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Tuesday, April 15, 1969
Chaitra 25, 1891 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

**Seventh Session
(Fourth Lok Sabha)**



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi

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LOK SABHA

*Tuesday, April 15, 1969/Chaitra 25, 1891
(SAKA)*

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of
the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

पिछड़े वर्गों की सुविधाएँ

+

*1081. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद :

श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी :

श्री राम चरण :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पिछड़े वर्ग जिन सुविधाओं को पाने के हकदार हैं, वे सुविधाएँ आजकल उन्हें आय के आधार पर नहीं दी जा रही ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को ऐसी सूचनाएँ प्राप्त हुई हैं कि इस कारण अधिकांश लाभ केवल सवर्ण हिन्दुओं को ही मिल रहा है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और ये सुविधाएँ केवल पिछड़े वर्गों के लोगों को ही उपलब्ध की जायें, इसके लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : मंत्री महोदय ने (क), (ख) और (ग) भागों के सम्बन्ध में नहीं, नहीं कह दिया। मैं उनसे जानना चाहता हूँ कि संविधान के अनुच्छेद 46 के अनुसार पिछड़े वर्ग के कितने लोगों को सामाजिक अन्याय और शोषण से मुक्त किया गया और उनका अब तक का प्रतिशत क्या है ?

DR. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA: I am sorry I cannot give the percentage. But I can tell the House that the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are given facilities on the basis of caste and community in view of the Directive Principles contained in article 46 of the Constitution.

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : मैंने पूछा है कि कितने प्रतिशत लोगों को सामाजिक अन्याय से मुक्त किया गया है और आर्थिक सुविधाएँ प्रदान की गई हैं। मैं संविधान के अनुच्छेद के अनुसार उनका प्रतिशत जानना चाहता हूँ।

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI GOVINDA MENON): It is a very indefinite question as to what percentage of backward communities have been liberated from exploitation. I do not think it will be possible to answer a question like that.

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि वह परसेंटेज नहीं बतला सकते हैं, तब आखिर वह बतला क्या सकते हैं ? इस सरकार के मंत्रालय ग्रन्डरग्राउंड चूहों का पता लगा लेते हैं लेकिन अनुसूचित जातियों और पिछड़े वर्गों के लोगों में से कितने प्रतिशत को सुविधाएँ प्राप्त हुई हैं यह इस सरकार को नहीं मालूम है। मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि पिछड़े वर्गों के लोगों के लिये संविधान के

अनुच्छेद 46 के अनुसार कब तक न्यूनतम मूल-भूत सुविधाएँ सुनिश्चित कर ली जायेंगी ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON: With respect to backward communities there is a provision in the Fundamental Rights chapter under which the State Governments can schedule certain communities as backward communities. So far as the Central Government is concerned, only the poorer among them are given facilities and those facilities have been continued for the last several years. It is our proposal to see that, so far as Central Government are concerned, the backward communities cease to be backward in the earliest possible time.

श्री मोलूह असाव : 19 वर्ष हो गये हैं संविधान को लागू हुए लेकिन अब तक पता नहीं चल रहा है ।

श्री अम्बुल गनी डार : क्या यह सच है कि जितनी पसमांदा जातियों की आबादी है उसके 50 परसेंट हक भी उनको सेंट्रल सर्विसेज में नहीं मिल पाये हैं, और क्या यह भी सच है कि स्टेट्स में भी उनकी जितनी आबादी है उसके 50 परसेंट हक नहीं मिल पाये हैं चाहे वह माइनारिटीज से ताल्लुक रखते हों, चाहे शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स से और चाहे हरिजन भाई हों ?

[किया ये सच है कि जितनी पसमांदा जातियों की आबादी है उस के 50 परसेंट हक भी उनको सेंट्रल सर्विसेज में नहीं मिल पाये हैं, और क्या यह भी सच है कि स्टेट्स में भी उनकी जितनी आबादी है उसके 50 परसेंट हक नहीं मिल पाये हैं चाहे वह माइनारिटीज से ताल्लुक रखते हों, चाहे शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स से और चाहे हरिजन भाई हों ?]

अब तक पता नहीं चल रहा है ।

SHRI GOVINDA MENON: The question as to what percentage of the people belong to the backward communities will

depend upon the further question as to who belongs to the backward communities.

The different State Governments have classified different communities as backward. On that matter there is a controversy, but so far as the Central Government is concerned, all the facilities and amenities afforded by the Central Government on the basis of caste are extended only to the Schedule Castes and Schedule Tribes. So far as the others are concerned, it depends upon their economic position,

श्री अम्बुल गनी डार : मेरे सवाल का जवाब नहीं आया । मैंने डेफिनिटली पूछा था कि क्या यह सच है कि जो अछूत जातियाँ हैं उनको यूनिन की सरकार ने भी अपनी सर्विसेज में उनकी आबादी के तनास्तुब के मुताबिक 50 परसेंट हक नहीं दिये हैं । मैंने सीधा सवाल किया है और मुझको उसका जवाब मिलना चाहिए ।

[मिरے سوال کا جواب نہیں آیا۔ میں نے ڈیفینیٹلی پوچھا تھا کہ کیا یہ سچ ہے کہ جو اچھوت جاتیاں ہیں ان کو یونین کی سرکار نے بھی اپنی سرورسز میں ان کی آبادی کے تناسب کے مطابق 50 پر سینٹ حقوق نہیں دیئے ہیں۔ میں نے سیدھا سوال کیا ہے اور مجھ کو اس کا جواب ملنا چاہیے۔]

SHRI GOVINDA MENON: It is true that so far as the Scheduled Castes are concerned, their representation in the service is not as much as their percentage in the population. But year by year, this gap between their representation in the services and their percentage of population is being reduced very quickly.

श्री राम सिंह अग्रवाल : जो पिछड़े वर्ग कमिशन की रिपोर्ट है उसमें भारतवर्ष में जितनी जातियाँ हैं उसके कुल कितने प्रतिशत इन जातियों के लोग हैं ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON: The percentage of backward communities will depend upon the definition of backward communities. Without notice, I am not in a position to collect the information from the various States and give the percentage.

श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल : राष्ट्रपति के निदर्शों के अनुसार जो इस प्रकार की रिपोर्ट आती हैं उन पर सही ढंग से कार्य करने की जिम्मेदारी सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की है। अगर इस प्रकार से जिम्मेदारी पूरी नहीं की जाती तो इसके लिए कंटेगारिकल आन्सर आना चाहिए।

Statement Made by Chairman of Committee on Untouchability

*1082. **SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA:** Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the statement made by the Chairman of the Committee on Untouchability appearing in the Times of India on the 31st December, 1968;

(b) whether Government have addressed the State Governments of Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Madras with regard to the practising of untouchability in those States; and

(c) if so, with what results?

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

(a) Such a report has appeared in the Times of India.

(b) and (c). The State Governments concerned have been addressed in regard to the allegations made in the report. The Governments Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat have denied the allegations, while a reply from the Government of Madras is still awaited.

श्री यज्ञ दत्त शर्मा : पेरूमल कमेट्री रिपोर्ट जो अभी इस मास में दो, चार या छः दिन पहले सभा-पटल पर रखी गई उसमें श्री अच्युतन का एक विमति नोट है। अभी तक

इस प्रकार के जितने प्रतिवेदन दिये गये हैं उनमें जो भी विमति नोट रहे हैं वह प्रतिवेदन के साथ जुड़े रहे हैं। यह आश्चर्य की बात है कि श्रीयुत अच्युतन का जो डिसेंटिंग नोट है वह मार्च के 'योजना' पेपर में, जो कि सरकार की ओर से प्रकाशित होता है, छपा, और रिपोर्ट अप्रैल में सदन के सामने आई। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रकार से विमति नोट अलग से कैसे प्रकाशित किया गया? क्या यह सच नहीं है कि श्री अच्युतन पर विमति नोट देने के लिये दबाव डाला गया और श्री सुन्दरम का, जो वेलफेयर कमिशन के डाइरेक्टर हैं, इस बात के लिए प्रयोग किया गया है। माननीय श्री मेनन भी इस बात के अन्दर आते हैं। मुझे पता नहीं है लेकिन श्री अच्युतन को उनके किसी स्कूल के लिये 1 लाख रु० ग्रांट देने की कहानी भी इसके साथ जुड़ी हुई है। इन सारी बातों पर मंत्री महोदय प्रकाश डालें और बतलाएं कि डिसेंटिंग नोट रिपोर्ट से अलग कैसे प्रकाशित हुआ।

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI GOVINDA MENON): The article in the *Yojana* is not the dissenting note by Mr. Achutan. The dissenting note is something separate. It was handed over to the Chairman of the Committee. He thought that it should not be included. We have included it in the connected papers.

Regarding pressurisation, that is denied. About the payment of Rs. 1 lakh, that is also denied.

श्री यज्ञ दत्त शर्मा : डाइसेंटिंग नोट का जहाँ तक सवाल है उस रिपोर्ट के अन्दर उसको बढ़ाने के लिए कहा गया था। लेकिन कमेट्री के मंत्रियों ने उस रिपोर्ट के अन्दर इस नोट को रखने से इन्कार किया क्योंकि सर्वसम्मति जो प्रतिवेदन था उसके अन्दर पहले ही माननीय अच्युतन जो कमेट्री के सचिव थे उनके हस्ताक्षर हो चुके थे। उन्होंने कहा कि उस स्टेज पर उसको नहीं जोड़ा जा सकता। मेरा विशेष रूप से यह कहना है कि इसके अन्दर पूरा नोट था

गया है और मैं समझता हूँ कि यह एक प्रकार से तथ्यों को मरोड़ कर पेश करने की बात है। एक लेख की शकल देकर और दो-चार चीजें इसके साथ जोड़कर इस योजना के अन्दर इसको प्रकाशित कर दिया गया है। मार्च में यह प्रकाशित हुआ है। यह एक गलत परिपाटी है।

SHRI GOVINDA MENON: We have nothing to do with the article in the *Yojana*. It receives articles from members of the public. Mr. Achutan has given his views about certain matters in that article. The dissenting note is different. For some reason which is not understandable to me or to the department, the dissenting note has not been included or appended to the main report. We got a copy of the dissenting note and placed it on the Table.

श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : क्या यह सही है या नहीं कि कमेटी ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा है कि दिल्ली के गाँव में जिसका उद्घाटन पूज्य महात्मा गांधी ने किया था उस गाँव की ग्राम पंचायत ने खुलेआम और ढोल पीटकर इस बात की घोषणा कर दी है कि कोई भी हरिजन किसी भी सवर्ण के खेत में से होकर गुजर नहीं सकता है? क्या यह भी सच है या नहीं कि एक हरिजन महिला सवर्ण के खेत में से होकर गुजर गई और उसको सौ रुपया जुर्माना कर दिया गया? क्या यह जो घटना है इसकी ओर सरकार का ध्यान गया है?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON: The allegations and suggestions contained in the report are being examined and action will be taken thereupon. It is to enable Members of Parliament to participate in the discussion on the demands of the Social Welfare Department that we printed it and placed on the Table one or two days back.

श्री स्वामी ब्रह्मानन्द जी : छद्मछूत का काफी जिक्र आजकल हो रहा है। यह कहा जाता है कि छद्मछूत शास्त्र सम्मत है। शास्त्रों में लिखा है कि छद्मछूत रहेगी। कुछ लोगों ने कहा है कि शास्त्रों में अगर यह लिखा है तो

उन शास्त्रों को फूँक दो। षड् दर्शन छः हैं। उनके अन्दर कहीं छद्मछूत का जिक्र नहीं है। वेदान्त दर्शन तो कहता है :

सर्वम् खल विदं ब्रह्म

सारा संसार ब्रह्म है।

आत्मा सर्व भूतेषु :

कैसे कहते हैं कि छद्मछूत बरती जानी चाहिए। छद्मछूत को कभी हमारी हिन्दू संस्कृति ने माना नहीं है। हमारी गवर्नमेंट भी छद्मछूत के मामले में सस्ती नहीं बरतती है। पहले तो इन लोगों के पास जमीन नहीं है। अगर किसी तरह से जमीन ये ले भी लेते हैं तो जो गुंडे लोग हैं वे इनको जमीन जोतने नहीं देते हैं। सरकार भी हरिजनों का पूरा साथ नहीं देती है। हरिजनों का वोट लेने के लिए लोग बाते तो बहुत करते हैं लेकिन वास्तव में हरिजनों के लिए कुछ नहीं करते हैं। सही तरीके से देखा जाए तो जो ब्राह्मण मंत्री हैं अगर वे मेहतर नौकरों को रखें और मेहतरो को भोजन बनाने के लिए अपने यहाँ नियुक्त करें तो आज छद्मछूत बन्द हो सकती है।

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : हरिजनों के लिए सरकार ने क्या किया है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, इसका जवाब दिलवाइये। हरिजनों के लिये सरकार ने कुछ नहीं किया है। पहली बार स्वामी जी ने सवाल पूछा है। इसका जवाब तो आना चाहिए।

SHRI M.L. SONDH: I challenge him to go to the Harijan Colony and see the conditions there. They are sub-human conditions. This minister should resign. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. Next question.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): He has no experience of ministers. He was in the Foreign Office for some time. He does not know anything about ministers. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI S. KUNDU: Sir, it is a pertinent question and you should ask the Minister to reply to it.

MR. SPEAKER: I am glad Swamiji said something. It is accepted by all. It is not a question but very wise words by Swamiji. Now, next question.

Translation of Enactments

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*1083. SHRI S.C. SAMANTA:

SHRI YASHPAL SINGH:

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

(a) the progress made in the work of publishing texts of various enactments in various languages of the country and how long it will take to complete it; and

(b) the assistance or co-operation expected from States in this direction and to what extent the States are co-operating?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (MR. YUNUS SALEEM): (a) (i) Two statements showing the progress made in the work of publication of the texts of Central enactments in Hindi and the various regional languages are laid on the Table of the House (Annexures 'A' and 'B'). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-763/69.]

(ii) The translation of Central Acts into Hindi is expected to be completed in about five years time. It is, however, difficult to say at this stage by what time the translation of Central Acts into the various regional languages will be completed.

(b) It is expected that the translation of Central Acts into the respective regional languages will be done by appropriate agencies created by the State Governments. A statement showing the names of the State Governments which have appointed Official Language (Legislative) Commissions or similar agencies for the translation of laws into the respective regional languages is placed on the Table of the House (Annexure C'). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-763/69.] The work of translation into Hindi is directly

attended to by the Central Official Language (Legislative) Commission.

SHRI S.C. SAMANTA: What is the 'appropriate agency' in all the States? Is it uniform or there is difference in status? While in some States the Official Language Commission is functioning in some other States other organisations are functioning.

SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM: Different agencies have been set up in different States for translating Central Acts into regional languages and they are functioning under the guidance of the Official Language Commission with the terminology approved by the Commission. That terminology has got to be adopted by all the agencies which are functioning under the Official Language Commission.

SHRI S.C. SAMANTA: Will the legal terminology used in every State by the different agencies be uniform?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI GOVINDA MENON): No, Sir. The responsibility of translation of Central Acts has been delegated to the State Governments so that they may evolve appropriate agencies. Some State Governments have appointed Official Language Commissions, some are doing this through their Law Department and some others have appointed committees. It is left to the State Government to decide what agency to create. That is why we have advisedly used the term "appropriate agency". Regarding terminology, the initial idea was that there should be a common terminology for all the languages in India. Lately it has been found that it is not possible, nor feasible, nor desirable to have a common terminology for all the States. Therefore, each State is given freedom to translate Central Acts into its own language, adopting the appropriate terminology according to the discretion of the agency set up there.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : श्रीमन्, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि ट्रांसलेशन करने वाले जो हैं उनकी क्या काबलियत रखी है, क्या क्राइटीरिया रखा है कि वह सही कर रहे हैं? जो

अनुवाद हो रहे हैं वह सरासर गलत हो रहे हैं। डिप्टी डायरेक्टर एजुकेशन का अनुवाद किया गया है उप-शिक्षा-निदेशक जब कि सही अनुवाद होना चाहिये था शिक्षा-उप-निदेशक। इस तरह से गलत ट्रांसलेशन हो रहा है। यह भाषा कोई वोटों के जरिए से तो चलती नहीं है। अंग्रेजी जबान इंडियन के सहारे चल जाती है लेकिन हमारी अपनी जबानें इंडियन के सहारे नहीं चलती हैं। हमारी जबान में ग्रामर है, तर्कशास्त्र है, एक शास्त्र के अनुसार वह चल रही है जब तक कि कोई पैरेलल ट्रांसलेशन न हो तब तक कैसे उस पर विश्वास कर सकते हैं कि यह सही ट्रांसलेशन है? अब तक जो ट्रांसलेशन हुए हैं उनमें से 150 शब्द ऐसे हैं जो सरासर गलत हैं, सो फीसदी गलत हैं, तो इस गलती को रोकने के लिए सरकार ने क्या किया?

श्री मु० यूनस सलीम : जनाबआली, हम कोशिश यह करते हैं कि जिस जबान के अनुवाद के लिए हमको मेम्बर की जरूरत हो, उस जबान को जानने वाला कम-से-कम हाई कोर्ट के जज के स्टेटस का या हाईकोर्ट के जज के स्टेटस का न मिल सके तो कम-से-कम डिस्ट्रिक्ट जज हो, या यह कि उसकी लीगल प्रैक्टिस इतनी हो कि वह कानून की टर्मिनालाजी को अच्छी तरह से समझता हो और उस लैंग्वेज से भी उसको काफी वाकफियत हो जिसमें कि उसको अनुवाद करना है, ऐसा व्यक्ति मिल सके। हो सकता है कि बाज ट्रांसलेशन ऐसे हों जो आनरेबल मेम्बर को पसन्द न आए लेकिन बाई एन्ड लार्ज कोशिश यह की जा रही है कि ऐसे ट्रांसलेशन किए जायें कि जो स्टैंडर्ड हों और उसके बमोजब हों जो कि लैंग्वेज कमीशन ने अस्तित्वार किए हैं।

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : मन्त्री महोदय ने जो उत्तर दिया है उसके दो अंग हैं। एक तो यह कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के जो कानून हैं और जो प्रान्तीय सरकार के हैं, एक तो उनका हिन्दी में अनुवाद होगा और दूसरे उनका प्रान्तीय भाषाओं में अनुवाद होगा जो क्षेत्रीय भाषाएँ कही जाती हैं। तो मैं इसके सन्दर्भ में

यह जानना चाहता हूँ जैसा कि उन्होंने बताया है कि पाँच वर्ष के अन्तर्गत इनका अनुवाद हो जायगा लेकिन जो प्रगति है जिस चाल से केन्द्रीय सरकार या प्रान्तीय सरकारें ट्रांसलेशन का काम कर रही हैं उसमें यह होना असंभव-सा मालूम होता है, तो क्या प्रान्तीय सरकार जो अनुवाद का काम कर रही है उसमें धीमा-पन इसलिए है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार उनको आर्थिक सहायता बहुत कम देती है इस काम के लिए और अभी तक कितनी आर्थिक सहायता दी है जिसके द्वारा यह काम जल्दी से जल्दी वह कर सकें?

श्री मु० यूनस सलीम : जनाब यह बात सही नहीं है कि आर्थिक सहायता केन्द्रीय सरकार से देने में कोई कमी की जा रही है। हम करते यह हैं कि जब कोई एजेंसी किसी स्टेट में अनुवाद के लिये क्रियेट की जाती है तो हम उनसे पूछते हैं कि ट्रांसलेशन के लिए उनकी क्या-क्या रिक्वायरमेंट्स हैं। जो कुछ भी रिक्वायरमेंट वह बयान करते हैं, हम आपस में डिस्कस करने के बाद ग्राम-तौर पर उनकी डिमांड को एक्सेप्ट कर लेते हैं। इसलिए हमारी तरफ से कोई नान-कोऑपरेशन नहीं है।

DR. RANEN SEN: In this question there is repeated reference to regional languages. In fact, all our Indian languages are national languages. So, this correction has to be made. Then, what has happened to the Central Government help to each and every State for the development of the languages in each State so that the States can, on their own, develop their translation work of the enactments, orders etc.? May I know how far the Government has advanced in that respect, in helping the State to develop their own languages?

SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM: The question of development of any regional language is not within the purview of the Official Language Commission. The function of the Official Language Commission is to get the Central Acts translated into regional languages and all the Acts in the regional languages translated into Hindi. That is the limited function of the Official

Language Commission. The question of development of the regional languages is within the purview of the State Government; it is for them to see how the respective languages are to be developed.

DR. RANEN SEN : Sir, I take objection to again using the word 'regional language'. Where does he get that word from? All are Indian languages.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : No offence is meant. They are all national languages used in different regions.

DR. RANEN SEN : Yes; that way you should say and write.

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : When the Central Acts are translated into Hindi and regional languages, the clients will become more intelligent than the lawyers thus increasing the problem of unemployment. Is that one of the reasons why the process of translation is being delayed?

SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM : It is not correct to suggest; on the contrary, our intention is that the translations may be available to the general public and they may understand what have been the legislations enacted and what is the terminology adopted by the Central Government to be used in the regional Acts.

श्री एस० एम० जोशी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय यह बताएंगे, क्योंकि यहाँ तो बहुत सारे अधिनियमों की एक लिस्ट दी है जिसका ट्रांसलेशन हुआ है मगर मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि हमारा जो संविधान है उसका भी तर्जुमा जितनी 14-15 नेशनल लैंग्वेजें हैं उनमें किया गया है ? इसमें उसके बारे में दर्ज नहीं है ।

श्री मु० यूनस सलीम : हिन्दी में कांस्टीट्यूशन का तर्जुमा...

श्री रवि राय : हिन्दी नहीं दूसरी भारतीय भाषाओं में ?

श्री मु० यूनस सलीम : हिन्दी में कांस्टीट्यूशन का तर्जुमा हो चुका है । अंतरिम उसको पब्लिश किया जाने वाला है । उसके बाद हम कांस्टीट्यूशन को दूसरी लैंग्वेज में ट्रांसलेट करने का काम टेक अप करेंगे ।

मद्य-निषेध के बारे में अखिल भारतीय कांग्रेस कमेटी का संकल्प

*1084. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या विधि तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिसम्बर 1968 में अखिल भारतीय कांग्रेस कमेटी द्वारा इस आशय का संकल्प पारित किए जाने के फलस्वरूप, कि 2 अक्टूबर 1969 से शुरू होने वाले आगामी सात वर्षों में मद्य-निषेध की नीति को पूर्णतः क्रियान्वित किया जायेगा, सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ; और

(ख) इसके बारे में विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE—(DR. SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA): (a) The All India Congress Committee which met at Goa in November, 1968 recommended seven years' phased programme for introduction of prohibition. This is under consideration.

(b) The Chief Ministers of the States are proposed to be consulted in this matter.

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : श्रीमान्, जब यह सरकार अपनी नीति बनाती है कि पूर्ण मद्य-निषेध होना चाहिए तो क्या यह आशा की जाय कि सरकार ऐसे आदेश जारी करेगी कि न तो सरकारी भोजों में शराब परोसी जायगी न सरकार का कोई अधिकारी शराब पियेगा, न सरकार का कोई मंत्री शराब पियेगा और प्रति वर्ष दो अक्टूबर को गांधी जयन्ती के दिन सारे मन्त्री गांधी जी की

समाधि पर जाकर शपथ ग्रहण करेंगे कि आगे से हम में से कोई शराब नहीं पियेगा ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : To the best of my information liquor is not served in official parties. As to the second point Government have no information.

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : गांधी जी की समाधि पर शपथ की जो बात है उसका कोई उत्तर नहीं दिया ।

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : Let us go together tomorrow.

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न यह है श्रीमान् कि प्रति वर्ष विदेशों से शराब के आयात पर कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च होती है और क्या सरकार ऐसा कोई नियम बनाएगी कि जो विदेशी दूतावास यहाँ हैं उनके प्रयोग के अतिरिक्त किसी को भी विदेशी शराब के मंगाने की छूट न दी जाय ? और साथ ही क्या सेना में भी शराब बन्दी की आंशिक योजना लागू करने का सरकार का विचार है ?

DR. SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA : It is a suggestion for action.

MR. SPEAKER : What is the foreign exchange spent for importing is the question. That is not a suggestion for action.

DR. SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA : We do not have that figure.

MR. SPEAKER : She wants notice.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL : It is clearly stated and a mandate has been given by the Goa Resolution that Congress Governments in the States will introduce prohibition from the 2nd October so as to complete within seven years the phased programme and this phased programme which is to start from the 2nd October will be prepared in consultation with the Chief Ministers. I would like to know what progress has been made in this direction

because the 2nd October is coming nearer. There is another thing also. As far as the Chief Ministers of the States are concerned, I can understand about their consultation. But about the Union Territories which are directly under the Central Government, what step is Government taking to introduce prohibition from the 2nd October. There is a mandate that no Congressman shall speak against prohibition. There is a report that the Chief Ministers are now advocating for tempering it. So, I would like to know what steps are being taken against this policy.

There are three specific questions, firstly, about the progress made in connection with the consultation with the State Chief Ministers and, secondly, about the proposal of introducing prohibition from the 2nd October in Union Territories.....

MR. SPEAKER : No need to repeat them.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : Speaking for the Department of Social Welfare, what we have done is that we have prepared a note on prohibition for being circulated amongst the Chief Ministers. We can do nothing further than to suggest these things to the Chief Ministers. Speaking again for the Department, if the Chief Ministers are departing from the Resolution passed in Goa, this Department can do nothing in that matter.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL : What about Union Territories which are directly under you?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : About Union Territories also, many of them are governed by Governments which are everyday becoming almost the same as these of the State Governments.....

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL : It is shirking the responsibility.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : If, for example, the elected Government of Delhi Union Territory wants to impose prohibition, the Department of Social Welfare will give its greatest support to that decision.

SHRI SWELL : Nobody in the country seriously believes that the Congress is going

to implement this Resolution on Prohibition, and the prohibition laws, as they are implemented now, have become a sort of humiliating farce. If one goes to any posh hotel, one is openly confronted with the spectacle where a group of foreigners sit on a table, have the drinks and have the time of their lives, and a group of Indians on another table are prohibited to drink and they look on with envy and with a sense of national humiliation. (Interruption) If you go to any hotel, you will find it out. I am all for prohibition. What I would like to know from the Government is whether they consider this kind of national humiliation as a price that the nation has to pay for its prohibition fad.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : I do not think it is a humiliation not to drink.

SHRI SWELL : The Minister is twisting my question. I am saying that—many Indians would drink and you issue permits to them for drinking—these people are forced to a situation where they sit on another table under humiliating circumstances and look at the foreigners drinking and having the time of their lives.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : I do not think so.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : Is it a fact that the Finance Minister has offered 50 per cent aid if any State Government introduces prohibition and is it also a fact that in order to get this 50 per cent aid, the States which have already introduced prohibition have scrapped it to re-introduce it on the 2nd October in order to get the benefit?

Another thing is that there is a rumour going on here that a Minister went to Vienna and he drank so much that he created a scene there. Will the hon. Minister explain who that Minister was?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : Regarding the announcement made by the Finance Minister, that aid will be available only to those States where prohibition is newly introduced. If in some places where prohibition already exists that is withdrawn and then it is reintroduced, under the terms of

the offer made by the Finance Minister, no aid will be available.

Regarding the Vienna question, I do not know anything.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I would like to know whether the attention of the hon. Minister has been drawn to the Press news that just opposite the Springdales School in Delhi, near Pusa Road, where boys and girls of 16 or 17 years of age are studying and near the Rabindra Rangala, a wine shop has been opened and a pukka shop is being constructed. Although the matter was taken up with the Delhi Administration and the Chief Executive Councillor assured that he would see that the shop is shifted, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether this question was brought to his notice and to the notice of his colleagues, the Home Minister and even that Prime Minister, by the Principal of that School, Mrs. Kumar, with a request that it should be shifted and if so, the reaction of the hon. Minister. I would also like to know whether he will go there personally and see the damage that is going to be done to the students.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : I understand that it is being shifted.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : It is being shifted to the wrong direction; it is being brought near Rabindra Rangala. (Interruptions)

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : I think, that is not proper.

श्री शिवनारायण : एक जगह से शिफ्ट कर के दूसरी लोकैलिटी में ले जाया गया है, यह गलत है, इसको हटाना चाहिए, जहाँ शिक्षण संस्थायें हों, वहाँ इसको नहीं रखना चाहिए।

श्री प्रेमचन्द वर्मा : श्री मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि हम मुख्य मंत्रियों के सामने रिक्वेस्ट ही रख सकते हैं कि वह अपने यहाँ शराबबन्दी करें। मैं मंत्री महोदय से स्पेसिफिकली जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सोशल वेलफेयर डिपार्टमेंट गवर्नमेंट आफ इण्डिया से अलग है? उन्होंने जो कुछ कहा है उससे ऐसा लगता है कि

सोशल वेलफेयर मिनिस्ट्री गवर्नमेंट आफ इण्डिया से अलग है। उन्होंने ऐसा कैसे कहा कि हम सिर्फ रिक्वेस्ट कर सकते हैं, वह बन्द करें या न करें ? यह संवैधानिक मामला है, मैं चाहता हूँ कि वह इसका साफ जवाब दें।

दूसरे—मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि किस-किस प्रदेश सरकार ने कहा है कि अगर केन्द्र सरकार हमें शराबबन्दी के लिए कहती है तो इतनी-इतनी रकम हमें हर साल दी जाय ? क्या यह सच है कि मद्रास सरकार ने भारत सरकार से 30 करोड़ रुपये का मुतालबा किया है ? अगर यह सही है तो इसके बारे में सरकार का क्या रिएक्शन है ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : When I referred to the 'Department of Social Welfare', I meant the Government of India. Even the Government of India, with respect to a matter which falls entirely under the State list, can only make a suggestion to a Chief Minister, and the offer made by the Deputy Prime Minister here has been accepted by one of the Governments—the Government of Rajasthan. I hear that the Madras Government is asking for some aid.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हालाँकि आल इण्डिया कांग्रेस कमेटी ने शराब बन्दी के बारे में प्रस्ताव पास किया है, लेकिन यह कांग्रेसी सरकार शराबबन्दी करने के लिए बिल्कुल गम्भीर नहीं है। मेरा कहना यह है कि अगर कन्जर्वेटिव एस्टीमेट लगाया जाय तो ये जितने हैं, इनमें से 33 परसेन्ट पीते हैं... (व्यवधान) ...

MR. SPEAKER : Can I retort and say that 50 per cent of the Jana Sangh leaders drink? What is the use of making reckless allegations? Suppose they say like that, will you not get offended? "50% of the Ministers drink"—as if you have seen them drinking! Hurling this type of allegations against each other will not do.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : मेरा सवाल यह है कि क्या मंत्री महोदय इस बात का विश्वास दिलायेंगे कि जिस पार्टी में शराब सर्वे होगी उस पार्टी में कोई भी मंत्री सम्मिलित नहीं होगा ? ... (व्यवधान) ...

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Jaipal Singh.

SHRI JAIPAL SINGH : Mr. Speaker. (Interruptions)

SHRI S. KUNDU rose.

MR. SPEAKER : Don't get excited. Drink question should not make us excited.

SHRI JAIPAL SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir. I have been an incorrigible anti-prohibitionist. Under no circumstances will my Adivasis agree to this because the meaning of prohibition is misunderstood. Prohibition is not only in terms of beer, whisky, rum and gin. Rice bear a staple diet for the Santhals. It is used for everything from birth, marriage, death and so on. I want to know whether it is not a fact that anti-prohibitionists are much better national interogationists than others, (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : It is an opinion.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : This question relates to the resolution passed by AICC at Goa. I would like to know whether the Government of India accepted the proposal under which it was stated that there will be a 7 years phased programme for prohibition? Is there any phased programme for 7 years? Since they take the plea that this is a matter for the State Government to implement, is there any phased programme? Have they discussed it with the States?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : As I already said, a note has been prepared regarding prohibition for discussion with the Chief Ministers when they come to Delhi next week.

SHRI SHIVAJIRAO S. DESHMUKH : The champions of prohibition forget that prohibition by mere law does not prohibit anything. It encourages bootlegging.

The Chief Ministers who are against prohibition are of the opinion that the only possible way is by persuasion and not by legislation. What is the Government's reaction to that ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : The Chief Minister who holds such opinion is free to hold such opinion.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : If the hon. Minister aware of the fact that in Raj Bhavans lot of duty-free foreign alcohol is imported ? If so, what is his reaction ? Is he also aware of the fact that a famous north Indian distillery, the Dyer Making Breweries, gave Rs. 5 lakhs to the Congress election funds last time ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : I am not aware either of the facts or allegations made by the hon. Member.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : What are you doing sitting there ?

SHRI SONAVANE : May I know if the total prohibition is to be enforced in all the States and Union Territories whether the amount of loss in revenue on account of prohibition will be made good to the States ? Have the Government thought over it and drawn any plan about it !

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : These are matters which have to be discussed with the Chief Ministers.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : Does the hon. Minister know that when our people go to foreign receptions, they freely drink and sometimes they are found in such a condition that they have to be shifted from there ? When we give receptions, we do not serve any liquor ? Is that a desirable thing ? Also, may I know if it is not time to scrap this prohibition programme from the Directive Principles of State Policy enshrined in our Constitution ? It is better to be frank in these matters than to shilly-shally.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : I have come across many persons who hold the views propounded by Acharyaji.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : Does he know that officials and others who attend the

receptions given by foreign Embassies drink freely ? Has it come to his notice or not ? If it has not, then he must be quite obvious of facts.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : I am not aware of it.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : One thing cannot be denied that this country of ours suffers from a chronic shortage of resources which has made it impossible for this Government and the various State Governments to provide the basic necessities of life to human beings. In view of this, may I know whether the Government of India will appoint a commission to enquire into the estimate of the annual loss in terms of revenue to the State, and the harmful effects and the extent of operation of illicit distillation and to have an educative programme in favour of moderation instead of the insensible policy of prohibition ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : It is a suggestion for action.

SHRI BISHWANATH ROY : May I know whether the attention of the Central Government has been drawn to a decision of the UP Government to the effect that within seven years complete prohibition should be enforced in the entire State, and if so, in case the other State Governments also do the same, may I know whether the Government of India will come to the succour of those States whose revenues would be lessened thereby ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : That question can be considered when it is raised.

SHRI MOHAMMAD SHERIFF : May I know whether it is a fact that during the recent Pondicherry State Assembly elections, some of the Congress candidates were toddy-shop owners and if so, how many such candidates were there ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : I cannot answer it.

MR. SPEAKER : I think he has no figures.

श्री यशवन्त शर्मा : क्या मन्त्री महोदय को जानकारी है कि हमारे देश के अन्दर कई सम्प्रदाय और पंथ इस प्रकार के हैं जिनकी पूजा और प्रथाओं में मद्य प्रयोग की जाती है। वाम मार्ग में कहा गया है :

मद्यं मीनं मांसच मुद्रा मंथुनमेव च

एते पञ्च मकाराः स्युः मोक्षः हि युगे २

तो क्या धर्मनिरपेक्ष सरकार नितान्त मद्य निषेध करके इस प्रकार के पंथों में हस्तक्षेप नहीं करेगी और अपनी सेक्युलेरिज्म की नीति का विरोध नहीं करेगी ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : I do not know if there are such religious practices.

हरिजनों का उत्थान

*1085. श्री प्रकाश बीर शास्त्री : क्या बिधि तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हरिजनों के आर्थिक तथा सामाजिक उत्थान में अब तक और कितनी प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) क्या इस समय में भविष्य के लिए कोई नई योजनाएं बनाई जा रही हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इनके कब तक कार्यान्वित किए जाने की सम्भावना है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA): (a) A review of such progress is contained in the annual reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes already laid on the Table of the House.

(b) and (c). The following new schemes are proposed to be taken up for implementation during the IV Plan period:—

- (i) Special coaching to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe boys in interview techniques, etc., during

the period between registration in Employment Exchanges and Callout.

- (ii) Special projects for assisting law graduates in the completion of their Bar Council Examination and Juniorship;

- (iii) Industrial-technical training to Scheduled Caste students by established private entrepreneurs; and

- (iv) Remodelling of the Industrial and Technical Training Institutes to lay more stress on modern trades and vocations

श्री प्रकाश बीर शास्त्री : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ क्या यह सही है कि हमारे देश में जो हरिजन समस्या है वह मुख्य रूप से राजनीतिक न होकर सामाजिक है ? क्या इस दृष्टि से इस समस्या का समाधान करने के लिए चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिए जो आपने कार्यक्रम बनाये हैं उन कार्यक्रमों में एक इस प्रकार के कार्यक्रम को भी सम्मिलित करेंगे कि जो सवर्ण हिन्दू परिवारों से सम्बन्धित व्यक्ति हरिजन परिवारों के साथ अपने वैवाहिक सम्बन्ध करेंगे उनको सरकारी सेवाओं के अन्दर प्राथमिकता दी जायेगी जिस से कि सामाजिक स्तर पर भी इस कलंक का निराकरण किया जा सके ? इस प्रकार की योजना को चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना में सम्मिलित करने का क्या आपका विचार है ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI GOVINDA MENON): It is a good suggestion. I approve of it.

I think it is very good. I will try to implement it.

SHRI HEM BARUA : How can you? Sir, he is too old to implement it.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : To the extent I can.

श्री प्रकाश बीर शास्त्री : दूसरा प्रश्न मेरा यह है कि जबसे हमारे संविधान में निश्चय

करने के बाद हमारे देश के हरिजन भाइयों को राजनैतिक सुविधाएं रिजर्वेशन के माध्यम से दी गई हैं क्या इस समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय ने इस बात का मूल्यांकन किया है कि इन सुविधाओं का लाभ हरिजनों में जो कुछ चतुर प्रवृत्ति के व्यक्ति हैं उन्होंने तो उठाया है लेकिन ग्राम हरिजनों की दशा ज्यों की त्यों बनी हुई है जैसी कि ग्राम से बीस साल पहले थी। इसलिए इस सुविधा का लाभ सबको प्रमान रूप से प्राप्त हो सके इस दृष्टि से भी आप कुछ विचार कर रहे हैं ? दूसरे यह कि जो कुछ इस देश में इस प्रकार की वालयेंटरी आर्गेनाइजेशन हैं जोकि इसको समाज के लिए बहुत बड़ा अभिशाप समझते हैं राजनैतिक स्तर से हट कर सामाजिक स्तर पर भी इस अभिशाप को देश से मिटाया जा सके इसमें उनकी सेवाएं प्राप्त करने के लिए आप क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई प्रयास कर रहे हैं ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON: As I said in earlier answer to another Question, the Harijans and scheduled castes have not been able to be provided with jobs in the Government service in proportion to their population in the country. Year by year, the gap is being reduced. All that the Department and Government are trying to do in this connection is to see that at least the proportion laid down in the rules are reached and all attempts are being made in that direction.

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, शायद मैं अपने प्रश्न को समझा नहीं पावा फिर मैं दुबारा कहता हूं। अगर मैं न समझा पाऊं तो आप मेरी सहायता करें। मेरा प्रश्न यह था कि सरकार की ओर से जो सुविधायें मिलती हैं हरिजनों में एक सावधान वर्ग ऐसा है जो इन सुविधाओं का लाभ उठा रहा है। ग्राम हरिजनों तक यह सुविधाएं नहीं पहुंच पा रही हैं और न ही उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति सुधरी है और न सामाजिक स्थिति सुधरी है। सबको समान रूप से इन सुविधाओं का लाभ प्राप्त हो सके इसके लिए एक तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि सरकार ने इस विषय

में कुछ निश्चय किया है या नहीं ? दूसरे मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इस देश में जो कुछ इस प्रकार की वालयेंटरी आर्गेनाइजेशन हैं, स्वयंसेवा संस्थाएं इस प्रकार की हैं जोकि इस कोढ़ को मिटाने में विश्वास रखती हैं उन की सेवाएं प्राप्त करने का आप क्या प्रयास कर रहे हैं ? यह मेरे बड़े स्पष्ट प्रश्न हैं ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON: We shall take up this emphasis on voluntary organisations. Now, that is the second part of the question. The first part of the question was whether all the sections of scheduled castes are being benefited. So far as Government is concerned they are treated together as belonging to one group, and it may be that certain groups get more benefits than others.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: There is a specific instruction that all the landless people mostly belonging to the scheduled castes must be provided with land. The decision was that in the Gandhi Centenary Year, by October, 1969, all the land will be given to those people. I would like to know from the Minister whether any specific instructions to this effect have been given to the various State Governments and if so, by now, how many Harijans are provided with land year by year? I want to know whether the minimum wages for these Harijans have been granted by the States and if so, what is the progress so far.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON: Both work of assignment of land to Harijans and the fixation of minimum wages to agricultural workers are done by the various State Governments in accordance with their own laws.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Have they got the land?

