there was no arrangement for any other training and therefore instead of keeping the boys idle they thought why not give them some training. So, he came back.

Then again he appeared at the UPSC examination and got among the first few. Naturally, he deserved a Class I post. But he awaited and waited for months and he did not get the appointment. After about nine or ten months he got a letter saying, "We have not got full particulars on the following points, that is, firstly, your father's name. You have, in your application, given your father's name as So-and-so, Member of Parliament. This is not adequate. Give us the full name of your father. Secondly, you have not given us adequately your address." Being the son of a Member of Parliament he was living in one of the Ferozeshah Road bungalows. So, they said, "You have given the address as Number so-and-so Ferozeshah Road, New Delhi-1. It is not adequate. Give us your full address."

What was the story behind it? I took up the matter with somebody who was high-up in the Defence Ministry because this engineer was allotted to Defence. I found that since this boy did not belong to a community which is generally in Government service they wanted to bypass him and the easiest way was that they asked some small clerk to put on the file that the applicant's address and father's details were not adequate so that the other boys who were below him could be taken into service and were taken into the service. Months passed and then

this boy was asked. Naturally, they knew that this boy would not accept a junior position.

Mr. Speaker: I have some difficulty with all these statements that the hon. Member is making. Firstly, there is the objection that he is taking up individual cases. Probably he has not given notice of that to the hon. Minister who may not be able to give a suitable answer because he did not have advance notice that a particular case was being taken up.

Secondly, so far as the UPSC is concerned.....

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Is it relevant to the recruitment made by the UPSC?

Shri Sonavane: Certainly it is relevant.

Shri Heda: If you allow me to make my submission on both the points.....

Mr. Speaker: Under the Constitution we have an independent body which is supreme in our land and if we try to shake faith also in that body, probably it might not be advisable.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad (Bhagalpur): If they behave in this fashion, as these examples show, certainly they shake our faith in them.

Mr. Speaker: But notice might be given in advance so that the hon. Minister might be ready with facts.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: But he has not taken any name.

Mr. Speaker: That identification is enough.....(Interruption). I will request hon. Members to avoid such references to individual cases. Of course, they can say that such things have happened. But take up a particular case, unless an advance notice has been given to the hon. Minister, puts the hon. Minister in a handicap and he cannot answer it.....(Interruption) Order, order. He will

[Mr. Speaker]

allow me just to complete it and then I will give him an opportunity; or, he might say it first. I will hear him first.

Shri Heda: I gave these instances.

Mr. Speaker: Yes, Shri Azad.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: It was the convention of the House that no names should be mentioned in this House and when a name is mentioned, on a point of order being raised you have always upheld that the name of the man who is not here in the House to defend himself should not be taken. But now you have permitted a very big name in this country to be mentioned and discussed in this House in any way you like.

An Hon. Member: Whose?

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: In this particular case no name had been mentioned. He was just giving example of how things happen. It happens in this country that when a man gives his father's name and his residence, still he is not being allowed entry into service because they want to find out to what caste he belongs, to what State he belongs and whether he belongs to the caste and the State which are getting in the service. Such things are happening. Without taking any name we are perfectly within our right to mention it in the Lok Sabha.

Mr. Speaker: I am sorry, I cannot agree with him. If individual name is not given and it is said that Ferozeshah Road was given and son of Member of Parliament was given, I think, that is enough to trace him as to who he was. That identifies the man.....(Interruption). If things have come to such a state, certainly it is deplorable. If the allegations that hon. Members are making are true, certainly they are reprehensible and we are very sorry that we have degenerated into such a state. But then too we have to maintain the traditions and I will request hon. Member just to avoid that. He can cer-

tainly say that such things do happen and I only request him that individual cases might be avoided.

Shri Heda: I was developing the point that in our country the caste so dominates that....

Mr. Speaker: He can do that.

Shri Heda:.....even in the best of selections these considerations come in and I gave certain instances of how things are developing. Because of delicacy I did not mention any name. Of course, if the hon. Minister or somebody wants to verify it, I can give the name in private. That is quite different.

Mr. Speaker: Only if he does not give the name but says that the hon. Member is sitting behind him then he will be identifiable.

Shri Heda: There are 700 members and of you include the ex-Members, there may be many hundreds more. So it cannot be identified. But if it has given anybody a clue in identifying him, I appreciate his intelligence.

The point that I was making was that these reservations are very necessary. The reservation for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has been provided because of various factors. If you want that every strata or section of the society should come to the different levels, mix with society and become one then whatever the handicap that is there we have to remove it. I am not saying that only in Government service those people who generally do not take up Government service should be given preference and should be persuaded to come in. I would similarly like in the national interest that those communities who do not take to agriculture, business or industry should be persuaded to go into those fields. Thereby real integration should be brought about.

If you just compare the history of the American people with that of our

people, you will find one big difference. Mr. Speaker, you had been to the States recently and you would have seen that there is a great mobility of employment. You take anybody there whose age is about 45 years and you will find that he has changed his profession four or five times. If you take what his father's grandfather's and great grandfather's profession, you will find that they had different professions. Is that the case in India? It is not. If I belong to the business community, you need not ask if my father, grandfather or anybody, belongs to the business community. That is the case. If one is a Government servant, you will find the same thing that his father, grandfather, everybody, was in Government service. So, this is the point to which I was referring. Therefore, the high principles that everyone is equal and only on the basis of merit people should be selected and that the reservations for the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are worthless should not be there. They are against the Constitution. This type of plea should not be made because we are in a particular phase of development of our society.

There is one more point that I would like to make and that is that the U.P.S.C. is held in great respect and, therefore, on the whole, its decisions, its judgements, are very satisfactory and there they give, they create, a sort of satisfaction all over. Because of the States reorganisation, certain difficulties were created and certain types of feelings came in. Take the case of my own State, Andhra Pradesh. The former Hyderabad State has been reorganised and made a sort part of three different States. Now, these various regional feelings come and last that. The machinery that is evolved to solve them is not proper. In the former Hyderabad State, there was only one service, Medical and Health, these were not two separate services. There was one unified service. There were two separate services in the case of Madras State. When they reorganised,

they took the advantage of the circular issued by the Home Ministry. They said, since in Hyderabad there was no health service, everybody who was in the health section from the Hyderabad State had been put down and everybody from the Madras State who was in the health service had been put up. This has topsy-turvyed the seniority there in such a manner that many of the persons who were Directors or Assistant Directors in their own departments had to go 5 to 6 places below. The result was that they did not join the service. The Home Ministry was good enough—when I moved them—and they wrote a letter. But more than six months have passed and they have not received reply because they want to avoid, they want to delay the matter. Therefore, I would very much like that such delicate matters which have something to do with political pressure be brought under the jurisdiction of the U.P.S.C. direct and the Home Ministry need not be bothered about it. If that takes place, I think, greater satisfaction will be possible in these places where the regional feelings are rampant.

With these words, I conclude.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, as we survey the rather unhappy and unpleasant scene in India today, we cannot fail to be struck by the fact that a sound, clean and efficient administration is the *sine qua non* for the preservation and promotion and strengthening of democratic institutions in our country. To this end, the Government bears a major responsibility, but under the Constitution, the Union Public Service Commission, as it is constituted, has also got to play a vital role so that the administration may rise from the doldrums into which it has fallen today, and it can really become an efficient instrument of the welfare State that India aspires to be.

The Commission, under the Constitution, has presented this report, and along with the report—the discussion

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]. has become, more or less, an annual ritual, not much more than that—the memorandum by the Government giving reasons for the deviation or the departure from the advice tendered by the Commission has also been laid before the House. It is unfortunate that in many cases, many instances, many categories of cases, where the Government has behaved, has conducted, itself in a shoddy manner, in a shabby manner, in a most undesirable fashion, for that kind of thing, for those deviations, departures, remissnesses and indifference, no reason, no statement is available from the Government for the consideration of this House. There is only this brief, cryptic, memorandum about one case where the advice of the Commission was not accepted by the Government. Perhaps, the Government takes shelter behind the wording of the article 323 of the Constitution. The relevant portion is as follows:—

“...a memorandum explaining, as respects the cases, if any, where the advice of the Commission was not accepted, the reasons for such non-acceptance to be laid before each House of Parliament.” But may I submit that it is possible and it is necessary also that this should not be construed too strictly? There are scores, if not hundreds, of case where the Government have behaved arbitrarily, very casually and in a nonchalant manner and, therefore, the Government does owe an explanation to the House for the remiss manner in which it has conducted itself.

Sir, the appendices to the report throw a very lurid light on the matters which I have in mind. As was said of Bernard Shaw's plays—a pound of preface with a penny worth of plays—here are appendices which to me are more important and more substantial than the slim body of the report itself. I will, by your leave, make a few references to the most relevant and vital portions of the appendices.

May I first take Appendix II? Appendix II gives rather strange figures with regard to the recruitment by examination, written examination, and columns 4 and 6 give the number of posts and the number of candidates interviewed. In 1961-62—I do not want to read the exact figure—the number of candidates interviewed was less than the number of posts advertised according to this appendix. Now, when a fewer candidates were interviewed, what happened to the number of posts advertised? Whether they were filled or not filled, nothing is given in the appendix. The previous years' figures are understandable. But the figures of 1961-62 are not understandable.

I would also refer to the number of applications received during the year and the number of candidates interviewed during the year which show that there is a steady decline during the last five years. I do not know whether this recruitment is by interview only. I wonder whether intending candidates have lost confidence in the examinations, in the nature of the examinations, in the quality of the examinations, conducted by the U.P.S.C. and so fewer people apply every year. There is a steady decline so far as these figures are concerned.

13.15 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Then, I turn to Appendix IV. I do not know why these posts should be excluded from the purview of the U.P.S.C. Take, for instance, the posts in the Government Hospitality Organisation. I would not say that these posts are filled on the basis of favouritism or nepotism. But I do not see any reason why these posts should be excluded at all from the purview of the U.P.S.C. So, also the posts in the President's Secretariat, Vice-President's Secretariat. About perhaps there is some reason for excluding them, but even there all the posts in the President's Secretariat should not be excluded from the purview of the U.P.S.C. As for the Vice President's Secretariat, there is no reason at all

for excluding these posts from the purview of the U.P.S.C.

Then, I come to Appendix VI which gives the statement showing the number of candidates debarred/disqualified from the Commission's examinations or/and interviews during the year 1961-62. Various kinds of misconduct have been alleged, and in fact, they have not merely been alleged, but they must have been proved against them. But I find that the punishment meted out to such candidates who have proved their dishonesty and their incompetence for service is very meagre. In our country, as I have always been saying for the last few years, unless you institute a system of deterrent penalties, there is going to be no improvement in the morale and the tone and the efficiency of the administration, and wherever such misconduct is proved, it is no use debarring him just for one year or two years or three years, but there should be more stringent penalties meted out to such dishonest, such incompetent and such unworthy candidates and if possible, and if that could be done, the case should also be prosecuted in a court of law.

Then, I would refer to the list of posts for which suitable candidates could not be found as a result of advertisement and interview. I do not know how these were filled up later on. The posts were advertised for being filled up by advertisement and interview, but no suitable candidates could be found. Government should tell us how these posts were filled up later on when no suitable candidates could be found.

Then, there is Appendix XIII giving the list of posts for which requisitions were cancelled after advertisement and before interview. It is a very serious thing. Here, there is one post in the Defence Ministry, the only Ministry which is most culpable in this respect, where without assigning any reason the requisition was cancelled. The other Ministries at least had assigned some sort of reason; it might be some excuse or some pre-

text, but the Defence Ministry cancelled the advertisement for this post, and we find from the report that:

"The Minis", decided without assigning any reason that the post should not be filled up for the present".

I wonder whether the U.P.S.C. is not competent under the Constitution to call for explanations in such cases from Government. If under the Constitution as it stands they cannot do, I believe that in the national interest, it should be amended for that purpose. The other day, the Law Minister prattled about national interest, and the amending of the Constitution in national interest. In the case of the Berubari Union, a treasonous amendment Bill was passed by this House. But here is a matter where national interest is vitally involved, and I suggest that wherever such things happen in the hands of Government, the U.P.S.C. should be perfectly competent to ask for an explanation from Government as to why these things are done arbitrarily and in a casual and indifferent manner, and I may say, in some cases, even in a high-handed manner, and the U.P.S.C. should not be helpless in such cases.

Then, there is Appendix XV which gives the list of cases where the offer of appointment was delayed by Government. This is an amazing list of appointments delayed in some cases by eighteen months and in some cases by two years. Government have not even given any explanation in this behalf, and if the hon. Minister is able to give it, he must give an explanation to the House as regards these cases where the offer of appointment was delayed inordinately.

There is one more appendix about delayed references regarding temporary appointments. This has been the bane of administration in recent years, and temporary appointments were made by the Ministers or some underlings or somebody beneath the Min-

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath].

ister, perhaps, the Deputy Minister (or it might be even somebody below that), and these temporary appointments were made *ad hoc* and on a basis which could not pass the test of reasons or efficiency but which were governed by some extraneous considerations or factors, and the reference to the U.P.S.C. was not made at all for years. The dates are very revealing. For lack of time, I shall not go through them in detail. But the hon. Minister must, in duty bound and in honour bound, come and tell the House as to why these things happened.

Then, there are the disciplinary cases involving charges affecting integrity and also charges other than those affecting integrity.

The U.P.S.C. is charged with all these matters, namely appointment, probation, training, promotion and punishment. Now, taking the first item, namely recruitment and appointment, there has been recently some talk about the personality tests. The hon. Minister while answering a question in the House on the 4th of this month said:

"There is no proposal to do away with interviews for examinations for all-India services. The only question that is being considered in consultation with the U.P.S.C. is regarding the maximum marks that should be prescribed for personality tests. No decision has yet been taken".

I am in favour of personality tests, because personality test is something which, if properly conducted, can give an insight into the candidate's fitness for the particular job. I do not wish to make a personal reference, but even in the old ICS there was the *viva voce* test and there was the personality test conducted. But one thing should be borne in mind. I do not know how it takes place now, because there is a tendency in some quarters

to make up in the case of certain candidates who have been brought before the U.P.S.C. by what was in the olden days known as the 'chit system'. I hope that the 'chit system' does not prevail today, and I hope it has been abolished. Under the 'chit system', to make up for the deficiency of marks that the candidate gets in the written test, they used to give full marks in the *viva voce* or personality test, so that if the total marks are increased by 200 or 300—I do not know what the maximum marks for the *viva voce* test are today—then the candidate of their choice comes through; the candidate does not get good marks in the written test, but they can make up for that deficiency by awarding three hundred marks or the full marks in the *viva voce* test, and so, he can come through and he is declared successful. But this is wholly wrong. Therefore, I would suggest for this purpose, a modification of the method, if the method is different from what I suggest, and that is, that the personality test should be always held before the written test, as it used to happen in the ICS examination in the olden days in England where before the written test, the personality test or the *viva voce* test or the interview was held, and marks were allotted to the candidates, and they were kept under seal and in secret.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis): What is the period to which the hon. Member is referring? I shall take it up, because I am very much interested in this.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am referring to the period of the ICS examination of 1929 or thereabouts, when the *viva voce* test used to take place before the written examination. I do not know whether it is different today. If the *viva voce* takes place after the written test today, I suggest that it should take place before the written test.

Shri Hajarnavis: I understood the hon. Member to say that this was prevalent at a certain time. What was the period to which he has referring?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He said that it was prevalent in England.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: This was the system prevalent in England, where the *viva voce* always took place before the written test.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: When?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: In 1929. I am referring to the period when I appeared, the year 1929 or thereabouts.

Shri Hajarnavis: I am very much interested in this, and I shall take it up.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: If that system is adopted here that will obviate the possibility of the U.P.S.C. or somebody interested tampering with the marks in some undesirable manner so that a particular candidate can get through because the deficiency in the written test is made up in the *viva voce*. Therefore, this should be borne in mind.

Shri Hajarnavis: Now that the hon. Member is referring to it, may I point out one obvious difficulty? If he could give me a solution for that, I shall be happy because we have an open mind on the subject. There are about five thousand to six thousand candidates appearing for these examinations. If we adopt the hon. Member's suggestion, then it would be necessary to interview about five thousand or six thousand candidates every year. That would be the obvious disadvantage, if there is anything which the hon. Member can suggest to meet that difficulty, I shall be happy.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: In the olden days, in London, over five hundred to seven hundred candidates used to appear for the ICS examination, and all of them were examined

by *viva voce* before the written test, and the marks were all tabulated and kept in secret.

Shri Hajarnavis: That is a good suggestion, but this is the obvious disadvantage.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The hon. Minister may either adopt it or adapt it in some way if possible.

Shri D. C. Sharma: What was the result of the examination which the hon. Member took?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The other day, the hon. Minister was telling us something about the limited IAS examination. I wonder what exactly was the import of this phrase 'limited IAS examination'. In view of the standards that are deteriorating in recent years in our administration, for the Ministers by their example cannot disclaim responsibility, I hope that the limited IAS examination will not further lower the standards in administration, because once the standards keep falling and the values are devalued, there is no escape from the slippery slope.

I hope that the probation and the training of these candidates that get through the examinations is also kept on a very high level. The other day, I think it was in reply to some question, or I probably read it in some book—for lack of time, I would not quote the exact reference—that the candidates under probation and training were taught Gandhian ideology, cultural history of India and such other matters. Gandhian ideology is good; I have nothing to say against it. But there are also other things for which India is famous. India is famous not merely for Gandhian ideology, but for her philosophy and spiritual values. In the Constituent Assembly, you are aware that there was strong opposition to a proposal for imparting religious instruction. But now it has dawned on the powers that be that it was an unwise move to oppose it; they want to have moral and spiritual instruction imparted

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath].

now in some other way. I wish that our candidates, probationers and under-trainees, are taught not merely Gandhian ideology but also given an insight into the spiritual philosophy of India. Moral values and spiritual values should be held high. That is essential lest the administration go down the slippery slope in the near future.

One or two other matters and I have done, because you have already rung the bell and I am racing against time. Recently, on February 6, 1960, the U.P.S.C. issued a notification to the effect that it will be holding a limited competitive examination for promotion to regular temporary establishment of Assistant Superintendents of the Central Secretariat Service in June 1960. The notification further stated that reservation of 12½ per cent of vacancies would be made for members of the scheduled castes and 5 per cent for members of the scheduled tribes. The result of the examination was announced by the U.P.S.C. in April 1961. In the notification announcing the result, the number of vacancies was 48, out of which 16 were unreserved and 28 reserved for members of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes; that is 67 per cent of the vacancies was reserved instead of 17 per cent which was announced before. I am all for the upliftment, and absorption on equal terms, of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in the administration. But may I invite the attention of the hon. Minister to article 335 of the Constitution which says the 'claims of the members of the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes shall be taken into consideration, consistently with the maintenance of efficiency of administration.....' etc. That should also be borne in mind. Here what was happened is that this decision was challenged in the Supreme Court. The abnormal reservation deprived those successful, meritorious candidates, who would have otherwise got in but for the raising of the percentage from 17½ to

67, of their opportunity to get into the service. One of the affected candidates challenged it in the Supreme Court, and the Court held that the carry forward rule which raised the percentage—in the previous two years no vacancies were filled; so the percentage was added together for three years in the third year—was *ultra vires* the Constitution, invalid and void. Now I hope the Government would take this matter up in their own hand and promote those candidates who had been deprived of the opportunity by the raising of the percentage of reservation. (An Hon Member: 30 candidates). 28 or 30. Those candidates who could not get in, and who would have got in had the percentage of reservation remained at the same level as originally announced at 17½ and not 67, those candidates should be promoted who had been successful in that examination.

One word more and I have done. There are often candidates serving in various departments, whether it be Railways, Posts and Telegraphs and so on, who apply in response to advertisements to the U.P.S.C. and remit the fee for the purpose. But I am sorry to say that the heads of departments concerned sit not merely pretty but tight on these applications and never forward them. The candidates are the losers; they lose those few rupees, which probably will be refunded later on. But this is a minor aspect of the issue. There is the other aspect which is more important. The U.P.S.C. must take a hand in the matter. Under the Constitution, they cannot do it now. So the Constitution or Rules may be amended to enable them to ask the departments concerned to forward all applications from candidates serving in the Ministries and departments, who are eligible for those posts.

One supreme issue must be borne in mind. I am glad that after 16 years of independence, the Government has woken up to the fact that the administration is not what it should be.

The senior Minister who is no longer with us unfortunately—I hope he will be back here sometime later on—told us in the Consultative Committee meeting that Government has in mind the appointment of a Commission on the lines of the Hoover Commission in the U.S. for a complete, comprehensive review of the administration and for suggestions for administrative reforms in a comprehensive manner. I would have been glad—and my colleagues would have also been glad, I am sure—if a parliamentary committee, a joint committee, of both Houses had been appointed for this purpose, to go into the working of the administration and suggest changes. But we should be thankful for small favours from the Government at this stage, because they are in a majority and we cannot challenge their decisions. I hope that the question of the constitution of this Commission—call it what you will, Administrative Commission, Administrative Reforms Commission, whenever it comes into being—will be taken up. The senior Minister, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri who told us about it has left the Ministry; but I hope it won't be shelved and allowed to start accumulating dust in some archives of the administration. I hope it will be taken up very seriously. I hope that the Commission, when it comes into being, will be an independent Commission, that Members of Parliament will be associated with the Commission and that it will present a report in the very near future so that before this deterioration takes a worse form, we shall be able to put the administration on a sound basis in order that a clean and efficient administration, which is the basis of all democratic institutions anywhere in the world, will be available to the people of this country so that every man, woman and child in this country may have life and it more abundantly.

Shri Basappa (Tiptur): We are considering the report of one of the highest bodies in the land as stated by the Speaker himself. When considering this report, we see that this

body is expected to perform a very important duty, to improve the administrative setup of this country. From that point of view, we are judging the work of one of the highest bodies in the land. In doing so, we have to consider all the things that have happened in the past.

The Minister himself mentioned in his opening speech that the report is full and candid. I doubt that very much. Whether it is full and candid is shown in the report here; it is, after all, only 15-16 pages. The number of pages of the report may be more, but the substance of it is only 15-16 pages. The number of pages is not important, but the quality of the work turned out by this body is very important. The improvement that is made in selection and recruitment, what improvements have been made and what kind of new blood has been introduced into the administration which is responsible for implementing the development plans, how far we have succeeded, and to what extent the responsibility can be fixed on the administration, and the persons who are manning that administration, how they have been selected for all these years, who are responsible for the kind of things that is happening—these are some of the important matters that come before us when we are discussing the UPSC's report.

A thorough overall change has to be effected both in the method of work and also in the reorganisation of the UPSC. People are rushing to the IAS and IPS and not towards the educational and medical services. So, some radical changes will have to be effected. I know the Ministry is thinking in that direction, but concrete steps will have to be taken to see that these changes are expedited.

When the constitution framers made this provision for the UPSC, they expected very high things from it. We are afraid that the standards are falling. It has to be recognised, and they have to be improved. From that point of view, more has to be done

[Shri Basappa]

both in the reorganisation of this body and the results achieved. How to judge the people that we are going to select, their character and merit? Sometimes intelligence alone will not do. The way in which they mix with the people, and their character and integrity are all important. Sometimes in the written examination they cannot show all these aspects. So, in order to judge all these things, the Members who sit there must be above board. If confidence has been shaken to some extent, it has to be recognised and rectified.

It is alarming to find that out of 2.7 million jobs, nearly 70 per cent is outside the purview of this noble body. So, this body should be reorganised and its power increased so that all these appointments which are made casually are brought within the purview of this body.

Appendix IV shows that the number of matters in which the jurisdiction of this body has been taken away is on the increase. So, this highest body in the land must be made answerable for all the appointments that are going to be made, and circulars will have to be issued that whenever these public bodies appoint men, they should be guided by certain rules enunciated by the UPSC.

Although I agree with some of the theoretical statements made by Shri Sharma, I do not agree with his references to women and scheduled castes. This is a section of the population which has to be encouraged. Otherwise, dangers are ahead. So, circulars have to be issued that when the minimum qualifications prescribed by the UPSC are fulfilled by the scheduled caste people, there should be no restriction on taking them in service.

With regard to recruitments made abroad, we read in the report that the Chairman goes to different parts of the world and selects these people.

I think the expenditure incurred on this is a big one. We need not undertake such a kind of work that the Chairman and other Members should roam about all over the world to recruit a few people. It is not desirable. On the other hand, I am one of those who think that our people in serving in different parts of the world are doing a good job and serving as ambassadors of this great country. I do not mind some of them serving outside

The UPSC has to be very watchful about the promotion, confirmation and transfers of the persons recruited. Most of the time of these officers is taken away by thinking of these things. Why is it so? Are there no rules? All these things should be done automatically. The rules will have to be framed in such a way that there is no doubt left in their minds on these matters, so that they can take up their work more vigilantly.

The report itself states that the UPSC is only an advisory body. I agree that though it is the highest body in the land, certain matters have to be ultimately left to Government. But when valid reasons are given by the UPSC for accepting or rejecting certain proposals, they should prevail. There is an instance quoted here of a dismissed public servant whom Government want to take back. Government hold that *mala fides* have not been proved beyond doubt. The UPSC have held that the penalty should be reduced, but the other things should remain. I do not agree with the Government in coming to the conclusion they have reached in the face of the arguments advanced by the UPSC.

There should be co-ordination between recruitment to the State services and to the Central services. In order to bring this about, some of the Members serving in the State Service Commissions may be taken over on the Union Public Service Commission.

Since the IAS people have not been found to be up to the mark in the matter of serving the rural parts, a special cadre will have to be formed for that kind of work. It is all right to sit in Delhi in the Secretariat and do some work, but it is quite a different thing to go to the villages, mix with the people and study their problems. A separate cadre is therefore necessary.

Even this morning there was a question that Hindi should be one of the media of examination. I agree. We have also been told that many of the failures in army recruitment was because of this handicap of language, since in all other respects they had succeeded. It is a very serious thing that people who are qualified to enter the defence forces should be left out on this account. While saying this, I would add that the different media in the various parts of the country should also be given due weight.

I hope all these matters will be looked into and the next report will show us the improvements they have effected.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I believe that the debate on the Report of the UPSC in the past has tended to take a somewhat routine and predictable course. Nevertheless, there is no gainsaying the fact that it gives us a useful opportunity for reviewing the health of the Services in this country and for examining the performance of this commission.

In placing the UPSC on a constitutional pedestal, the founding fathers had the objective of ensuring stability in the psychology of our Services and the objective of guarding against nepotism. Broadly speaking, the Commission has fulfilled these objectives in so far as the scope of its activities extends. My objection is that the scope of its activities does not extend far enough, as the hon. Member who preceded me pointed out. Even though we have the UPSC in existence in this country, we find that there is a seizable erosion in the psychological sta-

bility and morale of the services in recent years. Why is it so? Have the ill-winds of frustration been able to cause this erosion in spite of the UPSC and other assurances of the stability of the services which we have provided in the Constitution and in the various statutes? If that is so, it is one of the gravest indictments against this administration as it would be against any administration. If you wish to secure a substantial recession in the clamour and chorus of complaints of nepotism we must seek to extend the scope of the activities of the UPSC.

It has been pointed out year in and year out that the standards of attainment of the candidates have registered a distinct deterioration and there is a marked decline in linguistic proficiency and in the facility of expression passed by the candidates. Even though some hon. Members here may have in their wide sweep of arguments appealed to nationalistic sentiments or to sentiments suggesting that we should under-play even linguistic proficiency and facility of expression, I think it is a matter which deserves closure scrutiny by the Government. It appears that the UPSC could not possibly be blamed for this decline in standards; it is to be found in the abnormal and alarming decline in the standards of university education. Our Home Minister and Education Minister should sit together to find out ways and means of providing the much-needed correctives to this fall in the standards of candidates who take these examinations as indeed in the standard of those who have the benefits of university education. There should be preliminary pre-examination coaching facilities providing for university students who wish to take this examination, not only for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes but for all candidates in different, selected universities. This facility should be provided particularly in the residential universities which could develop a tradition for preparing students for these examinations.

[Shri Basappa]

In this connection, I also want to know to what extent Shri V. T. Krishnamachari's recommendations for recasting the training programme for those selected in these various examinations have been implemented and if they have not been implemented in toto, what are the various reasons for shelving them or consigning them to oblivion.

We also want to know why the Academy of Administration which is at present located in Mussoorie is again being shifted from there? If the reports are true, it is an example of mental instability. It was felt that this Academy should be located a place where it would not be undermined by the tempo of living in the capital city. Now, it is being felt that it should be located in the Capital because there is the advantage of a university here. I feel that the first reason was a very sound one and the Academy should not be located in the capital. The Administration has not given any plausible argument why it has to be shifted again and why this huge cost should be incurred.

The entire training programme of those selected in the various services should be brought under the direct supervision of the UPSC in order that it is made more efficient.

Under what has happened to the idea, at one time vigorously mooted, to establish zonal training schools for administrative services? I do not know what reasons have led the Government to delay or postpone or to abandon that proposal.

The Minister should also tell us about extent of present short-fall in the availability of personnel in various service cadres and whether there would be any emergency recruitment in the near future in this country and also whether forward planning and coordination functions which are assigned to this Commission have prevailed with the Government in considering this question of emergency recruit-

ment on a regular basis so that persons who have had some experience in other fields of life could opt for the administrative services.

The task of suggesting administrative reforms should be entrusted in the first instance to the UPSC which is by its special background eminently suited for the purpose. My friend Mr. Kamath mentioned the Supreme Court judgement in the recent case of T. Devadasan. The judgement was delivered only in the last week of the last month. It is a judgement of far reaching significance. I hope that the Minister would give us re-statement of the Government's policy in this matter of carrying forward rule. It is true that it has been struck down by the highest tribunal in this country and for good reasons. But we have known instances in the past where in spite of judgments of the Supreme Court and the High Courts, Government have proceeded to legislate contrary to and in supersession of the effect of particular judgments. I see that the hon. Minister is nodding his head to deny this.

Shri Hajarnavis: That is to say, whenever we do it we do it under the authority of Parliament.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Of course. But the authority of Parliament is whittled greatly by the Parliamentary system under which the cabinet dictatorship always prevails. After all Parliament can go only so far as the whips will permit it to go.

What are the present trends in service preference? This is a matter of continuous interest to the nation: whether service preference for the Indian Administrative Service continues to be very great? The highly unbalanced emphasis laid in our country on administrative cadres is depressing the ranks of technical and scientific branches and the ranks of university teachers. This preference is one of the major factors in depri-

ving universities of talented young men it dissuades them from opting for the educational service. This is a dangerous and I am sure Government would recognise it as such. What do they propose to do about it? Is it proposed completely to deprive or prevent qualified and trained technicians from taking these examinations? Or do they propose to resort to the fairer method of giving proper and adequate emoluments for improving the conditions of service of those opting for the technical, scientific and educational vocations? If this is not done I am sure the educational field and the technical and scientific fields would greatly suffer and indeed at least the educational field and its quality would be jeopardised. I hope that the Minister will have something to say in this matter.

14 hrs.

I would like, before I conclude, to bring to the attention of this House that we are committed to the continual expansion of public sector in our country. If that is so, it is obvious that employment opportunities would be very great in this field. I would like to know whether the Government is not aware of insistent complaints of nepotism and favouritism in the public sector: whether it is not a fact that every now and then jobs have been given in the public sector as a matter of favour. If that is so, I want to know whether the Government would not consider the establishment of a new and separate public Service Commission for public undertakings in this country an Act of this Parliament so that not only the complaints of nepotism and favouritism would disappear but it would also establish the *bona fides* of the Government in this matter. I would also establish the *bona fides* of the in view of the expanding business in this country steps should be taken to establish an Indian Business Management Service.

I would then like to refer to the central issue which affects our ad-

ministration today in this country before I conclude, and that is, the need for establishing a unified civil service. I know that differing and conflicting claims can be advanced regarding the establishment of a unified civil service as also for maintaining the superiority of the general administrative service over the others. I would like, in this connection to substantiate what I have to say by a very forceful observation of Mr. A. K. Chanda in his highly admirable work on Indian administration. He says:

"It is generally recognised that the inherited organisation is neither adequate nor appropriate for fulfilling the needs of a Government which has a fundamentally different character and ideology from the previous administration. In the past the State had hardly any social objectives and its machinery of Government was primarily intended for the maintenance of law and order. Without a major readjustment of the machinery and reorganisation of the superior services to foster the growth of the feeling that all officers are equally responsible for the administration of the country, it would be difficult, if not possible, to secure the fulfilment of the purposes of the State."

I would also like to read out what the Pak. First Plan had to say in this matter. It is stated there in the following words:

"The existence of so many services of a general character as distinct entities divides the total general work of the Government into water-tight compartments militates against the pooling of administrative resources, encourages class consciousness and mutual jealousy and creates conflicts in many common areas of administration and prevents the maximum utilisation of talents in accordance with antitudes and emotional pulls, to mention only a few of the evils resulting from it."

[Dr. L. M. Singhvi]

While I would not associate myself without reservations with this observation contained in the Pak-First Plan, I think it merits our very careful consideration. We must consider whether the time has not come for unifying our civil service and to secure a lateral movement and a continual rational reallocation between different branches of the services, and of personnel, according to their aptitudes after they have been in service for some time. If this is not done, I think our service structure would suffer from certain rigidities which should be avoided.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon Member's time is up.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I would like to have the same time that you were pleased to give to my hon. friend Shri Kamath.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker. 15 minutes each.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I shall conclude very soon. I have some important matters to refer to. I am glad that my task is greatly facilitated by the copious references my hon. friend Shri Kamath made to the appendices which we find in this, the 12th report of the Commission. At least some of these appendices, I am sure the Minister would realise constitute a very potent charge-sheet against the Government. I would draw the attention of the House, in the first place, to Appendix IV at page 22 of the Report to which Shri Kamath referred. But he forgot to mention to the House and to ask the Minister why the officer for Parliamentary Affairs in the Ministry of Home Affairs is also one of those exempted from the purview of the Commission. I would then like to refer to pages 48-49 of the Report wherein we find a list of posts for which requisitions were cancelled after advertisement but before interview and a list of posts for which requisitions were

cancelled after advertisement and interview of the candidates. How much waste of public money is involved in this and why is such completely ill-considered and ill-conceived policy allowed to be followed by the administration? Why are interviews held and then the requisitions for the posts are cancelled?

I would also like to refer to the phenomenon of delayed and deferred appointments which we find reflected at page 50 of the Report, wherein there is a long list of cases where the offer of appointment was delayed and referred by the Government. The position in this appendix is as on 31st March, 1962 and it is alarming. The delays are in all conscience highly unfair and completely unjustifiable. I hope the Minister will have an explanation to render to the House to justify these delays.

The same is true in the case of delayed references and irregular appointments which we find in Appendix XX. This is a matter of very great concern to this House and to this country because it seems that appointments are made irregularly or references are made to the Commission after considerable delay in a large number of cases. I wonder if the Minister will be able to explain this phenomenon of delayed references to the Commission and irregular appointments by the Government.

Then a word about the personality test. I hope the Government would not abolish the personality test in any haste because I am sure that if they do so they will have to report such a move at leisure. I think the personality test is on the whole a very wholesome requirement in the selection procedures, though it is true that personality test has to be improved and the interviewing skills have to be improved. I think that you may have on the Commission someone who is proficient in the technique of inter-

viewing. It seems that there is a lack of sensitivity, a lack of sympathy, a lack of proficiency and skill in interviewing at the present time in the Union Public Service Commission. I do not mean this as censuring the Commission, but I think that this is bound to happen when new procedures and new skills of interviewing are not assimilated in their approach.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should conclude now.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I am concluding. I am thankful to you for giving me this opportunity for offering a few remarks. Before I conclude I would like to say that the most important thing for this Parliament is not only to watch but also to rectify the relation between political leadership, the Ministers and the Administration. The services have been variously described as the steel-frame and the plastic frame, according to individual predilections. I think the services are a sort of *Antahpura*, an inner courtyard, which rules and regulates the life of this nation.

In the range of logical fallacies, the syllogism is old fashioned, but it seems it is not without a measure of validity in this context that the General commands the army; the General's wife commands the General; the General's wife commands the army. This syllogism may have its deficiency but it seems that bureaucracy in this country thrives behind the cloak of Cabinet dictatorship. I think this is a tendency which the Government must in good time cure, because they cannot continue as a democratic government and yet be captives of bureaucratic procedures. I hope that the services would act as the conscience of the community in a backward country and would demonstrate that their opportunity is as great as the destiny of this nation is.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Sir, I have listened to the speeches which the hon. Members of this House have made

and I must say that most of the points that were made for the consideration of the Minister have not much to do with the UPSC or its report. They have brought in all kinds of problems relating to university education, training, administrative control, administrative procedure and all those things which have nothing to do with this report. This report can be made a peg on which you can hang anything you like.

I find that the UPSC serves two distinct purposes. In the first place, it is an examining body and I must congratulate the UPSC for holding the examinations in such a way all these years that there has been no leakage of question papers, there have been no walk-outs and no unfair practices as such in the examination hall. I think this is a high tribute that any person in India can pay, when one finds that the educational landscape of our country has undergone great deterioration on account of leakage of question papers and other things. The examinations have lost their sanctity and the impartiality which they used to have at one time. I feel that so far as the evaluation of the written work of the candidate is concerned, there will be found to be very few persons in this country holding exception to the work that the UPSC is doing.

But the UPSC does not only deal with written tests. It also deals with oral tests. Sometimes, the recruitment is done only by means of interview. Sometimes, the recruitment is made in some other *ad hoc* and short-term fashion. When we come to those things, we cannot feel very happy about the work that the UPSC is doing.

I do not want to say much about the personality test. But there is no doubt that there is a general, continuous and persistent dissatisfaction about the way in which these personality tests are conducted. There is no doubt that the element of subjectivity that is imparted into these personality tests is much greater than

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it should be. There is no doubt that one of the great bane of our country, that has also crept into the personality tests of the UPSC, for which hon. Members are very sorry, is the bane of getting recommendations for everything that we do. We, Members of Parliament, are very guilty of that. But I think there should be certain sacred precincts, the precincts of justice and of examinations, which should be free from it. But I ask the Members of the UPSC: Can anyone of them lay his hands on his heart and say that he has never received a letter of recommendation or that he has never had any case recommended to him? This thing is happening. I do not question their integrity. They are men of great integrity and great honour. But unfortunately, the impression has gone round that even the Members of the UPSC can be approached through their friends or somebody. It may be wrong, but I am speaking for the body of the people who go for examinations before the UPSC when I say that this impression has gone round in the country.

I would request the Home Minister, who is sitting here, that something should be done to allay the suspicion of the examinees in this matter and to uphold the integrity of the Members of the UPSC, and to show to the world that the Members of the UPSC, like Caesar's wife, are above any kind of suspicion. Our Prime Minister has said that one should not only be just, but one should also have the reputation of being just. Somehow the impression has gone round that they are amenable to letters of recommendation and things of that kind. This should be done away with.

There comes the root of the whole trouble, namely, the personality test. This personality test is a dole and the examiner is empowered to give as much of that dole as possible.

When you are sitting to examine the students in the personality test, you are like the Mughal Emperors of old. A man comes to you and says, "I am a beggar". At once you say, "All right; I give you 100 acres of land." A man comes and says that he is a poor man. You say, "I will give you 20 diamonds". I would say that this personality test should be so devised that it is fool-proof. It is there in Yugoslavia, Switzerland and other countries of the world. It should be put on such a sure and fool-proof and unexceptionable footing that the element of personal preference, the element of undue influence, legitimate or illegitimate, exercised or not exercised, is reduced to a minimum. I know we are human beings and we have our defects. Our Members of the UPSC are also human beings; they are not angels. But wisdom lies in this that we must devise such tests as would test all kinds of abilities—general knowledge, physical fitness, moral fitness and all these things.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta (Alwar):
What about height?

Shri D. C. Sharma: If it comes to height, I may suffer in comparison, but you also suffer from excessive weight.

I would submit, Sir, very respectfully that this personality tests should be an all-embracing and comprehensive test. It should be such as to make students conscious not only of their deficiencies, but also of their good points and their endowments in particular fields.

Another thing I want to say is, there are some friends who say that so many things are not under the purview of the UPSC and they should be given more work. I do not mind if they are given more work. But as things are constituted at present, there are certain things which should be taken away from the purview of

the UPSC. For instance, in page 2, para 7 of this report, it is said:

"The Commission held 9 examinations for recruitment to important organised civil services and posts. In addition, the Commission conducted 9 written examinations for recruitment to some of the Defence Services. They also conducted 37 tests in typewriting| shorthand for Assistants|Clerks Stenographers employed under Government."

This kind of work can be done by some kind of a junior Public Service Commission. The Union Public Service Commission should only be entrusted with that kind of work which is of an all-India nature, which has got to do something with our all-India services, which is of a nation-building type. Instead of that, unfortunately, I find that the Union Public Service Commission has to conduct so many examinations at so many levels. It is not conducive to its efficiency and it is not proper for those persons who go up there. I therefore think that there should be a junior organisation to conduct these examinations and the UPSC should be given only those things which are really of an all-India nature and which are really of a very very high kind of administrative character. I find that the UPSC conducts about 16 examinations for the Indian Administrative Service, some examination for the Indian Administrative Probationers' Service, examination for *Ad hoc* posts and many others. There is a whole list given. I think, as it is done in some States where there is a big Public Service Commission and a junior Public Service Commission, in the all-India set-up also we should have a junior organisation of that kind so that almost all work is not thrust upon the shoulders of the members of the Union Public Service Commission.

The other thing to which I want to refer is this, (of course, it is a

statutory body and I have no reason to question its composition or to call into question the credentials of anybody). But I would like to ask the hon. Minister how these members of the UPSC are recruited. Somebody said that there is a book with the title "Examiners Examined". I want to know how these members of the Commission who are responsible for the administrative health of our nation and who are responsible for selecting people for the implementation of our policies both national and international, are selected. How are these members recruited? Who recommends them? Who makes the recommendations? How are they selected? Is there any unwritten rule that anybody who is of a very very mature age should only become a member of the UPSC? My great friend, the late Shri Feroze Gandhi used to say that so far as the Indian Cabinet was concerned he was not qualified for it because he had not yet attained the age of 70. Once he made that statement. I want to ask the hon. Minister, what is the age limit for becoming a member—of course, I know the retirement age. How are they selected? Why is it that a person who has failed in one department becomes a member of the UPSC? While you are conducting these examinations in a proper and scientific manner, you should also see to it that a man who proved to be inconvenient in a ministry or a man who proved to be troublesome in a State or a man who did not pull his weight somewhere is not shifted on to the UPSC. The UPSC should not be made a dumping ground for such persons. I hope, Sir, you will kindly look into it and oblige.

My third point is, the report of the UPSC reveals a very sorry state of affairs in this respect, that while we have thousands of persons who want to go into the Indian Foreign Service, the Indian Police Service and the Indian Administrative Service, there are certain services for

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which you cannot find suitable candidates. I want to ask, what is being done in this respect? Is this report circulated to the universities and the States. Does the Home Ministry take any note of these deficiencies? For instance, there is nobody for the post of Deputy Director, Designs, for the post of Deputy Director, Central Statistical Organisation, for the post of Professor in coal mining and so on. Appendix IX is a very depressing appendix for me because it shows how our education is proceeding in a lopsided manner and how we are not providing the essential manpower in some of the essential services. For instance, I do not know why it should not be possible to find an Instructor in Art Direction for the Film Institute of India. I think the Home Ministry should call a meeting of the members of the Public Service Commission and the Ministry of Education and ask them to make good these deficiencies in personnel which are listed in this appendix.

Another thing is, as I said, the UPSC is not only an examining body but it is also a judicial body and also judicious body. Persons who have been demoted, persons whose claims have been ignored, persons who have been suspended and persons who have some grievance of any kind against any official or any Ministry can go to the UPSC for the redress of the wrongs done to them. I think in one appendix we are told how many of these cases come to the notice of the UPSC. May I submit, Sir, very respectfully, that this is a very useful service which the UPSC performs. I think in some cases the UPSC acts as the guardian of some of those persons who have not been given proper treatment in the ministries. I would suggest that this function of the UPSC should be augmented and the UPSC should be in a position not to delay the matter so much. Our democratic machinery by its very nature is very slow. But slowness in the case of those persons who have been hit hard in some way or the other is equal to

mental suffering.—I do not want to use a harsh word like "torture"—and therefore the process of expediting such cases should be accelerated so that the persons who have been hit hard in some way or the other will be able to find redress as early as possible.

With these words, Sir, I support mainly and by large the work that has been done by the UPSC.

थोकाशीराम गुप्त : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के ऊपर जो चर्चा हो रही है उस को हमें राजनीतिक दृष्टि से नहीं देखना चाहिए; यह हमारे देश का सर्वोपरि आयोग है और इस के सम्बन्ध में जो भी चर्चा हो वह इस प्रकार से होनी चाहिए कि जिससे यह महसूस हो कि हम उस में सहयोग देने जा रहे हैं न कि ऐसी चर्चा करने जा रहे हैं जिससे कि वातावरण क्षुब्ध हो।

सब से पहले मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहूँगा कि यह जो रिपोर्ट राष्ट्रपति महोदय के सामने पेश हुई है, इस का जो तौर तरीका और क्लेवर है वह बदलना चाहिए, क्योंकि हो सकता है कि राष्ट्रपति महोदय के सामने यह रिपोर्ट बहुत ही नाकाफी है। जो जानकारी प्राप्त होनी चाहिए वह इस से नहीं मिलती है। इसलिए मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि भविष्य में वह इस बात को देखें कि वह रिपोर्ट जो सदन के सामने आवे, उस में वह तथ्य होने चाहिए जिन पर कि सदन में विस्तृत चर्चा हो सकती हो।

मैं यह भी निवेदन करूँ इस संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के बारे में कि जब इस सदन के माननीय सदस्य उस के बारे में अपना दृष्टिकोण रखें तो उन्हें यह न भूलना चाहिए कि मानव कमज़ोरी सब जगह पर है, और इसलिए हम को पहले अपनी कमज़ोरी की तरफ ध्यान

कर लेना चाहिए। दुर्भाग्य से हमारे देश का बातावरण बहुत ही उल्टा है। इस देश में सिफारिश करना, दबाव डालना, दौड़ घूप करना जीवन का एक अंग बन गया है, और ऐसी दशा में हमारे इस संघ लोक सेवा आयोग पर कितना दबाव पड़ता होगा लोगों का, इस का भी हमें ध्यान रखना चाहिए। इस माननीय सदन के सदस्य किस प्रकार से पीड़ित होते हैं उन दबावों से यह उन से छिपा नहीं है। लोग उन के पास आ कर दबाव देते हैं कि हमारी सिफारिश कर दो, हमारा तबादला करवा दो आदि आदि। और आम तौर से खत्तारूढ़ दल के लोगों के लिए तो यह मान लिया गया है कि उनका तो यह काम है। यह तो वे मानते हैं जो ईमानदारी से बात करते हैं, और बाकियों का तो कहना ही क्या है। इसलिए ऐसी परिस्थिति में आयोग की कमजोरियों को आंकना वाजिब नहीं। आयोग में यदि कुछ कमजोरियां होंगी तो उन में हमारी कमजोरियों का प्रतिविम्ब अवश्य होगा इस में कोई शक नहीं है।

इस के अतिरिक्त मैं यह निवेदन करूँ कि आयोग का काम बहुत अधूरा होता है। आयोग कुछ परम्पराओं को ले कर लोगों का चयन कर लेता है, लेकिन उसके बाद जो उन का प्रशिक्षण होता है और उस के बाद जो लोग नौकरी में रहते हैं उन के ऊपर आयोग का कोई सीधा नियंत्रण नहीं है। और उसका नतीजा यह होता है कि आयोग अच्छे से अच्छे लोगों को चुनता है, लेकिन जब वे बाद में जीवन में प्रवेश करते हैं तो भ्रष्ट हो जाते हैं। तो उन के ऐसा करने के कारणों को भी हम को पता नहीं होता और न आयोग के सामने वे कारण आते हैं। इस का एक सब से बड़ा कारण है राजनीतिक दबाव। जो बड़े बड़े अफनर होते हैं उन के ऊपर सत्तारूढ़ दल दबाव लाता है, यह रोजाना की बात हो गयी है और इस कारण उन सब लोगों का आत्म बल क्षीण हो गया है। यह खराबी किस प्रकार दूर हो और चयन करते समय आयोग किस

प्रकार से इन बातों को देखे, यह गम्भीर समस्या है जो आयोग के सामने होनी चाहिए, और मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से कहूँगा कि वे भी इस बारे में आयोग की इन समस्याओं को देखे और यह विचार करें कि किस प्रकार उन का हल हो सकता है। मेरा यह निवेदन है और यह सिफारिश है कि प्रत्येक पांच बरस के बाद जो भी कोई इस प्रकार के आई० ए० एस०, आई० पी० एस० या आई० एफ० एस० के कर्मचारी हों उन सब का एक प्रकार का स्कीर्निंग होना चाहिए, उन की कुछ जांच हर पांच बरस के बाद होनी चाहिए। उस में इस प्रकार का परसोनेलिटी टेस्ट न हो जो कि शुरू में होता है, लेकिन कुछ अन्य आधारों पर उनका टेस्ट होना चाहिए और उस में देखना चाहिए कि वास्तव में इन लोगों में क्या क्या कमियां आ गयी हैं और उन को किस प्रकार दूर किया जा सकता है। आज तो केवल यह दशा है कि किसी प्रकार से एक दफा उत्तीर्ण हो कर नौकरी में घुस जाओ, उसके बाद चाहे कितना भी पतन उस आदमी का हो जाये उस को कोई देखने वाला नहीं है। इसलिए यह बहुत आवश्यक है कि बीच बीच में उन की देख रेख हुआ करे।

इसके अतिरिक्त मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वास्तव में जब तक कि हम लोगों को यह जानकारी प्राप्त न हो कि क्या क्या कठिनाइयां आयोग के सामने हैं, तब तक आयोग के बारे में केवल चर्चा करना उपयुक्त नहीं हो सकता। मेरा मुश्वाव है कि इस माननीय सदन के सदस्यों को मौका होना चाहिए कि वे आवजरवर के रूप में जा कर उन कार्रवाइयों को देते सकें कि किस प्रकार आयोग चयन करता है ताकि उनको यह अनुभव हो कि वास्तव में क्या कठिनाइयां हैं और क्या कमजोरियां हैं। इसमें यह बात अवश्य हो सकती है कि लोग इन आवजरवर्म के पास भी इसलिए जाएं कि वे उनकी सिफारिश कर दें। लेकिन इससे भी यह परीक्षण हो जाएगा कि वे किस प्रकार से इस चीज का

[श्री काशिरम ग्रन्थ]

मुकाबला करते हैं। दूसरों की आलोचना करना बहुत आसान है, किन्तु जब अपनी आलोचना होती है तब मालूम पड़ता है कि हम कितने पानी में हैं।

मेरा य भः निवेदन है कि आयोग के जो सदस्य हैं उनके प्रति हमारो जो धारणाएँ हैं उनमें य धारणा भी है कि वे पुराने लोग हैं और आज के युग की परिवर्तनशीलता को नहीं आंकते इत्यादि । मैं निवेदन करना चाहूँगा कि आयोग के सदस्यों को भी वर्ष में कथ से कम १५ दिन गरीबों के पास आकर स्वयं भी ट्रेनिंग लेनी चाहे । वे दिल्ली में ही बैठ कर अपने फैसले करते रहते हैं और जो साधारण जनता है उससे व बहुत दूर हो जाते हैं, इसलिए उनका जो चयन का तरीका है उसमें दोष आ जाता है ।

हरिजन और आदिवासी तो गरीब हैं ही, लेकिन आम तौर से यह देखा जाता है कि जो अन्य लोग गरीब हैं उनको और सब बातें समान होते हुए भी प्राथमिकता नहीं दी जाती और परसनैलिटी टैस्ट में भेदभर लोग उनके बारे में सही राय नहीं बना सकते। इसलिए जब तक उनको स्वयं गरीबी का अनुभव नहीं होगा वे गरीब लोगों के बारे में सही राय नहीं बना सकेंगे।

इसके अतिरिक्त आयु की सीमा का प्रश्न है। मान लीजिए कि उन्होंने २१ या २३ वर्ष की आयु रखी, तो जो लोग उन सीमा के पास तक आ जाते हैं उनको और वातां के समान होते हुए प्राथमिकता देनी चाहिए जिससे कि उनका भौका समाप्त न हो। इन वातां की तरफ आयोग आम तौर से ध्यान नहीं देता है और नतीजा यह होता है कि बहुत से लोग कठिनाई में पड़ जाते हैं और उनका जीवन नष्ट हो जाता है।

इसके अतिरिक्त आयोग का एक विभाग है जिसको रिसर्च विभाग कहते हैं। वह विभाग

ना के बराबर है। वह एक बहुत बड़ा विभाग होना चाहिए क्योंकि उस विभाग से बहुत सी उन वार्तों का सम्बन्ध बनता है जो चयन में उपयोगी होती हैं। आज के वैज्ञानिक युग में इस प्रकार का अन्वेषक विभाग होना बहुत आवश्यक है और वह बहुत बड़ी तादाद में बढ़ता चाहिए। हो सकता है कि इससे आयोग के कर्मचारियों को संबंध बढ़े, लेकिन उसका नतीजा बहुत ही लाभदायक हो सकता है।

बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा कि परसनैलिटी टैस्ट बहुत न होना चाहिे ए, अथवा उसमें जो खाराबियाँ हैं उनको दूर करने पर व्याप दिया जाना चाहिए । लेकिन मेरे विचार से प्रगर यह परसनैलिटी टैस्ट नहीं होता तो फिर यह परीक्षा की सारी कार्रवाई ही निरर्थक हो जाती है क्योंकि वहां देखा जाता है कि अमुक आदमी की प्रहृण शक्ति कितनी है और उसका उपयोग किन किन कामों में किया जा सकता है । यह नहीं होमा तो बहुत से लोग रट कर अच्छे नम्बर ला सकते हैं । लेकिन देखना यह होता है कि वे अच्छे प्रशासक बन सकते हैं या नहीं, इसके लिए परसनैलिटी टैस्ट आवश्यक है । किन्तु इसमें बहुत ज्यादा नम्बरों का दिया जाना और दबाव पड़ा, इन चीजों को दूर करना सरकार का कर्तव्य है । इन दोषों को दूर करना हमारा कर्तव्य है न कि इस टैस्ट को ही हटाना । इस लिए जो माननीय सदस्य इस टैस्ट को हटाने की मांग करते हैं वे उचित नहीं हैं ।