MR. SPEAKER: The States are giving it; the State Governments are going into it. He has no other information.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: They are not giving it. In my State there are thousands of applications lying for the last so many years.

They are not giving the lease to such landless persons. What is the hon. Minister doing? What information does he have?

SHRI GOVIND MENON: If it is brought to our notice we can address the State Governments.

श्री रवि राय : हरिजनों के सवाल का समाधान करने के सिलसिले में और खासकर जबकि इसमें उनकी आर्थिक प्रगति का जिक्र है तो आज हालत यह है कि जो हरिजन हैं उनका मकान के ऊपर भी अधिकार नहीं है और इस वर्ष जबकि हम गांधी जन्म शताब्दी मनाने जा रहे हैं तो क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बतलायेंगे कि हरिजनों का उनके मकान के ऊपर अधिकार जमाने के लिए क्या कोई नियम बनाया है यदि बनाया है, तो उस दिशा में क्या प्रगति हुई है।

SHRI GOVINDA MENON: That again is a matter for the State Governments.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON: In order that there may be uniform development among all the Communities of the Harijans, other backward classes or tribes, what is necessary is to study the economic, educational and other aspects of development of a particular Community. I would like to know from Government whether they have got the figures of the population of the various communities amongst the Harijans, the number of graduates, the number of such people as are in Government jobs, the number of such people as have landed property or other wealth.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON: I want notice, if I should give this information.

MR. SPEAKER: The whole subject is being dealt with by the State Government. So, if hon. Members ask information from this Minister, he may not be able to give it.

श्री रवि राय : एक प्रश्न का भी जवाब नहीं दे रहे हैं।

MR. SPEAKER: It is being dealt with by the State Governments. So, what is the use of asking this Minister?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : किसी भी सवाल का जवाब नहीं मिलता है।

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि तीसरी योजना में औद्योगिक तथा तकनीकी शिक्षा लेने के लिए विदेशों में यहाँ से छात्र भेजे जाते हैं उनमें कितने परसेंट आपने हरिजनों को भेजा था और इस मौजूदा योजना के दौरान उनका क्या प्राविधान रक्खा गया है ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON: If a separate question is put, I shall collect the information.

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : मंत्री महोदय एक प्रश्न का भी जवाब नहीं दे रहे हैं।

MR. SPEAKER: That is exactly what I am saying. The subject is being dealt with by the State Government. So, what is the use of asking this Minister?

SHRI HEM BARUA: In view of the fact that there is an organised campaign by cast-Hindus, a campaign that has been spearheaded by the Shankaracharya of Puri against the Harijans and the problem of Harijans is more or less a social problem, may I know what steps Government have taken to educate the people on the social plane to the effect that Harijans are a part of our life, they are the flesh of our flesh and the bone of our bones?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON: I do not think that because a press statement was made by somebody the people in the country are taking it as the gospel truth. No special education appears to be necessary, therefore, to convince the people of India that untouchability is bad and Harijans belong to our community.

श्री अबल सिंह : भारतवर्ष के देहातों में यह छुआछूत की बीमारी अभी भी जारी है तो इसको दूर करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार क्या विशेष प्रयास कर रही है ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON: We have enacted the Untouchability Act under which the practice of untouchability is made penal. If there are still cases where untouchability is practised, certainly, the enforcement of the Act can put an end to that practice.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : यह जो आज हरिजनों का उत्थान नहीं हो रहा है इसके दो तीन प्रमुख कारण हैं। एक कारण तो सामाजिक है जिसके कारण उनका उत्थान नहीं हो रहा है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या समाज में कुछ ऐसी संस्थाएँ कार्य कर रही हैं जोकि इस सामाजिक बुराई या अभिशाप को दूर करने के लिए प्रयत्नशील हैं और सरकार द्वारा उन्हें क्या सहायता दी जा रही है ? दूसरे हरिजनों की आर्थिक व्यवस्था जो शोचनीय है क्या सरकार इस बात का विचार करेगी कि उनको अधिक से अधिक मुफ्त शिक्षा दिलाई जाय ताकि हरिजन लड़के योग्य बन कर निकलें और उनको अच्छी नौकरियाँ दी जाएँ। मंत्री महोदय ने अपने उत्तर में बताया है कि उनको नौकरियाँ आदि देने का जो टारगेट तय किया गया था वह पूरा नहीं हो रहा है। मंत्री महोदय ने यह भी कबूल किया है कि हम लोग काफी धीमे-धीमे बढ़ रहे हैं जबकि जल्दी-जल्दी बढ़ना चाहिए। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसके लिए वह क्या करने जा रहे हैं ? वह कानून मंत्री हैं, क्या वह कोई ऐसा कानून बनाएंगे कि हरिजन लड़के-लड़कियों की शादियाँ सवराणों में हुआ करें ? जब इस तरह का कानून होगा तभी सारी बुराइयाँ दूर हो सकती हैं।

SHRI GOVINDA MENON: Harijans are given free education; they are given scholarship also. But no law can be made to compel a person to marry a Harijan. We can only pass a law enabling it to be recognised.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Shortage of Raw Material in Small Scale Industries

*1086. **SHRI R. K. AMIN:**

SHRI SITARAM KESRI:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL

DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that small-scale industries have been put in difficulties due to the shortage of several materials such as pig iron, mild steel, molasses, B.P. and G.P. sheets etc.;

(b) if so, whether this is due to different arrangements of allocation of essential materials between small and big units;

(c) the steps taken by Government to remove these difficulties;

(d) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to allot more funds to new small-scale units for import of raw materials; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F.A. AHMED): (a) Representations have been received to the effect that small scale units are experiencing difficulties due to shortage of scarce categories of steel items and pig iron.

(b) Bulk allocations of 'scarce' categories steel are made by the Joint Plant Committees to the Directorate General of Technical Development and the State Directors of Industries for subsequent allotment by them to large and small scale units respectively.

(c) The allocations of scarce categories of steel to small scale units has since been increased.

(d) and (e). According to the import policy for 1968-69, new small scale units are entitled to imports equal to 20% of the value of machinery and equipment installed subject to a maximum of Rs. 50,000/-. In 1969-79, it is proposed to give them higher value in initial licences to give them a better start.

Difficulties of Foreign Investors in India

*1087. **SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD:**
SHRI P. C. ADICHAN:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE

AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

Licensing procedures have already been allowed.

(a) whether Government have examined the various suggestions/reports obtained in regard to difficulties and hardships experienced by the foreign investors in India;

(b) if so, whether any firm policy in this regard has been formulated by Government so as to attract foreign investors in India; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The main complaint of foreign investors has been regarding procedural delays in processing applications for foreign collaboration and the uncertainty regarding terms which would be acceptable to Government. Various steps have been recently taken to cut down the procedural delays in the processing of foreign collaboration applications. A Foreign Investment Board has been set up, which will be responsible for all matters relating to foreign private investments and collaboration. A public announcement has been made that, as far as possible, applications for foreign collaboration will be disposed of within a period of 3 months. To facilitate the work and to assist prospective investors, Government has drawn up and publicised 3 lists of industries (a) where foreign investment may be permitted with or without technical collaboration; (b) where foreign technical collaboration may be permitted but not foreign investment; and (c) where no foreign collaboration (financial or technical) is considered necessary. Lists (a) and (b) mentioned above also indicate the range royalty where it is permissible.

The question of cutting down delays in the licensing/registration of industrial undertakings is constantly engaging the attention of the Government and wherever feasible, relaxations from the Industrial

कुछ समवायों के खातों के बारे में जांच

*1088. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री रणजीत सिंह :

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

श्री बृज भूषण लाल :

श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि समवाय विधि मंडल ने गत अगस्त-अक्तूबर में 53 समवायों के खातों की जांच करने का आदेश दिया था ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उन समवायों के नाम क्या हैं और जांच का क्या परिणाम निकला है ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्णदीन अली अहमद) : (क) और (ख). हाँ, श्रीमान्। इन 53 कम्पनियों के नाम, 19 नवम्बर, 1968 को उत्तर दिये गये, अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 1241 के उत्तर में, सदन के समक्ष रखे गये थे। 18 मामलों में, पाई गई अनियमिततायें नियमित कर दी गई हैं अथवा उनका संतोषजनक स्पष्टीकरण कर दिया गया है। 21 कम्पनियों के विषय में, प्रादेशिक निदेशकों को, जहाँ आवश्यक हो, समुचित कार्यवाही करने को कहा गया है। आठ कम्पनियों की निरीक्षण रिपोर्ट, विभाग में अनेक स्तरों पर परीक्षान्तर्गत है, तथा 6 कम्पनियों का निरीक्षण अभी पूर्ण नहीं हुआ है।

Demand for Machine Tools and Engineering Goods

*1089. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL:
SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE

AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are envisaging a boom in demand for machine tools and engineering goods in the year 1969;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the value of machine tools supplied to Private and Public Sectors separately during the year 1968-69?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F.A. AHMED): (a) and (b). While Government do expect some increase in the production during 1969, they do not envisage any 'boom' in demand for machine tools or other engineering goods. The engineering industries in general, and machine tools industry, in particular, have been facing the problem of under-utilisation of productive capacity during the last 2-3 years. As a result of the concerted steps taken by Government and the industry to combat this problem there has certainly been a noticeable improvement in demand and production in a number of engineering industries during the last year, as compared to the previous two years. In the case of machine tools the production during 1968 was of the order of Rs. 21 crores as compared to Rs. 29 crores in 1966 and Rs. 26 crores in 1967. Even though the present trends indicate some improvement in the orders booked for machine tools, there may not be any striking increase in production during the year 1969, owing to a large accumulation of stocks with the manufacturers. However, it is reasonable to expect that the engineering industries in general, will recover further from the effects of recession during the current year. Further, the demand for engineering products is likely to increase, leading to fuller utilisation of production capacities. All this together will correspondingly increase the demand for machine tools,

(c) The value of machine tools supplied to private and public sectors separately, by the public sector units is as follows:

Rs. in lakhs

Supplied to private sector	Supplied to public sector
345.79	523.62

As regards machine tools supplied by private sector units, the information is not readily available. Also the private sector units include not only the bigger units in the organised sector but a much larger number of units in the small scale sector in respect of which it will be difficult to collect all this detailed information.

विदेशी सहयोग से कारखानों की स्थापना

*1090. श्री श्रीगोपाल साहू :
श्री बंश नारायण सिंह :
श्री श्रीकार सिंह :
श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त :

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

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में विदेशी सहायता से कौन-कौन से कारखाने स्थापित किये गये ;

(ख) इन कारखानों द्वारा किन-किन वस्तुओं का निर्माण किया जायेगा और उन पर कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च होगी ;

(ग) गत तीन वर्षों में विदेशी सहयोग के कारण कितना धन विदेशों को भेजा गया ; और

(घ) विदेशी सहयोग से स्थापित उद्योगों के बारे में सरकार की क्या नीति है ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फल्लूहरीन अली अहमद) : (क) और (ख). सरकार द्वारा पिछले तीन वर्षों में (1966, 1967 तथा 1968) में सहमत विदेशी सहयोग के मामलों की संख्या 517 है। इनमें विदेशी हिस्सा पूँजी लगाने के 141 मामले भी शामिल हैं। विदेशी सहयोग के मामलों की तिमाही सूचियाँ, जिनमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ भारतीय तथा विदेशी पार्टियों के नाम और निमित्त की जाने वाली वस्तु के नाम दिये होते हैं, जर्नल आफ

इंडस्ट्री एण्ड ट्रेड में प्रकाशित किए जाते हैं, जिसकी प्रतियाँ संसद के पुस्तकालय में उपलब्ध हैं।

सरकार द्वारा दी जाने वाली स्वीकृति आश्रय-पत्र के रूप में होती है जिसमें प्रस्तावित करार की सभी शर्तों के साथ-साथ लगाई जाने वाली विदेशी हिस्सा पूँजी जो सरकार को मान्य होती है दी जाती है। इसके प्राप्त हो जाने के पश्चात् औपचारिक करारों पर सम्बन्धित पार्टियों द्वारा अंतिम रूप से निर्णय लिया जाता है। प्रारम्भ में सरकार द्वारा

स्वीकृत संयुक्त उपक्रम की प्रत्येक योजना का आगे चलकर लागू हो जाना अनिवार्य नहीं है। फलस्वरूप इन परियोजनाओं में लगने वाली विदेशी पूँजी के वास्तविक आँकड़ों का पता तभी लग सकेगा जब कि विदेशी साझे से जहाँ कहीं आवश्यक हो पूँजी-निर्गम नियंत्रक की सहमति प्राप्त करने के पश्चात् कम्पनी बन जायेगी।

(ग) वर्ष 1965-66 से 1967-68 में कुछ चुने हुए प्रयोजनों के लिए विदेशों को कुल निम्न प्रकार भुगतान किये गये थे :—

वर्ष	रायल्टी	तकनीशियन तथा अन्य व्यावसायिक सेवा शुल्क	तकनीकी जानकारी (करोड़ रु० में)	लाभांश
1965-66	3.0	15.3	7.0	19.4
1966-67*	5.1	18.3	10.4	28.8
1967-68*	4.3	17.8	14.7	32.7

*प्रारम्भिक

(घ) सरकार विदेशी गैर-सरकारी विनियोजन और तकनीकी सहयोग का उन्हीं क्षेत्रों में स्वागत करती है जिनमें वह आवश्यक समझती है। विदेशी सहयोग के प्रत्येक प्रस्ताव उसके गुणावगुणों के आधार पर विचार किया जाता है।

Expansion of Bokaro Steel Plant

*1091. SHRI D. R. PARMAR: Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bokaro Steel Plant is to be expanded so as to create a capacity of four million tonnes of pig iron during the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) and (b). The Steering

Group, which had been set up to help the Government in the formulation of 4th and 5th Five Year Plans for iron and steel, have *inter-alia* recommended the expansion of Bokaro Steel Plant to 4 million tonne ingot steel capacity per annum in continuation to the completion of the first stage by mid 1972. The recommendations of the Steering Group are at present, under examination.

Illusory Powers to Shareholders

*1092. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the discontent among the shareholders over the illusory powers given to them under the Companies Act;

(b) if so, whether Government intend to amend the Act with a view to giving representation to minority groups, views and increased voice for the shareholders in general in the running of a company; and

(c) if so, the nature of the contemplated changes?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F.A. AHMED): (a) Some representations have been received about giving representation to minority shareholders on the Board of Directors of companies;

(a) and (c). Sections 397 and 398 read with section 402 of the Companies Act give certain powers to the Court to protect minority interests and section 408 confers similar power on the Government subject to the fulfilment of the stipulated conditions in each case. Section 265 of the Companies Act provides for proportional representation of the shareholders on the Board of Directors of a public company or of a private company which is a subsidiary of a public company on an optional basis. The question whether such proportional representation on the Board of Directors could be made mandatory by suitable amendments to the law is under consideration.

Public Sector Industries in Orissa

*1093. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision has been taken about the Public Sector industries to be set up in Orissa during the Fourth Plan period;

(b) if so, the names of such projects and their estimated costs; and

(c) the share of Orissa in this respect in the Fourth Plan expenditure on Public Sector projects?

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

(b) and (c). Do not arise

छोटी कार परियोजना

*1094. श्री बलराज मधोक :

श्री भोम प्रकाश त्यागी :

श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :

कुमारी कमला कुमारी :

श्री हेम बहम्रा :

क्या औद्योगिक विकास, भ्रान्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री छोटी कार परियोजना के सम्बन्ध में 12 नवम्बर, 1968 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 31 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) योजना आयोग को यह प्रस्ताव कब भेजा गया था और क्या योजना आयोग ने अपने विचार उनके मंत्रालय को भेज दिये हैं ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इस मामले में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) क्या योजना आयोग को भेजे गये पत्र की एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रखी जायेगी ?

औद्योगिक विकास, भ्रान्तरिक व्यापार - तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री कलश्वरीन अली अहमद) : (क) से (ग). योजना आयोग को मार्च, 1968 में इस विषय पर प्रथम उल्लेख इस आशय से किया गया था जिससे चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना में छोटी कार परियोजना के लिए उपलब्ध साधनों का पता लगा लिया जाये। इसके बाद योजना आयोग तथा मेरे मन्त्रालय के बीच पत्र-व्यवहार तथा विचारों का आदान-प्रदान होता रहा है। मामला अभी भी विचाराधीन है और योजना आयोग तथा अन्य सम्बद्ध मन्त्रालयों से विचार विमर्श किया जा रहा है। पत्र-व्यवहार की प्रतियाँ सभा-पटल पर रखना आवश्यक नहीं है।

Inspection of Books of Accounts by Company Law Board

*1095. SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL

DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1241 on the 19th November, 1968 regarding the inspection of books of Accounts of Company Law Board and state:—

(a) whether the Regional Directors have taken action on the various companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F.A. AHMED): (a) and (b). A list of 53 companies which have been order for inspection during the period August-October, 1968 were placed on the Table of the House. Of these 47 inspections have since been completed and the reports of 39 companies have since been examined. In the case of 18 companies the irregularities observed have been regularised or have been satisfactorily explained. The Regional Directors have been asked to initiate suitable action wherever necessary, in the case of 21 companies.

(c) Does not arise.

Over-crowding in Trains

*1096. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government during the current year to reduce the over-crowding in trains; and

(b) the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) In order to relieve over-crowding additional trains are introduced, existing trains extended and the loads of trains are augmented. During the year 1968-69, 29 new trains have been introduced and the runs of 24 trains extended amounting, to an addition of 5614 train kilometres per day. In addition, 57 suburban trains have been introduced/extended during this year giving an additional 179 train kilometres per day. Besides, the loads

of 137 trains have been augmented as a regular measure.

In the current time table also which came into force from 1-4-69, a total of 47 trains including suburban services have been introduced/extended involving an additional daily trains kilometrage of 2497.

(b) The above measures have provided additional accommodation to the passengers but over-crowding on certain Sections and trains continues.

Ticketless Travel

*1097. SHRI M.L. SONDH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that among the ticketless travellers on the Northern Railway are some former Members of Legislatures, teachers and even some Magistrates also; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to stop this practice?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) During the past twelve months only one case of an ex-Member of a State Legislative Council has been identified among ticketless travellers on the Northern Railway but no case of a teacher or Magistrate has been identified.

(b) The measures of intensive check on ticketless travel which have of late been adopted on the railways are applied irrespective of the profession or status of the ticketless traveller.

कुछ उद्योग समूहों की पूंजी में वृद्धि

*1098. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिरला उद्योग समूह, शाटिन बर्न, कमानोज, लारसन एण्ड टर्बा, मफतलाल, साहू जैन, बर्ड हैलगर्स और जे० के० सिधानिया नामक आठ प्रमुख औद्योगिक प्रतिष्ठानों में विनियोजित पूंजी में 1957 के बाद कितनी-कितनी और कितने-कितने प्रतिशत पूंजी की वृद्धि हुई है;

(ख) वित्तीय वर्ष 1960-61 में उक्त समवायों की पूंजी कितनी-कितनी थी; और

(ग) इस समय पूंजी में कितनी वृद्धि हो चुकी है और उपरोक्त प्रत्येक समवाय को इस समय अलग-अलग कितनी-कितनी पूंजी है ?