इसके अतिरिक्त अब मैं रिपोर्ट के सम्बन्ध में कुछ बातें करना चाहता हूँ। पृष्ठ ३ पर इस वर्ष में एक उत्सा बद्धक बात लिखी है और वह कि आदिवासी और रिजनों की जो उपयुक्त संभाया है वह इस में पूरी हो गयी। किन्तु फिर भी मुझ से पले माननीय बूटा सिर्फ़ जो ने जिस बात की तरफ़ ध्यान दिलाया है वह भी बहुत विचारणीय है। उन्होंने कहा कि जो पिछले बर्षों में कमी रही है उसको पूरा

किया जाए। इस बारे में विशेष नावशानी से कार्रवाई होने की आवश्यकता है।

इसके अतिरिक्त पृष्ठ ५ पर उन लोगों का जिक्र है जिन्होंने शुद्ध कागजान पेश किया, और ये भी शिया गा है कि उन के बिनाए बया कार्रवाई की गयी। इस में जारी होता है कि उन्होंने देश के अन्दर भी नर भीतर किन्तु पतन हो रहा है कि जो लोग इन्हें ऊने पदों पर आना चाहते हैं उनमें इस प्रकार की प्रवृत्ति हो। उसके लिए ये कि ना कि इस वर्ष वे परीक्षा में नहीं बैठ सकता या पांच वर्ष के लिए निकाल दिया गया, ये सजा बहुत कमजोर है। ऐसे लोगों को तो, जिनका आचरण इतना कमजोर है, उन्होंने ये गलती की हो। वे १ पर ये दिया दिखाना, इन मामलों में, वे देश के लिए बहुत घातक और हानिकारक हैं। यह दिया, धर्म वैसा ही दिया, धर्म होगा जैसा कि मुझे याद है दिल्ली में पुराने जमाने में जैनियों के सामने कुछ कसाई लोग कबूल र पकड़ लाते थे और फिर कहा करते थे कि कोई है दिया, धर्म वाला जो इन को छुड़ाये? जैनी सोग उन कबूलियों को छुड़ावा देते थे और वह मामला फिर उसी तर पर जारी र ता था। इसलिए इस प्रकार की दिया दिखाना देश के प्रति दोऽ करना है और वे नहीं दिखानी चाहीए।

इसके अतिरिक्त पैराग्राफ १८ एरेंडिम्स १५ में इस तरह के केसेज दिये गये हैं जिनकी कि नियुक्ति के बास्ते कमिशन ने सिफारिश की थी लेकिन जिनकी कि नियुक्तियां सरकार ने देर से की हैं। अब सरकार के लिए यह बात बहुत शर्म की है कि इसमें जितने केसेज दिखाये गये हैं उनमें से किसी की भी नियुक्ति ६ महीने से पहले नहीं हुई है। किसी केस में कमिशन की नियुक्ति की सिफारिश करने की तिथि से पूरे एक साल बाद सरकार ने नियुक्ति किया है, किसी में ६ महीने बाद नियुक्ति की गई है तो किसी में १० महीने बाद जाकर

नियुक्ति की गई है। कमिशन की सिफारिश पर सरकार द्वारा इस तर से चुपचाप बैठ जाना और उनकी नियुक्तियों में इन्हीं देर करने के लिए उनमें कोई कारण भी नहीं दिया य वह दोषार्थी है। एरेंडिम्स १५ में जानी डेट और एप्रिलमेंट दे दी गई है। सरकार को चाहिए कि वे इस बारे में आगे जो आवेदन भेजें उनमें पूरी तकनील इस सदन के सामने आनी चाहिए। इस रिपोर्ट में केवल इस प्रकार से डेट्स दे देना कि फलां तारीख पर एक आदमी का नाम कमिशन द्वारा रैकमेंड किया गया और फलां तारीख को जाकर गवर्नरमेंट ने उसको नियुक्त किया, इस से काम नहीं चलता है। सदन के सामने तफसीलवार वे विशेष परिस्थितियां और अवस्थायें भी आनी चाहिये कि सरकार द्वारा अमुक अमुक नियुक्तियों में क्यों देर हुई है? बगैर इस तफसील के सदन में इस पर ठीक प्रकार से विचार नहीं किया जा सकता है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पब्लिक स्कूल्स की हमारे यहां बहुत चर्चा चलती है। पब्लिक स्कूल मारे देश में लाभदायक हैं या हानिकारक हैं, यह एक आम चर्चा का विषय बना गया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि जो परिवर्तन देश में आ रहा है उस को देखते हुये इन पब्लिक स्कूलों को प्रोत्साहन नहीं देना चाहिये। सरकार का कहना है कि इस उनको रूपये नहीं देते लेकिन क्या यह हकीकत नहीं है कि उन पब्लिक स्कूलों से पढ़ कर निकले हुए विद्यार्थियों को सरकार द्वारा नियुक्तियों में प्रोत्साहन दिया जाता है? पब्लिक स्कूलों के छात्रों को नियुक्तियों में अन्य स्कूलों के छात्रों की अपेक्षा प्रोत्साहन देने की नीति सरकार और आयोग की नजर आती है। आज की परिवर्तित दशा में और आज के प्रजातंत्रीय युग में इन बातों और निःत स्वार्थों को समाज करना चाहिए और इस प्रकार की विचारधारा को त्याग देना चाहिए। सरकार और कमिशन सब का इस बारे में सही दृष्टिकोण रहना चाहिए कि बगैर इस बात का स्थाल किये कि अमुक छात्र पब्लिक स्कूल से निकला है या अन्य किसी

[श्रो काशीराम गुप्त]

आम स्कूल से, नियुक्ति की सिफारिश करते साथ और नियुक्ति करते समय सब को बराबरी के दर्जे पर देखना चाहिए।

अन्त में मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ। माननीय सदस्य श्री हरि विणु कामत ने उस की तरफ निर्देश दिया था और वह यहाँ है कि हमारी जो स्प्रिंग्चुलिज्म है, हमारा जो आत्मसम्मान का प्रश्न है, आत्मा के बारे में विचारधारा का जो तरीका है कि कितना आत्मबल हम भारतीयों में है, इसके बारे में ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है और उसके बारे में जांच नहीं होती है जिसका कि नतीजा यह है कि सारी खराबियां आज हमारे सामने आ रही हैं। आत्मबल न केवल उन नौजवानों में होना चाहिए जिनका कि चयन होना है बल्कि आत्मबल हर एक देशवासी में होना आवश्यक है। आत्मबल सारे देश का प्रश्न है। वृ. इस माननीय सदन के सदस्यों का प्रश्न है और वृ. स्वयं लोक सेवा आयोग के सदस्यों का प्रश्न है। लेकिन देखने में आता है कि इस तरफ कोई ध्यान या जांच नहीं होती है और इससे बहुत दूर होकर नियुक्तियां करते हैं। बहुतों को तो शायद सम्भवतः उसमें विश्वास भी नहीं होता है। मेरा निवेदन है कि देश का आज जो बदला हुआ वातावरण है उसमें इस और विशेष रूप से ध्यान दिया जाय। उसके लिए उस प्रणाली की हमें छानबीन करनी होगी। उसके लिए हर दूसरे या तीसरे वर्ष चर्चा होनी चाहिए कि क्या विषय उनके सामने हैं और वे उसमें क्या कर कर रहे हैं अथवा उनमें क्या परिवर्तन होने आवश्यक हैं अथवा क्या कमी करने की जरूरत है? मेरा सुझाव है कि इसके लिए इस सदन के सदस्य और अगर राज्य सभा के सदस्य भी हों तो कोई आपत्ति की बात नहीं है, वे भी जरवर के तौर पर बैठें और उनके सामने यह चर्चा हो और उनसे भी इस के बारे में रिपोर्ट मार्गी जाय ताकि परस्पर विचारों का आदान प्रदान हो और देश में एक सही

वातावरण स्थापित हो। ऐसा होने से जो बहुत सी कठिनाइयां अनुभव की जाती हैं वे भी दूर हो जायेंगी और अमली तौर से मृद्दु इसका उपयोग ठीक तौर पर कर सकेंगे।

धन्यवाद।

Shri Sonavane: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, while taking part in this debate, I would like to compliment the Government and the UPSC for giving scholarships by selecting 14 scholars belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for studies in foreign countries.

My first point is regarding filling up of one of the posts of members of the UPSC, which was occupied by a representative of the backward classes. It was after a great deal of agitation and demand that the Government of India agreed to the appointment of a representative of the backward classes as a member of the UPSC. But, even though that member, Shri J. Sivashanmugam Pillai, retired on 17th August 1961, that post has not yet been filled up by a representative of that community.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Is membership of the UPSC on the basis of community? Is it a requirement of the Constitution or has it ever been the wish of Parliament that representation in UPSC should be on the basis of community?

Shri Sonavane: Of course, there is no reservation as such in the UPSC for members belonging to the backward classes. All the same, why should Dr. Singhvi be so sensitive when I say that out of the eight members of the UPSC at least one should belong to the backward classes? Why should be take objection to that? That post having been occupied by a member of the backward classes all these years, when he retires, if a request is made that the post should again be filled by a member belonging to the backward classes, why should he

object to that? Why is he jealous? Should not at least one of the eight posts be given to a representative of those people who have been suppressed, depressed, harassed and down-trodden for centuries by the community to which Dr. Singhvi belongs? Instead of having sympathy for the cause of this community, it is very painful and, at the same time, surprising that an hon. Member of the eminence, education and culture of Dr. Singhvi should have such retrograde and regressive attitude and outlook.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: That is the outlook of the Government today, and that is the outlook of the party to which the hon. Member belongs.

Shri Sonavane: Our attitude and outlook should always be to give encouragement to the down-trodden people. Therefore, in future at least, I would expect that kind of attitude from the hon. Member.

Coming back to my subject, I would again ask the same question. Could Government not have found at least one qualified person to occupy the post of a member of the UPSC? Over two years have passed but that post has not been filled up, while look at the other performance. The post of Chairman fell vacant on the 9th December, 1961 and within two days the Chairman was appointed. There was a delay only of two days. Here, a person fortunately or unfortunately belonging to the backward communities retired over two years ago and another man could not be brought in his place throughout these two years even with a sympathetic government. I appeal to my hon. friend, Shri Hajarnavis, who is at the helm of affairs, to see to this aspect and correct the situation as early as possible. When Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri was here, on some other occasion previously I had made out this point, but unfortunately that point remained dormant and nobody looked to it. I again appeal to the Government on

this occasion to do justice to this community. I do not say that the other members of the UPSC do disservice to the Scheduled Castes. I do not say that. They are eminent, good and sympathetic people and at the outset I had congratulated the Commission on doing their job. As would be seen from page 3 of the report, the Commission has found improved performance on the part of candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The candidates were the same but I would say very humbly that the sympathetic attitude on the part of these members was in evidence this time. If it were in evidence previously they could have seen better performance.

I would go to my next point and say that some of the hon. Members of this august House, as was seen by Dr. Singhvi's attitude, say that these reservations should not be there and that merit should be there. Of course, merit should be there but at the same time these good friends who have experience of the world and who have seen the standard of society should also realise that these communities do need encouragement, sympathy and all sorts of.....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Protection.

Shri Sonavane:.....training and support. These gentlemen who say that this should be stopped and that this should not be given, have taken oath before you that they will abide by the Constitution and that they will not do anything that is contrary to the Constitution. The Constitution provides that the Scheduled Castes should get reservation and encouragement. When the very friends who advocate here contrary to the Directive Principles.....

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Sir, I rise on a point of order. The hon. Member has chosen to assail what I and some other hon. Members had occasion to say in respect of the 'carry forward'

[Dr. L. M. Singhvi]

rule regarding reservations. He says that the attitude that we have adopted is contrary to the oath that we took to abide by the Constitution. This, in the first place, is highly objectionable because the position I took was wholly substantiated by a judgment of the Supreme Court. I said that the 'carry forward' rule has been declared to be null and void by the Supreme Court and I wanted to have a restatement of the policy of Government in this respect. There was nothing contrary to the Constitution and to the oath that I and other hon. Members had taken to abide by the Constitution. I think, in all fairness the hon. Member should withdraw these remarks or you should expunge them.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He referred only to the cancellation of reservations.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: He said that the attitude that I have taken is contrary to the oath of allegiance to the Constitution. He said as much or something to that effect.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He said about the cancellation of reservations. He referred only to that.

Shri Bade (Khargone): He said about the oath also.

Shri Sonavane: Provisions exist in the Constitution regarding promotion and reservation in services, education, welfare activities etc. Therefore, I was mentioning that when some of the hon. Members advocate that here, they are going contrary to the oath that they have taken to abide by the Constitution. The Constitution does lay down certain provisions and my feeling is that some of these hon. Members should advocate the cause of the backward classes and should urge upon the Government that these provisions should be implemented and accelerated.

Shri Bade: He should be appointed on the Commission.

Shri Sonavane: I will advocate that when you go out.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): He will advocate his appointment or what?

Shri Sonavane: The third point I wish to take up is about the personality test. Some hon. Members have said that it should be abolished. I am not one of those who advocate that. Personality test after the written test is very useful, but my only point would be that it should not be employed to massacre the candidates who are unwanted, not on account of their demerit but on account of some extraneous circumstances or conditions. Any prejudice or apathy should not form a part of those who take the personality test. That is my view and I feel that the members of the Commission, highly qualified as they are, will take this point into consideration.

I would now go to my fourth point and refer to paragraph 14 on page 7. It is regarding the candidates abroad. While reading paragraph 14, I find that the Chairman of the Commission goes abroad for taking interview. How many candidates are there for the interview? Why should the candidates not be asked to come to India for examination and why should the Chairman go there and visit not one but probably several countries? This would amount to a waste of money. The countries he would be visiting would not be one, two or three but as many countries as possible. Therefore we would like to know how many countries he has visited, what is the expenditure and probably whether he finds the time, being the head of the administrative wing of the Commission. Would his absence abroad not hamper the work here? My first suggestion would be that the candidates should be called here and if it is impossible, if this work is at all to be undertaken, the Chairman should delegate this work to somebody else on the Commission.

I would conclude by saying that the Commission, the Government and hon. Members of this House should have a combined effort to see that these backward classes receive encouragement, help and sympathy so that they come up to the level of the general society and the provisions contained in the Constitution are fulfilled.

—
14.57 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: AIR CRASH NEAR AGRA

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Before we take up the discussion on Sugar situation, Shri Raj Bahadur will make a statement.

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I deeply regret to announce that the IAC Viscount VT-DIO which was operating the Night Airmail Service from Nagpur to Delhi early this morning has been reported to have crashed about 33 miles from Agra. The plane left Nagpur at 0230 hours on 11th September with 13 passengers besides 5 members of the Crew.

The last message received from the air-craft was at 0340 hours. The time of arrival of the aircraft at Palam Airport as intimated in the last message was 0434 hours.

Two Dakotas with search parties consisting of senior officers left Safdar-jung Airport soon after they came to realise that the aircraft was over-due. The Indian Air Force also sent a search aircraft from Agra. The latest message received from I.A.F. Agra states that the I.A.F. search aircraft has located a crash four miles off Mania Railway station near village Jajao. The aircraft located is reported to be completely burnt out. It is feared that there may not be any survivors. The next of kin are being informed.

The certificates of airworthiness of the aircraft was renewed by the D.G. C.A. on 6th August, 1963 and was valid upto 6th August, 1964. The normal periodical maintenance checks have been regularly carried out on the aircraft. An I.A.F. Helicopter has been rushed to the site. The District Officials from Agra have also proceeded to the site with Ambulances and medical supplies.

The two Commanders of the aircraft were highly experienced pilots and have flown more than 12,000 hours each.

A court of enquiry will be instituted.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): On a point of information, Mr. Deputy-Speaker. Does the hon. Minister happen to have with him the list of passengers who were on board?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I have got the list.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Let us have the names.

Shri Raj Bahadur: Here are the names.

Bombay/Delhi Passengers

1. Mr. J. K. Nichwan, C/o Atma Singh Manoo Nana-bhai Mansion, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Road, Bombay-1.
2. Mr. V. J. Shah, Nehru Nagar, Opposite Royal Hotel, First Floor, Juhu, Bombay, 56.
3. Mr. K. Dutta, Opposite Koliwada Station, 1st Floor, Sion, Bombay-22.
4. Mr. J. Singh.
5. Mr. Riazuddin.

They were Bombay/Delhi Passengers. Then there were passengers from Madras.

[Shri Raj Bahadur]

Madras/Delhi Passengers

6. Mr. W. R. G. Ratnam, Wireless Sales & Service, Mount Road, Madras.
7. Mr. Hasan Marikar, C/o Dr. (Kumari) Hasan Marikar, 8/A, Monteath Road, Egmore, Madras.
8. Mr. M. V. Krishna Murthy, Hind Merchantile Corporation, 2/171, Lloyds Road, Madras.
9. Mr. Silva, 111, Galle Road, Ratmalana, Colombo.
10. Dharma Keerti, 883, Etulkotte, Kotte, Ceylon.

These were Madras/Delhi passengers. There were no passengers from Calcutta.

Nagpur/Delhi Passengers

11. Mr. M. Miyamoto.
12. Mr. Y. Nishikawa.
13. Mr. R. Onoe.

The passengers, No. 9 and No. 10, are Ceylonese citizens and passengers, No. 11, No. 12 and No. 13, are Japanese nationals.

15 hrs.

Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj (Wardha): What are the names of the crew?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I have got the names. Capt. Clowsley was the Commander, the first pilot, and the second pilot was Capt. Badhwar. Both of them had flown more than 12,000 hours each. Then, the Radio Officer was Shri Sahni; Air Hostess Miss Scott and the Flight Steward Pacheco.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): The hon. Minister has stated that a departmental enquiry will be conducted...

Shri Raj Bahadur: No departmental enquiry. A court of enquiry will be instituted which means there will

be a judicial officer—a judge in-charge of this.

Shri Balkrishna Wasnik: (Gondia): May I submit that this is not the first time when the air crash has taken place to a Plane which flew from Nagpur? There have been several accidents and I fear that there is something wrong in the engineering staff at Nagpur. That should be looked into by the court of enquiry.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am sure the House deeply regrets this tragedy, and the sympathies of the House will be conveyed to the members of the bereaved families.

Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj: Could the Minister tell us whether they suspect that the weather was bad or anything else was wrong? It may not be a final, conclusive, evidence. But do they suspect that it was a bad weather or anything else was wrong?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The court of enquiry will go into that. But one thing is clear that the aircraft had flown from 0230 hours to 0340 hours, that is, it had already flown for 1 hour and 10 minutes. There may be something wrong that happened after that.

Shri Thirumala Rao (Kakinada): Could the hon. Minister kindly tell us as to what type of message had been received at the Palam airport, as to what sort of trouble it got, whether it was weather that was responsible...

Shri Raj Bahadur: The court of enquiry will go into that.

Shri Thirumala Rao: Of course, the court of enquiry will go into that. But the public also wants to know whether the Government is apprised of the suspected reasons or possible reasons for this air crash. I want to know what is the message that has been received at the Palam airport as to whether it lost its control or whether any defect deve-

loped in the aircraft or whether it was simply because of weather and all that.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Mohiuddin): As far as I am aware, the aircraft did not contact Delhi during its passage. The last message was to Bombay to the effect that the aircraft was leaving the Bombay flight area information region, and that message was relayed to Delhi that it had left the area at a particular time. As far as I am aware, there was no contact with Delhi FIR.

15.06 hrs.

DISCUSSION RE: SUGAR SITUATION

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is only a short discussion. The time allotted is 2 hours. So, the hon. Members should be very brief. Shri Kashi Nath Pande.

Shri K. N. Pande (Hata): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir.....

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav (Barabanki): Before he speaks, I have to make one submission.

माननीय सदस्य जिस सिलसिले में व स आरम्भ कर रहे हैं, उसी के बारे में मुझे कुछ निवेदन करना है। यह चीजों से सम्बन्धित नीति का प्रश्न है। उसके साथ खांडसारी, गुड़, गन्ने के दाम आदि सब चीजें आ जाती हैं। यह एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विषय है जिसपर बहुत अधिक लोग बोलना चाहते हैं। खास तौर से वे लोग जिन की कुछ इस विषय पर नीतियां हैं, वे बोलना चाहते हैं। इसलिए उनको समय करने से कम पन्द्रह मिनट मिलना चाहिये। तभी वे अपनी बात रख सकेंगे—

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं, नहीं।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : दूसरा मेरा निवेदन यह है कि दो घंटे का जो समय इसके लिए रखा गया है, वह बहुत कम है। उससे

पूरा नहीं पड़ेगा। इस पर कम से कम चार पाँच घंटे बहुत हो।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : देखूँगा।

Shri K. N. Pande: I am very happy that although this subject has come up rather late before the House for discussion, yet it has come at last.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : इस में गुड़ भी शामिल है, खांडसारी भी शामिल है। देसी भाषा में बोलिये।

श्री काशी नाथ पांडे : वह आपके जिम्मे कर दिया है।

श्री काशी राम गुरुत (अलवर) पांडे जी, कभी कभी तो हिन्दी में बोल दिया करो।

Shri K. N. Pande: This discussion is being raised as a result of the statement made by the ex-Food Minister on the floor of this House on the 17th April, 1963, when he fixed ex-factory price of sugar with a view to control the sugar prices, and also in order to check further rise in sugar prices and to give relief to the consumers who were very particular and who had got some apprehensions that as the production of sugar was going to be short in the country, the prices would go very high. The first reason that the hon. Minister had advanced for the Sugar (Control) Order, under which the ex-factory price of sugar was fixed was this. He said:

"To arrest soaring sugar prices, the Union Government today issued orders under the Defence of India Rules fixing quotas and ex-factory prices for the States."

Then, the note further says:

"As announced by the Food Minister, Shri S. K. Patil, in the Lok Sabha, the Government intends to ensure equitable distribution of sugar among consumers at a reasonable price through regular releases and market regulations."

[K. N. Pande]

This was the purpose, namely that the price might not rise further and the consumers might get sugar at a reasonable price, keeping in view the ex-factory price that was fixed by Government for the factories. But what was the result?

I am not a person who believes in destructive criticism, nor do I believe in *post mortem*. But I believe that at least the past gives us an opportunity to learn something, and it helps us to gain some experience from our mistakes committed earlier either knowingly or unknowingly. I think that the things as they have gone on have taught us some lessons, and I hope that the new Minister who has taken charge of this office will surely keep all those things in mind.

My first point is that the Ministry somehow or other did not watch the trend of sugar consumption in the country, and that was the main course of the wrong calculation while assessing the requirements of the country. Also, some burden had come on their shoulders because of their commitment to export sugar outside. I shall presently give the figures for the last two or three years which will show the trend of consumption in the country and also the trend of production in the country and how things were adjusted. It is also known to the House that when there is control in the country, the consumption inside the country is restricted, and when there is no control, the consumption goes up.

I cannot give you the correct figure about consumption before 1959-60. But I can tell you that in 1959-60, when there was control, the consumption in the country was 20 lakh tons. But after the control was removed, in 1960-61 it went up to 22 lakh tons, in 1961-62, it went up to 25.6 lakhs tons and in 1962-63 it went up to 26.4 tons. This has been the position regarding consumption in our country. In 1962-63, while keeping in view the fact that the consumption

in the country has gone up, we committed ourselves to export some of our sugar, and that was a good idea. That was for the purpose of earning foreign exchange which is so very necessary for the country at the moment. But what has been the result in regard to production? In 1960-61 the total production in the country was 30.28 lakh tons; 1961-62 it was 27.3 lakh tons, and in 1962-63 it was 21.5 lakh tons. So, we find that the more the consumption in the country, the less is the production of sugar in the country. These are the two paradoxical things which were allowed to go together. When the country was short of sugar, looking to the trend of the trade, there was naturally apprehension in the minds of the people that the prices of sugar were going to rise high, and, therefore, the hon. Minister took action in order to improve the situation.

In this connection, I want to say that the calculation about the consumption figure, which has been made by the Ministry as not also correct. For example, from 1960-61 to 1961-62 there was a carry-over of about 12 lakhs tons. If we add the carry-over from 1960-61 to the production of 1961-62, we find that it comes to about 39 lakhs tons. But there was a carry-over to 1962-63 of only about 10.2 lakhs tons although only a small quantity of sugar was exported from our country. So, where did the sugar go? Apart from the white sugar gur and khandsari were also manufactured in the country. So, I would submit that some machinery is required to assess the trend of consumption in the country, because the more the population is increasing, the more the consumption in the country will also increase, and there is no doubt about it. Moreover, the conditions also have changed. Previously, there was a time when if there was surplus production, we were in a fix and we

did not know what to do with the surplus production; and the steps taken by the Ministry were to reduce the cane price in the next year in order to force the cultivators reduce the cultivation of cane. But, now, things have changed. Now, the trend is that there is a stable market before us for the export of sugar. There is also one other thing which is very clear before the country, namely that the consumption inside the country is also increasing gradually which is not less than 24 to 25 lakhs tons yearly. The condition is such at the moment that the whole policy of sugar production has to be revised in the light of these results.

When the production of sugar went down in 1962-63 I raised the question on the floor of the House twice, and I wanted the hon. Minister to raise the cane price, because different regions had different problems. Unfortunately, in the South of India and in Bombay, the conditions are different. There, the cultivators already used to get more, in some cases, more than Rs. 2 per maund of cane; and in Bombay they would not get less than Rs. 2 per maund of cane at all; because the recovery was high and so on, and also because of their own internal arrangement, they always used to get about four annas more over and above the price of cane fixed by the Central Government. This extra amount was given by the factories to the cultivators because the State Government also came into the picture. Such was the case in the south. Because of the SISMA formula, there was some arrangement between the factories and the cultivators whereby something more than the price fixed for the cane was given by the factories to the cultivators. But this factor was not kept in mind while fixing the cane price for the north, when the price was revised from Rs. 1.10.0 to Rs. 1.80. At that very time, I raised this question, that your linking formula concerning recovery will fail and you will not get the

desired result till we improve the condition of cane. At that time, my words went unheeded. What happened then? In the long run, some of the factories in central UP and also west UP realised that they could not procure cane unless they increased the price of cane. They did so. At that time, Government should have come forward and announced an increase in the cane price, because there was keen competition from the khandsari people. What did the khandsari people do? When they found that there was a shortage of cane, they increased the price of cane. But there was no machinery to check whether they actually paid the amount so promised. They did not pay so much which they declared. They declared to pay Rs. 2 per maund, but as there is no machinery to check their weighment system they realised the extra amount by under-weighment. A machinery of the Government is hardly needed to check up correctness of weighment of cane supplied to the cane crushers.