औद्योगिक विकास, अन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फल्लूहीन अली अहमद) : (क) से (ग). एकाधिकार जाँच आयोग द्वारा, 1963-64 में अपनी रिपोर्ट में, दिये गये इन समूहों की प्रदत्त पूंजी के आंकड़े निम्नलिखित हैं :—

(करोड़ रुपयों में)

1. बिड़ला	76.3
2. मार्टिन बर्न	22.3
3. कमानी	2.3
4. मफतलाल	10.3
5. साहू-जैन	19.3
6. बर्ड हेल्गर्स	14.9
7. जे० के सिघानियां	14.2

1963-64 में लारसन एण्ड टोन्नो लिमिटेड की प्रदत्त-पूंजी, 1.8 करोड़ रुपये थी।

शेष सूचना, केवल इस सूचना के सिवाय उपलब्ध नहीं है, कि श्री दत्ता द्वारा किये गये सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार, 1963-64 में एकाधिकार

जाँच आयोग द्वारा सूचित की गई बिड़ला तथा मफतलाल समूहों से सम्बन्धित कम्पनियों की प्रदत्त-पूंजी के आंकड़े 1966-67 में 1963-64 के आंकड़ों से क्रमशः 25.5 प्रतिशत तथा 138.8 प्रतिशत की बढ़ोतरी दिखाते हुए 96.0 करोड़ रुपये तथा 24.6 करोड़ रुपयों में हो गये।

मध्यावधि चुनावों में अवैध मत

*1099. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या बिधि तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार तथा पश्चिमी बंगाल में मध्यावधि चुनावों में कितने-कितने अवैध मत डाले गये ;

(ख) उपर्युक्त राज्यों में इस सम्बन्ध में पुलिस ने पृथक्-पृथक् कितने मामले दायर किये हैं ; और

(ग) विविध आरोपों पर कितने व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये ?

बिधि तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मैनन) : (क) अपेक्षित जानकारी इस प्रकार है :—

क्र० सं०	राज्य का नाम	ढाले गये अवैधमतान्य मतों की सं०
1.	बिहार	450,301
2.	उत्तर प्रदेश	800,860
3.	पश्चिमी बंगाल	353,762

(ख) और (ग). जानकारी एकत्रित की जा रही है।

Production of Sodium Sulphate

*1100. SHRI B.K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT,

INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to install a new plant to increase the production of sodium sulphate in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the anticipated production capacity of the plant; and

(c) the existing capacity for production of sodium sulphate in the country?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F.A. AHMED): (a) and (b). The Government of Rajasthan propose to expand the capacity of their existing Sodium Sulphate plant at Didwana from 16 tonnes per day to 56 tonnes per day.

(c) 48,010 tonnes of Sodium Sulphate was produced during 1968 by various units in India.

Shortage of Scooters

*1101. SHRI S.S. KOTHARI:
SHRIMATI ILA PAL-
CHOUHDURY:
SHRI RAMACHANDRA
VEERAPPA:
SHRI DHULESHWAR
MEENA:
SHRI P.N. SOLANKI:
SHRI RAMACHANDRA J.
AMIN:

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

(a) whether it is fact that the demand for scooters is considerably in excess of its supply;

(b) if so, the estimates of such a shortage;

(c) to what extent the shortage is expected to be covered by the additional plant proposed to be sanctioned and the expansion of existing units for which applications have been received; and

(d) whether it is a fact that Government would grant some more sanctions to applicants for establishing new factories to alleviate the shortage?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE

AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F.A. AHMED): (a) and (b). The demand for scooters, Motor cycles, Three-Wheelers, Mopeds etc. has been estimated by the Planning Group on Machinery Industries as 2,00,000 Nos. per annum by 1973-74. The demand for scooters alone has not been assessed separately.

The production of scooters during the last four years has been as under:—

Year	Production (in Nos.)
1966	20,296
1967	30,296
1968	35,952
1969	12,644

(Jany.—March)

While the production is steadily increasing, it is still not sufficient to meet the growing demand. About 2,15,000 orders for scooters were pending with the various dealers in the country as on the 28th February 1969.

(c) and (d). It is proposed to licence one more unit with a capacity of 50,000 scooters per annum. It is expected that the production from the existing units and the proposed new unit would, by and large, meet the demand for scooters in the country, as anticipated at present.

Central Engineering and Design Bureau

*1102. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:
Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any substance in the allegation made by Shri Romesh Thaper in the 'Economic and Political Weekly' of the 30th November, 1968 that the Soviet Government had gained control of the Central Engineering and Design Bureau of the Government of India;

(b) whether Government have made any inquiries into this allegation;

(c) if so, through which machinery; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI C.M. POONACHA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Grant for Physically Handicapped Children in the Jawaharlal Nehru Institute

*1103. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN: Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) how much grant has been given to the Jawaharlal Nehru Institute for Physically Handicapped Children during the years 1967-68 and 1968-69;

(b) whether it is a fact that the grant to the Institute has not been given in time during the last two years; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA): (a) The Government of India gave a sum of approximately Rs. 2,18,900 to the Institute in 1967-68 and Rs. 2,34,000 in 1968-69.

(b) and (c). Grants are usually released in time. There are some times delays which are due to incomplete information furnished by the Institute.

Technical aid from Hungary for manufacture of Seamless Tubes

*1104. SHRI N. R. LASKAR:
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU:
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA:
SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO;
SHRI Y. A. PRASAD:
SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR
SALVE:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Hungary has offered technical aid to establish plants for the manufacture of seamless steel tubes and low pressure gas cylinders;

(b) whether Government have considered this offer; and

(c) when the final decision is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) Yes, Sir. However, the offer was for H. P. Gas Cylinders and not for L. P. G. Cylinders.

(b) and (c). It has been decided in principle to set up a plant in the public sector for the manufacture of H. P. Gas Cylinders. The feasibility-cum-project report prepared by National Industrial Development Corporation Ltd., New Delhi, on this project is under consideration. The source of foreign technical assistance required for this project will be decided only after a decision on the project report is taken, and negotiations conducted with foreign manufacturers. It is expected that a decision on the project report will be taken in the next few weeks. The question of establishment of a project in the public sector for manufacture of seamless tubes is still under consideration.

Mafatlal Group of Industries

*1105. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Mafatlal group ranked fifteenth among the top monopoly houses in the country according to the report of the Monopolies Inquiry Commission;

(b) whether at present the Mafatlal rank third in the list of top industrial houses in the country;

(c) whether during the last three years ending 1966-67, paid-up capital of this group of companies increased by about Rs. 19 crores and total assets by Rs. 80.8 crores; and

(d) if so, the manner and method of this growth and Government's reaction thereon?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE

AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) Yes Sir, Mafatlal Group was ranked fifteenth in the list of 75 groups given in the report of the Monopolies Inquiry Commission.

(b) Since only these 3 houses have been studied, it is not possible to say how Mafatlal would rank were all the others also examined in the same way.

(c) According to the survey made by Shri B. Datta, the total paid-up capital and assets of the Mafatlal Group of companies (after taking into account certain other companies which came under the control of the Group) increased by Rs. 19.0 crores and Rs. 80.8 crores respectively by 1967.

(d) According to the said survey, the growth was financed mainly by increase of Rs. 19 crores in paid-up capital and increase of Rs. 50.5 crores in short-term and long term loans.

Garment Industry

***1106. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether garment industry is currently facing a crisis;

(b) if so, the nature of this crisis in each State;

(c) the schemes of Government to help this industry; and

(d) the schemes of Government to help the unemployed or under employed tailors in West Bengal, particularly in the Mahesh-tola P. S. under 24 Parganas district of West Bengal?

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

Railway Catering Enquiry Committee

***1107. DR. SUSHILA NAYAR:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of reports submitted by

the Catering Enquiry Committee appointed by Government last year;

(b) the main recommendations which are being implemented by Government; and

(c) whether the Committee has suggested to hand over certain catering establishments at important railway stations to private bodies?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) The Railway Catering and Passenger Amenities Committee, appointed on 13-7-1967 submitted their Report on 17-2-1968. There was only one report.

(b) A statement containing the summary of conclusions and Recommendations regarding railway catering accepted so far by the Government for implementation is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-764/69.]

(c) No, Sir.

Scooter Project in Haryana

***1108. SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken to set up a Scooter Manufacturing Factory in Haryana;

(b) if so, the nature of the decision taken; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) No final decision has been taken on four pending schemes for the manufacture of scooters. Of the four pending schemes which are still under consideration, one proposes the location of the factory in Haryana and one other proposes the location of the factory either in Haryana or in West Bengal.

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

Research, Designs and Standards Organisation

*1109. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether it is a fact that certain research done by the Research, Designs and Standards Organisation at Lucknow and Simla has been proved ineffective in practice by the Workshop; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) No, Sir.
(b) Does not arise.

Uniform price for Nepa Newsprint

*1110. SHRI GANESH GHOSH:
SHRI UMANATH :
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN:
SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM:

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

(a) Whether there is any uniform F. O. R. price for Nepa Newsprint for the whole country;

(b) if not, the reasons for not fixing a uniform F. O. R. price for Nepa newsprint as is done for Indian produced commodities like writing paper, iron, steel cement, fertilisers etc.

(c) whether Government are aware that lack of uniform F. O. R. price for Nepa Newsprint is a discrimination against Newspapers of States like Kerala that are situated far away from Nepa Nagar; and

(d) if so, the steps Government propose to take to fix uniform F. O. R. price for Nepa Newsprint?

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

(b) to (d). Currently the Nepa Newsprint meets only about 20% of the country's requirements and the balance is met by imports. The newspapers in Kerala consume only a fraction of the Nepa newsprint. It was indicated to some representatives of newspapers as early as 1964 that the question of fixing an f. o. r. destination price for Nepa Newsprint can be considered only if all the principal consumers of Nepa Newsprint agree to the extra cost that this would involve and some acceptable formula is evolved by the Newspaper Association.

प्रतिवेदन की उपलब्धता

6365. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री गत तीन वर्षों में उनके मंत्रालय और अधीनस्थ संस्थाओं तथा संगठनों से संगठित सभी प्रकार के आयोगों, अध्ययन दलों, अध्ययन ग्रुपों और समितियों द्वारा प्रस्तुत और प्रकाशित किये गये प्रतिवेदनों (सिफारिशें आदि) के नाम उनके प्रकाशित होने की तिथियाँ, भाषा मूल्य और उनकी उपलब्धता की स्थिति बताने की कृपा करेंगे ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद): एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या LT-765/69]

Manufacturer of Tractors

6366. SHRI BABURAO PATEL:
SHRI DHULESHWAR MEENA :

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

(a) the names of Indian parties who want to collaborate with Bulgaria and Rumania for the manufacture of tractors and some salient features of the schemes submitted by them with the targets of manufacture set by each;

(b) the value of capital goods which will be required for the above schemes and the

manner in which provision for this is being made;

(c) whether it is a fact that a proposal which was submitted by the Punjab State Industrial Development Corporation to manufacture tractors in collaboration with Bulgaria has been needlessly held up by the Central Government;

(d) if not, reasons why this proposal has not been sanctioned yet;

(e) the names of other States which have submitted schemes for manufacture of tractors with salient details of these schemes; and

(f) the action taken by Government on the above schemes?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F.A. AHMED): (a) and (b). The following proposals for the manufacture of agricultural tractors in collaboration with Bulgaria and Rumania have been received:

Name of the party	Make of Tractor and annual Capacity.	Requirements of Capital goods as given in the proposal.	Name of Foreign collaborators.
1. Punjab State Industrial Dev. Corporation Ltd., Chandigarh.	Bolgar 13 HP 12,000 Nos.	Rs. 3.44 crores.	M/s.* Agromachinen impest & Techno-export, Bulgaria.
2. M/s. Prem Agro Engineering Corporation New Delhi.	U-650 & 651 (65 HP) 10,000Nos.	Rs. 2.70 crores.	M/s. Industrial Export of Rumania
3. M/s. Mohanwi Private Ltd. New Delhi.	UTOS 45/65 10,000 Nos.	Not indicated.	Do

(c) and (d). No. Further examination of the proposal was deferred pending receipt of the results of the tests of the tractor model undertaken at the Tractor Training and Testing Station, Budni (MP). The report of Budni Station has recently been received. The proposal is now being processed further in the list of the text report.

(e) No other State Government has submitted any scheme for the manufacture of agricultural tractors.

(f) Does not arise.

Cement Plants in Madhya Pradesh

6367. SHRI BABURAO PATEL:

SHRI G. C. DIXIT:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Cement Corporation of India has submitted project reports for the establishment of Cement Plants at Jagdalpur, Neemuch and Katni in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) what is the capacity and financial outlay proposed for each of the three projects;

(c) since when these project reports had been under the consideration of Government; and

(d) by what time a final decision is expected to be taken about them?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F.A. AHMED): (a) The Cement Corporation of India Ltd., has submitted Project Reports for the establishment of cement plants at

Jagdalpur and Neemuch in Madhya Pradesh.

(b) The information in this regard is as follows:

Sl. No.	Location of Project	Annual Capacity	Estimated capital cost (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Jagdalpur	2,00,000 tonnes portland cement	537.5
2.	Neemuch	—do—	491.0

(c) 22nd June, 1967.

(d) The question of allowing the Cement Corporation to set up a few more cement plants is under consideration. The final decision will depend on availability of funds for the purpose under the Fourth Plan.

Separate Industrial Development Corporation for Adivasis

6368. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a separate Industrial Development Corporation to plan and work for adivasis living in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the proposal;

(c) the particular steps Government propose to take and when, with regard to the tribals and adivasis of Madhya Pradesh; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F.A. AHMED): (a) The Ministry has no proposal for setting up a separate Industrial Development Corporation to plan and work for adivasis living in various parts of the country.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). A number of programmes have been undertaken in the State Sector to help backward classes and the Scheduled Tribes in promoting Village and Cottage Industries. Generally these schemes are worked through Training Institutes and Production Centres and aim at giving financial assistance and technical training to enable the beneficiaries to set up or improve their own trades or business. Industrial Training Institutes set up under the Backward Classes Sector have been very popular in Madhya Pradesh. Development of sericulture has also been very fruitful there as it has helped in providing employment to Scheduled Tribes. Six oil mills and thirteen saw mills have been, or are being, established by the State Tribal Cooperative Development Corporation in six different districts.

Development of Scheduled Tribes in Madhya Pradesh

6369. SHRI D. V. SINGH: Will the Minister for LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any programme to the development of scheduled tribes in Madhya Pradesh for 1969-70 or for implementation under the Fourth Five Year Plan has been submitted by that State Government;

(b) if so, the details and cost thereof; and

(c) Government's decision thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE

(DR. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA): (a) to (c). A statement summarising the proposals of the State Government for the Fourth Five Year Plan and the year 1969-70, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-766/69.] The Fourth Plan has not yet been finalised.

Trains from Madras to Delhi not to be held up

6370. SHRI K.M. Koushik: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a direction that the trains going to Delhi from Madras should not be held up and should be given preference to the trains in the reverse direction; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) and (b). It is the policy to give judicious preference to long distance trains, in case of late running, which are approaching their destination, in the matter of crossings on single line sections.

Late Running of G. T. Express

6371. SHRI K. M. Koushik: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government are aware that the G. T. Express going from Delhi to Madras and Vice Versa is always late.

(b) whether Government are also aware that the delay in running occurs only between Nagpur and Delhi; and

(c) steps taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) and (b). The running of 15Dn-16Up Gt-AC New Delhi Madras Expresses, particularly between Nagpur and Delhi, has not been satisfactory due to a variety of factors including the congested state of the section, unauthorised alarmchain pulling, thefts of railway equipment etc.,

(c) A close watch is being maintained on a day-to-day basis on the running of these and other services and all measures feasible are being taken to improve their punctuality.

Licences for Manufacture of Stainless Steel in Gujarat

6372. SHRI S. M. SOLANKI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of parties in Gujarat who have applied for licences for manufacture of stainless steel in 1968.

(b) the number of parties having licences upto 1968 in Gujarat; and

(c) the amount of licences and the purposes for which these are granted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) None, Sir.

(b) and (c). Only one party in Gujarat had been granted a licence for the manufacture of 10,000 metric tonnes of stainless steel before 1968. This licence was also revoked in June, 1968 as the licensee expressed his inability to proceed with the scheme.

Small Scale Industries in Gujarat

6373. SHRI S. M. SOLANKI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned to Gujarat State for small scale industries under the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(b) the places in Gujarat where these industries are established and the names of places where new industries are proposed to be established during the Fourth Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) and (b). Since the Fourth Five Year Plan has not yet been finalised, the amount sanctioned for Small Scale Industries

in Gujarat State is not yet known. These small units will be set up by private entrepreneurs and it is not possible for the Government to state now where they are likely to be located.

Applications for Industrial Licences from Orissa

6374. SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications for industrial licences received from Orissa during the last three years;

(b) the number of licences granted; and

(c) the position of these applications at present with details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) 38 applications for industrial licences were received from Orissa during the last 3 years, viz., 1966, 1967 and 1968.

(b) 3 licences have been granted, besides one permission letter and 3 letters of intent.

(c) Of the remaining 31 applications, 15 have been rejected; 4 applications are for industries which have been exempted and for which an industrial licence is no longer required to be obtained; and 12 applications are still under consideration.

The names of applicants and other details of applications on which decisions are yet to be taken are not normally publicized.

Allotment of Scooters from the Defence Quota

6376. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that allotment of a scooter from Defence quota to Defence

and Services Personnel takes comparatively much longer time than allotment of scooters to Civilian employees of Government from out of the general Government quota; if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) the average time taken for allotment of scooter under the said quotas; and

(c) the number of applications for allotment of scooters from the said two quotas still pending with respective Departments and the longest period since when application under each quota is pending?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) Yes. The main reason for disparity is that the criteria adopted in classifying the applicants and the rules followed for making allotments are different.

(b) The average waiting time in case of applicants for scooters from the Defence quota is about 5 years, whereas it is about 4 years in the case of applicants for allotment from the quota of the Department of Industrial Development.

(c) No. of applications for allotment of scooters pending in the Ministry of Defence.—About 20,000 Nos.

Longest period since when applications are pending in Ministry of Defence.—23-12-1963

No of applications for allotment of scooters pending in the Department of Industrial Development.—About 42,000 Nos.

Longest period since when applications pending in the Department of Industrial Development.—31-7-1965

Filling up of Posts of Assistant Inspector of works on the Railways

6377. SHRI RAMANAND SHASTRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that posts of Assistant Inspector of Works filled up in Grade Rs. 205-280(As) should be on the basis of 75 per cent from direct recruit holding diploma in civil engineering and 52 per cent by promotions from lower grades;

(b) whether it is also a fact that proportion of 75 per cent and 25 per cent is being maintained strictly in respect of direct recruit and promotee; and

(c) if so, reasons why the above proportion is not being maintained in all the divisions of the Northern Railway?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) and (b). Under the extant instructions, 25% of vacancies of Assistant Inspectors of Work in the scale Rs. 205-280 are to be filled by promotion of Works Ministries and the remaining 75% by direct recruitment of diploma holders in Civil Engineering. In view, however, of the need for economy and the need to absorb the surplus staff, recruitment on Railways is made only when absolutely necessary and is restricted to the barest minimum.

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

Passenger and Goods Facilities on Stations on Itarsi-Jabalpur Section (Central Railway)

6378. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the passenger and goods facilities provided on stations on Itarsi-Jabalpur section of the Central Railways are adequate;

(b) whether they are equal to, less or more than stations on Jhansi-Itarsi section of the said Railway; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to make them equal to other stations?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) Yes.

(b) Such comparison cannot be made as passenger and goods facilities are not provided on the basis of sectional comparison but on the basis of traffic requirements at each station.

(c) Does not arise.

Terminal and Passenger Facilities at Itarsi Junction (Central Railway)

6379. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the position of Itarsi Junction on the Central Railway with regard to the number of passengers and tonnage of goods handled there, in comparison to other similar junctions in the country;

(b) whether the terminal and passenger facilities now provided at Itarsi are equal to junctions having similar traffic;

(c) if not, steps proposed to be taken to improve them;

(d) whether the Railways have considered, are considering the rise in passenger and goods traffic as a result of Artillery Proof Firing Range being located near Itarsi; and

(e) if so, what other terminal and passenger facilities are proposed to be provided at Itarsi?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) From the point of view of passenger and goods traffic originating and terminating at Itarsi, this junction does not rank very high, as the average daily number of passengers booked is 2400 and average daily inward goods traffic is 1840 quintals and average daily outward goods traffic 1610 quintals. From this point of view Itarsi does not come up even to the level of a junction like Jhansi. The real importance of Itarsi is its being a focal point for movement of through traffic from various directions.