Even if there is short supply of cane the factories have to maintain their the steam level. When the khandsari people increased the price, the cultivators started thinking that there would be a likelihood of the factories being compelled to increase the price of cane. Therefore, they stopped supply of cane to the factories. Due to irregular supply of cane the result was that the factories had to close down early. They cannot afford to continue getting under-supply of cane for 15-20 days. The result was that factories had to close. It shortened the period of employment. In the case of Eastern UP where the factories worked for 142 days in 1961-62, it went down to 85 days in the season 1962-63. Similar was the case with South Bihar. There the factories worked only for 43 days. What would happen to those workers who had to live for the whole year on the earning of one month and thirteen days? These things are so inter-related that one cannot be separated from the other.

[K. N. Pande]

There is a cry in the north that the cane price should be increased. I am very happy that recently some scheme has been announced by the hon. Minister. But I have my doubt whether it is going to achieve the desired result. The khandsari people are so strong that you cannot regulate them; you cannot impose any restriction on them. They are so powerful. They sometimes influence policies. At least in the case of the UP Government, I can tell you that they are so influential that they are able to change the policy of the Government.

15.24 hrs.

[SHRI THIRUMALA RAO in the Chair]

I have an apprehension that although this year the crop is very good, unless you are sure that the cultivators are going to get adequate price for their cane, they will not supply to the factories and they will go on supplying to the cane crushers and to these khandsari people.

Another thing. Some people say that these cottage industries should not be stopped. But I say that nobody or no type of industry can be allowed to survive at the cost of the country. How far have these khandsari people co-operated with the Government? When they thought that there was a shortage of white sugar in the country, they led their stockpile in their godowns. They did not release the stock in the market. They wanted to let the factories close and then they could release it, with the result that at the moment khandsari is selling at the rate of Rs. 60 per maund.

I raised this question in the month of April too. The Ministry is talking of the Tariff Commission's report. But while fixing the ex-factory price of sugar, they did not take into consideration the cost of production. This is a known fact that if the period of operation is reduced, the cost of production goes up. While

fixing the ex-factory price of sugar, the factories were entitled to be assured of their cost of production. But this was totally ignored. After that, the Government realised it and increased the price to some extent.

One thing is very important. Out of the 179 sugar factories which worked in 1962-63, including Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh, 111 lie in the north and the remaining are in South and Maharashtra. You may say that the south has got better and more favourable conditions but are they able to meet the requirement of the whole country? I admit that in the case of Mysore and Maharashtra, there is a certain belt where there is higher yield and higher recovery, but not in the whole of Maharashtra and South. Cane requires a certain type of climate and a certain amount of irrigation which are assured only in certain parts of Maharashtra. Therefore, the recovery and yield are higher there. Next to Maharashtra comes Mysore. But what is the difference between the north and the south so far other parts are concerned? Take two extreme cases, Punjab and Kerala. In Kerala, the recovery in 1961-62 was 8.62 whereas in the case of Maharashtra it was 11.85, Mysore 10.54. In 1962-63, in Maharashtra the recovery was 12.14, in Mysore it was 11.20. But what is the position in Kerala? Similarly, take the case of Punjab. In 1961-62, the recovery was 8.22, in 1962-63, it was 8.97.

Some people have got some misunderstanding about the problem. They think that the south is all fertile and all sugar factories there may produce the same result which Maharashtra and Mysore factories may produce. Different regions with different climate and different soil produce different result. In Andhra, the recovery in 1961-62 was 9.9 and in 1962-63, it was 10.32. In Madras, it was 9.37 in 1961-62 and 9.62 in 1962-63. Take Bihar. In 1961-62, it was 9.12; now it is 9.71.

You cannot claim that all the south has got the same basic climate and same facilities that Maharashtra and Mysore have. Still, in spite of these handicaps, Madras was in a position to have at least a better type of cane.

There is only one breeding centre for the whole of the country for breeding better quality of cane. There should be three more breeding centres especially in North i.e. one in Punjab, the other in central U.P. and the third one at border of U.P. and Bihar.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member has taken a lot of time.

Shri K. N. Pande: I may be given five to ten minutes more, because I have to initiate the discussion.

Mr. Chairman: I was informed that the total time allotted was only two hours, and as the number of speakers seems to be very large, a voluntary cut has to be imposed.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Jammu and Kashmir): Half an hour should be given to him.

Mr. Chairman: He has already taken 20 minutes. I would like him to conclude within five minutes.

Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj (Wardha): Cane is such a sweet thing that we can increase some time.

Mr. Chairman: That can be done at the most by another half an hour, not more.

Shri D. D. Puri (Kaithal): The time should be extended beyond 2 hours.

Shri Bishwanath Roy (Deoria): The House may sit up to 6 O'Clock.

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): We are anxious to hear his exposition. Please give him some time.

Shri Bishwanath Roy: I propose a motion that today the House may sit till 6 O'Clock.

Mr. Chairman: This is a question that has been discussed often on the floor of the House as maximum. After allotted 2 hours as maximum. After two hours, I will take the sense of the House if I am here. He may take five minutes more.

Shri K. N. Pande: The time taken in this discussion should not be included in the time allotted to me.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: He comes from a State where sugarcane grows. I am very attentively hearing what he says. A number of things are coming out. Let it be discussed thoroughly so that we know the policy of the Government. He should be allowed more time.

Mr. Chairman: I am bearing all that in mind, but there are people who are interested in sugar from almost every State, who want to have their say. I cannot cut their time too much.

Shri K. N. Pande: The one breeding centre at Coimbatore is not able to cater to the needs of the entire country. There should be at least three, one in Punjab, one in West U.P. and one in Bihar, because one type of cane which is suited to a certain region of Bihar, for instance, may not be suited to another region of the same State because of climate and soil conditions.

Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj: One for Maharashtra also.

Shri K. N. Pande: Maharashtra is fortunate because of moderate climate like Mysore. I do not grudge that.

As I said, there should be three more breeding centres, so that better varieties may be created taking into consideration the soil and climatic conditions.

As I said, when there was shortage of sugar, a trick was played by the Khandsari people, but the basic mistake committed by the Central Government was that while they controlled sugar, they did not see to

[K. N. Pande]

equitable distribution of sugar in the country, but left it to the States. We know how the Supply Department works in the States. The stocks piled up with the trade, and the inspectors worked in collusion with the trade openly. They did not disclose the actual quantity of sugar lying with the traders. They had to satisfy the inspectors and they wanted to have some scope to earn better profit so that that margin might be adjusted.

My first suggestion is about more breeding stations. Secondly, development of cane should be intensified with the close cooperation of the factories. Thirdly, a suitable policy of continued incentives to the growers and millers is essential to stabilise output without undue fluctuation in employment and production. No curb in output appears to be necessary in view of the availability of suitable export markets.

Then, there should be appropriate appreciation of the optimum capacity of the mills without being led away by the fashionable propaganda about uneconomic units, because actually there is no economic or uneconomic unit. It is an adequate supply of cane and better quality of cane which are necessary to make them all economic.

There should be a vigilance group to watch the efficiency of the mills, and if there is sufficient evidence of mismanagement, there should be boldness on the part of Government to take them and run them.

There should be a uniform policy of distribution in all the States, preferably under the aegis of the Government of India.

There should be removal of power crushers from the reserved areas of the factories as early and as effectively as possible.

A development fund should be constituted early to provide irrigation and other facilities for sugar-

cane crop and also to meet other requirements.

All purchases of cane, including those for khandsari manufacture, should be routed through cane societies.

As I have stated at the outset, it is not my intention to criticise the Government. My purpose was only to make some concrete suggestions so that the Ministry would be able to improve the conditions taking into consideration all these things.

15.37 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

Mr. Speaker: Has he finished?

Shri K. N. Pande: If I am allowed two or three minutes, I can give some more points.

Mr. Speaker: No.

श्री विभूति मिश्र (मोतिहारी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम लोगों ने यह मोशन दिया है। नाम बुलाते समय कृपया इस बात का ध्यान रखता जाय कि मेरा नाम भी मोशन देने वालों में है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ठीक है, मोशन का नोटिस देने वालों में जहां उन का नाम है वहां और भी कई लोगों के उस में नाम दिये हुए हैं। लेकिन नोटिस देने से सब को कोई बोलने का अक्षय योड़े ही मिल जाता है।

Shri D. D. Puri: On 17th April, 1963, the Government of India issued what is called the Sugar Control Order, which is under discussion today. This Order, among other things, vested power with the Government to fix the ex-factory price of sugar and also to control its distribution.

On the same day, Government issued a notification whereby these powers were exercised and the prices of sugar were fixed. The first point

I wish to submit is that the prices as incorporated in the Notification are not based on cost of production.

Clause (6) of the Notification states:

"Such price or maximum price shall be fixed having regard to—

(a) the estimated cost of production of sugar determined on the basis of the relevant Schedule of Costs given in the Report of the Tariff Commission (1959) on the cost structure of sugar and fair price payable to the sugar industry, subject to the adjustment of such rise in cost subsequent to the Tariff Commission enquiry given in 1959 as in the opinion of the Central Government cannot be absorbed by the margin for contingency included in the relevant schedule and the consequent rise in return;"

The cost of production in the sugar industry is not as difficult to estimate or work out as would appear at first sight. Forty-five per cent of the cost of sugar consists of sugarcane price which is fixed by Government; 35 per cent is Central and State taxes. These together account for 80 per cent of the cost. There is an element of the wages, salaries, etc. which again are fixed as a result of a very thorough enquiry by the wage board on sugar industry. So, the area in which there could be difference of opinion in various calculations in respect of costs is very narrow. Tariff Commission costs as in 1959 can almost be arithmetically worked out from the cost schedule which operates on variables of duration and recovery. The only area in which there may be difference in the estimate is uptodating of the Tariff Commission costs from 1959 to date. In certain cases as in North Bihar the price fixed is Rs. 12.28 below the cost of production according to my calculation while in certain other cases it is; Rs. 10 and odd above the cost of production. If there is difference in calculation that should be reflected more or less evenly in updat-

ing the figure. If the figure I have calculated is in excess of the Government calculation by a rupee or 80 nP. per manud then it should be reflected more or less uniformly in all prices that are fixed in all the regions in the country. If as is the actual case, the price in certain regions is Rs. 12 per quintal below the cost price and in certain others Rs. 10 per quintal above the cost of production, it is obvious that the prices are not fixed according to the cost of production as stated in rule 6(2) of the order.

There is another factor that Government said they would take into account while fixing the prices; the average of the prices at which sugar was sold by the producer or producers in an area during such period, that is to say, between 1st January 1963 and 31st March 1963, which I call the specified period. In other words, Government said that the price will be fixed on the basis of the cost of production and the actual price prevailing in the specified period. Even though the price of sugar was not statutorily controlled by the Government during the specified period, Government were maintaining an indirect control by regulating the release of sugar. When Government wanted to lower prices they released larger quantities, then the prices fell. It was stated in this House on more than a dozen occasions that in this period Government considered the prices of sugar to be satisfactory, which means that in this period the prices of sugar were at levels where Government wanted them to be. Government cannot absolve themselves of the responsibility, even during this specified period, of maintaining the prices at this level. During the specified period, there was *de facto* control over prices even though *de jure* control and statutory prices had not been there. There may be certain areas in which temporary shortages on account of shortages in transport capacity, etc. might have developed and the price of sugar might have shot up. There may be certain other areas where due to

[Shri D. D. Puri]

distress sales or other circumstances, prices went down below uneconomic levels. In complete disregard of production costs, Government have taken the average of these prices which has led to a situation in which, "Unto them that had, was added more; from them that had not, was taken away the little that they had". They should not have enshrined these inequitable prices in the control order.

I submit that these prices, since they are not based on the cost of production, are wholly uneconomical. When the attention of Shri Patil was drawn to this inequity, he said he would look into it and at the time he made over his office, as far as we are aware, he was very closely re-examining the price structure as between the various regions of the country. I would beg of the new Minister to continue this process of scrutiny and examine the position and remove the inequities. In the last analysis the prices should be based on the cost of production alone and not upon the prices prevailing in any period.

I now come to the statement made by the hon. Minister on the 6th instant in regard to what he proposes to do in the 1963-64 season. He has announced two types of incentives to the growers. In areas where there is the problem of diversion of cane to gur, there will be a minimum price of Rs 1.75 per maund, which in effect means, that in certain cases there will be a rise of Rs. 0.25 per maund over last year. There is another incentive. As certain road centres, the grower will receive Rs. 0.25 more per maund as compared to what he received last year. On the other hand, the factories are to get two types of incentives. For earlier production, when the recovery is low at the beginning of the crushing season and it is uneconomical to crush cane, an excise rebate to the extent of 50 per cent is given in respect of sugar that they produce in excess of what they

produced in the corresponding period in 1961. This period is the month of November for the North. That is to say, that in respect of sugar produced in November 1963 in excess of what was produced in 1961, the factories will get a rebate of 50 per cent in excise duty. Then, for the overall production, excluding this early production there is to be a rebate to the extent of 20 per cent of excise duty in respect of excess production in the whole season as compared to 1961. The first type, of rebate will solve the immediate problem of the Government, namely, of giving them some sugar in November because the godowns are getting empty now. As far as that goes, it appears to be satisfactory.

The real problem is to see that in 1963-64 there is an overall increase in production as compared to 1961 when we produced 27 lakh tons of sugar. We cannot add to the cane area. The condition of the crop cannot be improved anymore. The problem is to restore the equilibrium between what the grower gets when he sells cane to the factory and what the grower makes when he converts his cane into gur or khandsari. The present price of gur is Rs. 99 per quintal, of factory sugar, Rs. 114 and of khandsari, Rs. 160 whereas the normal price of gur is approximately half the price and that of khandsari from Rs. 3.4 per maund or to Rs. 10—12 more per quintal less than sugar price. The problem to which the Food Minister should address himself is this. The grower has to get Rs. 1.75 per maund for the cane. He will have to bring the gur prices down to the neighbourhood of Rs. 20 per maund as against the present price which is almost double that figure. Whatever official measures may be taken, I submit that this is an extremely difficult task to bring the prices down to that level. In order to make that task easier, I suggest that the price of cane should be fixed at Rs. 2 per maund.

It should not be fixed at Rs. 1.75 but at Rs. 2 per maund so that that the gap between the price of gur and khandasari, from the present to the desired levels, is shortened and it becomes worth the while of the cane grower to deliver the cane to the factory. That alone will give us a hope of attaining the target of production of 33 lakh tons next year.

The task that we have in front of us is very stupendous. We have to increase the production of sugar by as much as 50 per cent in one single year. We produced a little more than 21 lakhs tons last year and nothing short of 33 lakh to 34 lakh tons will be our requirement in view of the export, the irrevocable export commitment and also the need to meet internal consumption.

I submit that never before has a task of this nature, of this magnitude—a 50 per cent increase in a single year—been undertaken or has confronted any Food Minister before, and nothing but a bold and drastic measure will enable us to achieve it. In my humble submission, the most important step in this direction is to raise the price of cane to Rs. 2 per maund.

Mr. Speaker: I have to put before the House that we have here a short duration discussion, and the time fixed is two hours. I have already got about 25 names with me and it is not possible to accommodate such a large number of hon. Members. Then again, I would request hon. Members not to take more than 10 minutes each, so that as large a number as possible can be accommodated.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): The time may be extended.

Mr. Speaker: Two and a half-hours is the maximum that can be given for this.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I submit for your consideration that we wanted to bring in this discussion even during the last session.

Mr. Speaker: I can understand that. Half an hour is the maximum extension that can be given. That can be done. I can extend it by half an hour. Shri Surjoo Pandey. 10 minutes each.

श्री सरजू पांडेय (रसड़ा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने प्रस्तावक महोदय की बात को बहुत ध्यान से सुना है। हमारे खाद्य मन्त्री जी ने जो बयान दिया था चीनी के सम्बन्ध में, उसे भी मैंने बहुत गौर से पढ़ा था। मुझे ताज्जुब होता है कि प्रस्तावक महोदय तथा स्वयं हमारे खाद्य मन्त्री जी ने चीनी के दाम गिराने के बारे में जो तर्क दिये हैं, वे कैसे हैं। मेरी समझ में तो वे आते नहीं हैं। ये बिल्कुल वही तर्क हैं जो चीनी के उत्पादक, चीनी के मिल मालिक दिया करते हैं। प्रस्तावक महोदय ने कहा कि चीनी की भीतरी खपत को कम करना चाहिए, इसको रेग्युलेट करना चाहिये। अपने भाषण के दौरान में दूसरी तरह से उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि खांडसारी उद्योग पर प्रतिवन्ध लगाना चाहिये ताकि वे मिलों के साथ कम्पी-टीशन न कर सकें और ज्यादा गत्रा मिलों को मिल सके। यदि आप ऊपरी तीर से इन चीजों को देखें तो आपको पता नहीं चलेगा। इस कप्टोल आर्डर के बाद भी चीनी का बाल क्या हो रहा है, इसको आप देखें। इकोनोमिक टाइम्ज़ ने ६ सितम्बर को लिखा था :—

“Despite the arrival of 18 truck-loads of sugar and sufficient stocks around 8,000 bags in the local market, sugar commanded a premium of Rs. 11 per bag in private.”

इसी तरह से और भी रिपोर्ट आगर आप देते तो पता चलेगा कि गुड़ खांडसारी आदि के दाम बाजार में बढ़ते ही जा रहे हैं। खांडसारी का आलम यह है कि पिछले साल से ४६.५० रुपये से लेकर ८०.२५ रुपये तक गुड़ और खांडसारी के दाम बढ़े हैं।

दरअस्ल हमें यह देखना होगा कि चीनी के दाम बढ़ते क्यों हैं। मैं इस तर्क से सहमत नहीं हूँ कि चीनी के दाम इसलिए बढ़ते हैं

[श्री सरजू पाण्डेय]

कि इसकी इंटरनल खपत बढ़ती जा रही है और इस पर रोक लगनी चाहिये और साथ ही साथ चीनी कम पैदा हुई है। इसका इलाज यह बताया गया है कि कंज्यूमर्ज पर रोक लगाई जाए या बउनको चीनी खाने से रोका जाए।

इस सम्बन्ध में मेरा कहना यह है कि आज भी चीनी हमारे देश में कम नहीं है। जो चीनी के व्यापारी हैं, वे इसमें व्यादती करते हैं और हमारी जो सरकार है वह उनके इशारे पर चलती है। जो वे कहते हैं, वे कर देती है। अगर वे कहते हैं कि कप्ट्रोल लगा दो तो कप्ट्रोल लगा देती है और अगर वे कहते हैं कि डिक्ट्रोल कर दो तो डिक्ट्रोल कर देती है।

जो हकीकत है, उसको आपको देखना होगा। सच बात तो यह है कि चीनी के दाम बाहरी बाजार में बढ़े हैं, इसलिए हिन्दुस्तान के व्यापारी भी उसका फायदा चाहते हैं।

कामसं में १ जून, १९६३ को लिखा था।

"The distinct firmness of the world free market for sugar at present no doubt privides an excellent opportunity for Indian sugar exports, in that India can sell sugar abroad not only without any subsidy for covering losses but with a handsome profit."

यही नहीं आप देखें कि किस तरह से दुनिया के बाजार में चीनी के बढ़ते हुए दामों ने हमारे देश के पूँजीपतियों ने या जो मिल मालिक हैं उन्होंने फायदा उठाने के लिए ठीक वही सुझाव दिये हैं जो कि इन्होंने, हमारे प्रस्तावक महोदय ने दिये हैं। उनका तर्क भी यही है। पूँजीपति देते हैं:—

"A proper domestic price policy will be another important consideration. It has been obvious for sometime that domestic consumption is increasing fast. In the circumstances if exports ought to be treated on a necessary basis of

priority the Government must be prepared to face the fact that internal prices of sugar should not be deliberately kept at a level where consumption is encouraged beyond a maximum of 2.4 million tonnes."

ठीक वही भाषा वे पूँजीपति बोलते हैं। जो पूँजीपति कहते हैं, जो मिल मालिक कहते हैं, वही प्रस्तावक महोदय का भी तर्क है। अगर एक्सपोर्ट बढ़ाना चाहते हैं तो चीनी के कंज्यूम्पशन को कम कीजिये, चीनी के दाम बढ़ा दीजिये। यह उनकी राय है।

श्री काशीनाथ पाण्डे : यह मैंने नहीं कहा।

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : आपने कहा है कि कंज्यूम्पशन को रेग्युलेट करना चाहिये।

श्री काशीनाथ पाण्डे : यह नहीं कहा है कि इंटरनल कंज्यूम्पशन कम हो...।

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : आपने यह कहा है...।

श्री काशीनाथ पाण्डे : आप गलत समझे हैं मेरी बात को।

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : हमारा कहना यह है कि टीक वही तर्क आज भी दिये जा रहे हैं। उन्होंने यह कहा कि देश में कंज्यूम्पशन पर रोक लगाएं, चीनी महंगी करो ताकि ज्यादा लोग चीनी का इस्तेमाल न कर सकें और हम को अधिक चीनी एक्सपोर्ट के लिए मिल सकें और हम विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित कर सकें।

यह कहा जाता है कि देश में चीनी कम है, इतनी नहीं जो मारी जरूरतों को पूरा कर सके। आप चीनी के हिसाब को देखें। १९६०-६१ में चीनी का उत्पादन २६.६ लाख टन हुआ था। १९६१-६२ में २६.७ लाख टन हुआ और अब की बार १९६२-६३ में कहा जाता है कि साढ़े २१ लाख टन हुआ। ग्यारह लाख टन चीनी हमारे पास पहले की है। इस प्रकार से कोई ३३ लाख टन चीनी हमारे

पास हुई । अगर २६ लाख टन चीनी भीतरी कंजम्पान के लिए रख ली जाए और पांच लाख टन बाहर भेजने के लिए रख ली जाए तब भी ३१ लाख टन चीनी कम नहीं है, जब हमारी आवश्यकताओं से अधिक चीनी हमारे पास है तो यह गई कहाँ । मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि चीनी मिल मालिकों के बारे में भी आपको सोचना होगा । ये क्या करते हैं, इसको भी आपको देखना होगा । इनका कोई भी हिसाब किताब सही नहीं होता है । इनके बारे में अगर आप देखें तो आपको पता चलेगा कि बैलेंस शीट ये गलत बनाते हैं । किस तरह से ये चोरी करते हैं टैक्सों की । मेरे पास जजों के रिमार्क्स हैं, इन में बैलेंस शीट्स के बारे में १६४७-४८ के विहार के एक जजमेंट में कहा गया था :—

"One very gross case may also be noticed to show how unreliable these balance-sheets are. The Mills in their profit and loss account for the year ended 31st July, 1948, show Rs. 7,74,000 and odd on account of "loss in share dealing", though the investment at cost in shares fully paid up is shown as Rs. 2,50,000."

दो लाख की लागत के ऊपर सात लाख का घाटा हुआ, यह बैलेंस शीट है । मिल मालिकों के कंपर भरोसा करना कठई तौर पर गलत है । अगर आप चाहते हैं कि चीनी का पता लगाना कि दरअस्त में ये बया करते हैं, इसकी आपको जांच करनी पड़ी और देखना पड़ेगो कि किस तरह से दरअस्त ये आज भी चीनी को छिपाते हैं । किस तरह से चीनी को दबा जाते हैं ।

कहा जाता है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में रिकवरी कम होती है । अभी पिछली बार खाद्य मंत्री जी ने एक सवाल का जवाब देते हुये बताया था कि वहाँ मशीनें खराब हैं जिसकी इनक्वारी हो रही है । जब रिकवरी के बेसिस पर दाम निश्चित करने की बात आई तो उस बक्त उस का विरोध हुआ था और कहा

गया था कि रिकवरी के बेसिस पर दाम तथ नहीं होने चाहिये । उस जमाने में पाटिल साहब ने मजाक उड़ाया था और कहा था कि कमाल की बात है कि जो माल है उस के भी दाम दिये जायें और साथ ही साथ रटी के भी दाम दिये जायें । लेकिन आप देखें कि जो खोई निकलती है और जो शीरा निकलता है, वह क्या रटी है, क्या वह बिकता नहीं है, क्या उस के दाम नहीं मिलते हैं, क्या वह इस्तेमाल नहीं होता है । जब वह बिकता है तो उस को भी रिकवरी में शुमार क्यों नहीं किया जाना चाहिये । इस तरह का तर्क दे कर उस बक्त गन्ने के किसानों को कम से कम पेमेंट किया गया और वह बेचारा चुप हो कर रह गया । यह उसी तरह से हुआ जैसे विभूति मिश्र जी ने एक बार कहा था यहाँ पर अंधेर नगरी, चौपट राजा, टके सेर भाजी, टके सेर खाजा वाली बात है । लकड़ी बिकती है तीन रुपये मन और कहीं कहीं पर चार रुपये मन और ऊँक के दाम एक रुपया आठ आने और एक रुपया बारह आने । यह बात समझ में नहीं आती है । क्या इसके पीछे राज है, मालूम नहीं । गलत मशीन के आधार पर, उनके मैकेनिक चीट करते हैं, झूठी रिकवरी की रिपोर्ट तैयार करते हैं, गलत बैलेंस शीट तैयार करते हैं, लेकिन देखने वाला कोई नहीं है । जब मार्किट में दाम हाई हो जाते हैं तो उसी बेसिस पर दाम फिक्स कर दिये जाते हैं ।

इसलिये मेरा यह कहना है कि पहली चीज यह है कि आप इस बात की एनक्वारी करें कि यह चीनी मिल मालिक करते क्या हैं ? उल्टे माननीय खाद्य मंत्री उन चीनी मिल मालिकों को कुछ इन्सेन्टिव देने जा रहे हैं, उन की ड्यूटी को घटा रहे हैं और यह भी कह रहे हैं कि उन मिल एरियाज के लिये गन्ना रिजर्व कर दिया जाये । अगर मेरे पास टाइम होता तो मैं पढ़ कर सुनाता, और यह भी कोशिश हो रही है, मजबूर किया जा रहा है किसानों को कि वे मिलों को गन्ना

[श्री सरजू पाण्डेय]

दें। इस से खंडसारी के उत्पादन पर रोक लगती है और हमारे देश का गृह उद्योग भरेगा और कोई तरक्की नहीं होगी। मिल मालिक चीनी बांटने में चोरी करते हैं, हिसाब तैयार करने में चोरी करते हैं, रिकवरी दिखाने में चोरी करते हैं और साथ ही साथ किसानों को कम दाम दे कर लूटते हैं। दस दस दिन किसान मिलों के गेट पर गत्ता ले कर खड़ा रहता है, लेकिन उन को कोई नहीं देखता है और किसानों को गत्ते में आग लगानी पड़ती है। यह देखने की चीज है। इस सम्बंध में क्या हो रहा है?