(b) and (c). In providing terminal and passenger facilities at different stations the needs of each individual station have to be taken into account and a comparison with other stations is not the criterion adopted. The adequacy of terminal and passenger facilities at a station is a matter of review from time to time and in case of Itarsi certain additional facilities namely widening of the foot over-bridge and providing a cover over it, extending the Third Class waiting hall and providing additional urinals in the waiting hall and on platforms, lengthening the goods shed and extending the covered goods platform are already under consideration.

(d) No advice has been received so far from the Defence Department in regard to the Artillery Proof Firing Range being located near Itarsi.

(e) Does not arise in view of answer to part (d) above.

मध्य रेलवे में कृषि योग्य भूमि

6380. श्री देवराज पाटिल : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य रेलवे की दरवहा-भूसाड नैरोगेज लाइन जो युद्ध काल में बन्द कर दी गई थी, के निकट की कृषि योग्य भूमि स्थानीय किसानों को देने का सरकार का विचार है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह): (क) जी हाँ। इस लाइन पर उपलब्ध खेती योग्य भूमि की व्यवस्था करने और किसानों को देने के लिए राज्य सरकार को सौंपी जा चुकी है।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता।

Clerks Drafted to Railway Board's Office From the Zonal Railways

6381. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR CHATTERJI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4748 on the 17th December, 1968 and state;

(a) who is the competent authority and which is the rule under which the sanction referred to in reply to part (c) of the above Question was issued;

(b) whether FR 15 of the Indian Railway Establishment Code Volume II, restricts the power of an authority to reduce the substantive status of an employee on transfer, excepting under circumstances specifically given in that rule;

(c) whether the said sanction is void *ab initio* in so far as these clerks are concerned;

(d) whether some of these clerks had been fixed in the grade of U.D.C. with two advance increments in that grade under orders issued on 28-3-1961 as it was found necessary for regularising their appointment; and

(e) whether the matter would be re-examined *de novo* and orders issued to regularise their absorption in the Board's office?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) A copy of the relevant sanction dated 20-4-61 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-767/69.] This will make the position clear.

(b) and (c). Rule 2011—R. II (F.R. 15) restricts the power of an authority to transfer a railway servant either substantively or in an officiating capacity to a lower post except under certain specific circumstances. These persons had, however, been treated as on deputation from the Railways I.R.C.A. to the Railway Board and the provisions of that rule were not applicable. Therefore, the said sanction is not void.

(d) Yes Sir. As a result of a review, however, the orders dated 28-3-1961 were superseded by the orders dated 20-4-1961.

(e) This does not arise.

Rail Passenger Fare

6382. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the passenger fare between stations is not in

complete multiple of 5 paise viz., fare of Mail/Express trains from Kanpur to Allahabad is Rs. 6-37 and that of ordinary trains Rs. 4.97 paise;

(b) whether Government are also aware that Railways are incurring huge loss on this account because passengers are not returned the fraction of 5 paise by the ticket booking clerks and such money goes to their pockets;

(c) whether Government are also aware that it results in corruption and also bad verbal altercations between the booking clerks and passengers; and

(d) whether in view of the above fact, Government would adjust the fare to the nearest multiple of 5 paise, thus causing no loss to passengers and at the same time increase railway revenue and removing the possibilities of bad verbal altercations between the passengers and Railway staff?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) passenger fares are at present rounded off to 5 paise. In the specific case cited, a pilgrim tax of 12 paise is added to the rounded off passenger fare. It is the addition of the pilgrim tax that results in a total charge which is not rounded off to 5 paise.

(b) No. Instructions exist that the due change must be returned to passengers.

(c) No complaints of this nature have come to notice.

(d) The question that where pilgrim tax is levied, it should be fixed in multiples of 5 paise will be examined.

**Mail/Express Train From Kanpur
to Allahabad**

6383. **SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is Mail/Express train from Kanpur to Allahabad stations between 6-15 hrs. and 17-15 hrs. except Kalka Mail, in which there is a restriction on the issue of tickets of minimum 480 Kms. for third class passengers and 320 Kms. for second class passengers;

(b) whether similar is the case from Allahabad to Kanpur viz. no Mail/Express train between 5.00 hrs. and 16.00 hrs. except Kalka Mail with the above restrictions;

(c) whether Government are aware that there is a heavy traffic between these two stations and due to the non-availability of Mail/Express trains during day hours, a great inconvenience is caused to the public and they have to wait for hours in long queues at bus stands; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to start at least two new Mail/Express trains during day hours or adjust the timings of other trains in such a way that trains between these two stations are available after every 3 hours?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) and (d). The existing services on the Kanpur-Allahabad section are considered adequate for the present quantum and pattern of traffic and introduction of additional trains between Kanpur and Allahabad is not justified. Major adjustments in the timings of long distance trains running over the section are also not feasible, having regard to the variety of factors, e.g., convenience of through passengers, availability of platforms at terminals, availability of path, etc., on which these timings have been framed.

**Central Schemes for the Construction of
Houses for Scheduled Castes and
Scheduled Tribes in Gujarat**

6384. **SHRI R.K. AMIN:**

SHRI D.R. PARMAR:

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

(a) the funds allotted to and utilised by the State of Gujarat under the Central Schemes for the construction of houses for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during the last three years;

(b) whether P.W.R. scheme No. 219 under which grant-in-aid and loans free of interest were being disbursed to the Sche-

duled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is in existence;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, whether Government propose to introduce another scheme under which Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes will be benefited and financially helped in constructing their houses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA): (a) The funds allotted are:—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
1966-67	16.65
1967-68	11.05
1968-69	28.55

According to the information available with us the following expenditure were incurred :—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
1966-67	9.27
1967-68	11.12
1968-69	28.55

(b) to (d). The required details have been called for from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha when received.

मुरादाबाद में रेलगाड़ी का देर से पहुंचना

6385. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी :

श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी :

श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात का पता है कि जिन यात्रियों को दिल्ली से 6-40 मं० पू० पर रवाना होने वाली गाड़ी से बरेली, लखनऊ आदि नगरों को जाना होता है, उन्हें मुरादाबाद स्टेशन पर उस गाड़ी के देर से पहुंचने के कारण घण्टों तक प्रतीक्षा करनी पड़ती है ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो वर्ष 1968 में यह गाड़ी कितनी बार वहां पर समय से पहुंची ; और

(ग) यात्रियों को होने वाली असुविधा को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस कुव्यवस्था को दूर करने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) :

(क) केवल यदाकदा, जब मुरादाबाद में 56 डाउन मुरादाबाद एक्सप्रेस 52 डाउन सियालदह एक्सप्रेस से मेल नहीं ले पाती ।

(ख) 1968 के दौरान, 56 डाउन एक्सप्रेस 224 दिन ठीक समय पर मुरादाबाद पहुंची लेकिन 339 दिन 52 डाउन सियालदह एक्सप्रेस से मेल लिया ।

(ग) 56 डाउन मुरादाबाद एक्सप्रेस के देर से चलने का मुख्य कारण खतरे की जंजीर खींचने की अत्यधिक घटनाएँ और तबि के तारों की चोरी है जिससे दिल्ली मुरादाबाद खण्ड पर नियन्त्रण-कार्य में खराबी हो जाती है । इस गाड़ी के परिचालन में सुधार लाने के लिए हर व्यावहारिक प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है ।

संगचल कर्मचारियों का यात्रा भत्ता

6386. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री सूरज भान :

श्री बृज भूषण लाल :

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

श्री रणजीत सिंह :

श्री राम गोपाल शालबाले :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या संगचल कर्मचारियों के यात्रा भत्ते के नियमों तथा उसकी दरों सम्बन्धी रिपोर्ट पर विचार कर लिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है तथा उसके निष्कर्ष क्या निकले हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) :

(क) जी हाँ ; संभवतः माननीय सदस्यों का आशय रनिंग भत्ते से है, क्योंकि रनिंग कर्मचारियों को यात्रा भत्ता नहीं दिया जाता।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता।

(ग) रिपोर्ट में की गयी मुख्य सिफारिशों और उनपर सरकार द्वारा की गयी कार्रवाई का व्यौरा सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दिया गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या LT—768/69]

Cultivable Land along Railway Line on Western Railway

6387. SHRI D.R. PARMAR:
SHRI R.K. AMIN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some cultivable land is lying vacant with the Western Railway which can be put to agricultural use;

(b) if so, the total areas of such unused cultivable land in possession of Western Railway, giving details separately for each division; and

(c) whether Government would consider to release such lands from the Railway Administration and hand over to Scheduled Castes for agricultural purposes as they are landless?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) Yes.

(b) Bombay Division	280.03 acres
Baroda Division	57.94 acres
Ratlam Division	68.67 acres
Kota Division	71.44 acres
Ajmer Division	Nil
Jaipur Division	171.97 acres
Rajkot Division	241.45 acres
Bhavnagar Division	Nil

(c) The policy of the Railways is to hand over all surplus cultivable land outside station yard to the State Governments for management and for allotments for cultivation purposes. Pending taking over of such surplus land by the State Governments the Railways have been authorised to license such land to the cultivators of the adjoining field owners and in the event of their not being interested to other applicants.

शाहदरा-सहारनपुर लाइट रेलवे

6388. श्री बलराज मधोक :

श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :

श्री रामस्वरूप बिद्यार्थी :

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी :

कुमारी कमला कुमारी :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री 12 नवम्बर, 1968 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 880 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या शाहदरा-सहारनपुर लाइट रेलवे के बारे में सरकार तथा कम्पनी के बीच हुए करार की एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) :

(क) संविदा की एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी में) सभा पटल पर रखी है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दी गयी। देखिये संख्या LT—769/69]

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता।

Ganesh Flour Mills Limited

6389. SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH:
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN:

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

(a) whether the inspection of books of accounts and other related documents of the Messrs Ganesh Flour Mills Limited by the Company Law Board has been started;

(b) if so, the progress made so far; and

(c) if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) Inspection of the books of accounts of Gansh Flour Mills Limited has been completed.

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

रेलवे सतर्कता विभाग

6390. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी :
श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी :
श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार यह महसूस करती है कि सतर्कता विभाग के वर्तमान कर्मचारी भ्रष्ट हो गये हैं तथा वे अपना कार्य सफलतापूर्वक नहीं कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) क्या सतर्कता विभाग के कर्मचारियों को प्रतिनियुक्ति पर लेने की बजाय उन्हें रेलवे मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत स्थायी आधार पर तथा सीधे नियुक्त करने का सरकार का विचार है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री० राम सुभग सिंह) :
(क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). जी नहीं, चूँकि चौकसी विभाग अस्थायी है इसलिए उन्हें स्थायी करने की कोई सम्भावना नहीं है। रेलवे बोर्ड के चौकसी निदेशालय के लिए उन कर्मचारियों को चुना जाता है जो रेलवे, / रेलवे बोर्ड / राज्य पुलिस में स्थायी पदों पर काम करते हैं। इन कर्मचारियों को चौकसी निदेशालय में 3 से 5 वर्ष की अवधि के लिए स्थानान्तरित किया जाता है ।

हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड तथा हैवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन

6391. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड में बनने वाली वस्तुओं की घातुकामिक उद्योगों में हुए विकास के अनुरूप बनाने तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग निगम को उपकरणों के नमूने तैयार करने योग्य बनाने की कोई योजना आरम्भ की गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसकी रूपरेखा क्या है ?

इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) : (क) और (ख). जी हाँ ।

हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड आजकल इस बात पर विचार कर रही है कि विदेशों के नवीनतम विकास को देखते हुए यह अपने उत्पादकों को किस प्रकार अधिकाधिक समुन्नत कर सकती है। इसने अपने कारखानों में पहले से ही हाई टेंसाइल रिबब बार जो सशक्त कंकरीट निर्माण में अधिक मजबूती के लिए प्रयोग किए जाते हैं, तथा ठण्डी बेलित जस्ती चद्दों और इलेक्ट्रो लिटिक टिन प्लेटों का निर्माण आरम्भ कर दिया है। इस समय हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड जिन अन्य योजनाओं को हाथ में लेने पर विचार कर रही है उनमें से कुछ निम्नलिखित हैं :—

1. शांत इस्पात का उत्पादन बढ़ाना ;
2. रंगदार जस्ती चद्दें ;
3. कुन्तल संधानित नल ;
4. तेल उद्योग के लिए आवश्यक नलों का सामान्यकरण और ताप साधन ।

उपकरणों का रूपांकन करने में भारी इंजीनियरी निगम को अधिक सक्षम बनाने के

लिए इस्पात संयंत्र बनाने वाली एक सुप्रसिद्ध फर्म के साथ बातचीत चल रही है जिससे भारी इंजीनियरी निगम या अन्य संगठनों जैसे हिंदुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड का केन्द्रीय इंजीनियरी और रूपांकन ब्यूरो के साथ समझौता करके। इस्पात संयंत्रों के रूपांकन और निर्माण में नवीनतम जानकारी प्राप्त की जाय।

इस बात पर सक्रिय रूप से विचार किया जा रहा है कि भारी इंजीनियरी निगम के रूपांकन संगठन का विकास करने और उसे सशक्त करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये जायें जिससे वह वहाँ बनाये जाने वाले संयंत्रों का रूपांकन कर सकें।

Railway Accidents

6392. DR. SUSHILA NAYAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Drivers of Northern Railways have submitted some suggestions regarding improvements to lessen the chances of Railway accidents in the country;

(b) if so, the main recommendations made therein; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) to (c). Some drivers of the Northern Railway had made certain suggestions like provision of facilities in running rooms requirement of vacuum on engines, provision of road signs and supply of uniforms. etc. Some of the suggestions were already covered by the extant policy some were found to be impracticable while some others were in the nature of complaints which were looked into. Some complaints were due to misconceptions in regard to which the Northern Railway was to explain the correct position to the Drivers concerned.

M/s. Cooper Allen Company Ltd., Kanpur

6393. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2311 on the 27th November, 1968 and state:

(a) whether Government have since examined the proposal to take over M/s. Cooper Allen Company Limited, Kanpur; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

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

(b) Government have decided to take over the Cooper Allen and the North West Tannery Units of the British India Corporation Ltd., Kanpur. These units will be owned and managed by the Tannery and Footwear Corporation of India Limited, a public sector undertaking.

आसाम में कागज तथा सीमेंट उद्योग

6394. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्रीमती ज्योत्सना चन्दा :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आसाम सरकार के मंत्रियों ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से यह प्रार्थना की है कि चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में उस राज्य में कागज और सीमेंट उद्योग स्थापित किये जायें ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस दिशा में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फख्रुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) आसाम सरकार के पास से इस आशय का अनुरोध प्राप्त हुआ है।

(ख) आसाम में एक संयंत्र सीमेंट का तथा एक लुगदी / कागज का संयंत्र लगाने के प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं।

Supply of Coal Wagons by Eastern Railway

6395. SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Eastern Railway is insisting on requisition by trading and industrial firms for coal wagons being sponsored by the West Bengal Government, despite the fact that coal is not a controlled commodity;

(b) if so, the reasons for such insistence; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to cut out red-tape and simplify procedures and supply wagons to industry on direct requisition?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) No, Sir. With decontrol of all non-coking coal, indents for its movement are being accepted freely by the Railways. In meeting these indents, however, preference is given to the demands sponsored by the Central or State Government authorities or any other notified agency over the other non-sponsored demands.

(b) Does not arise as there is no insistence on sponsoring of any particular demand. The system of sponsoring is however being continued and sponsored demands are given preference to ensure that the essential minimum requirements of genuine industries and other consumers so sponsored do not suffer in the midst of highly inflated and speculative demands placed on the railways.

(c) The existing procedure is simpler than the one obtaining prior to de-control of coal. Consumers can now approach the Joint Director, Transportation (Coal), Calcutta direct, who accepts programmes for movement under higher priorities on the basis of recommendations received by him directly from the various sponsoring authorities, without the necessity of getting the sanctions first from the Coal Controller's

Office. The Coal Trade and Industry has also been asked to suggest any workable alternative arrangement to replace the present system which will be given due consideration by the railways.

Idle Capacity in Cable Industry

6396. SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the cable industry has idle capacity and has requested Government for orders for telephone cables;

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

(c) whether Government propose to start a telephone cable factory in the public sector instead of giving orders to the existing cable industry?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) to (c). There have been representations from the Power Cable manufacturers that they have idle capacity which could be diverted for the manufacture of Telecommunication cables. A committee has been appointed to assess the capability of the cable manufacturers to undertake the manufacture of this item and submit detailed recommendations. Final decision will be taken after receiving the report of the Committee.

Production of Cigarettes

6397. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Cigarette production and consumption in the country has increased tremendously; and

(b) if so, whether Government have chalked out any scheme to produce cigarettes in the public sector due to the reason that it is mostly controlled by the foreign interests?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) the following statement indicates the production of cigarettes in the country during the last three years;—

1966	1967	1968
(in million pieces)		
58,626	53,777	60,432

The indigenous consumption of cigarettes is approximately the same as its production.

(b) Government have no proposal to establish the production of cigarettes in the public sector.

Industrial Estates in Public Sector in Fourth Plan

6398. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided not to set up any Industrial Estate during the Fourth Plan period in the public sector;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of Industrial Estates set up so far and the amount spent on the construction of these Estates;

(d) whether the Industrial Estates developed are sufficient to meet the requirements; and

(e) if not, the reasons for not setting up more Industrial Estates?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) 493 Industrial Estates have been sponsored so far, out of which 311 were completed upto 31st March, 1968, and the amount spent on them (including those under construction) is about Rs. 42 crores.

(d) and (e). In a developing country the number of industrial estates set up may become insufficient as compared to the rising demand. At the present stage in India, however, the programme requires consolidations rather than expansion. This essential factor has been brought to the notice of the State Governments who have been further advised to conduct growth potential surveys before any estate is set up.

Capital Outlay on Small Scale Industries in West Bengal

6399. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the outlay on small scale industries in the Fourth Five Year Plan for West Bengal has been reduced from Rs. 15.76 crores to Rs. 3.34 crores; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) As the Fourth Five Year Plan has not yet been finalised, the exact quantum of outlay for West Bengal is not known.

(b) Does not arise.

Supply of Wagons to Colliery-Owners

6400. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether colliery-owners have complained that they are not getting as many wagons as they require to move out supplies from the collieries; and

(b) if so, the exact position of wagon supply to collieries?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) Yes. Some complaints have been received from time to time.

(b) In 1968-69 daily average coal loading from all fields was about 7,932 wagons

against 7638 wagons in the previous year *i. e.* about 294 wagons per day more. Correspondingly 2.352 million tonnes additional coal was lifted by the Railways in 1968-69 over that in 1967-68.

These figures indicate substantial increase in wagon availability for coal loading in 1968-69 as compared with the previous year. Loading performance from all friends in the months of September and October, 1968 was the highest ever achieved in any month in the past and even this performance was further improved upon in January and February, 1969.

As wagon availability now is substantially more than that in the past, complaints about lack of wagons are not justified.

Casteism in Maharashtra Village

6401. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to a report published in the *Statesman* dated the 28th January, 1969 under caption "Casteism fomenting new social tension in Maharashtra";

(b) whether it is a fact that in the Walkhede village in Dhulia District of Maharashtra, 90 families of the Koli tribe, comprising about 400 men, women and children, have been socially ostracized by caste Hindus under the directive of village leaders of the Maratha Patil community;

(c) if so, the details about the Koli tribe;

(d) whether Government have any programme to eliminate casteism from villages; and

(e) if so, the details of the programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA): (a) Such a report has appeared in the *Statesman*.

(b) and (c). The press report refers to "KOLI tribe upland fisher folk", who are traditionally water and Palanquin carriers. The Community referred to has not been recognised either as a Scheduled Tribe or a Scheduled Caste.