इसी तरह मैं कहता हूँ कि चीनी के डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन का तरीका भी गलत है। चीनी में चार चार एजन्सियां हैं। सेलिंग एजेन्ट, कमिशन एजेन्ट, होलसेलर एजेन्ट और ब्रोकर। चार चार हाथों में चीनी जाती है। अगर गवर्नमेंट कहती है कि ३० हजार टन चीनी दे दो तो जो सेलिंग एजेन्ट हैं, जो कि मिल मालिक होता है, वह आधा रिलीज करता है और बाकी आधा रखे रहता है। इस तरह से चार चार हाथों में जा कर चीनी बाजार में पहुँचती है। इस लिये जांच की जाय कि किस तरह से यह चीनी मिल-मालिक कम पैदावार दिखलाते हैं और उसे छिपाते हैं।

दूसरी चीज यह है कि सेलिंग एजेन्ट की चोरियों को ख़त्म किया जाना चाहिये। सारी बैर्डमानी उसी जगह से शुरू होती है और छोटे छोटे लोग मारे जाते हैं। इस को बिल्कुल बन्द कर देना चाहिये।

तीसरी चीज यह है कि गत्ते के काश्त-कारों को जो १ रुपया ७५ न० पैसे के हिसाब से कीमत दी जायेगी वह बहुत कम है। वह मुझ को उचित नहीं मालूम देती है। यहाँ तक कि उत्तर प्रदेश गवर्नरमेंट की और सारी गवर्नरमेंटों की राय है कि जो किसान को दिया जाता है, और अभी एक माननीय

सदस्य ने भी यही कहा, १ रु ७५ न० पैसा देना, १ रु ५ आ० देना, अन्यायपूर्ण है। १ रु ४ आ० देना अगर आप चाहते हैं कि गत्ते की काश्त बढ़े तो गत्ते की कीमत कम से कम दो रुपये मन हो जाये। हिन्दुस्तान के अंदर एक ही खेती है जिस से किसान कुछ पैदा करता है। अगर २ रु ० मन भी किसान को दिया जाय तो कुल मिला कर चीनी का दाम ४० रु ० मन से अधिक नहीं होगा। उसका प्रोडक्शन कास्ट इस से अधिक नहीं बैठता है। अगर जो एक्साइज ड्यूटी आप लगा रहे हैं वह भी पूरी लगाई जाय तो भी उस का दाम ४० रु ० मन से ज्यादा नहीं होता। इसलिये मेरा सुझाव यह है कि अगर गत्ते के काश्तकारों को २ रु ० मन से भी कम दिया जाता है तो लाजिमी तौर पर किसान गत्ते की खेती नहीं करेगा। जिस तरह से टैक्स बढ़ रहा है, लगान बढ़ रहा है, उस से उन का खर्च पूरा नहीं पड़ता है। मिल वालों को तो आप छट देते चले जा रहे हैं परन्तु किसानों की तरफ आपका ध्यान नहीं है हालांकि खाद का दाम, पानी की कीमत, लेवर चार्ज गत्ते में किसानों के बढ़ गये हैं। इसलिये अगर आप चाहते हैं कि मुल्क में दरअसल चीनी का दाम घटे और ज्यादा से ज्यादा खपत हो, जैसा कि उन्होंने कहा कि हम ३५ लाख टन पैदा करायेंगे, तो उन को मिल वालों पर नजर रखनी होगी। अगर मिल वालों को सारी छट दे दी गई तो चीनी मिलमालिक चीनी की चोरी करेंगे, आप बैठे खायेंगे, और इन्सपैक्टरों को खरीद लेंगे, इतना पैसा उनके पास है। आप की कोई ग्रक्त काम नहीं देगी। आप लाख भाषण दें, या उत्साह दें, लेकिन सारे इन्सपैक्टर खरीद लिये जाते हैं, सप्लाई आफिस होते हैं, सारी जगहों पर चोरी का जाल बिछा हूँगा है। मुल्क के हर शहर में चीनी मिल रही थी लेकिन जिस दिन से खाद मंत्री ने भाषण किया उसी दिन चीनी मंहगी हो गई चीनी मिलती नहीं है। बेचारे लोग ताकते

रहते हैं त्योहारों पर, इसलिये मेरे इन सुझावों पर अमल कर के किसानों को ज्यादा सस्ती खाद दें, उन का सौदा मंहगा खरीदें ताकि वह ज्यादा से ज्यादा गन्ना पैदा करें।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज यह सवाल है कि चीनी की पैदावार क्यों कम होती जा रही है। बड़ी खुशी की बात है कि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी आज मौजूद हैं और डा० राम सुभग सिंह भी मौजूद हैं। मैंने एक सुझाव दिया था। प्रधान मंत्री ने उसे कबूल किया और डाक्टर साहब के जिम्मे उस को दिया था। लेकिन मेरा सुझाव आगे नहीं चला। उसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि आज हमारे सामने चीनी का संकट है। इस संकट को हम लोग कैसे दूर करें। मैं समझता हूँ कि जो भी मिनिस्टर हो जाता है, जो बड़े ओहदे पर चला जाता है उस के सोचने का तरीका बदल जाता है। अगर साधारण मेम्बर कोई बात सोचता है और उसे सुनाता है तो उस पर गौर नहीं किया जाता है। अध्यक्ष महोदय आप सन् १९४२ से यहां के मेम्बर हैं, इस बीच में कई बार चीनी का संकट आया और कई बार उस का चढाव उतार हम ने देखा। आखिर चीनी का संकट आया क्यों? यह संकट इस लिए आया कि जो हमारा शुगर डाइरेक्टोरेट है, फूड एंड एंट्रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री है उस के सामने दूर की सूझ नहीं थी। आज हमारी हालत यह है कि पिछले साल जब चीनी पर १० परसेंट कटौती लगी और किसानों को परेशानी हुई तो उस का नतीजा यह हुआ कि गन्ने की खेती कम हो गई, और गन्ने की खेती कम हो जाने से पिछले साल का ६ लाख टन और इस साल का २१ लाख टन, कुल ३० लाख टन चीनी हमारे पास हुई, जिसमें से २५.८७ लाख टन हमारे पिछले साल के खाने का हिसाब है और हो सकता है कि इतना ही इस साल भी हो, और ५ लाख टन हमारे एक्सपोर्ट के लिये है। नतीजा यह है कि इस साल हमारे पास चीनी नहीं है। इस साल संकट आया है। हम लोग जब कहते हैं तो हमारी बात कोई सुनता नहीं है। न एंट्रीकल्चर मिनिस्टर सुनते हैं, और न

फूड मिनिस्टर सुनते हैं न उन का डाइरेक्टोरेट सुनता है। वे समझते हैं कि वे ही बाच्स्पति हैं और वृहस्पति हैं, उन्हीं में सारी अकल है।

मैं आप को बतलाना चाहता हूँ प्रधान मंत्री जी भी यहां बैठे हुए हैं, कि बैक जो हैं व शुगर फैक्ट्री को एक मन चीनी पर फी सदी ८० रुपया देते हैं। उस में ४५ फी सदी कीमत है गन्ने की और ३५ फी सदी जो है वह है उन की मैनुफैक्चरिंग कास्ट। यह शुगर फैक्ट्री बाले क्या करते हैं कि जो ४५ फी सदी किसान का दाम है वह देते नहीं हैं। कुछ अच्छे अच्छे किसानों को दे देते हैं, लेकिन अमूमन किसानों को दाम नहीं देते और उस पैसे को किसी दूसरे काम में खर्च करते हैं। किसानों का पैसा बाकी रहता है।

श्री बृजराज सिंह (बरेली) : बता दीजिए कि एलेक्शन में दे देते हैं।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : एलेक्शन में नहीं देते हैं, दूसरे बिजनेस में खर्च करते हैं। हम को एलेक्शन का ज्यादा पता है।

श्री बृजराज सिंह : अगर प्रधान मंत्री जी के सामने आप गड़बड़ बोलेंगे तो कैसे काम चलेगा?

श्री विभूति मिश्र : इस साल हमारे फूड एंड एंट्रीकल्चर मिनिस्टर ने स्टेमेंट दिया है कि ८२.७७ करोड़ ४० गन्ने का दाम हुआ और इस में से किसानों को दाम अभी २.११ करोड़ ४० देने को हैं। इस साल दुनिया के बाजारों में एक टन चीनी का दाम है १२०० ४० और हिन्दुस्तान में जो चीनी है उस की इस साल हालत यह है कि जब चीनी मिलती नहीं है, जब चीनी का अकाल है तब भी २ करोड़ ४० से ज्यादा किसानों की कीमत बाकी है। भेरी समझ में नहीं आता है कि किसानों की कीमत क्यों बाकी है। हमारे फूड एंड एंट्रीकल्चर मिनिस्टर साहब ने जो बयान दिया है वह बहुत सन्तोषप्रद नहीं है। उन्होंने १ रु ० ७५ रु ० पै ० दिया है वहां के लिये जहां पर कि

[श्री विभूति मिश्र]

गुड़ और खंडसारी बनती है। आपके पास इस का क्या अन्दाजा है कि गुड़ गौर खंडसारी फलानी जगह बनती है, हमारे गोतिहारी शहर के रहने वाले, हनुमान शुगर फैक्ट्री के मालिक हैं, मोहन बाबू ने कहा कि १ या १। लाख मन गन्ना पिछले साल उनके फैक्ट्री कामन्डेड एरिया से गुड़ में चला गया। यह दो तरह का व्यवहार ठीक नहीं है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि पिछले साल आप ने कहा कि हम रिकवरी पर दाम ठीक करेंगे, लेकिन इस साल १ रु ७५.८० पै० रिकवरी पर हटा कर आप ने सीधे सीधे दाम रख दिया। आप की नीति का कोई ठीक नहीं है। कभी आप कहते हैं कि रिकवरी पर दाम रखेंगे और कभी कहते हैं तौल पर। इसलिये हमारी कोई खासी नीति होनी चाहिये और बतलाना चाहिये कि कौन सी नीति सरकार मानती है।

आगे मे बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि आप ने हमारे यहां एक्साइज ड्यूटी पर आधी छठ दी है भिल वालों को, ५० फी सदी। इस में कहते हैं कि ६ करोड़ में ४। करोड़ का घाटा होता है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आप ने किसानों को क्या इन्सेन्टिव दिया? मजदूरी बढ़ गई, खाद का दाम बढ़ गया, बीज का दाम बढ़ गया, हल का दाम बढ़ गया। सारा खर्च बढ़ गया लेकिन किसानों को तो आप ने कुछ नहीं दिया कि फैक्ट्री वालों को कह कि आधी एक्साइज ड्यूटी कर देते हैं। उत्तर बिहार, पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश और पंजाब में आप ने कहा कि साहब, जो नवम्बर में गन्ना कश करेगा उसे छठ मिलेगी, और दिसम्बर से मार्च तक आप ने उन को २० फी सदी की रियायत दी है। किसानों को आप ने क्या रियायत दी? कुछ नहीं दिया।

मैं आप को बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि जो फूड एण्ड एप्रीकल्चर मिनिस्टर होते हैं वे दुनियाभर का दौरा करते हैं। उन को पता

होना चाहिये था कि जब दुनिया में गन्ने की खेती कम हो गई थी उस साल आप ने अपने यहां जो १० परसेन्ट का कर लगाया, वह आपने नाजायज काम किया और उस का नतीजा यह हुआ कि हमारे यहां चीनी बहुत कम हो गई, बाहर भेज नहीं पाये। सन् १९६६-६७ में दुनिया में चीनी का उत्पादन कम हो गया। अगर मेरे पास समय होता तो मैं बतलाता। यह "इंडियन शुगर" का जुलाई का अंक है।

इस के अलावा एक बात सब लोग कह देते हैं कि बिहार में, उत्तर प्रदेश में और पंजाब में रिकवरी बड़ी कम है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, इसी में लिखा है कि जब शुगर फैक्टरियां चली तो बिहार में सन् १९४०-४१ में ६-८६ रिकवरी थी और बम्बई में ६-६५ थी। इसी तरह से १९४१-४२ में बिहार में १०-३५ रिकवरी थी और बम्बई में ६-८७ थी। इस प्रकार हमारी रिकवरी सन् १९४७-४८ तक अच्छी रही। उसके बाद उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार और पंजाब में रिकवरी कम क्यों हो गयी इसका इतिहास सुनिए। तीन आना मन जो केन सैस लिया जाता है उत्तर प्रदेश में, बिहार में और पंजाब में, उसको सरकार जनरल फंड में लगा देती है और छदाम भी किसान के गन्ने के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने पर खर्च नहीं करती। इसके अलावा आज १३ लप्पा ६ आना सेंट्रल एक्साइज है। उसमें से भी कम्बो कुछ नहीं मिलता। म करें तो क्या करें। किसान गरीब है, उसको बक्त पर पैसा नहीं मिलता।

दूसरी बात यह है कि सारे उत्तर भारत में कहीं भी अच्छे सीड का फार्म नहीं है जैसा कि कोयम्बटूर में है। आप सोच सकते हैं कि कोयम्बटूर से बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश और पंजाब को सीड लाने में कितना समय लग सकता है और कौन जाने बीज आवेदी भी या नहीं। तो उत्तर प्रदेश में, बिहार में और पंजाब में सरकार ने गन्ने के विकास के लिये कुछ भी नहीं किया। और कहते हैं कि हम लोग पिछड़ हुए हैं। तो

आप के पास आंकड़ा है, जिससे पता चलता है कि उत्तर भारत दक्षिण भारत से कमज़ोर नहीं है। लेकिन हमको सहूलियतें नहीं हैं और उनको सहूलियतें हैं।

जब जुलाई में उनका कारखाना चलेगा तो उसके लिये आपने ५० परसेंट की छूट दी है। लेकिन मैं आप को यह बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार की यह नीति शुगर के बारे में अच्छी नीति नहीं है।

एक बात मैं कहता हूँ कि हमारे फूड एंड एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा कि हम ने उस बारे में चीफ मिनिस्टर्स से पूछा। मैं कहता हूँ कि साहब हम लोग जो इस संसद के सदस्य हैं क्या हैं? हम कांग्रेस की तरफ ३७५ मेम्बर यादों हैं जिनके समर्थन से प्राइम मिनिस्टर बनता है, आपने हमसे नहीं पूछा और चीफ मिनिस्टर्स से पूछा। आखिर हम को यह क्यों बिठाया है। हम चुनाव लड़ कर आए हैं। आप हमसे नहीं पूछते, चीफ मिनिस्टर्स से पूछते हैं। हम सरकार के बनाने वाले हैं। आप हम से नहीं पूछते और पूछते हैं उन लोगों से जिनका इस से कोई वास्ता नहीं है।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप देखें कि शुगर के मामले में सन् १९५२-५३ से लेकर आज तक कितने उत्तर चढ़ाव आए।

अब मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि शुगर केन के बारे में सरकार को क्या करना चाहिये। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस साल गन्ने का दाम दो रुपये मन कर दिया जाए। आप कहेंगे कि इससे कनज्यूमर को नुकसान होगा। लेकिन आप देखें कि बल्ड मार्केट में १२०० रुपया एक टन चीनी का दाम दे कर लोग खाते हैं तो क्या यहां का कंजूमर दो तीन आने ज्यादा नहीं दे सकता।

आपकी नीति में बड़ी गलती है। आपने कहा है कि १९६१-६२ को बेस साल मान कर जिसके पास २० लाख टन से ज्यादा चीनी

होगी उसको हम छट देंगे। लेकिन गन्ना तो आज जितना है उतना ही रहेगा, वह तो बढ़ेगा नहीं। इसका नतीजा यह होगा कि एक शुगर फैक्ट्री दूसरी फैक्ट्री का गन्ना चुरवाएगी, या लोगों में चोरी की प्रवृत्ति होगी, गन्ना तो बढ़ेगा नहीं। गन्ना बढ़ाने का समय यह जेठ में। मैं पाटिल साहब से बराबर कर रहा कि इस समय आप किसान को इंसेंटिव दीजिए, लेकिन उस समय किसान को इंसेंटिव नहीं दिया गया। आज आप इंसेंटिव देते हैं। लेकिन हर खेतिहर यह जानता है कि मधा और पूर्वा के बाद गन्ने की फसल में पैदावार नहीं बढ़ती। हो सकता है कि कहीं सूक्ष्मजड़ बढ़ जाए।

अब मैं आप को बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि जैसा कि पांडेय जी ने कहा, शुगर फैक्ट्री में रिकवरी की जांच का कोई तरीका नहीं है। दूसरी बात यह है कि उत्तर भारत में फैक्ट्री वालों ने अपनी फैक्ट्रीज को माडरनाइज नहीं किया है, जब कि साउथ में जो शुगर फैक्ट्रीज लगी हैं ये हाल में लगी हैं और इसलिये उनकी मेशिनरी नहीं है, जब कि उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार और पंजाब में जो शुगर फैक्ट्रीज लगी हैं उनकी मेशिनरी पुरानी है। अब नई मशीनों में बहुत हेर-फेर हो गया है। यह भी एक कारण है कि मारी रिकवरी कमज़ोर पड़ती है। रिकवरी को अच्छा करने के लिये जरूरत इस बात की है कि आप शुगर फैक्ट्रीज की भी देखभाल रखें।

इसके अलावा आप कहते हैं कि ६-६ से या कितने से ज्यादा रिकवरी होगी तो उसकी कीमत ज्यादा देंगे। मान लीजिए कि साउथ में रिकवरी ज्यादा होती है, लेकिन आपने तो गन्ने का दाम १ रुपया ७५ नए पैसे मुकर्रर कर रखा है। इससे ज्यादा नहीं देंगे। तो अगर साउथ में रिकवरी ज्यादा हुई तो वहां फ़िसाव कैसे बैठेगा।

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) :
मिश्र जी, यह तो मिनिमम प्राइस है, उसके क्षपर हम दे सकते हैं और देते हैं।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : दे सकते हैं, लेकिन देते नहीं हैं। सरदार जी, हम जो गन्ना सप्लाई करते हैं उसकी तो कीमत नहीं मिलती, ज्यादा कौन देता है।

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : आपने यह कैसे कहा कि ज्यादा नहीं देते :

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अब देखेंगे कि ज्यादा देते हैं कि नहीं।

दूसरी बात यह है कि आप जो गुड़ पर बैन लगा रहे हैं यह ठीक नहीं है। गुड़ वाला गन्ना दूसरा होता है। और चीनी वाला दूसरा। गुड़ वाला गन्ना पतला होता है। गुड़ का गन्ना कम नहीं है लेकिन जो गन्ना फैक्टरी में चीनी के लिये जाता है वह कम हो गया है। जो गन्ना चीनी के लिये जाता है वह मोटा होता है। आप यह क्यों चांगे हैं कि गुड़ कम हो, आखिर जो गुड़ पैदा हुआ उसको लोगों ने यहाँ खाया।

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : मैंने आपने किसी बयान में नहीं कहा कि गन्ने पर बन्दिश है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : कोल्हुओं पर तो टैक्स लगा रखा है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : कोल्हुओं पर नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप खत्म करें। गुड़ की बात करते करते आप की आवाज भी भारी हो गयी है।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : चीनी पैदा होती है वैसे ही गुड़ भी पैदा किया जाता है, गुड़ को कोई फेंक तो नहीं देता। आखिर हिन्दुस्तान के लोग ही तो गुड़ खाते हैं। आप कहते हैं कि दो तिहाई से ज्यादा जो गुड़ और खंडसारी में चला जाता है वह शुगर फैक्टरी में जाना चाहिए। अगर गुड़ कम होगा तो जो लोग गुड़ खाते हैं उनको गुड़ कहाँ से मिलेगा।

अगर आप चाहते हैं कि गन्ने की फसल अच्छी हो तो आप किसानों को इंसेटिव दें, उनको अच्छा बीज दें, अच्छा खाद दें, और पानी दें। तभी ज्यादा फसल हो सकती है। ऐसा करें तो फसल ड्यॉडी हो जाएगी, इस साल लोंद का महीना भी है। इसमें दो प्रकार की नीति सरकार को अपनानी होगी, एक शार्ट टर्म नीति और दूसरी लांग टर्म नीति। शार्ट टर्म नीति के बारे में मेरा सुझाव है कि गन्ने का दाम १ रुपया ७५ न० पै० से बढ़ा कर दो रुपया कर दीजिए, मिनिमम। इसके अलावा जो आप गुड़ को कम उत्साह देना चाहते हैं उस को बन्द कीजिए।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ने काफी संजीदगी के साथ अभी काशी नाय जी पांडेय के भाषण को सुना और जो दूसरे दोस्त बोले उन के भाषणों को भी सुना। मैं इस नतीजे पर पहुंचा हूँ कि ये जो चीनी की कमी हुई है इस की एक खुली जांच होनी चाहिए।

इसी सदन में हमारे माननीय मंत्री जी श्री पाटिल ने भाषण दिया था चीनी के बारे में, और जिस दिन उन्होंने एलान किया कि ३० लाख टन से ज्यादा पैदा हुई तो उस दिन देश के सामने उन्होंने इतना अच्छा नवकाश चींच दिया और जब वह इस सदन में चीनी के बारे में भाषण दे रहे थे तो ऐसा मालूम होता था कि यहाँ हमारी लोक सभा के मेम्बर नहीं बैठे हैं बल्कि चीनी की बोरियां एक दूसरे से लड़ रही हैं। उन्होंने स्वावलम्बन की एक बड़ी भावना पैदा की थी। लेकिन उस के बाद हुआ क्या? क्या बाकै में . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य कोई अच्छी मिसाल नहीं मिली जो मेम्बरों को चीनी की बोरियां बना दिया। बह और कोई अच्छी मिसाल दे सकते थे।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं शब्दकर की बहस में बोल रहा था इसलिए मैं ने उसी की मिसाल दी।

आज यह देखना है कि बाकई में चीनी की कमी है या चीनी के वितरण में कोई खराबी है, कोई गड़वड़ी है, क्या उसका वितरण भ्रष्ट तरीके से हुआ जिसकी वज़ा से मालूम यह होता है कि आज देश में चीनी का संकट है। क्या चीनी का यह संकट बाकई वास्तविक है या यह बनावटी व मसनूरी है? इसके बारे में मैं ने बार बार इस सदन में इस बात को खबने की कोशिश की कि खुली जांच अगर हो जाये तो कम से कम मुझे भी तसल्ली हो जाये और देश के नागरिकों को भी तसल्ली हो जाये कि हां चीनी के बारे में जांच हो चुकी है और चीनी का संकट बाकई एक जैनविन संकट है। देश में चीनी का वास्तव में कोई संकट है इस पर आज लोग विश्वास नहीं करते हैं। जिस दिन से यह नियंत्रण हुआ, चीनी पर कंट्रोल लगा तो लोग यह आशा करते हैं कि जहां कंट्रोल से हमें पांच किलो चीनी मिलती थी तो पांच किलो की जगह कम से कम एक किलो और दो किलो चीनी तो मिलेगी ही लेकिन विश्वास मानिये कि सुब साड़े पांच बजे से लाइन लगा कर चीनी की आशा में लोग बैठे र ते हैं, हमारे छोटे छोटे बच्चे और श्रमिक जोकि सुबह ६ बजे कारखाने काम पर पहुंचते हैं उनकी बीवियां और बहू बेटियां तड़के सुबह से लाइन में लगी रहती हैं लेकिन होता यह है कि अगर सुबह साड़े पांच बजे जाओ तो दुकानदार, चीनी का विक्रीता कहेगा कि क्या सुबह सुबह बर्गे मुँह धोये ही चले आये हो? साड़े ६ बजे आओ तब चीनी मिलेगी। अगर वे साड़े ६ बजे जाते हैं तो उन को मालूम होता है कि चीनी तो ६ बजे वितरित कर दी गई। अगर उसे ७ बोरी शक्कर बांटनी है तो खाली दो बोरे खुले में बांट देता है और बाकी के ५ बोरे चोरबाजारी के जरिए हलवाइयों को दो रुपये सेर के हिसाब से देच दिये जाते हैं। इसके लिये जिला अधिकारियों से मैं ने बार बार

शिकायत की, चोरबाजारी करने वाली दुकानों के नाम भी पेश किये लेकिन चीनी की ब्लैक करने वालों के विरुद्ध कोई सफ्ट कदम नहीं उठाया जाता है। यही कारण है कि आज देश में कंट्रोल के खिलाफ लोगों को शिकायत है क्योंकि कंट्रोल में उनको चीज मिलती नहीं है और कंट्रोलड चीज ब्लैक में चली जाती है। अब अगर कंट्रोल और डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन करने वाली मशीनरी करेटेड हो तो ऐसे कंट्रोल से हमें क्या फायदा है? मैं यह नहीं कहता कि अगर चीनी की कमी है तो आप कंट्रोल न कीजिये लेकिन उसके लिए आवश्यक नियंत्रण भी होना चाहिये। उसके डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन पर भी नियंत्रण होना चाहिये जोकि आज नहीं हो रहा है। अगर चीनी के प्रोडक्शन पर कंट्रोल हो, सही तरीके से प्राइस पर कंट्रोल हो और उस के वितरण पर भी अगर सही तरीके से कंट्रोल हो तो मैं समझता हूँ कि लोगों को मुनासिब दाम पर चीनी मिल सकेगी। लेकिन आज यह नहीं हो पा रहा है।

कहा जाता है कि हम लोग ३३ लाख टन चीनी का उत्पादन बढ़ाने जा रहे हैं। मैं अभी से पहले से ही उन को इस के लिए मुबारकबाद देने को तैयार हूँ कि वे ३३ लाख टन चीनी का उत्पादन बढ़ाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। लेकिन इस लक्ष्य तक पहुंचन में मुश्किल यह होगी कि जां इसका उत्पादन ३० लाख टन हुआ उसी दिन से हम लोगों ने चीनी का नियंत्रित करना शुरू कर दिया। अमरीका को चीनी भेजी गई। इसमें तकरीबन ८ करोड़ रुपये की सबसिडी हम लोगों ने दी। उसके बाद जापान में भी अपनी चीनी भेजी गई और अब भी हमारी सरकार कहती है कि जो कमिटमेंट कर चुके हैं उनको हम अवश्य पूरा करेंगे। अपना दिया हुआ वचन अवश्य निभायेंगे। रघुकुल रीति सतदा चल आई प्राण जार्हि पर वचन न जाहि, उस आदर्श के आधार पर हम अपना दिया हुआ वचन ज़रूर निभायेंगे।

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

भले ही देश के लोगों को शक्कर मिले या न मिले। चूंकि हम चीनी के निर्यात के लिये विदेशों से बचन बढ़ है इसलिये वह शक्कर तो विदेशों को जरूर जायेगी ही। अब मैं यह नहीं कहता कि चीनी बाहर भेज कर विदेशी मुद्रा न कमाई जाये। जब विदेशी मुद्रा का संकट इस देश में है तो चीनी का निर्यात हम जरूर करें। इसमें कोई दो रायें नहीं हो सकती हैं। लेकिन इसी सदनमें आपसे पहले जो अव्यक्त होते थे, आयंगर साहब, उन्होंने इस बात को कहा था। मैं भाषण दे रहा था। उसके बाद मंत्री महोदय जवाब दे रहे थे और कह रहे थे कि हमें निर्यात करना चाहा ये तो मैं ने कहा था कि चीनी के दाम को अगर आप घटा देंगे तो देश की चीनी की खपत बढ़ जायेगी और उपभोक्ता को फायदा होगा। देश की खपत अगर बढ़ जायेगी तो यह जो सरल्स के नाम से आप कहते हैं पाटिल साहब इस सदन में कहे लगे आई एम सिटिंग और ए सरल्स आफ फोर्टीन लैक टंस। मैं बिल्कुल चीनी के समुद्र में बैठा हुआ हूं। लेकिन वह समुद्र खत्म हो गया। मालूम नहीं वह कहां चला गया। तो मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि एक सही तरीके से उसकी जांच होनी चाहिये, खुली जांच होनी चाहिये और यह नहीं कि इधर, उधर की बात हो। अभी तो हम अपने बच्चों को कह दें कि चीनी का इंजाम हो रहा है, ३३ लाख टन चीनी पैदा होने जा रही है। इस देश में अभी गुड़ का आदी बनना चाहिे। जब बच्चे गुड़ के आदी बन गये तो ६ महीने या साल भर के बाद मालूम हुआ कि ३३ लाख टन तो ही ही नहीं सकता। यह ओवर एमरिशन है। यह होगा नहीं। ३३ लाख टन होगा कैसे? काश्तकार के बारे में सवाल आता है तो काश्तकार को कहा जाता है कि तुम्हें १ रुपये ७५ नये पैसे गन्न का दाम दिया जायेगा कुछ साल पहले उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार और बिहार की सरकार दोनों ने मिल कर यह पास किया कि गन्ने का रेट कम से कम दो रुपये भन

होना चाहिये। मिनिमम रेट दो रुपये भन होना चाहिये लेकिन दो रुपये की बात जब यहां पर कही गई तो कहा गया कि इसमें चीनी के दाम बढ़ जायेंगे और उपभोक्ता को नुकसान होगा। अगर चीनी की कीमत ज्यादा बढ़ गयी तो उपभोक्ता उसे लेंगे नहीं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि वह हिम्मत से काम लें और सरमायदारों और चीनी मिल मालिकों के चबकर में न आयें। वे अपने सामने गन्ना उत्पादन करने वाले किसानों का हित रखें जो कि बाकई में इस देश में चीनी की पैदावार बढ़ा सकता है। मैं चांगोंगा कि मंत्री महोदय बैगर किसी हिचकिचाहट के २ रुपये प्रतिमन गन्ने की मिनिमम प्राइस रख दें। उसमें किसी मिल-मालिक को नुकसान नहीं होगा। मैं समझता हूं कि तब उसमें चीनी के दाम भी नहीं बढ़ेंगे।

शुगर इंडस्ट्री एक ऐसी इंडस्ट्री है जिसमें कि कोई भी चीज बेकार नहीं जाती है। गन्न के रस से चीनी बनती है। चीनी बनने के बाद बगाज का फायदा होता है। प्रैसमड और मोलासज का फायदा उठाते हैं। कभी किसी कमेटी ने यह जांच नहीं की आखिर इस इंडस्ट्री में मुनाफा कितना होता है। मेरे एक माननीय मित्र श्री पुरी ने कहा कि ४५ प्रतिशत गन्न के दामों में चला जाता है और ३५ प्रतिशत मैनुफैक्चरिंग कास्ट है। उसके बाद जो कुछ बचता है

श्री दे० द० पुरी : ३५ परसेंट टैक्सेज है।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : आई एम सारी। ३५ परसेंट टैक्सेज हैं। उसके बाद जो कुछ बचता है उस की बात आप सोचिये। लेकिन मैं कहता हूं कि मैनुफैक्चरिंग कास्ट जो कुछ हो, डाइरेक्ट टैक्सेशन में चला जाता है तो उसके बाद बचता ही क्या है? लेकिन कम से कम मैं इस चीज को नहीं मानता हूं। मैन-

फैक्चरिंग 'कास्ट घट' सकती है। वेज रिपोर्ट के बारे में कहा गया कि 'वेज कमेटी' बैठी। उस कमेटी में श्री काशी नाथ पांडेय और एक दूसरे सदस्य उसमें थे। वेज रिपोर्ट के बारे में अभी तक गड्डवडियां चलती हैं। मुझे यह कहने में शर्म महसूस होती है कि हमारा नुमाइन्दा जो दूसरे हाउस यानी राज्य सभा का मैम्बर है उनका एक चीनी का कारखाना नैवली में है, पांडे जी ने, बतलाया कि अभी तक उस कारखाने में वेज बोर्ड की रिपोर्ट को लागू नहीं किया है। यह वह साहब हैं जोकि दूसरे हाउस में भाषण देते हैं कि इसके बारे में यह होना चाहिये या वह नहीं होना चाहिये लेकिन कोई उन बंदे खुदा से पूछे कि तुमने वेज बोर्ड की सिफारिश को अपने कारखाने में अभी तक क्यों नहीं लागू किया? आज तक उन्होंने उस रिपोर्ट को लागू नहीं किया है।

श्री श्याम लाल सराफ़ : कानून ने उन्हें कैसे छाड़ा?

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : कानून छोड़ सकता है। आप समझ सकते हैं कभी कभी किन्तु चीजों का लिवास ऐसा होता है कि कानून उन से डरता है।

मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि आज गन्ने का दाम दो रुपये प्रतिमन हो। एक जांच कमेटी बिठाई जाये। नोन प्राफिट्स के बारे में मैं नहीं कह रहा हूँ लेकिन आनन्दन प्राफिट्स का हिसाब देखा जाना चाहिये। मैं जानता हूँ कि काश्तकार गन्ना लाद कर लाता है, मिल के फाटक पर खड़े खड़े परेशान हो जाता है। आखिर को जब उसके गन्ने को मिल द्वारा लिया जाता है और जब उसका गन्ना मिल के फाटक पर तोला जाता है तो मैं ने यह अपनी आंखों से देखा है कि अगर गन्ना ४० मन तोल में होता है तो लिखा हैजिस्टर में केवल ३५ मन जाता है। उसके बाद रिकवरी आती है। रिकवरी अगर उसकी ६ प्रतिशत है,

तो ६ प्रतिशत की साड़े आठ प्रतिशत लिखी जाती है। आधे का कभी हिसाब नहीं होता। इस तरह से जो गुप्त शुगर होती है उसका ब्लैक करने के लिये वे तैयार रहते हैं। जब रिकवरी का यहां पर एक बिल आया था तो मैंने भंती महोदय से निवेदन किया था कि उसके लिये एक एपरेंट्स होना चाहिये, एक भशीनरी हो जिससे काश्तकार भी खुश रहे। उसको यकीन हो कि गन्ने का जो रस निकाला उसकी रिकवरी १० प्रतिशत या ६ प्रतिशत होगी। लेकिन इस बारे में अभी तक कोई साइटिफिक एनालिसिस नहीं हुई है।

श्री विभूति मिश्र ने पूर्वी जिलों की बात कहीं। अब यह हकीकत है कि चीनी के सबसे अधिक कारखाने पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में हैं। वहां कम से कम १०० चीनी मिलें होंगी जब कि अन्य जगहों पर ७० या ७२ कारखाने होंगे। पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के जिलों के लोगों की इकतशादी जिदगी इस पर निर्भर है। यह ठीक ही है कि उन कारखानों में नवीकरण की जरूरत है, अभी उनमें भौ-डरनाइजेशन की जरूरत है लेकिन कभी उस पर ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है। उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार का आज भी मिलमालिकों पर करोड़ों रुपया बतौर सैस मनी के बकाया रहता है। उसको लेने की सरकार की हिम्मत नहीं है। अब मैं पूछता हूँ कि सैस का पैसा अगर काश्तकारों को नहीं दिया गया, उससे कास्टकारों के लिये अच्छे बीज नहीं खरीदे गये या कोई ऐसे अन्य आवश्यक साधन नहीं किये गये तो चीनी के उत्पादन में वृद्धि कैसे संभव हो सकेगी? अगर यह कहा जाये कि उत्तर प्रदेश के कारखाने को हटा कर आंध्र प्रदेश में ले जायें, भद्रास में ले जायें तो यह मुमकिन नहीं है। इसके मानी तो यह हुए कि पूर्वी जिलों को खत्म करना पड़ेगा। इस-लिये मेरा निवेदन है कि चीनी के वितरण

[श्री स० मो० बनर्जी]

का सही तरीके से इंतजाम होना चाहिये ५, ६ शहरों में सैलिंग एजेंट्स हों लेकिन वे एस०डी०ओ० के हाथ में न होने चाहिये क्योंकि यह देखने में आता है कि डिस्ट्रिक्ट सप्लाई आफिसर के वहां कोई हिसाब नहीं होता है और किसी को चीनी मिलती है तो किसी को नहीं मिलती है और परिणाम-स्वरूप लोग बहुत परेशान होते हैं।

दूसरी चीज में यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि किसानों को गन्ने की काश्त अधिक करने के लिये इंसेटिव देना चाहिये और इसके लिये कम से कम गन्ने का रेट दो रुपया प्रति मन तय कर दिया जाये। दो रुपया से गन्ने का रेट कम न हो।

बोनस के बारे में मैं खास कर उपमंत्री जी से कहूंगा कि मद्रास के इलाके में मुझे पता चला कि काश्तकारों के लिये बोनस देने का जो सवाल था तो नीलीकुपम मद्रास में कई सालों से बोनस नहीं दिया गया है। मैं इसके लिए जवाब चाहता हूं कि आखिर ऐसा क्यों चलने दिया जा रहा है?

शुगर रिलीज के बारे में मैं कहूंगा कि अगर बाकई कंट्रोल को एकैकित्व बनाना है तो प्रोडक्शन को आपको प्रोत्साहन देना होगा, प्राइस को कन्ट्रोल करना पड़ेगा, डिस्ट्रिक्ट्यूशन भशीनरी को बिलकुल सही तरीके से चलाना होगा और ब्रष्ट लोगों को इससे दूर करना पड़ेगा। अगर यह नहीं होता है और इन मौजूदा गडबड़ियों के चलते शुगर कंट्रोल की जाई है तो लोगों का उस पर से विश्वास जाता रहेगा। इसलिये जरूरत इस बात की है कि इसके लिये एक हाई पावर कमिशन इन्वायरी के लिये बनाया जाये ताकि इस चीनी के सम्बन्ध में सही जांच पड़ताल हो सके और इसमें जो गडबड़ी करते हैं जो अधिकारी इसके लिये जिम्मेदार हैं उनको सज्ज से सस्त सज्जा हो।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : चूंकि माननीय सदस्यों ने बहुत मांग की है, इसलिये बहस को साढ़े पांच बजे तक बढ़ा दिया गया है। मिनिस्टर साहब कल बहस का जवाब देंगे। अब माननीय सदस्य केवल दस दस मिनट लें।

श्री रामेश्वर टांडिया (सीकर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी माननीय सदस्य, श्री विभूति मिश्र, ने कहा कि १९६१ में चीनी का उत्पादन २७ लाख टन था, जो कि १९६२ में घट कर साढ़े इक्कीस लाख टन रह गया इसका एक खास कारण यह मालूम होता है कि सरकार ने यह प्रापोगंडा किया कि शुगर के उत्पादन में दस परसेंट कमी होनी चाहिये। जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य, श्री विभूति मिश्र, ने कहा है, — और मैं उनके साथ सहमत हूं — यह बड़ी गलती हुई। जिस ने भी सरकार को ऐसा सुझाव दिया, उसने बड़ी गलती की। जिस तरीके से भी सरकार ने इस सुझाव को अपनाया, यह बड़ी गलती थी और इस बात की जांच करनी चाहिये कि ऐसा क्यों हुआ।

एक तरफ तो हम हर प्रकार की वस्तुओं के उत्पादन में बढ़ोत्तरी के लिए चेष्टा करते हैं और दूसरी तरफ जब उत्पादन बढ़ता है, तो फिर उसको घटाने की चेष्टा करते हैं। इसका नतीजा यह हुआ है कि यद्यपि हम कहते हैं कि हम ३३ लाख टन चीनी का उत्पादन करें, लेकिन किसी को इस पर विश्वास नहीं हो रहा है कि यह बात पूरी हो सकेगी। यह मुश्किल लगता है। अगर यह हो सके तो अच्छी बात है।

इसके बाद मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि प्रान्तीय सरकारें १२ करोड़ रुपये सालाना शुगर मिलों से सैस के रूप में लेती हैं। दस्तूर यह है कि वह सैस का रुपया शुगरकेन के विकास और उन्नति के लिए, सड़क बनाने

के लिए, ट्यूबवैल्ज लगाने के लिए और दूसरे कामों के लिए खर्च करना चाहिए।

16.31 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair] परन्तु दुख की बात है कि न तो उस रूपये का कोई हिसाब है और न ही वह रूपया उन मदों में खर्च होता है, जिन के लिए वह लिया जाता है। कुछ दिन पहले जब इस सदन में इस बारे में सवाल आया, तो माननीय कृषि मंत्री ने कहा कि यह स्टेट सबजेक्ट है। परन्तु मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जब वह रूपया चीनी के उत्पादन के खर्च में वृद्धि करता है, तो क्या स्टेट गवर्नरमेंट्स को यह अख्यार है कि वे उस रूपये को दूसरी मदों में पड़ाजस्ट कर लें और जिन मदों के लिए वह रूपया लिया गया है, उनमें खर्च न करें? अगर सेंटर को उनको कुछ कहने का कोई हक नहीं है, तो इस बारे में कुछ परिवर्तन करना चाहिए, नहीं तो उन स्टेट्स को सैस लेने का कोई अधिकार नहीं है।

आज विहार और ईस्टर्न यू. पी. की बात कही गई। वहाँ प्रायः साठ मिलें हैं और, जैसा कि मिश्र जी ने कहा है, उन में पुरानी मशीनें हैं और इसलिए वहाँ रिकवरी कम है। इसलिए वे मिलें लगातार खोती आ रही हैं। इसका नतीजा यह है कि पिछले साल गन्ने के उत्पादकों, किसानों का दो, ढाई करोड़ रूपया उन मिलों में बाकी रह गया। विहार के बारे में कहा गया कि वहाँ कितने रूपये सैस के पड़े हैं जो उन्होंने आज तक खर्च नहीं किये। मेरा निवेदन है कि या तो उस प्रान्त को, जिसके पास सैस के रूपये जमा हैं, केन्द्रीय सरकार की तरफ से यह कहा जाये कि वह उस रूपये को जल्दी से जल्दी वहाँ पर कृषि-उन्नति के कामों में खर्च करे, नहीं तो आइन्डा उस स्टेट को सैस का रूपया लेने का अधिकार नहीं है। स्टेट गवर्नरमेंट्स सैस का जो रूपया लेती है वह रूपया चीनी के उपभोक्ता पर पड़ता है। अगर वह रूपया उस काम के लिये खर्च नहीं किया जाता है जिसके लिये वह लिया

जाता है। तो उन स्टेट्स गवर्नरमेंट्स को वह रूपया लेने का कोई अधिकार नहीं है।

मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ आस्ट्रेलिया में द परसेंट रिकवरी थी वहाँ उन्होंने १३ परसेंट कर ली। उसकी तुलना में बिहार में जहाँ १६४१ में रिकवरी १० परसेंट थी, वहाँ आज वह द या द.५ परसेंट रह गई है। अगर बिहार गवर्नरमेंट इस तरफ सचेष्ट रहती, तो कोई कारण नहीं था कि वह रिकवरी बढ़ती—बल्कि वह कुछ बढ़ सकती थी। इसके लिए पूरी चेष्टा होनी चाहिए और, जैसा कि पांडे जी ने कहा है, दो या तीन रिसर्च सेंटर स्थापित किये जाने चाहिए। इसके अलावा मैं कहूँगा कि सड़कें होनी चाहियें, चीनी के ड्रांपोर्ट का सुलभ बन्दोबस्त होना चाहिए और ट्यूबवैल लगाये जाने चाहिए।

इस बहस में गुड़ और खंडसारी का जिक्र किया गया है। गुड़ के बारे में मुझे नहीं कहना है, क्योंकि माननीय सदस्य, मिश्र जी, ने कहा है कि वह दूसरे रूप से पैदा होता है। परन्तु जहाँ तक मेरा ख्याल है, जिस प्रकार चीनी पैदा होती है, खंडसारी उसी रूप से पैदा होती है। यद्यपि खंडसारी के लिए सरकार ने पिछले बरस बजट के बाद हर प्रकार की सुविधा दी, परन्तु खंडसारी वालों ने जो काम किया, वह खास कर स्तुति के लायक तो नहीं है। जहाँ आज चीनी ४० या ४२ रुपये मन के हिसाब से बिकती है, चाहे वह शहरों में ही हो—देहात में वह दो रुपये से तक है—वहाँ खंडसारी खेले तौर पर ६०—६५ रुपये मन के हिसाब से बिकती है। एक तरफ तो एक्साइज ड्यूटी उन पर कम लगती है और दूसरी तरफ चीनी के मिलों से उन का दाम दस, पन्द्रह रुपये वेशी आता है। तीसरी सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि उस में १०, २५, ३० परसेंट रिकवरी कम होती है, जो कि देश का नुकसान है। इसलिए या तो उनके

[श्री रामेश्वर टांटिया]

लिए ऐसी मशीनें आये कि उनकी रिकवरी ज्यादा हो, वर्ना खंडसारी पर भी कंट्रोल हो। आज वे गन्ने के ज्यादा दाम देकर मिलों के उत्पादन में नुकसान पढ़न्हाते हैं। इसके अलावा चीनी के व्यापारी को मिल की बनी हुई चीनी ४० रुपये मन बेचनी पड़ती है और खंडसारी वह ६० रुपये मन बेचता है। इस प्रकार उसका मन ब्लैक मार्केट करने को करता है कि धटिया चीनी वह ४० रुपया मन बेचे या ६० रुपया मन बेचे। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि खंडसारी के बारे में सरकार को सोचना होगा। अगर खंडसारी वाले स्काट-फी रहें, तो केवल चीनी मिलों को ही नहीं, बल्कि देश को भी नुकसान होगा।

श्री राम सत्य पाण्डेय (गुना) : वह तो कुटीर उद्योग है।

श्री रामेश्वर टांटिया : वह कुटीर-उद्योग हो सकता है, लेकिन उसका मतलब यह नहीं कि वह जो मर्जी हो ले ले।

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय ने चीनी की बहस के संबंध में पुरानी बैलेंस शीट का जिक्र किया। मेरी समझ में नहीं आया कि उस बैलेंस शीट का चीनी के डिस्कशन से क्या संबंध था। खैर, इन लोगों का तो यह ऐम हो गया है कि कोई भी सबजेक्ट हो, कोई भी बात हो, मिल मालिकों को और उन लोगों को, जिनको वे सरमायादार कहते हैं, बदनाम किया जाये। उन्होंने १९४१ की एक बैलेंस-शीट का जिक्र किया कि एक लाख या दो लाख का घाटा दिखाया गया, जब कि चीनी का उत्पादन बेशी किया गया। यह तो समझ की बात है कि अगर किसी चीज का उत्पादन बेशी हो और खपत कम हो, तो उसकी ब्लैक क्यों होगी, वह महंगी क्यों होगी। यह बात गलत है कि चीनी का उत्पादन ज्यादा करके घाटा दिखाया जाता है। अगर किसी

ने बैलेंस शीट में गलती दिखाई है, तो उससे सेचीनी के उत्पादन में क्या फक्त पड़ता है, यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती। (Interruptions) मैं कहता हूँ कि हो सकता है कि यह बैलेंस शीट गलत हो, लेकिन उस से चीनी के उत्पादन में क्या फक्त आयेगा। (Interruptions)

जहां तक शूगरकेन की प्राइस का संबंध है, जहां तक मेरा रुपाल है, मिल वाले भी यह चाहते हैं कि उस का दाम बढ़े। उनका यह मतलब नहीं है कि एक रुपया बारह आने ही दाम रहें। उन का कहना यह है कि चाहे दो रुपये दाम कर दिये जायें, लेकिन उन को इतनी वाजिब प्रोटेक्शन मिलनी चाहिए कि खंडसारी वालों पर भी, जिन पर एक्साइज ड्यूटी नहीं है और जो ६० रुपये मन के हिसाब से खंडसारी बचते हैं, वही कानून लागू हों, जो कि मिल वालों पर लागू होते हैं। मिल वाले नहीं चाहते कि शूगरकेन के दाम घटाये जायें। शूगरकेन के दाम दो रुपये दिलाये जायें और चाहे और दो आने वेशी, परन्तु देश कम से कम यह चाहेगा कि लोगों को ठीक भाव पर चीनी उपलब्ध हो। गवर्नरेंट की तरफ से यह कहा जाता है कि हम ३३ लाख टन चीनी का उत्पादन करने जा रहे हैं, चीनी बहुत ज्यादा हो जायेगी। पिछले दिनों पाटिल साहब ने कहा था कि हम चीनी को इस तरीके से रिलीज़ कर रहे हैं कि चीनी की कमी नहीं होगी। परन्तु आज भी हम देखते हैं कि दिल्ली में तो जरूर एक रुपये दो आने किलो के हिसाब से चीनी मिलती है, ...

एक माननीय सदस्य : नहीं मिलती है।

श्री रामेश्वर टांटिया : परन्तु देहात में दो, ढाई रुपये किलो में लेनी पड़ती है। सरकार की तरफ से कहा जाता है कि एक रुपये दो आने किलो में चीनी मिलती है। दिल्ली और कलकत्ता जैसे बड़े शहरों में

तो मिलती है, लेकिन देहातों में नहीं मिलती है। या तो सरकार इतनी काफी मात्रा में चीनी दे कि उसके यह कहने का हक हो कि हम सब रुपये किलो के हिसाब से चीनी मुहैया कर रहे हैं, वर्ना यह कहना फिजूल है। हम लोग देहात से आते हैं और हम देखते हैं कि वहां पर दो रुपये किलो चीनी बिकती है। इसका बन्दोबस्त होना चाहिए।

कई दफा यह कहा गया कि हम ३३ लाख टन चीनी का उत्पादन कर रहे हैं। ३३ की सँझे तीन से होनी चाहिए, लेकिन मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने कन्डीशन्ज को स्टडी किया होगा। स्टेट्स में जो कन्डीशन्ज पहले थी, वे आज भी हैं। ट्यूबवैल्ज और सिचाई का बन्दोबस्त दो तीन महीने में बदल नहीं जायेगा। आखिर उसने कैसे ३३ लाख टन की बात कही है। अगर वह ३३ लाख टन का उत्पादन कर सकेगी, तो देश को बड़ी खुशी होगी, अच्छी बात होगी, एक्सपोर्ट से भी हमको पैसा मिल सकेगा और आज चीनी की जो ताहिं-ताहि मच रही है, वह भी समाप्त हो जायेगी।

श्री प्रकाशबोर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, चीनी से संबंध रखने वाले मुख्य तीन अंग हैं—उत्पादन, उपभोक्ता, और निर्माता। जहां तक उत्पादकों, गन्ने का उत्पादन करने वालों, का संबंध है, पिछले तीन वर्षों का इतिहास इस बात का साक्षी है कि गन्ने की उत्पत्ति के लिये उनका उत्साह धीरे धीरे कुछ कम होता जा रहा है। १९६०-६१ में ५७,८६,००० एकड़ में गन्ना उत्पन्न किया गया और उससे २७ लाख टन के लगभग चीनी उत्पन्न हुई। इसी से उत्साहित हो कर १९६१-६२ में लगभग ५६,४२,००० एकड़ में गन्ना उत्पन्न किया गया, जिससे तीस लाख टन के लगभग चीनी बनाई गई। लेकिन इस दूसरे वर्ष में ऐसी स्थिति भी आई कि जब मिलों ने पूरे गन्ने को पेरने से इन्कार कर दिया, तो किसानों

को विवश हो कर अपने खेतों को खाली करने के लिए अपने गन्ने को आग लगानी पड़ी और इसके लिए दूसरे उपाय भी बरतने पड़े। परिणाम स्वाभाविक था। १९६२-६३ में ५६ लाख ८० हजार एकड़ के अन्दर केवल गन्ना बोया गया। इसका परिणाम यह हुआ कि तीन लाख टन के लगभग चीनी हमारे देश में कम उत्पन्न हुई। इससे एक समस्या जो सामने आई वह यह। दूसरे देशों को जो हमें चीनी का निर्यात करना था, उससे भी हमको अपना हाथ लीचना पड़ा। अपने देश के अन्दर भी चीनी के उपभोक्ताओं के सामने महंगाई का सवाल आकर सँड़ा हो गया। खाद्य मंत्री ने अपने एक वक्तव्य में कहा है कि भारत में इस वर्ष ३३ लाख टन चीनी के उत्पादन का लक्ष्य रखा गया है। लेकिन मैं उनसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या राज्य सरकारों को उन्होंने इस संबंध में कुछ निर्देश भी दिए थे तो जितना एक एक राज्य के लिए उन्होंने चीनी का कोटा निर्धारित किया है, उसको उन्होंने स्वीकार कर लिया है? मैं चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर देश समय वह इस बात का ज़िक्र अवश्य करें कि क्या राज्य सरकारों ने उनके इन लक्ष्यों को स्वीकार कर लिया है। मेरी जहां तक जानकारी है, उसके आधार पर मैं कह सकता हूँ कि उन्होंने स्वीकार नहीं किया है और इस वर्ष अधिक से अधिक हम २७ या २८ लाख टन के लक्ष्य तक ही पहुँच सकेंगे। आप विदेशों को चीनी का जो निर्यात करना चाहते हैं और जिसके लिए कुछ आवाने बाजार भी तलाश किए हैं और उससे विदेशी मुद्रा भी प्राप्त करना चाहते हैं, इससे, उसमें आप सफल हो सकेंगे, इस में भी सन्देह ही है।

जो कि एक सबसे न्यूनता इसमें दिखाई देती है, वह यह है कि जो उत्पादक हैं, उसके हितों की सब से अधिक उपेक्षा की जाती है। मेरा इशारा उस किसान की ओर है जो सावन और भादों के महीने में

खेत के किनारे खड़ा रह कर भीगता हुआ जंगली जानवरों से और खेत खराब करने वालों से ईख की रक्खा करता है। जब पैसा लेने का अवसर आता है तो उसको गिने चुने हुए पैसे ही मिलते हैं और सारा लाभ जो चीनी का निर्माण करते हैं, या बंडसारी का उत्पादन करते हैं वे उठा ले जाते हैं। इस पैसे का वे पूरा पूरा लाभ उठाते हैं। मुझे यह जान कर प्रसन्नता हुई कि भारत के अतिरिक्त और जो दो तीन देश हैं जहां गन्ना बहुत अधिक उत्पन्न होता है, जैसे इंडोनेशिया है, मारिशस है, क्यूबा है या और भी एक आधे ऐसे देश हैं और वहां की स्थिति को जानने का मैंने कुछ प्रयत्न किया है। वहां पर स्थिति अच्छी है। वहां पर किसानों को पहले से ही गन्ने के भाव निर्धारित करके गन्ने के सम्बन्ध में जो सुविधायें दी जाने वाली होती हैं वे भी दे दी जाती हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त एक सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि किसान को अपने गन्ने की क्वालिटी सम्भालने का अवसर इस आधार पर मिलता है कि एक किसान की सारी ईख को मिल एक बार ले लेती है और उससे उसकी चीनी प्राप्ति का अलग पता लग जाता है और उसी आधार पर उस किसान को अगले साल अपने गन्ने की नसल को सम्भालने का उत्साह उत्पन्न होता है। अपने निर्वाचन क्षेत्र की ही बात में आपको बताता हूँ। वहां पर तीन चीनी मिलते हैं। मेरे क्षेत्र में अधिक हिस्सा इस प्रकार का है जहां गन्ना अच्छी क्वालिटी का पैदा होता है और कुछ हिस्सा इस प्रकार का है गंगा के किनारे का जिसको खादर का क्षेत्र कहा जाता है उस गन्ने में चीनी उतनी अच्छी नहीं निकलती। है जो अच्छी क्वालिटी का गन्ना पैदा करते हैं उनके साथ जब खादर वालों का गन्ना मिल जाता है और दोनों एक साथ चीनी मिलों के अन्दर पेरे जाते हैं और उन दोनों की रिकवरी के आधार पर अच्छी क्वालिटी