(d) and (e). The practice of untouchability has almost died out in the urban areas, though sporadic cases still occur in the rural areas. The problem has been tackled by means of legislative measures, propaganda and welfare programmes for the social, educational and economic uplift of the Scheduled Castes. These measures are being expanded under the Fourth Plan.

Appendix III-A Examination

6402. SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Appendix III-A Examination prescribed for Accounts Department was held in the month of November, 1968;

(b) whether it is a fact that a re-examination in Advanced Commercial Book-keeping paper alone (out of 6 papers) for Delhi Centre Candidates was held in February 1969 on the ground that there was disturbance in the Examination hall, created not by outsiders, but by some of the examinees themselves;

(c) if so, the reasons impelling the Railway Board to hold a second Examination for Delhi Centre alone; and

(d) whether there was a demand for similar action from other centres and if so, action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). A re-examination in the subject "Advanced Commercial Book-keeping" was held on 10th February, 1969 for the candidates at the Delhi Centre. The original examination on this particular subject on 11-11-1968 had to be abandoned at this centre owing to the unruly behaviour of a few candidates, who disrupted the exami-

nation. While the staff who disrupted the examination are being suitably dealt with, it was decided to hold a re-examination at the Delhi Centre alone since the innocent majority of the candidates at this centre were denied a fair chance to complete the examination.

(d) Yes. The circumstances that necessitated the re-examination in "Advanced Commercial Book-keeping" on 10-2-1969 were peculiar to the Delhi Centre and did not exist at other centres and there was, therefore, no need for a re-examination at other centres.

Combined Seniority List of A.S. Ms of Delhi and Ferozepur Divisions

6403. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the General Manager, Northern Railway, New Delhi has failed to finalize the combined seniority list of ASMs Delhi and Ferozepur Divisions for the last 10 years; if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) Whether the final seniority list circulated in April, 1968 is still wrong; if so, the names of the staff responsible for the wrong assignment of seniority;

(c) whether the list is in violation of the Recruiting Authority, G. M. N. W. Rly, Lahore letter No. 847—E/48 dt. 27-11-43 and G. M. Delhi letter No. 757—E/24—IV (EIB) dt. 14-6-65;

(d) whether the said list was circulated many a time; if so, the year and date of each issue and action taken on the representation in detail;

(e) whether it is a fact that confirmation is held up due to non-finalization of the list since 1954; and

(f) the action taken against the staff responsible for not preparing the list correctly, which resulted monetary loss to the sufferers ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) to (f). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Personnel Welfare Inspectors

6404. SHRI MOHAN SWARUP : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Personnel/Welfare Inspectors grades Rs. 150-225 and 200-300 (revised to Rs. 210-320 and 250-380) were initially selection grades;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the grade Rs. 200-300 (revised to Rs. 250-300) was declared as non-selection grade later on and the third and the last grade Rs. 260-380 (revised Rs. 335-425) which was a non-selection grade was declared as selection grade in 1959/60;

(c) if so, whether some Personnel/Welfare Inspectors are deprived of the seniority after passing two grades; and

(d) the reasons assigned thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) and (b). General orders were issued on 21-11-53 that all non-gazetted posts in grades of Rs. 200-300 (PS) and above should be treated as selection posts. Certain specific categories which involved supervision and a degree of personal responsibility in grade Rs. 150-255(PS) were also to be included in the list of selection posts with the prior approval of the Railway Board. Subsequently, the posts of Welfare Inspectors in various grades were reclassified as under with effect from 1-4-57 :

- | | |
|---|-----------------|
| (i) Assistant Welfare Inspectors
(Rs. 210-320(AS)) | —Selection. |
| (ii) Welfare Inspectors
(Rs. 250-380(AS)) | —Non-selection. |
| (iii) Welfare Inspectors
(Rs. 335-425(AS)) | —Selection. |

A similar classification was adopted for posts of Personnel Inspectors in different scales of pay with effect from 1-1-1958. The cadre of Personnel Inspectors and Welfare Inspectors is combined on some Railways and separate on others.

(c) and (d). No one loses his seniority in the grade in which he is working; only the basis of promotion to the next higher grade may change from selection to non-selection or vice-versa.

**Disbursement of Grant to Harijans by
Delhi Administration**

6405. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Administration has approached the Central Government for Rs. 5 lakhs for disbursing housing grants to Harijans;

(b) When the grant will be made available to the Delhi Administration; and

(c) the criteria for the disbursement of cash grant to Harijans ?

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

(b) A total provision of Rs. 4,008 lakhs has been proposed in the Budget Estimates 1969-70 for the State Sector schemes for the Welfare of Backward Classes for the Union Territory of Delhi. This includes a sum of Rs. two lakhs towards housing subsidies. This budget provision can be drawn upon after the budget is passed.

(c) According to the procedure adopted by the Delhi Administration, the principles for selection of beneficiaries are :

- (i) should be a member of a Sch. Caste.
- (ii) should be engaged in unclean occupations like sweeping, scavenging, etc.
- (iii) should reside in the rural areas of the Union Territory of Delhi.
- (iv) should possess at least 60 Sq. Yards. of land.
- (v) should not be owning a pucca house.

A.T./S.B. Designed Coaches

6406. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is an acute shortage of AT/SB designed coaching vehicles on the Eastern and South-Eastern Railways due to a heavy number of such coaches being kept under repair in the workshops for long time;

(b) whether such shortage of coaching vehicles is causing serious inconvenience in train service; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed by the Railway Board for early manufacture of more coaching vehicles ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) No.

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

**A.T./S.B. Designed Two-tier Sleeper
Coaches**

6407. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in the Eastern, Northern and South Eastern Railways, there is acute shortage of A.T./S.B. designed 2-tier, 1st Class and 2nd Class Sleepers and Guard's coach (TLR) for which trains are allowed to run without A.T. designed TLRs endangering public safety; and

(b) if the answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative, the steps proposed by the Railway Board to provide Eastern, Northern and South Eastern Railways with sufficient number of A.T. designed TLRs, 2-tier, GSCF and 1st Class coaches ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) By and large there is no shortage of anti-telescopic/ steel-bodied coaches of these types for Mail/ Express/Fast passenger trains. There is, however, some shortage of anti-telescopic/ steel-bodied TLRs for branch line passenger

trains on the Northern and Eastern Railways, but this is, however, not allowed to affect safety of passengers by suitable marshalling.

(b) Does not arise.

पंजाब मेल में पंखों और बिजली की व्यवस्था

6408. श्री मीठालाल मीना : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस तथ्य की ओर दिलाया गया है कि पंजाब मेल में नई दिल्ली से हिन्दूमल कोट के लिये जोड़े जाने वाले प्रथम श्रेणी के डिब्बों में पंखे और बिजली की व्यवस्था नहीं है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि प्रथम श्रेणी के डिब्बों में नीचे वाली सीट के आर-पार लकड़ी की पट्टी लगी होने के कारण यात्रियों को सोने में बहुत कठिनाई होती है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(घ) डिब्बों में आवश्यक सुधार करने या उनको बदलने के बारे में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है और इस कार्यवाही में कितना समय लगेगा; और

(ङ) क्या इन डिब्बों में खुले पंखे, बल्ब और स्विच चुरा लिये जाते हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) :

(क) यह सच नहीं है कि नयी दिल्ली से हिन्दूमलकोट तक पंजाब डाक गाड़ी में लगने वाले पहले दर्जे के डिब्बों में बिजली और पंखों का प्रबन्ध नहीं रहता ।

(ख) और (ग). जी हां । यह इसलिए था क्योंकि शय्या के साथ-साथ पीठ के बल आराम करने वाले गद्दों में कमानी की जुड़ाई दोषपूर्ण थी ।

(घ) इन सवारी डिब्बों को बदला जा चुका है ।

(ङ) असामाजिक तत्वों द्वारा सवारी डिब्बों से बिजली के साज-सामान की चोरी तथा उठाईगिरी भी की जाती है ।

गंगापुर सिटी रेलवे स्कूल का डिग्री कालिज में परिवर्तन

6409. श्री मीठालाल मीना : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गंगापुर सिटी (पश्चिम रेलवे) रेलवे स्कूल को डिग्री कालिज में परिवर्तित करने की निरन्तर मांग की जा रही है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे कालोनी में रहने वाले तथा अन्य व्यक्तियों ने सरकार को न केवल पूरा सहयोग देने बल्कि स्कूल के निर्माण के लिये मुफ्त भूमि का प्लॉट देने का भी आश्वासन दिया है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार का क्या निर्णय करने का विचार है;

(घ) क्या इस संबंध में कुछ अन्य समस्याएँ भी हैं जिनके बारे में सरकार जनता का सहयोग प्राप्त करना चाहती है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) :

(क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) से (ङ) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

गंगापुर सिटी रेलवे स्कूल

6410. श्री मीठालाल मीना : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गंगापुर सिटी (पश्चिम रेलवे) स्कूल के लिये नये भवन के

निर्माण की योजना पश्चिम रेलवे के विचाराधीन है;

(ख) क्या इस बारे में अन्तिम निर्णय ले लिया गया है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है और भवन निर्माण का कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) :
(क) जी नहीं। लेकिन गंगापुर में माध्यमिक स्कूल की वर्तमान इमारत का विस्तार करने के बारे में रेलवे विचार कर रही है।

(ख) से (घ). सवाल नहीं उठता।

कोटा डिवीजन में सुधार

6411. श्री मीठालाल मीना : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भूतपूर्व रेलवे मंत्री, श्री सी० एम० पुनाचा ने कुछ समय पूर्व कोटा (पश्चिम रेलवे) में बंदाली जनता के प्रतिनिधियों को कोटा डिवीजन में सुधार करने के बारे में आश्वासन दिये थे;

(ख) यदि हां, तो आश्वासनों का व्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) उनको पूरा करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है;

(घ) क्या उनमें से आश्वासन गंगापुर सिटी स्थित रेलवे सैकण्डरी स्कूल को इस वर्ष हायर सैकण्डरी स्कूल में परिवर्तित किया जाने के बारे में भी था;

(ङ) यदि हां, तो ऐसा कब किया जायेगा; और

(च) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) :
(क) जी नहीं।

(ख) से (च) सवाल नहीं उठता।

Licences for Small Steel Rolling Mills

6412. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :

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

(a) the number of licences issued for small steel rolling mills in the year 1968-69; and

(b) the steps taken to improve the present inadequate supply of steel rolling and castings to the major industries ?

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

(a) None, Sir. There is a ban on the licensing of steel rolling mills under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. Besides, small steel rolling mills do not require a licence under this Act.

(b) Presumably, the reference is to the supply of billets for steel rolling and castings for major consumers. The main producers have been asked to increase the production of billets to the maximum extent. The export of billets is not being allowed except in exceptional cases and for commitments previously entered into. Arrangements have been made for the supply of 100,000 tonnes ingots from Durgapur Steel Plant to Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited to be rolled into billets. With regard to the supply of castings to major industries, there has been no complaint of inadequacy. On the other hand, the castings industry had been seriously affected last year due to lack of sufficient orders from consumers. The position has now improved and the production has picked up.

प्रबोत्तर रेलवे कर्मचारी संघ, सोनपुर, शाखा

6413. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सोनपुर शाखा के पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे कर्मचारी संघ के कर्मचारियों ने भूतपूर्व रेलवे मंत्री को गत फरवरी मास में उनके सोनपुर के दौरे के समय एक ज्ञापन दिया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) :

(क) ऐसा कोई रिकार्ड नहीं है जिससे पता लगे कि इस तरह का कोई ज्ञापन मिला है।

(ख) और (ग). सवाल नहीं उठता

मध्य प्रदेश में नेपा मिल्स की प्रगति

6414. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकारी अखबारी कागज सम्बन्धी सलाहकार समिति ने वर्ष 1969-70 में नेपा मिल्स (मध्य प्रदेश) की प्रगति के लिये कोई सुझाव दिये हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनका ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या नेपा मिल्स से निकलने वाले पानी का, जो ताप्ती नदी के पानी को दूषित करता है, रास्ता बदलने या उसे कहीं और इकट्ठा करने के बारे में कोई योजना प्रस्तुत की गई है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फल्लूद्दीनअली अहमद) :

(क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ग) जी, हां।

(घ) एक विवरण संलग्न है।

विवरण

नेपा मिल्स ताप्ती नदी को दूषित करने वाले प्रभावों को कम करने के लिए निम्नलिखित प्रस्तावों पर विचार करती रही है :—

- (1) एक शोधन संयंत्र लगाकर के मल का निस्सारण करना;
- (2) मल की तालाबों में निकासी करना जिससे उसका उपयोग खेती करने के लिए खाद के रूप में किया जा सके।
- (3) नेपा मिल से पाइप लाइन के जरिये बुरहानपुर तक पीने के पानी का संभरण करना जो 22 मील की दूरी पर है।

उपर्युक्त आधार पर कुछ योजनाएं तैयार की गई हैं जिनकी निदेशक मण्डल द्वारा जांच की जा रही है। इस बीच नेपा मिल बुरहानपुर नगर और आम्बदा गांव के लिए इन स्थानों के निवासियों के लिए पीने के पानी का संभरण करने हेतु नलकूप खोदने के लिए प्रति वर्ष कुछ नकद राशि चन्दे के रूप में दे रही है जो पीने के पानी के लिए ताप्ती नदी के जल पर निर्भर करते हैं।

देहरादून एक्सप्रेस के साथ लगाये गये डिब्बे

6416. श्री ओंकारलाल बेरवा :

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भवौरिया :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देहरादून एक्सप्रेस के साथ ऋषिकेश के लिये लगाये गये डिब्बे यात्रियों की भीड़ को देखते हुए नितान्त अपर्याप्त हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस गाड़ी के साथ और डिब्बे जोड़ने का सरकार का विचार है;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है अत्यधिक भीड़ के कारण ये डिब्बे खचाखच भरे रहते हैं;

(ङ) यदि हां, तो क्या इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार का विचार कोई व्यवस्था करने का है; और

(च) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) :

(क) हवड़ा और ऋषिकेश के बीच 9 अप/10 डाउन देहरादून एक्सप्रेस में चलने वाले आंशिक तीन टियर सवारी डिब्बे में अधिक भीड़ नहीं होती। 19/अप, 20 डाउन देहरादून एक्सप्रेस में ऋषिकेश के लिए कोई सीधा सवारी डिब्बा नहीं चलता।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) यातायात संबंधी औचित्य की कमी।

(घ) जी नहीं।

(ङ) सवाल नहीं उठता।

(च) यातायात संबंधी औचित्य की कमी।

Re-instatement of Workmen in Electric Repairing Shop of Central Railway

6417. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bombay High Court had recommended the reinstatement of the workmen from the Electric Repairing Shop of the Central Railway at Matunga in Bombay whose services had been terminated in April, 1965 on account of the dispute regarding punching of the attendance cards;

(b) what was the exact nature of the recommendations made by Justice Shri Tarkunde and Justice Shri Bal in this case;

(c) whether the recommendations have been implemented; and

(d) if not, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) (a) and (b). With reference to petition filed by three employees of the Electric workshop, Matunga, their Lordships Tarakunde and Bal Ji of the High Court of Judicature, Bombay passed the following order on 27. 4. 67 :—

"On Shri Y. B. Rege for the Respondents agreeing to convey to the Respondents a recommendation from the Court that the petitioners in the circumstances of this case, may be reinstated in service by treating the period between their dismissal and reinstatement as a period of leave without pay but with such subsistence allowance as the Respondents in their absolute discretion may wish to pay the Petitioners, Shri Pradhan for the Petitioners asked for leave to withdraw the petitions. The Petitions were allowed to be withdrawn. No order as to costs."

(c) and (d). As per orders of the Court—the recommendations made by them were carefully considered by the competent railway authority who came to the conclusion that the Petitioners cannot be reinstated in service, as they had been found to have been guilty of serious misconduct. On their representation a reply was also sent to them that the Court's recommendation could not be accepted.

मध्य प्रदेश में अम्बर चरखों की सप्लाई

6419. श्री गं० च० बीक्षित : क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1968-69 में मध्य प्रदेश को कितने अम्बर चरखे सप्लाई किये गए थे;

(ख) इस अवधि में उनमें से वास्तव में कितने चरखे उपयोग में लाये गए थे; और

(ग) उपरोक्त अवधि में इस कार्य के लिए कितना धागा उपलब्ध किया गया ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) से (ग) . जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और इसे यथा-समय सभा-पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा ।

मध्य प्रदेश में कुटीर उद्योग

6420. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने वर्ष 1969-70 में उस राज्य में कुटीर उद्योगों को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए कोई योजनाएं भेजी हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनका व्यौरा क्या है तथा इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) और (ख) . जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और इसे यथा समय सभा-पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा ।

मध्य रेलवे में रेलवे स्टेशनों पर पीने का पानी और खाद्य सामग्री सप्लाई करने के ठेके सहकारी समितियों को देना

6421. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य रेलवे में किन किन स्टेशनों पर वर्ष 1965 और 1968 के बीच पीने के पानी और खाद्य सामग्रियों को सप्लाई करने के ठेके सहकारी समितियों को दिये गये और ये ठेके किन-किन शर्तों पर दिये गये; और

(ख) किन-किन स्थानों पर खाद्य सामग्री सप्लाई करने के ये ठेके सहकारी समितियों के अलावा गैर-सरकारी ठेकेदारों को दिये गये ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) 1965-68 की अवधि में मध्य रेलवे में यात्रियों को पीने का पानी देने के लिए किसी सहकारी समिति को ठेका नहीं दिया गया । पीने के पानी के लिए रेल प्रशासन आवश्यक प्रबन्ध करता है, इसलिए इसका कोई ठेका किसी सहकारी समिति या प्राइवेट पार्टी को नहीं दिया जाता । इस अवधि में चाय, काफी और मिठाई की दुकानों के ठेके इटारसी और खण्डवा स्टेशनों पर सहकारी समितियों को दिये गये । ठेके की शर्तें मध्य रेलवे के रेलवे परिसरों में मिठाई, चाय और दूसरी वस्तुओं की बिक्री के लिए रेलवे के मानक करार के अनुसार थीं ।

(ख) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है । [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया । देखिये संख्या LT-770/69]

मध्य प्रदेश में उपरि पुल

6422. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में रेलवे लाइनों पर कुल कितने उपरि पुल हैं;

(ख) गत दो वर्षों में वहां कितने पुलों का निर्माण हुआ;

(ग) 20 वर्ष से अधिक पुराने पुलों की संख्या कितनी है और उनकी सावधिक मरम्मत करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है;

(घ) बुरहानपुर रेलवे स्टेशन पर किस तारीख को पुल बनाया गया था;

(ङ) क्या सरकार का विचार इस पुल को दोनों ओर बढ़ाकर इसका फिर से निर्माण करने का है; और

(च) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह): सम्भवतः माननीय सदस्य का आशय मध्य प्रदेश में ऊपरी सड़क पुलों की संख्या से है। यदि ऐसा है तो स्थिति इस प्रकार है :

(क) इक्कतीस।

(ख) कुछ नहीं।

(ग) तेरह। इन पुलों का वर्ष में एक बार आवधिक निरीक्षण किया जाता है और जब जरूरी समझा जाता है तो पुलों की मरम्मत की जाती है।

(घ) बुरहानपुर रेलवे स्टेशन पर ऊपरी पैदल-पुल का निर्माण 1887 में किया गया था। बाद में 1940 में इसे मजबूत किया गया।

(ङ) और (च): जी नहीं। संरचना की दृष्टि से ऊपरी पैदल पुल की हालत काफी अच्छी है और फिलहाल उसके पुनर्निर्माण की जरूरत नहीं है। पैदल पुल का दोनों ओर विस्तार करना रेलवे की दृष्टि से वांछनीय नहीं समझा जाता।

पश्चिम रेलवे के साबरमती लोको शंड के कर्मचारियों द्वारा जापन

6423. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पश्चिम रेलवे के साबरमती लोको शंड के कर्मचारियों ने अपने जनरल मैनेजर को एक जापन भेजा है और सत्याग्रह करने का नोटिस दिया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो जापन की मुख्य मुख्य बातें क्या हैं और उनके द्वारा सत्याग्रह करने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह): (क) जी हां।

(ख) साबरमती लोको शंड में ठेकेदार द्वारा चलाये जाने वाले कैंटीन का प्रबन्ध कर्मचारियों को सौंप देना चाहिए।

(ग) एक विधिवत् निर्मित कर्मचारी समिति को कैंटीन का प्रबन्ध सौंपने के लिए पश्चिम रेल प्रशासन द्वारा कार्रवाई शुरू की जा चुकी है।

दिल्ली आने वाली गाड़ियों का लाल किले के निकट रुकना

6424. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्व दिशा से दिल्ली जंक्शन आने वाली रेल गाड़ियां मुख्य स्टेशन पर पहुंचने से पूर्व सामान्यतया लाल किले के निकट रुकती हैं जिससे उनके स्टेशन पर पहुंचने में अनावश्यक विलम्ब हो जाता है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि 11 अप (दिल्ली एक्सप्रेस) 2 मार्च, 1969 को सुबह 6 बजे लाल किले के निकट रुकी थी और वह स्टेशन पर सुबह 6.45 बजे पहुंची थी;

(ग) क्या इसके परिणाम स्वरूप समय पर चलने वाली गाड़ियों को भी विलम्ब होता है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ङ) इस रुकावट या कठिनाई को दूर करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही करने का प्रस्ताव है जिससे गाड़ियां ठीक समय पर चल सकें ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह): (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) जी, हां।

(ग) और (घ). उपस्करों का अचानक खराब हो जाना, खतरे की जंजीर खींचना आदि अपरिहार्य कारणों को छोड़कर सवारी गाड़ियों को चाहे वे देर से चल रही हों या समय पर, दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशन के सिगनल के बाहर सामान्यतः नहीं रोका जाता। उदाहरण के तौर पर मार्च, 1969 के दौरान 510 गाड़ियाँ दिल्ली आयीं जिनमें से केवल 7 गाड़ियाँ सिगनल के बाहर पांच मिनट से अधिक रोकੀ गयीं।

(ङ) सवारी गाड़ियों के चालन पर दिन-प्रतिदिन विशेष ध्यान दिया जा रहा है और देर से चलने के ऐसे कारणों के सम्बन्ध में जो रेलों द्वारा नियंत्रित किये जा सकते हैं, तत्काल उप-चारी या दण्डात्मक कार्रवाई की जाती है। इसके अलावा हर छः महीने बाद समय सारणी की समीक्षा करते समय गाड़ियों का कार्यक्रम इस प्रकार निर्धारित करने का प्रयास किया जाता है कि उनका संचालन सुचारू रूप से हो सके।

अखिल भारतीय अनुसचिबीय कर्मचारी संघ,
दानापुर शाखा के कर्मचारियों द्वारा ज्ञापन

6425. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अखिल भारतीय अनुसचिबीय कर्मचारी संघ, दानापुर शाखा के कर्मचारियों ने भूतपूर्व रेलवे मंत्री श्री सी० एम० पुनाचा को उनके दानापुर के दौरे के समय 2 फरवरी, 1969 को चार-सूत्री ज्ञापन दिया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इसको कार्यान्वित करने का निर्णय किया है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क)

जी हां।

(ख) ज्ञापन में निम्नलिखित से संबद्ध बातें कही गयी थीं :—

(i) रेलवे बोर्ड द्वारा दी गयी व्यवस्था की तुलना में उच्चतर पदक्रमों में कम प्रतिशत नियम और क्रियान्वित किये गये।

(ii) क्लकों के प्रारम्भिक पदक्रम में गतिरोध।

(iii) खंडवार वरिष्ठता के कारण उच्चतर पदक्रमों में पदोन्नति की भारी असमानता।

(iv) लगातार तीन वर्षों से अधिक समय तक स्थानापन्न काम करने के बाद परावर्तन नहीं किया जाना चाहिए।

(ग) और (घ). इन मांगों की जांच की गयी है और प्रत्येक के बारे में स्थिति नीचे बतायी गयी है :—

(i) 15-12-67 को आवश्यक अनु-देश जारी किये गये थे कि उच्चतर पदक्रम के पदों का वितरण मुख्यालयों और मंडलों या कारखानों या अन्य अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों में पदोन्नति की प्रत्येक इकाई के लिए अलग अलग बिल्कुल निर्धारित प्रतिशत के आधार पर किया जाना चाहिए और दो वर्षों की अवधि के भीतर स्थिति ठीक कर दी जानी चाहिए।

(ii) बेतनमान के अधिकतम पर कुछ समय से काम करने वाले क्लकों सहित अन्य कर्मचारियों

को कुछ राहत देने के प्रश्न पर सक्रिय रूप से विचार किया जा रहा है।

- (iii) रेल कर्मचारियों की अधिकांश कोटियों के मामले में प्रत्येक कोटि के निम्नतर पदक्रमों में कर्मचारियों की वरिष्ठता मंडलवार रखी जाती है और उच्चतर पदक्रमों में कर्मचारियों की वरिष्ठता पूरी रेलवे के आधार पर रखी जाती है। निम्नतर पदक्रमों के कर्मचारियों की पूरी रेलवे की सूची रखना प्रशासनिक दृष्टि से व्यावहारिक नहीं होगा और यह स्वयं रेल कर्मचारियों के हित में भी नहीं होगा।

- (iv) किसी पदक्रम में कर्मचारियों का बना रहना उस पदक्रम में रिक्तियों की उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करता है। प्रायः काम का बोझ बढ़ जाने के कारण अस्थायी पदों का सृजन किया जाता है और काम के समाप्त होने पर ये पद समाप्त कर दिये जाते हैं। इसलिए, संघ की मांगें पूरी करना सम्भव नहीं है।

राजधानी एक्सप्रेस रेलगाड़ी

6426. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली तथा कलकत्ता के बीच चलाई गई राजधानी एक्सप्रेस से प्रति मास कितनी आय होने तथा उस पर कितना व्यय होने का अनुमान है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इस बात का पता लगाया है कि इस रेलगाड़ी से लाभ होगा अथवा हानि ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो प्रति मास कितने रुपये की हानि अथवा लाभ होने का अनुमान है ;

(घ) क्या इस रेलगाड़ी में नियुक्त रेलवे कर्मचारियों को स्थायी आधार पर कुछ विशेष सुविधायें देने का सरकार का विचार है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ?

रेलवे मन्त्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) से (ग). चार वातानुकूल चैयरकारों और एक वातानुकूल पहले दर्जे के डिब्बों वाली राजधानी एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी चलाने का अनुमानित मासिक प्रत्यक्ष खर्च लगभग 2 लाख रु० है। इस खर्च में इंजनों में जलने वाले डीजल तेल, इंजन कर्मिंदल, गाड़ी के कर्मचारियों, जेनरेटर कारों को चलाने वाले कर्मचारियों, इंजनों और डिब्बों की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण, जेनरेटर कारों के लिए ईंधन, सवारी डिब्बों और इंजनों के व्याज और मूल्यह्रास पर होने वाला खर्च शामिल है। रेल पथ की व्यवस्था और उसके अनुरक्षण का खर्च सिगनल और दूर संचार का खर्च, अन्य उपस्कर और सुविधाओं का खर्च, आरक्षण और बुकिंग का खर्च, गाड़ी गुजारने वाले कर्मचारियों का खर्च, कोचिंग याई-कर्मचारियों का खर्च, खान-पान व्यवस्था और ऊपरी खर्च जोकि अन्य गाड़ियों के साथ साझा खर्च होता है इस खर्च में शामिल नहीं है।

यात्रियों की भिन्न भिन्न संख्या के अनुसार मासिक अनुमानित आमदनी (खान पान से होने वाली आमदनी को छोड़कर) इस प्रकार है :

यात्रियों की प्रतिशत संख्या	मासिक आमदनी (खान-पान से आमदनी को छोड़कर)
	लाख रुपयों में
40 प्रतिशत	1.99
50 "	2.49
60 "	2.99
75 "	3.73
100 "	4.98

प्रत्यक्ष और ऊपरी खर्चा, सामे और संयुक्त खर्चा (रेल पथ, स्टेशन की इमारतें, गाड़ी गुजारने वाले कर्मचारी, सामान्य प्रसाशन आदि के खर्च) को देखते हुए इस गाड़ी पर होने वाले खर्च का बॉट कर अलग अलग हिसाब रखना व्यावहारिक नहीं है। इसलिए इस गाड़ी को चलाने पर होने वाले लाभ या हानि का अनुमान नहीं लगाया जा सकता। फिर भी, प्रत्यक्ष खर्च की प्रत्यक्ष आमदनी से तुलना की जा सकती है। यदि इस गाड़ी के 41 प्रतिशत स्थान घिरे हुए हों तो प्रत्यक्ष खर्च पूरी तरह से निकल आता है। 41 प्रतिशत से अधिक जितने स्थान घिर जायेंगे उनसे होने वाली आमदनी से ऊपरी, संयुक्त या साभा खर्च पूरा किया जायगा।

(घ) और (ङ). इस गाड़ी पर तैनात कर्मचारियों को कोई विशेष सुविधाएं देने का विचार नहीं है क्योंकि उनके काम की शर्तें दूसरे कर्मचारियों के काम की शर्तों से किसी प्रकार भी घटिया नहीं है। फिर भी इस गाड़ीके ड्राइवरों और सहायक ड्राइवरोंको किलोमीटर भता वास्तविकचलित किलोमीटर संख्या में 50 प्रतिशत और जोड़ कर दिया जाता है। ऐसा उस अधिक चौकसी को ध्यान में रखकर किया जाता है जो उन्हें तेज रफ्तार पर रखनी पड़ती है। गाड़ी के अधीक्षक और स्टेबर्ड, जो खान-पान व्यवस्था सहित यात्रियों की सुविधाओं की देख-भाल करते हैं, को क्रमशः 75 रुपये और 30 रुपये का मासिक विशेष वेतन दिया गया है।

Visit by Industry Minister of Norway

6427. DR. SUSHILA NAYAR:
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Industry Minister of Norway visited India during the month of February, 1969;

(b) if so, the nature of discussion held with him; and

(c) the decision arrived at ?

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

(b) and (c). The discussions the Norwegian Minister for Industry had with various Ministers at the Centre and other authorities generally explored the scope for stepping up the economic and industrial co-operation between the two countries. These discussions coupled with the visits to various industrial centres have enabled the visiting Minister to carry with him favourable impressions which are calculated to inspire the necessary confidence in him for using his valuable offices in increasing and strengthening the areas for economic and industrial co-operation between the two countries.

Departmental Examination for Stenographers in Northern Railway

6428. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Lower Division Clerks in the Railways with special reference to the Northern Railway, are not allowed to compete in the Departmental Examinations for the posts of Steno-typists and Stenographers;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government will consider L. D. Cs. also as eligible candidates for the Departmental Examinations held by the Railway Administration for the posts of Steno-typists and Stenographers to make it at par with other Government Departments under the Central Secretariat Services; and

(d) if not, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) to (d). On the Railways the cadres of Clerks and Typists are separate. According to the extant orders on the subject, only Typists

possessing the requisite qualifications are allowed to compete for the posts of Stenographers on the Railways.

In the Secretariat, there is no separate cadre for Typists. There could, therefore, be no proper comparison between the Clerks on the Railways and in the Secretariat.

Report of Committee on Children Welfare

6429. SHRI D. C. SHARMA :

SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :

SHRI RANJIT SINGH :

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :

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

(a) whether the report of the Committee for the preparation of a programme for Children Welfare has since been considered by Government;

(b) if so, the action taken to implement its recommendations;

(c) whether the report of the Committee has been circulated to all the States and voluntary organisations for their comments and for promotion of new horizons in the field; and

(d) whether it is a fact that the implementation of the various recommendations will involve huge sums and if so, whether sufficient funds will be made available for their implementation ?

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

(b) The report of the Committee has been examined and referred to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations and the concerned Ministries of the Government of India for their consideration and views on the recommendations made therein.

(c) The report of the Committee has been circulated to all the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. The report is

under print. When the copies are made available, they will be sent to voluntary organisations of all India character.

(d) Yes, Sir.

Availability of funds would depend upon the resource position.

Improvement of Conditions of Existing Child Welfare Centres/Institutions

6430. SHRI D. C. SHARMA :

SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :

SHRI RANJIT SINGH :

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :

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

(a) whether the members of the Committee on Children Welfare visited any child welfare centre run locally either by the voluntary organisations or by the Delhi Administration (e. g. Children Home in the Magazine Road) and seen the State of affairs in those institutions; and

(b) whether there are any proposals to improve the working of the existing centres/institutions before the new projects are taken up ?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Chairman of Companies with Foreign Collaboration

6431. SHRI DEVEN SEN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 245 on the 3rd March, 1969 and state :

(a) the number of Indian Companies with their names, having foreign majority capital participation and which have Chair-

men or Managing Directors from the group of foreign shareholders; and

(b) the number of Indian Companies, with their names, having foreign minority capital participation, which have Chairmen or Managing Directors from the group of foreign share-holders ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE & COMPANY AFFAIRS, (SHRI F. A. AHMED) :

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

Licences for new breweries

6432. SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of licences issued for new breweries during the last six months; and

(b) the names of States and the names of persons to whom the new licences for breweries were issued ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (d). No industrial licences have been issued for breweries, but letters of intent have been issued, as indicated below :—

	<i>Location (State)</i>
1. M/s. Shaw Wallace and Co., Ltd., New Delhi.	Maharashtra
2. M/s. Breweries India (P) Ltd., Peermade (Kerala)	Kerala
3. Dr. D. Kumar and Shri M. M. Mahajan, New Delhi.	Delhi
4. Shri N. K. Mahapatra, Tulsipur, Cuttack	Orissa
5. Shri A. K. Ghosh, Ranchi	Bihar
6. Shri M. K. Jajodia, New Delhi	Andhra Pradesh
7. Shri Prahladrai Dalmia, Kanpur (U. P.)	Rajasthan
8. Haryana State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd., Chandigarh.	Haryana
9. Punjab State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd., Chandigarh	Punjab

Loss to Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation

6433. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation has been suffering losses since its inception;

(b) whether as compared to the results of the public sector project, the private sector projects were able to show better results in securing better orders both at home and from foreign countries ;

(c) if so, steps taken to have a thorough assessment of the factors that are leading to continuous to the 45 crore public sector pro-

ject, while the private sector projects despite handicaps have been faring well; and

(d) steps taken to cut out the losses and make this public sector unit yield profits ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) to (d). The full capacity of the Plant which went into production only as late as 1964-65 is yet to be achieved and this is one of the main reasons for the loss in its working which has occurred. Such type of losses, however, is to be expected during the initial stages in capital-intensive heavy engineering projects of a specialised nature, because it takes some years before batch production of sophisticated machinery items can be started. Every effort is being made to ensure that the Plant is

loaded to its full capacity and diversification of production is also under consideration. No comparison of results with those achieved in the private-sector is feasible as there is no comparable unit in the private sector for the manufacture of specialised mining and other allied equipment with the same problems like heavy capitalisation etc. which are faced by the Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation.

Distribution of Scooters

6434. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Consumer Council of India has appealed to the Central Government to curb malpractices in the sale of scooters and to streamline the distribution of scooters and ensure that persons who have registered their names over a long period of time should get their due turn instead of being overlooked ;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that more than one lakh units of scooters are now lying stocked and their distribution has been held up.

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken with regard to (a) above and to streamline the procedure for allotment ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED : (a) A communication has been received from the Consumer Council of India suggesting the setting up of an effective machinery to streamline the distribution of scooters in the country.

(b) No, Sir,

(c) The suggestion of the Consumer Council of India has been considered and in order to secure distribution of scooters through the various dealers in the country on more equitable and uniform basis, the manufacturers have been instructed to distribute the scooters to their dealers on the following basis :—

(i) Out of the total number of scooters available for sale to the public from the production in any quarter, 80% should be allocated to the dealers in strict proportion to the number of orders pending with them as on 31. 12. 1968.

(ii) The remaining 20% may be allocated to the dealers at the discretion of the manufacturers to meet unexpected demands and to correct any imbalances that may arise from time to time in different areas on account of uneven rate of fresh bookings after 31. 12. 1968.

गत मध्यावधि चुनाव में जाली मत डाले जाना

6435. श्री गुणानन्द ठाकुर :

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गत मध्यावधि चुनावों में बड़े पैमाने पर जाली मत डाले गये थे :

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि अनेक वास्तविक मतदाताओं को अपना मत डालने से रोक दिया गया था ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो भविष्य में इस प्रकार के कदाचार को रोकने के लिये क्या ठोस कार्यवाही करने का सरकार का विचार है ?

बिधि मंत्रालय और समाज कल्याण विभाग में उपमंत्री श्री (मु. यूनस सलीम) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) ऐसे वास्तविक मतदाताओं की ठीक-ठीक संख्या का पता जो अपना मत डालने से निवारित किए गए थे, प्राप्त निविदत्त मतपत्रों की कुल संख्या के आधार पर ही लगाया जा सकता है । यह जानकारी अभी उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

(ग) निर्वाचन आयोग, इस निमित्त निर्वाचन बिधि में सुधार करने के लिए, अनेक प्रस्थापनाओं पर सक्रिय रूप से विचार कर रहा है, जैसे उन क्षेत्रों में जहां हरिजन आदि रहते हैं अतिरिक्त

मतदान केन्द्र स्थापित करना, चल मतदान केन्द्र खोलना और जाली मतदान और प्रतिरूपण के विरुद्ध रक्षोपाय के रूप में विनिर्दिष्ट निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों में या विनिर्दिष्ट मतदान क्षेत्रों में के निर्वाचकों के लिए फोटो-सहित पहचान पत्रों का दिया जाना।

Service Termination Orders on Railways

6436. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether rule 5 (2) of the Railway Servants Discipline and Appeal Rules and 1706 (R. I.) provide, without discrimination between temporary and permanent, that a Railway servant shall be deemed to have been placed under suspension by an order of the competent authority with effect from the date of his detention if he is detained in custody for a period exceeding forty-eight hours;

(b) whether many temporary employees arrested on the 18th and 19th September, 1968 and detained in custody for more than 48 hours have been removed from service against the provision of the above Rules and others were placed only under suspension; and

(c) whether Government would consider the desirability of withdrawing the termination orders under Rule 149-R-1?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) Yes.

(b) Rules mentioned in part (a) of the Question deal only with the suspension of Railway servants and do not contain any provision regarding termination of services. Termination of services of temporary Railway servants, which is done in terms of the provisions of Rule 149-RI, cannot, therefore, be said to be against the provisions of the aforesaid Rules.

(c) Cases of temporary employees whose services were terminated for mere participation in the token strike have been reviewed. Orders issued by the Government so far do not contemplate any review of cases of employees who were guilty of other offences.

Lunch Hour for Railway Commercial Clerks

6437. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no provision for lunch-hour for Commercial Clerks during their 8 hours duty;

(b) if so, whether such a practice does affect the efficiency of Commercial Clerks; and

(c) if the reply to parts (a) and (b) above be in the affirmative, whether Government would consider the desirability of granting half-an-hour lunch to the Commercial Clerks?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) There is no provision in the Hours of Employment Regulations for allowing lunch-break to any Railway Servant.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

सवाई माधोपुर से जयपुर तक छोटी (नैरोगेज रेलवे लाइन)

6438. श्री मीठा लाल मीना : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान में सवाई माधोपुर से जयपुर तक छोटी लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में परिवर्तित करने तथा गंगापुर सिटी से धौलपुर तक एक नई रेल लाइन बिछाने की योजना विचार के लिये स्वीकृत कर ली गई है;

(ख) क्या इन लाइनों के लिये सर्वेक्षण कर लिया गया है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं तथा यह सर्वेक्षण कब तक किया जायेगा ?