पैदा करने वालों को मूल्य दिया जाता है, तो उनके गन्ने की किस्म संभालने का उत्साह ठंडा पड़ जाता है। मेरा कहने का अभिप्राय यह है कि किसानों के हितों का आप सबसे पहले ध्यान रखें। जिसके हाथों से गन्ना उत्पन्न होता है, और जिससे चीनी आगे जा कर बनती है फिर जिसे आप विदेशों में भी भेजते हैं और विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित करते हैं, उस किसान की उपेक्षा आप न करें।

मुझे इस बात की याद है कि स्वर्गीय रफी अहमद किंदवई ही भारतवर्ष के पहले खाद्य मंत्री थे जिन्होंने किसानों को अच्छी सुविधायें दी हैं बजाय इसके कि वे रिकवरी के आधार पर भाव तै करते उन्होंने बाजार के भाव देख कर किसानों को मूल्य देना आरम्भ किया। महाराष्ट्र में आज भी कुछ इस प्रकार की मिलते हैं जहां यह सिद्धान्त लागू है वर्तमान उपरक्षा मंत्री श्री डी० आर० चहाण का उनसे कुछ सम्बन्ध भी है एक बार बातचीत करते हुए उन्होंने मुझे बताया था कि हम अपने किसानों को जो मूल्य देते हैं, वह क्वालिटी के आधार पर या रिकवरी के आधार पर निर्धारित नहीं करते हैं। हम तो उनकी आवश्यकताओं के लिये जितने पैसे ज़रूरी होते हैं, उनको पहले दे देते हैं। बाकी चीनी बन कर मार्किट में जिस भाव पर बिकती है, उसका ही प्रतिशत हमने निर्धारित किया हुआ है, जो गन्ना उत्पादकों को अवश्य जाता है। यही बात स्वर्गीय रफी अहमद किंदवई ने की थी। उन्होंने यह कहा था कि जितने रुपये मन चीनी, उतने आने मन गन्ना। सीधा सादा भाव उन्होंने लगा दिया था। इससे किसानों में भी उत्साह हुआ था। अगर चीनी का भाव ४० रुपये मन है तो किसान को गन्ने का भाव ढाई रुपये मन मिल जाता था। बाकी जो साथे ३७ रुपये रह जाता था, उसके अन्दर

मिल मालिक आ जाता था, गवर्नमेंट आ जाती थी और दूसरे भी खर्च आ जाते थे । मेरा अभिप्राय यह है कि जब तक आप मल उत्पादक के हितों की रक्षा नहीं करेंगे तब तक यह समस्या आपके सामने ज्यों की त्यों इसी प्रकार से कठिन बनी रहेगी ।

अभी श्री विभूति मिश्र ने और टांटिया जी ने सैस की बात कही है । इसी प्रकार से परचेज टैक्स की भी बात आती है । लगभग बारह करोड़ रुपये की ओर इन्होंने इशारा किया है । सैस को ही अगर आप देखें तो आपको पता चलेगा कि उमका उपयोग उस काम में नहीं हुआ है जिस के लिये वह लिया गया था । मेरा इस सम्बन्ध में एक सुझाव खाद्य मंत्री की सेवा में है । कोल बोर्ड में यह नियम है कि जिस समय कोयला रेलवे बैगंज में लदने लगता है, उस समय प्रतिमन के हिसाब से उस पर टैक्स अलग से जो करोड़ों रुपया एकत्र हो जाता है, उसका उपयोग एक सैस बोर्ड जो बना हुआ है, वह उसका सदृश्योग करता है और उनके हितों की रक्षा करता है, जिनके हितों की रक्षा के लिये यह टैक्स लिया जाता है । इसी प्रकार से यह जो सैस का पैसा है, इसे आज राज्य सरकारों के पास मत छोड़िये । इसी प्रकार का एक बोर्ड आप बनाइये । जिन किसानों के खेत मिलों से बारह बारह मील दूर हैं और मिलों तक गन्धा बार-बार ले जाने में जिन के बैलों की उन्नी आधी रह जाती है, यह पैसा जो इसी लिए काटा गया था, इसका उपयोग उनके हितों के लिये ही हो सके, इस हेतु आप एक स्वतन्त्र बोर्ड की स्थापना करें । राज्य सरकारों का जो पिछला इतिहास है वह इस बात का साक्षी है कि वे इन पैसों का सही उपयोग नहीं कर सकी है और न ही उन्होंने किया है । इसलिये उनके हाथ से अब वह निधि ने नी जानी चाहिये और किसानों का पैसा जिस काम के लिए काटा जाता है, उसी के उपयोग में आना चाहिए ।

अब मैं महंगाई के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं । चीनी के आंकड़ों को देखने से पता चलता है कि लगभग दो लाख टन प्रतिमास हमारे देश में चीनी की खपत थी । लेकिन पिछले साल इस प्रकार की स्थिति आई कि किसानों में गन्ध के उत्पादन के प्रति उत्साह कुछ कम हुआ और व्यापारियों को यह अनुभव हुआ कि गन्ध इस साल कम है और विश्व मार्किट में चीनी के भाव ऊचे जाने लगे हैं, इस बास्ते चीनी कम पैदा होगी । परिणाम यह हुआ कि सितम्बर महीने में जहां देश में प्रतिमास दो लाख टन चीनी की खपत थी, वहां गत वर्ष साढ़े तीन लाख टन प्रतिमास भी चीनी की खपत हुई । गवर्नमेंट ने भाव ऊचे न जाने देने के लिये चीनी को मार्किट में रिलीज किया और इस तरह से डेढ़ लाख टन अधिक चीनी की खपत हुई । अक्तूबर में ढाई लाख टन चीनी की खपत हुई । इस तरह से अकेले इन दो महीनों में करीब दो लाख टन खपत चीनी की बढ़ गई । इसका परिणाम यह हुआ कि चीनी मार्किट से हट कर धीरे धीरे अंग्रेज़ याउंड चली गई ताकि आगे चल कर इसका काला बाजार किया जा सके, और पसा अधिक कमाया जा सके । सरकार को इस किस्म की कार्रवाइयों पर भी नियंत्रण रखना होगा अगर आप देश को महंगाई से बचाना चाहते हैं । इन शब्दों को कहने का मेरा यह अभिप्राय नहीं है कि सरकार को यह कहना चाहता हूं कि सरकार कंट्रोल कर दे । क्योंकि जिस दिन कंट्रोल होता है, उसी दिन मार्किट से चीनी या जिस किसी चीज़ पर कंट्रोल होता है, वह चीज़, गायब हो जाती है । कंट्रोल के सम्बन्ध में जिस प्रकार का निर्णय स्वर्गीय रफी अहमद किदवाई ने लिया था, उसी प्रकार का निर्णय हमारे बत्तमान खाद्य मंत्री भी लें । इस अधिवेशन के पहले दिन भी कुछ चर्चा एक प्रश्न के रूप में आई थी, प्रश्नोत्तर काल में घोषणा हुई थी कि कठिनाइयों

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

बाबूजूद भी सरकार कंट्रोल करने नहीं जा रही हैं। इसका सभी और से स्वागत किया गया था। इससे देश को अच्छा सन्तोष हुआ था। आज वही स्थिति हमारे नये खाद्य मंत्री श्री स्वर्ण सिंह जी के सामने हैं। उनसे भी मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि देश को आप इस बात का आश्वासन अवश्य दें, कि जितनी मात्रा में चीनी अपेक्षित है, उतनी मात्रा में आप देंगे। वह बात सही है और इस बारे में कोई दो रायें नहीं हो सकती हैं कि विदेशों में चीनी न भेजी जाए और विदेशी मुद्रा प्राप्त न की जाए। लेकिन इसके साथ साथ आप ऐसा भी न होने दें कि भारतवर्ष के निवासी, जहाँ की यह उत्पत्ति है, वे तो इसके लिये तरसते रहें, मुबह से शाम तक लाइनों में खड़े रहें और केवल विदेशी मुद्रा के अर्जन के लिए हम उनका पेट काटते रहें। यदि ऐसा किया जाता है तो यह उसके प्रति न्याय नहीं होगा।

अब मैं निर्माताओं के सम्बन्ध में भी कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। बड़े निर्माताओं के सम्बन्ध में मुझे अधिक कहने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। मैं तो उन निर्माताओं के सम्बन्ध में तो कहना चाहता हूँ जो कोल्हू चला कर गुड उत्पन्न करते हैं या छोट छोट क्षशर चला कर कच्ची खांडसारी बनाते हैं। इन में भी विशेष रूप से जो कोल्हू चलाते हैं, गुड उत्पन्न करते हैं मैं उनके बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। भारत में अधिकांश गां भी मैं और जंगलों में रहने वाली जनसंख्या गुड खा कर भी मीठा खाने की अपनी पूर्ति करती है। उस तक न आपको अच्छी खांडसारी जाती है और न ही मिल की चीनी जाती है। आपने कोल्हू के बारे में जो घोषणा की है, उसका तो हम स्वागत करते हैं। कच्ची खांडसारी बनाने वाले जितने क्षशर हैं, वे ३० प्रतिशत गन्ध का अनुभाग जो रस में जाना चाहिये, नहीं निकाल

पाते हैं उसके लिये, कुछ आप ऐसी व्यवस्था जरूर करें जिससे उनकी मशीनरी जैसे अच्छे ट्रैक्टर आप बना रहे हैं और दूसरे साधन आप देर हैं उसी प्रकार अच्छे क्षशर भी बनायें जिससे उनसे भी पूरा रस निकाला जा सके। लेकिन एक का पेट बहुत अधिक भर दिया जाय और दूसरे को बिल्कुल न दिया जाय, यह समाजवादी समाज की रचना के उद्देश्यों के विपरीत होगा। इस का भी आप को ध्यान रखना चाहिये।

Shri Oza (Surendranagar): Sir, like some of the other industries in this country this sugar industry has also become a sort of problem-industry. We have before us a situation wherein the primary producers, the cane-growers, have not been happy; the manufacturers also have their complaints; the traders also, we know, rightly or wrongly, are complaining about the regulations imposed by the Ministry. And we know the lot of the consumers. Perhaps this is partly inevitable in the sort of economic pattern that we have adopted. We have got a planned economy wherein we plan our production and also fix the prices, but there is unplanned distribution consumption. As I said, it may be inevitable in the mixed economic pattern that we have adopted. So far as producers are concerned, namely, the cane-growers, when they raised a cry for raising the prices of cane, Shri S. K. Patil, who was in charge of the Ministry said, "I have got a formula by which without raising the prices of the cane, the producers will be able to get more money." He also said—and we entirely agree with him—that the per acre yield of sugarcane in this country is very low as compared to that of other cane-growing countries. About that, he said that some measures are being adopted. He also said—and it is also agreed—that the sucrose content of sugar is also very low as compared to other countries. Now, what steps has the Ministry taken in con-

sultation with the State Governments to improve the situation?

We have before us the complaint of the cane-growers that cane-breeding centre is situated only in the south and in areas like Punjab, Uttar Pradesh or Bihar, where we have got cane-growing on a very large scale, the Ministry has not cared to set up cane-breeding centres. Unless some dynamism is brought about in these two matters, that is more yield per acre as well as stepping up the sucrose content of the sugarcane, I think the cane-growers are entitled, or there is some justification in their demand that the prices of the cane should be higher.

While promulgating the regulation the Minister said—I am quoting his words:

"In the circumstances there was no escape from the regulations that were settled upon and since I am convinced that we have devised a scheme of regulations, that would be fair to the industry, trade and the consumers, I think I am entitled to ask for the co-operation of all three in securing the implementation of these regulations."

So far as these regulations are concerned, the industry has to comply with the release orders issued by the Ministry here. Then the poor consumer, we know that whatever prices he has to pay he does pay, and whatever little sugar he can procure he tries to procure. Then who has failed to co-operate? I think the weakest link in this regulation is the trade. We have many ups and downs in the production of sugar. Once we call upon the people to eat more sugar, to consume as much as possible, and when they do it, the next day, we turn round and say, "No, you cannot have so much sugar." You ask the people to form certain habits, and then all of a sudden, you say, "No, these habits are not good; you must tighten your belts and you must put up with a smaller quantity of sugar".

I am also against controls, as my hon. friend there rightly pointed out. It gives rise to a lot of corruption and so many irregularities, though it may be inevitable in this economy. I am absolutely convinced that we must have planned distribution and planned consumption if we want our country to advance rapidly, because we want to save more and invest more, and do away with poverty and other problems. But because of human failures and failures in administrative machinery and our general character—I am sorry I am also one of them—we cannot enforce all these controls rigidly. But in such matters, when we ask the people to step up consumption, then I think the Government owes it to the people to guarantee at least a minimum intake. Government should be able to say, "Whatever may happen, you will be given so much sugar at this price."

I think the weakest link, the party which has not cooperated in this matter, is perhaps the trade. However much the trade may shout, I agree with one of the speakers here who said that certain malpractices are being indulged in and it is the duty of the Government to see that those malpractices are stopped as soon as possible. I think that so far as our necessities of life are concerned, not only about sugar, but on certain occasions we hear cries about scarcity of kerosene, scarcity of rice, etc., and on certain occasions good type of cloth is not available. I think the State Governments should be impressed by the Centre that every family must be given a family card and on such occasions, all these items should be rationed at the minimum price possible. We should not leave them to the good sense of the trade that they put up boards saying that sugar will be available at such and such a price. We cannot leave the consumers entirely at the mercy of the traders. As was rightly pointed out by some speakers, sugar comes at 5 o'clock and at 6 o'clock when people go, there is no sugar available. So, unless they are enjoined upon to dis-

[Shri Oza]

tribute sugar only on ration cards according to the quantum fixed for each family, I think it would not be possible to guarantee the minimum intake of sugar that we are bound to give to the consumer, having once asked him to step up consumption. I think the Government must pay utmost attention to this problem.

As I said, though rationing is a necessity in our economy, today, because of human failings, you must utilise this method to the minimum extent. But I think in such circumstances, we have got to resort to it, because, we owe it to the poor people to give them the necessities of life at the lowest price.

Here in this House the cases of the cane-growers and producers have been represented. I want to represent the case of the consumers, because in my area, the sugar consumption *per capita* is higher compared to other areas. We find people running about from shop to shop in order to get the minimum requirements of sugar. So, I think the Centre should impress upon the States to evolve a machinery by which at least a minimum intake is guaranteed.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, गन्ने की खत्ती करने वालों के हितों का जितना स्थान सरकार रखती है वह इसी बात से साबित हो जायेगा कि यू० पी० के ५२ जिलों में गांवों में आधा पाउंड चीनी पर हेड दी जाती है और शहर में एक पाउंड पर हेड दी जाती है। चीनी का कोटा जो है गांवों के किसानों के लिये वह आधा पाउंड के हिसाब से है एक आदमी के लिये और शहरों के लिये एक पाउंड है। जहां पर अच्छी से अच्छी बर्फियां, मिठाइयां धंटे बाले की, बढ़िया से बढ़िया स्वीट भीट्स रखती हैं, शहद की बोतलें रखती हैं, खाने को इतना है उन शहर वालों के लिये एक पाउंड पर हेड और गांवों के लिये जहां पर किसी भी भाव पर चीनी नहीं मिलती है वहां आधा पाउंड पर हेड। इसी बात से

साबित हो जायेगा कि हमारी यह सरकार किसानों का कितना ख्याल रखती है। दूसरी किसी तिजारत में ऐसा नहीं होता कि किराया किसान से काटा जाय। जिसका गांव मिल से एक मील पर है और जो मिल में गन्ना ले जाता है उस को १ ह० ७ आ० मन पूरा मिलेगा, लेकिन जो ८ मील दूर रहता है मिल से और बैलों की जोड़ी को परेशान कर के गन्ना ले जाता है उस से २ आ० फो मन काट लिया जाता है। इस लिये कि हमारा किराया कटता है। उसको इनाम मिलना चाहिए जो ८, ८, मील १० मील या १२ मील पर ले कर गया है लेकिन यह किसानों पर जुल्म और सितम है कि जो दस मील पर बैलों की जोड़ी जोत कर और खूब खूब मर कर गया है उसको हेरेस और परेशान किया जाता है और उसको दो आने कम मिलेंगे। इसी इंसाफ के साथ पता चल जाएगा कि काश्तकारों का कितना ज्यादा ख्याल इस सरकार ने रखता है।

दूसरे आज तक मैंने कहीं पर और किसी भी जगह यह इंसाफ नहीं देखा कि मिल हमारे एरिया में है, मिल के लिये जमीन हम ने दी है, मिल के लिये मकानात हम ने बनवाये हैं, लेवर हमारी लगी है, जमीनें हमारी ली गई हैं, दसवें हिस्से पर ली गई हैं लेकिन उस मिल में उस इलाके के नौजवानों को न नौकरी मिलती है, न नौजवानों को ठेका मिलता है। ५०० और १००० मील से मिलमालिक के रिक्षेदारान आ कर सारे इलाके को गवर्न करना चाहते हैं। अगर किसान का फायदा करना है तो सब से पहले इस बात का ख्याल रखिये जैसी कि केन स्पेशलिस्ट्स लोगों की राय है कि हमारा ३५ फीसदी गन्ना टॉपबोर्स से ख़राब हो जाता है, किसान को इतनी लागत लगानी पड़ती है लेकिन लागत लगाने के बाद, घरबार फूँकने के बाद उसका ३५ फीसदी गन्ना टॉपबोर्स से खत्म हो जाता है। टॉप-

बोस से गन्ने की रक्षा करने के लिये सेंट्रल गवर्नर्मेंट ने कोई इतजाम नहीं किया। जहां केन यूनियंस हैं, जहां हमारी यह गन्ने की यूनियंस हैं, वह स्टेट लेविल के ऊपर हैं। सेंट्रल गवर्नर्मेंट से न उन्हें कोई इमदाद मिलती और न इंसेंटिव मिलता है। जरूरत इस बात की है कि जहां जहां केन यूनियंस हैं उनको इमदाद देने के लिए उनको इंसेंटिव देने के लिए सेंट्रल गवर्नर्मेंट पूरी कोशिश करे। गन्ना बोने वाले को जब तक उत्साह और प्रोत्साहन नहीं मिलेगा तब तक किस तरीके से वह अधिक गन्ना पैदा कर सकेगा? आज तक किसान को यह उम्मीद नहीं है कि अगर वह अधिक गन्ना पैदा करेगा तो उसे कुछ ज्यादा प्राप्ति होगी। अभी सरकार का सरकुलर है, हमारी सरकार की नीति है कि जो मिलमालिकान ज्यादा उपज करेंगे चीनी की उनको २० फीसदी एक्साइज टैक्स कम किया जाएगा। मिलमालिकों के लिए २० फीसदी एक्साइज का टैक्स कम किया जायेगा। अब मिलमालिक इसमें करीब ४० करोड़ रुपया कमा लेते हैं इस ४० करोड़ में से अगर एक करोड़ रुपया भी किसानों तक नहीं पहुंचेगा तो उनसे कैसे आशा की जा सकती है कि वह अधिक गन्ना पैदा करेंगे? मेरा कहना है कि ऐक्साइज ड्यूटी कम कर के मिलमालिकों को जो फायदा पहुंचाया जा रहा है उसका बाकायदा एक प्रपोरशन काश्तकारों को मिलना चाहिये तभी काश्तकार ज्यादा गन्ना पैदा करेगा। काश्तकार गन्ना तब ज्यादा पैदा करेगा जब उसे इसके लिये कुछ प्रोत्साहन मिलेगा।

आज चीनी ६५ रुपये तक बिक रही है, ७० रुपये मन तक बिक रही है लेकिन किसान को आज भी गन्ने की कीमत सिर्फ १ रुपये ७ आने प्रतिमन ही मिलती है। आज जबकि चीनी के दाम इतने अधिक बढ़ गये हैं किसान को एक आना मन फायदा देने की ज़रूरत नहीं समझी जाती है। जो मुनाफ़ा कमाया है उस में से

एक आना मन भी देने को तैयार नहीं है। सरकार अपनी चीनी की पालिसी पर दुबारा नजरसानी करे, फिर ने रैब्यु करे और किसान को मौक़ा दे ताकि वह अधिक गन्ना पैदा कर सके। खास तौर से जिन इलाकों में बांडें आई हैं, वहां का आबपाशी का खर्च खत्म होना चाहिये, वहां इरीर्गेशन का टैक्स नहीं लिया जाना चाहिए।

देखा यह गया है कि कंट्रोल जितना बढ़ता है उतनी ही चीनी की कमी होती जाती है। जो चीज़ आप के पास है उस पर कट्टोल कर दीजिये, जो मुनाफ़ा खोर हैं वह उसको एकदम जमीदोज कर देगा और यह पता नहीं लगने देगा कि वह चीज़ आखिर चली कहां गई? वह चीज़ चोर बाजार में चली जाती है। जब चीजों की कमी होती है तो आप कंट्रोल लाते हैं, लेकिन आप देखें कि कंट्रोल से क्या हुआ? सब से बड़ा नुकसान कंट्रोल से यह हुआ कि जब जब कट्टोल लगाया गया तब तब पैदावार कम हो गयी। मैं आपके सामने इसी सरकार के आंकड़े पेश करता हूँ। जब चीनी पर कंट्रोल लगाया गया तो उसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि उत्पादन घट गया और खपत भी कम हो गयी। १६४२ से १६४७ के कंट्रोल युग के अन्तिम तीन वर्षों में उत्पादन ११.७० लाख टन से घट कर ६.५ लाख टन हो गया और खपत १२.३० लाख टन से घट कर ६.७२ लाख टन हो गयी। १६४७ में कंट्रोल हटा लिये जाने पर उत्पादन ७.७६ लाख टन से बढ़ कर ११.८२ लाख टन पर पहुंच गया। लेकिन जब १६४६ में कंट्रोल फिर लगाया गया तो उत्पादन १०.०८ से घट कर ६.७८ लाख टन हो गया। १६५२-५३ में चीनी पर से नियंत्रण बिलकुल हटा लिया गया और उत्पादन और खपत में बढ़ती शुरू हो गयी और बढ़ते बढ़ते १६५८ में २० लाख टन पर पहुंच गयी। १६५८ में कंट्रोल फिर से लगा दिए गए और उत्पादन १६.७७ लाख टन से घट कर १६.१८ लाख टन हो गया। जब अक्टूबर १६५६ में नीति में पुनः संशोधन

[श्री यशपाल सिंह]

किया गया और प्रोत्साहन के लिए अनुदान दिया गया तो उत्पादन भी २६.८० लाख टन पर पहुंच गया। और १६६२ में उत्पादन पर यह शर्त लगानी पड़ी कि एक काश्तकार अपने एक पांचवें हिस्से से ज्यादा पर गन्ना नहीं बो सकेगा। १०० पी० में ऐसा हुआ कि जिसके पास १०० बीघे जमीन थी उसे यह आडर दिया गया कि वह २५ बीघे से ज्यादा पर गन्ना नहीं बो सकेगा। १०० पी० में ऐसा हुआ कि जिसके पास १०० बीघे जमीन थी उसे यह आडर दिया गया कि वह २५ बीघे से ज्यादा जमीन पर गन्ना नहीं बो सकेगा। इतने में भार्केट में चीनी आ गई। लेकिन जब कंट्रोल होता है तो चीनी एकदम गुम हो जाती है। कंट्रोल से फ़ायदा उठाते हैं विचैलिये, कंट्रोल से फ़ायदा उठाते हैं मुनाफ़ाखोर और कंट्रोल से फ़ायदा उठाते हैं वे लोग जो कि काश्तकारों और सरकार के बीच में खड़े हुए हैं। यह लोग काश्तकार को पनपने ही नहीं देते हैं। हमें यह बतलाया जाता है कि गांवों के बनिये तुम्हारा खून पीते थे, जब कि वह गांवों के बनिये हमारे दुख में दुखी होते थे, हमारे बच्चों की शादी का इन्तजाम करते थे, और उन की तालीम का इन्तजाम करते थे, उन के बारे में हमें यह गलत तालीम दी जाती है कि वे तुम्हारा खून पीते रहे हैं। अब में आपको बतलाऊं कि पिछले साल जो गांव का बनिया था उसने अपना क्षेत्र लगा कर किसानों को गन्ने का २ रुपये १० आने मन का भाव दिया लेकिन इस के विपरीत यह सरकार जो कि गरीबों की सरकार कही जाती है और जो कि राम राज्य वाली सरकार कही जाती है उस ने हमें १ रुपया ७ आने मन का भाव दिया। अब उसंट तथा कथित खून पीने वाले बनिये ने तो हम किसानों को २ रुपये १० आने मनका भाव दिया और अपने को जनता की सरकार कहने वालों ने १ रुपया ७ आने मन का भाव देकर बहका दिया। मिलमालिकों ने करोड़ों रुपया चीनी से मुनाफ़ में कमाया है उसका एक पैसा भी काश्तकार को नहीं दिया गया। अगर आप चाहते हैं किसान भी कुछ थोड़ा सा फ़ायदा उठा सके तो किसान के लिये

यह रिकवरी का सवाल छोड़ दिया जाय। रिकवरी को किसान बदश्शत नहीं कर सकता है। रिकवरी के आंकड़े इतने टेंडे हैं कि सरकार भी उस में फ़ंस कर रह जाती है। आज ज़रूरत इस बात की है कि काश्तकार को सीधे २ रुपये प्रतिमन गन्ने के दाम दिये जायें। आज के जमाने में गन्ना उत्पादन करने वाले किसानों को डाइरेक्ट गन्ने की मिनमम प्राइस दो रुपये फ़ी मन देनी चाहिये। आज उसको दो रुपये मन से कम दाम देना उसका गला काटना है और उसके साथ अन्याय और अत्याचार करना होगा। इसलिए आज कम से कम गन्ने का भाव दो रुपये मन होना चाहिए। अगर रिकवरी में मिलमालिक किसान को सही सही हिसाब दे दें, लेकिन वह हरगिज़ दे नहीं सकता, जब मिलमालिक सरकार को सही हिसाब नहीं दे सकता तो फ़िर वह किसान को क्या देगा? यहां रोज आंकड़े पेश किये जाते हैं। हमारे भूतपूर्व वित्त मंत्री श्री मोरारजी देसाई ने कहा था कि डाई अरब रुपया, २५० करोड़ रुपया ऐसा है जिसको कि मिलमालिक आज ऐवाएंड कर रहे हैं और उसको देना नहीं चाहते हैं और वह सरकार को परेशान कर रहे हैं। जब यह मिलमालिक आज सरकार को इस तरह से परेशान कर रहे हैं तो फ़िर वे बेचारे गरीब काश्तकारों को किस तरह से रास्ता बतलायेंगे? और किस तरह उसको सही हिसाब देंगे? वे हरगिज़ नहीं दे सकते हैं। इसलिये किसान के नाम पर से यह रिकवरी हटाई जाये। जैसे गहूं में, चने में और दूसरी चीजों में यह रिकवरी का सवाल नहीं है उसी तरह से गन्ने में भी रिकवरी का सवाल नहीं होना चाहिये और किसान को २ रुपये मन का कम से कम डाइरेक्ट भाव ज़रूर देना चाहिए। लेकिन सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट हमारे इन भावों को काटती है। जब में १०० पी० असेम्बली का मैम्बर होता था तो वहां कोशिश करके दो रुपये मन का भाव यहां पहुंचाया, बिहार से

भी दो रुपये मन का भाव यहाँ पहुंचाया लेकिन सेंट्रल गवर्नरेट ने किसान का ही सदा पेट काटा और उसे १ रुपया ७ आने या एक रुपया पांच आने मन गन्ने का दाम दिया। अब राज्य सरकारों से इसके बारे में आप पूछते हैं और उनकी राय लेते हैं तो फिर उस पर अमल भी करना चाहिए लेकिन जब उस पर आपको अमल नहीं करना था तो फिर उनसे पूछना ही बेकार था। देश के ८५ फीसदी किसानों का दारोमदार आज गने के ऊपर है। गने के अलावा वह और कोई फसल बो नहीं सकते हैं न उसके पास इतना साधन है कि कोई और चीज वह खड़ी कर सके। अब यह कहाँ का इंसाफ है कि गने का भाव तो आज वही १ रुपये ७५ नये पैसे फीमन है जब कि लकड़ी साढ़ी तीन रुपये मन बिक रही है और कोयला ढेढ़ रुपये मन से ज्यादा बिकता है? आज कम से कम गन्ने का भाव किसान को सीधे दो रुपये मन मिलना चाहिए। यह जो पालिसी सरकार की रिकवरी की है, किसानों का खून चूसने के लिये है। न वह रजिस्टर जानता है न उसे पता है किस किस महीने में कितनी पैदावार होती है इसलिये यह रिकवरी का अंश खत्म कर के सीधे किसान को दो रुपये मन का भाव दिया जाय।

जिन इलाकों में मिले हैं उन इलाकों के लोगों को, वहाँ के एक मजदूर से लेकर कलर्क तक और कलर्क से लेकर इंजीनियर तक, जब तक उस इलाके के देशी नौजवान मिलते हैं तब तक १००० मील से मिलमालिकों के रिस्टेंट्स और भाई भतीजे उन में लाकर न ठूसे जाय। यह भाई भतीजावाद वहाँ पर न चलाया जाय। उन मिलों में उन्हीं इलाकों के कलर्क मजदूर, इंजीनियर्स और एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर्स हो। जब इस तरह से इंतजाम चलेगा तभी किसान सुखी हो सकेगा। २ रुपये मन का गन्ने का कम से कम भाव उसे दिया जाय यही आज की बहस की मशा है।

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad (Bhagalpur):
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I feel this

is one instance, rather unique instance, that in an undeveloped economy, in an undeveloped country, there has been a cut applied to increase in production. This shows clearly how the Food Directorate of the Government of India works. Then, when some of the Members from Bihar waited upon the Minister here and on the Chief Minister and requested that the ten per cent cut should not be applied, they were arguing with us very stoutly and loudly, rather we were shouted out, that it is very much essential for the growing production on which the Ministry was sitting. Now well within a year we find how much foresight they had and in what merrass or what trouble as regards the sugar position this Ministry has put us. It is very simple for any student of economics anywhere in the world to understand that instead of utilising the increasing production in an underdeveloped economy in a country where consumption was fast growing up, instead of trying to stabilise and have buffer stock of which they are talking now, or instead of trying to boost up the exports which they are now doing and are saying that we are committed to it, they tried this cut. And when did they apply this cut? They applied this cut when already the growing season was over as they are now saying that they will give Rs. 1.75 nP, this incentive, when already the growing season is over. This is how they move always and then they put the blame at this door or at the other door. They have not got the courage to accept and say, "Yes, we made a mistake."

We thank our Prime Minister who said in one of his utterances that it was wrong for us to apply that 10 per cent cut. It is unfortunate that in an underdeveloped economy instead of utilising the increasing production by the farmers our Government had to apply that cut. We thank him. But we do not expect that boldness and courage from this Ministry who should say, "We made a

[Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad]

mistake." But I would say, for all the mistakes that they have committed let us forgive them, for after all they are our friends. But we would like to know what they are doing for the future.

They have a bold plan to increase the production to 33 million tons. I say, they cannot do it. With the foresight and wisdom that they are showing, they cannot do it. There is only one way and that is they must not have this proviso which they are still having in the statement of the hon. Food Minister. They will give Rs. 1.75 nP. but in areas where they are facing strong and keen competition from *gur* and *khandsari*. That is the proviso; that is where this can be done. I, along with Shri Bibhuti Mishra, strongly support the demand that to increase production the first and foremost thing is that the price of sugarcane must be raised to Rs. 2 per maund and with no provisos, with no conditions. Do not talk of incentives in this zigzag way. Straightway let the person who produces it get it. Then and then alone we may have some hope of raising the production in the coming season; otherwise, it is impossible.

We are told about *gur* and *khandsari*. You have applied the cut and you have known the result. Now you try and have the regulations on *gur* and *khandsari*. What will you do? You have deprived the country and the consumer of sugar and by this regulation, nobody knows whether he will be deprived of *gur* and *khandsari* as well. Therefore keep your controls and regulations within bounds. These are not needed. What is needed is increase in the price. What is needed is an assurance to the grower that he will get the payment of his hard produced sugarcane. Does not Shri Mishra who comes from that area and do not I who come from Bihar State know it fully well that these mill-owners who get 45 per cent from the bank as security for payment to

the cane-growers have not credit. In the current year thanks to the drive of the Ministry a good realisation has been done. I thank them on this count. But still a due of Rs. 2.2 crores to the poor farmers is a far cry and is still a great misery. It is a sad commentary that the persons who grow it and take it to the mill gate do not get the money in return though their cane is taken. Therefore, if you want to increase the production, the second vital point, apart from increasing the price to Rs. 2 per maund, is to have the procedure changed. Let the payment be made then and there at the gate.

The second point is....

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Third point.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: I thank Shri D. C. Sharma, the great old man, for reminding me that this is the third point. The third point is that arrangement must be made for the disposal of sugarcane at the gate. These are the difficulties that we see everyday. Mr. Mishra who is an expert on this is nodding his head. It is true. I say, in spite of these rules and regulations, these are the three important things you do: firstly, increase the price to Rs. 2; secondly, try to remove the delay in procedures and payment and thirdly, do not force those farmers who go from long distances in bullock-carts and other things to wait at the gate. I do not know for what reasons it is done. The reasons are also known to many. But let us not go into them. You should try to have an early disposal of the cane which is brought at the gate. I think this should be done. Unless these things are done, it is very difficult for the Government to raise the target.

I would say something about as to how the things are being done at the present time. You had this order put on the table of the House on the 13th April about the distribution. None of the things that you had prescribed

in that order was applied. Who does not know it? Every time we put a question and try to have an answer, it is said, "It is found in abundance". That might be in the houses of some very very important persons. We are also possibly told by the villagers, in our own areas, "You are also VIPs and Members of Parliament". But in Delhi and outside Delhi, when our children or the members of our families go for the purchase of sugar, they still get it with difficulty. Then, why not say that we are getting it with difficulty? Therefore, you should try to execute, try to force, those orders on those persons who are dealing in sugar and trying to do these things, as was aptly said by my hon. friend on the right—I agree with him on this point—that you send your man at 6-30 A.M., but the whole thing has disappeared at 6 O'clock. How? Not by distributing it to the real consumers, but by putting two bags into the hands of people standing in queue for long hours from early hours in the morning from 5 O'clock and then five going into the black-market. You should try to have a stop on those things also. Production also must increase. We know it. I do not want to go from the commitment that the Government has made for export. We got very very valuable foreign exchange. But I must say—this is also very important—that the consumers in this country should have the first priority on the consumption. And for that you have to arrange and unless you arrange 33 million tons, produce 33 million tons, you should not try to console us by saying "Look here, my friend, we are exporting and you are getting foreign exchange." Foreign exchange for whom? For developing economy. Developing economy for whom? For human beings who reside in this country. Therefore, this is no argument.

You are saying in your statement that there is lack of space available in the factories. They are the difficulties. But at some places, they are

artificially created to suit their own interests. Therefore, if these are difficulties of space, the space capacities are to be increased. If you cannot increase it, there is no justification for your these things.

In spite of all these things, all these remedial measures that are suggested to increase the production, I will come to my last point and that is a very vital point. In this country, there are industries which are over-ripe for nationalisation and sugar is one of them. It is very important, Mr. Deputy-Speaker and it is high time now for the Government to nationalise the sugar industry. They are getting vast profits and their balance-sheets are commented upon by the judiciary. How do they do it? Therefore, I say, like sugar, like cloth, these are the industries which are over-ripe for nationalisation. These remedial measures, like, increasing the price which will lead to increased production—but in its long way much of the profits will be eaten away by these mill-owners—will have no consolation for the growers. Therefore, I demand....

Shri Dasappa (Bangalore): I would like to put one question to the hon. Member....

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: I am at the close. My grand old friend should have asked me earlier. If you give me five minutes more, I am prepared to answer his questions. But I would say, there is no answer, no other alternative but to nationalise the sugar industry in this country and this is over-ripe and this should be done.

श्री बृज राज सिंह : सदन के दोनों ओर से काश्तकारों की भलाई के लिए आज बड़े जोरदार भाषण हुए हैं। आज मैं अपने मित्र श्री भागवत ज्ञा आजाद जी को धन्यवाद दूंगा कि उन्होंने पहली बार दिल खोल कर और आजादी के साथ अपनी बात कही है। परन्तु हमारी सरकार को मुझे लगता है कि काश्तकारों से बड़ा भयंकर प्रेम हो गया है।

श्री दी० चं० शर्मा : हमेशा से है ।

श्री बूज राज सिंह : इस भयंकर प्रेम की बात को देख कर मुझे एक शेर याद आता है :

मर्जे इश्क पर रहमत खुदा की
मर्ज बढ़ता गया ज्यों ज्यों दवा की ।

आपका यह इश्क जो है यह काश्तकार का गला काट रहा है । आपको किसी चीज से प्रेम तब होता है जब आपको किसी चीज की जरूरत होती है । योट चाहिये तो कहा जाता है चलो काश्तकार के पास, टैक्स चाहिये, चलो काश्तकार के पास, चन्दा चाहिये, चलो काश्तकार के पास, त्याग चाहिए तो चलो काश्तकार के पास, श्रमदान चाहिए, तो वह भी काश्तकार देगा । इस भयंकर प्रेम में आप उसका गला दबाने के लिये तैयार हैं । इस सदन के दोनों ओर से किसी की आज काश्तकार के खिलाफ बोलने की जुरूरत नहीं हुई है ।

श्री भागवत ज्ञा आजाद : हमने उसके कभी लिखाफ नहीं बोला है ।

श्री बूज राज सिंह : आज काश्तकार की क्या हालत है, इसको आप देखें, उसकी क्या गति है, इसको आप देखें । उसके सामने एक नया चुटकला छोड़ दिया जाता है, जिस की बजह से कल क्या होगा, इसको सोचकर वह परेशान होने लग जाता है । कल क्या होने वाला है, इसके बारे में एक शब्द भी नहीं कहा गया है ।

२६ अगस्त को हमारे थामस साहब ने एक भाषण राज्य सभा में दे दिया । काश्तकार तक बात पहुंची, दिल दहल गया, लगा कि कोहू भी बन्द हुआ, गंभीर का उत्पादन भी बन्द हुआ, खांडसारी जिस के लिए आज हमारे गंव का आदमी राब बनाता है वह भी गई । काश्तकार का दिल फ़िल हुया । एक बात मैं कहना तो नहीं आँख था लेकिन कहे थे गंव मानूंगा नहीं ।

चीनी बहुत मुम्किन है, थोड़े से लोगों को पकड़ कर उनका ब्रेन वाशिंग करते हों, परन्तु आज की सरकार हमारे काश्तकारों का दिन रात ब्रेन वाशिंग कर रही है । आप काश्तकार के पास जा कर देखिए, वह क्या कहता है । बच्चा बच्चा चिल्ला चिल्ला कर कहा रहा है कि हमारी कोई सिक्योरिटी नहीं है, हमारा कोई पुरस्ता हाल नहीं है । मैं अभी हाल ही में अपनी कंस्ट्रक्ट्युएंसी में गया था (*Interruptions*) विभूति मिश्र जी बैठ जाइये, मैं आपके बच्चों की उम्र का हूँ । इस तरह से इंटरप्ट करने की जरूरत नहीं है । बाद में मैं आपको बता दूँगा । वहां पर मुझे काश्तकारों ने मेरा नाम ले कर मुझे कहा कि आपको इसलिए चुन कर भेजा था कि आप खुद काश्तकार हैं और आप के दिल में काश्तकारों के लिए दर्द है, परन्तु आज आप भी बां जा कर कुछ नहीं कर सके हैं । आज काश्तकार मुंह फाड़ फाड़ कर कहता है कि सरकार हम से सब कुछ ले ले, हमें कुछ नहीं चाहिए हम नौ घंटे के बजाय बारह घंटे काम करने को तैयार हैं, परन्तु हमारे बच्चों के पेट के लिए रोटी दे दे । हमें और कुछ नहीं चाहिए । क्या यही कम्युनिज्म की धारणा नहीं है । क्या यह सरकार की करतूत का ही नतीजा नहीं है कि वह इस तरह से सोचने पर मजबूर हो गया है, क्या यह ब्रेन वाशिंग नहीं है ? आज आप कर क्या रहे हैं । (*Interruptions*) जो सच्ची बात है, उसको सुनने के लिये कलेजा चाहिए । कलेजा आपका थोड़ा कमज़ोर हो चुका है, यह मुझे मालूम है । परन्तु कोशिश कीजिये ।

प्लानिंग कमिशन तथा खादी उद्योग चिल्ला चिल्ला कर कहता है कि हमें ७.५ लाख टन उत्पन्न कर देनी है, टारगेट पूरा कर लेना है । मैं पूछता हूँ कि

गुड़ और खांडसारी का क्या कभी पूरा हुआ है? कभी नहीं हुआ है। यह भी काटेज इंडस्ट्री है, इसको भी आज सरकार मानने के लिये तैयार नहीं है, बड़े खेद का विषय है। चर्खा की बात को वह मानती है। लेकिन बैल के कोल्ह से तेल पेरा जाए, इसको वह मानती नहीं है, जब कि एक्सपैनर खड़े हुए हैं। चर्खा चलता है जब कि बड़ी बड़ी स्पिनिंग मशीज खुली हुई है। हैंडलूम कपड़े के लिए आप करोड़ों रुपया दे रहे हैं, उसको प्रोत्सा न देने के लिए हर तरह से तैयार हैं, लेकिन कोल्ह वाले का या हमारे खांडसारी वाले का गला दाढ़ रहे हैं, हमें खत्म करने का प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं। मैं आपको बताऊं कि खांडसारी जिस दिन रुक जाएगी, उस दिन गांव की इकोनोमी भी खत्म हो जाएगी। खांडसारी हमारे रा प्रोडक्ट को लेनी है, हम या राव बनाते हैं। अगर हम राव तो ले जा कर हमें बेचने का प्रयत्न करें तो उसे खरीदने वाला कोई नहीं मिलेगा। उससे खांडसारी की शक्ति बनती है। जब वे उसको लेते हैं तब जा कर हमें पैसा मिलता है। आप खांडसारी को मार रहे हैं, खांडसारी को ही नहीं मार रहे हैं, बल्कि काश्तकार को आग मार रहे हैं। एक स्टेटमेंट दिया जिससे खलबली मच गई....

श्री काशीनाथ पांडेय : आपका तरीका मालूम है तमें।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा) : खलबलाट क्यों मच गई है। शान्ति से मुन तो लीजिए।

श्री बूज राज सिंह : मैं आंकड़े नहीं देना चाहता और न ही मेरा उनमें विश्वास है। लेकिन फिर भी मैं आपको बताता हूं कि यह तीस लाख टन जो चीनी बनती

है, यह आप देखें कि कैसे बनती है और कितने आदमी इस में लगे हुए हैं। चूंकि मैं यह साबित करना चाहता हूं कि गुड़ और खांडसारी काटेज इंडस्ट्री है, इसलिए मैं यह बात कह रहा हूं। जिन बड़ी बड़ी मशीनों को विनोबा जी ने राक्षस की संज्ञा दी है, उनसे जो चीनी तैयार होती है तीस लाख टन के करीब उसमें केवल डेढ़ लाख लोग काम में लग हुए हैं, केवल डेढ़ लाख व्यक्तियों को वे एम्प्लाय करती हैं इन्होंने को ही उनमें एम्प्लायमेंट मिला हुआ है। बाकी सारे का सारा काम ये मशीनें करती हैं जिन को विनोबा जी ने राक्षस की संज्ञा दी है। इसके विपरीत केवल ढाई लाख टन खांडसारी उत्पन्न करने के लिए पचास हजार आदमी काम करते हैं, यह उद्योग पचास हजार आदमियों को रोटी देता है। उस आदमी की तरफ आपका ध्यान नहीं है, उसकी रोटी छीनने की तरफ आपका ध्यान है। आप अकसर उनकी बात कहते हैं, इसलिए नहीं कि आपका मन इन बातों पर नहीं आता है। आपका मन आता है इन बातों पर लेकिन आप मजबूर हैं क्योंकि आप सच बात कभी मानते ही नहीं हैं, केवल झूठी बात को ही मानने हैं।

फैक्ट्रीज की कंजम्पशन को आप देखें और देखें कि उनका क्या स्थान बैठता है। एक तिहाई से भी कम गन्ने का कंजम्पशन हमारी फैक्ट्री करती हैं और दो तिहाई से अधिक गन्ना जो है उसका क्या होगा, क्या इसको भी आपने कभी सोचा है। एक तिहाई वालों के लिए तो आप प्रोत्साहन दे रहे हैं और दो तिहाई से जिन गांवों वालों को रोटी मिलती है, उसके ऊपर आप लैंबी ल गाने की बात सोचते हैं। इस कलिकाल में इस तरह की बात सोचना पाप है। इस तरह की

[श्री बृज राज सिंह]

बात अगर आप सोचते हैं तो कल को इसके परिणाम अच्छे नहीं होंगे। आप काश्तकार का ब्रेन वार्षिंग करके अधिक दिनों तक उसको बेवकूफ बना कर नहीं रख सकते हैं।

खांडसारी और गुड़ के बारे में शब्दों के जाल से या जादू से भले ही आप कह द कि रिकवरी कम होती है, खराब चीज बनती है, परन्तु वस्तु स्थिति से आप मुह नहीं मोड़ सकते हैं। खादी का तो खराब कपड़ा होता है, बहुत बढ़िया नहीं होता है, उससे बहुत ज्यादा चिकना कपड़ा मिले बनाती हैं। परन्तु उसको आप प्रोत्साहन देते हैं और गुड़ को आप खर्त्म करना चाहते हैं। यह जो गुड़ है, यह मनुष्य के ही खाने की चीज़ नहीं है, जो काश्तकार को बोने में मदद करता है, जानवर, उसके इलाज के लिए भी गुड़ की आवश्यकता होती है। जब काश्तकार गन्ने को पेरता है तो एक पोना उठा कर बैल को भी खिला देता है। यदि आपने इसको खर्त्म कर दिया तो मनुष्य ही नहीं, काश्तकार ही नहीं, पशु भी आपको बद-दुआयें देगा, जिस दिन गांव का कोल्ह बन्द हो जाएगा।

देश में कई करोड़ गन्ना-उत्पादकों की ओर से मैं सरकार से रहम की दरखास्त करता हूँ, भीख मांगता हूँ कि इन्हें मत मारो। अगर सरकार ने ऐसा किया तो यह सरकार उसी लालची की तरह से पछतायेगी जिसने सोने के अंडे देने वाली मुर्गी को चीर कर एक

ही बार में सारे अंडे निकाल देने की बात सोची थी। फारेन एक्सचेंज आप उसी वक्त शक्तकर से कमा सकते हैं जबकि हमारे यहाँ से ४५ करोड़ आदमियों के मुह से चीनी छीनी न जाए। ४५ करोड़ आदमियों के मुह को चीनी के देने के लिये यह आवश्यक है क्योंकि उन में से ७५ फी सदी गांवों में रहते हैं। आप गुड़ को प्रोत्साहन दें, आप राव को प्रोत्साहन दें, आप गन्ना उत्पादकों को प्रोत्साहन दें। एक बार यदि आपने प्रोत्साहन दिया तो फिर यह कष्ट दूर हो सकता है अन्यथा नहीं। यदि आप ने काश्तकारों की ओर देखा नहीं, जो गरीब हैं जो सताय हुए हैं, जिन को अंग्रेज ने भी काफी हद तक सताया था, यदि आप भी उनको सताते रहे तो मैं केवल तुलसीदास की चौपाई याद दिलाऊंगा।

“तुलसी हाय गरीब की स्वर्गलोक तक जाय, मरे ढोर की साल से लोहा भस्म हो जाय।”

कहीं ऐसा न हो कि यह सरकार उन की आहों से भस्म हो जाय।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister will reply tomorrow.

17.31 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, September 12, 1963/Bhadra 21, 1885 (Saka).

[Wednesday, September 11, 1963/Bhadra 2c, 1885 (Saka)]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS		COLUMNS	WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.		
S.Q. No.	Subject	5457—5511	U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
605	Sea erosion in Kerala	5457—62	1751	I.A.S. and I.P.S. Officers from Orissa	5519
606	Sampurnanand Committee	5462—65	1752	Polytechnics for women	5519—26
607	Women's Education Programme	5466—68	1753	Unauthorised entry of Pakistanis	5520—21
608	Cost of construction of roads	5464—71	1754	National Board of Basic Education	5521—22
609	Hindi in competitive examinations	5471—74	1755	S.C. and S. T. agriculturists	5522
610	Primary education in U.P.	5474—79	1756	Educational tours of Rajasthani students	5522—23
611	Coal depots in Mirzapur district	5471—82	1757	Welfare of deaf and dumb students at Bhubaneswar	5523
612	Training for primary teachers	541—85	1758	School buildings for deaf and dumb students at Bhubaneswar	5523
613	Coal mines in J. & K.	5486—88	1759	Hostels for deaf and dumb students Bhubaneswar	5524
614	Standard water in Delhi well	5489—92	1760	Schools and colleges for deaf and dumb students	5524
615	Text books in Hindi	5492—96	1761	Welfare of agriculturists in U.P.	5524—25
616	Mining lease of coal mines	5496—98	1762	Educational tours of U.P. students	5525—26
hort Notice Question No.			1763	S.C. and S.T. in Maharashtra	5526
4	Bokaro Steel Plant	5498—5511	1764	International Educational Conference in Geneva	5527
RITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS		5511—63	1765	Oil exploration in Andhra Pradesh	5527—28
S.Q. No.			1766	Archaeological Survey at Kanyakutti	5528
617	Gold deposits in Andhra Pradesh	5511—12	1767	Revenue Offices of Mysore State	5528—29
618	Hill Development Board	5512	1768	New Delhi Courts	5429
619	Insurance of University and College teachers	5512	1769	Failures in Delhi Schools	5529—30
620	Free books and clothing for students	5512—13	1770	Naga hostiles	5530
621	Royal United Service Institution Museum, London	5513	1771	Training in Scientific research	5531
622	Oil exploration work	5514	1772	Teachers	5531—32
623	Anti-Corruption Advisory Committee	5514—15	1773	Coal for brick kilns	5533
624	Delhi University Courses for Indian emigrants	5514	1774	Political sufferers in U.P.	5533
625	Failures in Mathematics in schools	5515—16	1775	Archaeological Survey in U.P.	5533—34
626	Gas grids	5516	1776	Merit scholarships to students of U.P.	5534
627	Honorary Magistrates	5516—17	1777	Zonal Councils	5534—36
628	Dashehra and Diwali holidays	5517	1778	Coaching in Asian games	5536—37
U.S.Q. No.			1779	All India Service Officers	5537
1748	Idol of Lord Buddha	5517—18	1780	Pak. espionage ring	5538
1749	Evening Colleges in Orissa	5518	1781	Teachers in Andamans	5538
1750	Orissa High Court	5519	1782	Viwan Mandirs	5538—39
			1783	Civil defence	5539
			1784	Oil refinery in Kerala	5540

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
1785	Suspension of All India Service Officers	5540—44
1786	Industrial Management Pool	5548
1787	Ladakhi Buddhist Vihar, Delhi	5541—42
1788	Therapeutical value of Yoga	5542
1789	Post-Matric Scholarships to Andaman students	5542—43
1790	Government Higher Secondary schools in Andamans	5543
1791	Cooperative Stores in Andamans	5543—44
1792	General Education in Fourth Plan	5544—46
1793	Liquor consumption in Delhi	5546
1794	Export of petroleum products	5546—47
1795	Manipur Rifles	5547
1796	Training for oil exploration	5547—48
1797	Delhi Police	5548—49
1798	Noting in Hindi	5549—50
1799	Home Guards, Orissa	5550
1800	Jantar Mantar Observatory, New Delhi	5550—51
1801	Petroleum production	5551
1802	Accommodation in Primary schools	5551
1803	Coal for Orissa	5551—52
1804	Education in U.P.	5552
1805	Grants to private college in Orissa	5552—53
1806	Delhi artistes tour to entertain Jawans	5553
1807	Concession to S.C. and S.T. students	5554
1808	Centres of advanced studies	5554—58
1809	Training in industries	5557
1810	Senior Economic Statistical Investigators	5558—59
1811	Unclaimed Pakistani passports in Assam	5559
1812	Chairs of American studies	5559—60
1813	Petro-chemical industries	5560
1814	Royalty on Bauxite	5560—61
1815	National Academy of Administration	5561—62
1816	Panna Mines	5562
1817	Edinburgh International Festival	5562—63

PAPERS LAID ON THE
TABLE—

COLUMNS

5564—65

(1) A copy of the International Copyright (Fourth Amendment) Order, 1963, published in Notification No. S.O. 2439 dated the 23rd August, 1963, under section 43 of the Copyright Act, 1957

(2) A copy of Notification No. F. 39(16)-Rev/61 published in Tripura Gazette dated the 25th May, 1963 containing the Tripura Land Revenue and Land Reforms (Amendment) Rules, 1963, under section 198 of the Tripura Land Revenue and Land Reforms Act, 1960.

MOTION RE : REPORT OF
U.P.S.C.

5565—5629

Discussion on the motion re : Report of U.P.S.C. moved by the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis) on 10-9-63, continued. The discussion was not concluded.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER 5629—33

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur) made a statement regarding crash of an I.A.C. plane on the 11th September, 1963

DISCUSSION RE : SUGAR
SITUATION

5633—5704

Shri Kashi Nath Pandey raised a discussion on the statement made by the Minister of Food and Agriculture on sugar situation and measures to deal with it and the Sugar (Control) Order, 1963, laid on the Table of the House on the 17th April, 1963. The discussion was not concluded .

AGENDA FOR THURSDAY,
SEPTEMBER 12, 1963/
BHADRA 21, 1885 (SAKA)

Further consideration of the motion re : Report of U.P.S.C. and further discussion on Sugar situation ; and discussion on the motion to refer the Seventeenth Constitution (Amendment) Bill to a Joint Committee