रेल-मंत्रो (डा० राम सुभग सिंह): (क)
जी नहीं।

(ख) और (ग). 1905 में सवाई माधोपुर-जयपुर मीटर लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में बदलने के लिए भूतपूर्व जयपुर रियासत द्वारा सर्वेक्षण किया गया था। इस सर्वेक्षण के परिणाम अब उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। 1949 में की गयी जांच से पता चला कि इस बदलाव पर 1.08 करोड़ रुपये खर्च होंगे। लेकिन गंगापुर सिटी-बोलपुर बड़ी लाइन के लिए अतीत में कोई सर्वेक्षण नहीं किया गया था।

(घ) वर्तमान कठिन वित्तीय स्थिति के कारण इन प्रस्तावों को बेहतर समय के लिए रुकना पड़ेगा और उपयुक्त समय पर इनके सर्वेक्षण कराने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जायेगा।

Upgrading of Posts in Mechanical Workshop at Samastipur

6439. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the Statement laid on the Table on the 21st February, 1969 in fulfilment of the assurance given in reply to Unstarred Question No. 5979 on the 27th August, 1968 and state:

(a) whether the consideration of the matter of upgrading of posts in Mechanical Workshop at Samastipur has since been completed;

(b) if so, the result thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a). No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Financial implications are being worked out and a decision will be taken as quickly as possible.

Legislation on Prohibition

6440. SHRI R. K. BIRLA: Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state: (a) whether it is a fact that the Minister of Finance while addressing the Session of two-day National Convention on Prohibition in Delhi on the 10th March 1969 reiterated introduction of prohibition in the country through legislation;

(b) if so, whether the views of the State Governments have been solicited in this connection; and

(c) the names of the State Governments which have assured the Central Government to introduce necessary legislation ?

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

(b). Not yet, Sir.

(c). Does not arise.

राजस्थान के हरिजनों की सहायता

6441. श्री शिवचरण लाल: क्या बिधि तथा समाज कल्याण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान सरकार हरिजनों की सहायता के लिये अनुदान के रूप में 50 लाख रुपये देने को सहमत हो गई है ;

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राज्य सरकार को ऐसा करने का कोई आदेश दिया है ;

(ग) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में भी ऐसी व्यवस्था करने का सरकार का प्रस्ताव है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो किस तिथि तक और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

विधि मन्त्रालय और समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (डा० श्रीमती फूलरेणु गुह) :

(क) सम्भवतः राजस्थान के वित्त मन्त्री के बजट भाषण का निर्देश किया गया है, जिसमें उन्होंने समस्त राजस्थान के शहरों में सर्वजनिक स्थानों में फ्लश शौचालय बनाने के लिए राज्य सरकार द्वारा 50 लाख रुपये खर्च करने का निर्देश किया है।

(ख) नहीं, श्रीमान।

(ग) नहीं श्रीमान। यह मामला पूरी तरह राज्य सरकार के क्षेत्र के भीतर आता है।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Level Crossings On North Eastern Railways

6442. SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Coal Board Road from the junction of National Highway No. 31 to Barauni Junction of the North-Eastern Railway is incomplete and unutilised due to the fact that two level crossing have not been provided;

(b) whether various Minister^s of the Bihar Government have approached the Minister of Railways for the provision of the said level crossings;

(c) whether it has been decided to provide the above mentioned much needed level crossings;

(d) if so, when the same will be built; and

(e) if not the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) to (e). A proposal was received from the Government of Bihar for shifting of a 'B' class level crossing between Barauni and Tilrath stations and another 'C' class level crossing between Garhara and Tilrath to new locations on the proposed Coal Board Road from the

junction of National Highway No. 31. The North Eastern Railway had sent an estimate representing the initial cost of shifting and upgrading of these level crossings to the State Government for acceptance. Subsequently at the instance of the state Government, the matter was examined again and they were advised in May 1968 that the initial cost of shifting and upgradation of the level crossing (B—Class level crossing was dropped by the State Government) would have to be borne by the State Government but as a special case the recurring charges would be borne by the railways. Accordingly, as desired by the State Government, North Eastern Railway had submitted an estimate amounting to Rs. 42,205/—representing the initial cost of shifting and upgrading of the 'C' class level crossing between Garhara and Tilrath stations, the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, Bihar, for acceptance in September, 1968. State Government's acceptance has not yet been received despite issue of several reminders. The Chief Secretary of the Government of Bihar has been requested to convey the State Government's acceptance to the estimates to the North Eastern Railway Administration as early as possible to enable the Railway to take up and complete the work as expeditiously as possible.

Construction of Railway Approach Roads by States

6443. SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any definite policy in the matter of constructing Railway approach roads by States, with the Central help, where there are over-bridges and under-bridges ; and

(b) the amount sanctioned or proposed for this purpose for Kerala State in the Fourth Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) (a) and (b) . Under the extant rules, the cost of replacement of level crossing originally provided at Railway's cost by road over/under bridge will be shared between the Railway and the Road authority. Broadly, 50% of the cost of road over/under bridge for a 24 ft. wide roadway and its approaches (excluding cost of land) is borne by the Railway and the

balance 50% as well as the cost of acquisition of any land required for approaches is borne by the road authority.

With a view to assist State Governments in meeting their share of the cost of such works, a Railway Safety Works Fund has been created from the year 1966-67. It is estimated that this Fund is likely to get a total contribution of Rs. 9.28 crores from the Ministry of Railways during the quinquennium 1966-67 to 1970-71. The share of the Government of Kerala in this amount comes to Rs. 17.18 lakhs approximately upto 1970-71. The exact amount likely to accrue to them during the subsequent years is not known at present.

**बिजली से चलने वाली रेलगाड़ियों के लिये
उपनगरीय मार्ग पर दुहरी लाइनें**

6444. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना में बिजली से चलने वाली उपनगरीय रेलगाड़ियां न चलाने के क्या कारण हैं जबकि हावड़ा और दिल्ली के बीच चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में बिजली से चलने वाली रेलगाड़ियां चलाई जायेंगी ; और

(ख) यदि पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में ये रेलगाड़ियां चलाई जायेंगी तो चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में उपनगरीय मार्गों पर दुहरी रेल लाइनें न बिछाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मन्त्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) :

(क) और (ख). उपनगरीय गाड़ियों को बिजली से चलाने और उपनगरीय मार्गों पर दोहरी या कई लाइनों की व्यवस्था करने का काम घन की उपलब्धता और उपनगरीय याता-यात में प्रत्याशित वृद्धि को देखते हुए एक निर्धारित कार्यक्रम के आधार पर किया जाता है। अभी यह बताना असामयिक होगा कि पंचवर्षीय योजना में किस उपनगरीय मार्ग का विद्युत्करण करना आवश्यक होगा।

Halt Station At Bokhara

6445. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Railway Board has received representation from the Bokhara Sangram Committee, Dhanpatganj in Mushidabad district for the opening of a halt station at Bokhara ;

(b) if so, when the representation was first received and action taken thereon ;

(c) whether it is a fact that several citizens were arrested in Bokhara for making this demand ;

(d) is so, the names of the persons arrested and the reasons for their arrest ; and

(e) when the Railway authorities propose to set up the halt station at Bokhara ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) Yes.

(b) The first representation from the Bokhara Sangram Committee was received in September, 1968. The request contained in the representation could not be conceded because it was not feasible from the Engineering and Operating points of view and also involved financial loss. The site of the proposed halt is only 1.39 kilometres from the adjoining station Morgram.

(c) and (d). The following 8 persons were arrested under Section 128 of Indian Railway's Act for obstructing the train services :

1. Shri Sambhu Nath Dutta.
2. Shri Mahdeb Chakraborty.
3. Shri Basubeb Chakraborty.
4. Shri Pindu Dutta.
5. Shri Bablu Dutta.
6. Shri Sitaram show.
7. Shri Rashid Sheikh.
8. Shri Inash Ali Nondal.

(e) In view of the reply to part (b) above the question does not arise.

Turner Morrison & Co. Ltd.

6446. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in 1964 the Income Tax Department attached 49 per cent shares belonging to Shri Haridas Mundra in M/s. Turner Morrison & Company Limited and the Department has not yet been able to sell these shares to realise a part of the demands against Shri Mundra ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that inspite of this attachment of 49 per cent shares Shri Mundra controls of the company :

(c) whether under his control the assets of the company and its subsidiaries are depreciating ; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to safeguard the assets of the company and its subsidiaries ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) No, Sir. It is not correct that 49% shares belonging to Haridas Mundra in Turner Morrison & Company Ltd., were attached in 1964 by the Income Tax Department. The said shares were attached much earlier. The attached shares have not been sold as yet because a title suit (No. 93 of 1959) is pending before the Court of 9th Subordinate Judge, Alipore, Calcutta.

(b) According to the latest annual returns filed by the company it cannot be said that the Turner Morrison & Co. Ltd. is under the control of Haridas Mundra. However according to suit No 600 of 1961 Haridas Mundhra is the beneficial owner of the shares of Turner Morrison & Company Limited.

(c) No, Sir. According to the figures available from the latest balance-sheet filed, it is seen that except for Shalimar Tar Products (1935) Ltd., which has suffered heavy losses during 1965-66 and 1966-67, the assets of other companies are either steady or have increased.

(d) The Regional Director, Eastern Region and Registrar of Companies, West Bengal have, however been advised to keep a close watch on the companies of this Group.

Right to seek divorce

6447. SHRI RANJIT SINGH :
SHRI D. C. SHARMA :
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :
SHRI BENI SHANKER
SHARMA :

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

(a) whether an order under Section 488 Cr.P.C. gives legal right to Hindu applicant to live separately from the respondent without obtaining a decree for judicial separation under the Hindu Marriage Act;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that these parties cannot get their marriage dissolved by a decree of divorce at no time on the ground of this judicial separation; and

(c) whether Government have considered their hardship and the desirability of granting a right to seek divorce ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM) : (a) Section 488 Cr. P. C. does not give any legal right to any person to live separately though the section does not contemplate the grant of maintenance allowance to a wife even when she resides separately from her husband provided she can show just cause.

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

Poor performance of Public Sector Industries

6448. SHRI D. C. SHARMA :
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :
SHRI BENI SHANKER
SHARMA :
SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK ;
SHRI RANJIT SINGH :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that survey reports of public sector undertakings reveal that the performance of most of these concerns is poor and that their finances are in bad shape;

(b) whether the Hindustan Steel Limited, investment in which is the second largest in the country, which has modern equipment, trained personnel and plenty of support from Government, still remains a sick child;

(c) whether it is also a fact that with all these facilities, the Hindustan Steel Limited spends Rs. 2,400 as against Indian Iron's Rs. 925 to produce a ton of steel and its loss has jumped from Rs. 19.8 crores in 1969-68 to Rs. 37.5 crores in 1967-68; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) No generalisation is possible about the performance of Public Enterprises. Certain enterprises have done well, while others have not done so. Of the 67 enterprises (excluding those under construction and Life Insurance Corporation of India), 39 had earned profits during 1967-68.

(b) to (d). The basic limitations under which HSL is working have been explained in the pamphlet entitled "Performance of Hindustan Steel" placed on the Table of the House on 5th April, 1968. One of the limitations is the high capital cost of the public sector steel plants which is reflected in the higher gross block of Hindustan Steel compared to that of Indian Iron.

The loss sustained by HSL was Rs. 229.39 million in 1966-67 and Rs. 401.19 million in 1967-68. The various steps taken/being taken by government to bring about improvement in the working of the public sector steel plants have been indicated in the pamphlet referred to above.

Installed capacity of Foundry Industry

6449. **SHRI D. C. SHARMA :**
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :
SHRI BENI SHANKER
SHARMA :

SHRI BAL RAJ MODHOK :
SHRI RANJIT SINGH :

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

(a) whether the installed capacity of the foundry industry has already exceeded the estimated demand for 1970-71 by 100,000 tonnes and that another 100,000 tonnes would be added by units set up under licences already issued and new foundries coming up at Bokaro, Rourkela and other places; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). The term 'foundry industry' apparently refers to the steel castings industry. It is estimated that the requirements of steel castings (including alloy steel castings) would be 200,000 tonnes to 250,000 tonnes annually by 1973-74 for which an installed capacity of 250,000 to 310,000 tonnes per annum would be required. The installed capacity is expected to reach 320,000 tonnes by that time and no additional facilities are needed except for highly specialised castings such as for heavy electrical equipment. The installed capacity in the organised sector of the industry is about 1.35 lakhs tonnes per annum. This does not include the captive capacity in steel plants etc. or the capacity in the small scale sector. The industry is now exempted from the licensing provisions of the Industries Act, 1951 and it is not possible to state definitely as to the additional capacity that is likely to become available in the next 2-3 years.

Owing to recessionary trends particularly in industries such as machine building etc. for which steel castings is a feeder industry there has been considerable underutilisation of the capacity installed. The position is, however, improving with increases in demand by user industries.

Attack on Tandur Station

6450. SHRI D. C. SHARMA:
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN:
SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA:
SHRI RANJIT SINGH:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether about 300 students attacked Tandur Station near Hyderabad on the 24th February, 1969 and caused considerable damage to railway property;

(b) if so, the details of the incident and the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether any inquiry has been instituted into the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes. About 300 to 400 students including a few outsiders attacked Tandur Station on Vikarabad-wadi Section on 24.2.69 and caused damage to railway property. The students entered the Station yard and pelted stones at the cabin breaking all window glass panes. A second batch moved toward the level crossing gate No. 12/a and damaged gate and signal lamps. They also cut all the transmission wires of down advanced starter signal and carried away the group telephone from the gate. The mob were agitating for a separate Telangana State.

(c) A case has been registered by the District Police Tandur and is still under investigation.

Delicensing of Basic Consumer Industries

6451. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN:
SHRI D. C. SHARMA:
SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA:
SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK:
SHRI RANJIT SINGH:

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

(a) whether a proposal to remove licensing controls from basic consumer industries like sugar, cloth and cement is under consideration ;

(b) if so, the decision taken in the matter; and

(c) the steps taken to implement the same ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) to (c). The cement, Paper and vanaspati industries have already been exempted from the licensing provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. There is no proposal for similar exemption of the textile industry under consideration of Government. As regards sugar, Government do not propose to delicense this industry at this stage.

क्लेक्टिव फार्मस एण्ड फोरेस्ट्स कम्पनी खेड़ी, लखीमपुर (उत्तर प्रदेश)

6452. श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या क्लेक्टिव फार्मस एण्ड फोरेस्ट्स कम्पनी, खेड़ी, लखीमपुर (उत्तर प्रदेश) को 1948 में पंजीकृत किया गया था ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उस समय उसके निदेशकों की संख्या कितनी थी और कुल पूंजी कितनी थी ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि उक्त कम्पनी ने अब तक सरकार को कोई कर नहीं दिया है ;

(घ) क्या उक्त कम्पनी द्वारा कुछ अनियमितताएं करने सम्बन्धी कुछ शिकायतें सरकार को प्राप्त हुई थी ; और

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मन्त्री (श्री फलरुहीन अली अहमद) : (क) हां, श्रीमान्। कलेक्टिव फार्मस एण्ड फारेट्स कम्पनी प्रा० लिमिटेड, 27-12-1948 को पंजीकृत की गई थी।

(ख) प्रारम्भ में कम्पनी के सात निर्देशक तथा 5 लाख रुपयों की अधिकृत पूंजी थी।

(ग) नहीं श्रीमान्। कम्पनी ने 30-6-1956 से 30-6-1967 तक की अवधि में, सरकार को अनेक करों के रूप में 29,524.60 रुपये दिये हैं। इस राशि में 4209 रुपये आय-कर तथा 638 रुपये कृषि आय-कर के सम्मिलित थे। 1956 से पूर्व की अवधि की सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है क्योंकि कम्पनी अधिनियम 1943 के उपबन्धों के अन्तर्गत वार्षिक विवरणियों में मिसल करने से प्राइवेट कम्पनियों को छूट थी।

(घ) हां, श्रीमान्। 1967 के वर्ष में, कम्पनी के निर्देशक मंडल की बैठकों की उपस्थिति के लिये निर्देशकों द्वारा यात्रा भत्ता प्राप्त करने की बाबत, एक शिकायत प्राप्त हुई थी।

(ङ) शिकायत में लगाये गये आरोपों की रजिस्ट्रारों को कम्पनी द्वारा उपस्थित किये गये अभिलेखों से, पुष्टि नहीं हुई अतः इस विषय में आगे कार्यवाही नहीं की गई।

अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लोगों के लिये गोआ सरकार द्वारा भेजी गई मकान निर्माण योजना

6453. श्री क० सि० मधुकर : क्या बिधि तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गोआ सरकार ने अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लिये मकान-निर्माण के बारे में एक योजना केन्द्रीय सरकार की स्वीकृति के लिये भेजी है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस योजना का व्यौरा क्या है और केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा इस योजना को कब तक स्वीकृति दी जाने की सम्भावना है और इसके लिये कितनी सहायता देने का विचार है; और

(ग) यदि सहायता देने का विचार नहीं है, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

बिधि मंत्रालय और समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (डा० श्रीमती फुलरेणु गुह) : (क) से (ग). तथाकथित "योजना" अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लोगों को मकान निर्माण के लिए अनुदानें वितरित करने से सम्बद्ध प्रक्रिया-विनियमों का एक मसौदा था। मसौदा विनियमों को कई सप्ताह पूर्व अनुमोदित कर दिया गया था। इन विनियमों के अधीन राज्य सरकार प्रत्येक मामले में 1200 रुपए तक की अनुदानें दे सकती है। आयोजना तथा बजट की व्यवस्थाओं के अनुसार समय-समय पर केन्द्रीय सहायता दी जाएगी।

Extension of Ahmedabad-Abu Road Train Service upto Marwar Jn.

6454. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railways have received requests for extending Ahmedabad-Abu Road train service upto Marwar Jn. during the summer months;

(b) the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the number of passengers who travelled from Ahmedabad to Abu Road, and from Abu Road to Marwar Jn. month-wise, during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) Yes.

(b) The request has been examined and it transpires that the bulk of holiday traffic is between Ahmedabad and Abu Road. The few passengers travelling beyond Abu Road

towards Marwar are adequately catered to by the scheduled train services whose loads are suitably augmented to cater to the spurt in traffic during summer months. There is no justification for extending Ahmedabad—Abu Road holiday specials to and from Marwar Jn.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—771/69]

Overhead Bridges at Falna and Rani Stations

6455. THRI S. K. TAPURIAH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the programme of the Railways to replace the level crossings Falna and Rani Stations in Rajasthan by overhead bridges; and

(b) whether any requests have been received in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) Under the extent rules, proposals for construction of Road over/under bridges in replacement of existing level crossings are required to be sponsored by the State Government indicating the relevant priority and the year in which they would be able to provide funds towards Road Authority's share of the cost of the work.

So far the Government of Rajasthan have not sponsored any proposal for the construction of road overbridges in replacement of existing level crossings at Falna and Rani Stations.

(b) Yes.

मध्य प्रदेश के समाज कल्याण विभाग को केन्द्रीय सरकार के अनुदान

6456. श्री रामसिंह अयरवाल : क्या विधि तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1966-67, 1967-68 और 1968-69 में क्रमशः मध्य प्रदेश के समाज

कल्याण विभाग को केन्द्रीय सरकार के अनुदान की कितनी धनराशि दी गई और वर्ष 1969-70 के लिये कितनी धनराशि की व्यवस्था की गई है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि गत वर्षों की तुलना में वर्ष 1968-69 में इस प्रकार के अनुदान की धन-राशि कम कर दी गई है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) क्या अधिकांश कक्षाओं के हरिजन तथा आदिवासी विद्यार्थियों से फीस ली जाती है क्योंकि राज्य सरकार केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा अनुदान की राशि कम किये जाने के कारण उस खर्च का बोझ वहन नहीं कर सकती ?

विधि मंत्रालय और समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (डा० भीमती फूलरेणु गुह) :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार के समाज कल्याण तथा आदिम जातीय और हरिजन कल्याण विभागों को दी गई केन्द्रीय अनुदानों की राशियां इस प्रकार हैं :—

1966-67	346.55 लाख रुपए
1967-68	235.78 लाख रुपए
	(16 लाख रुपए का कर्ज शामिल)
1968-69	288.42 लाख रुपए

1969-70 के लिए व्यवस्था के बारे में अभी अन्तिम निश्चय नहीं किया गया है।

(ख) 1968-69 की राशि पिछले वर्ष की अपेक्षा 50 लाख रुपए से भी ज्यादा अधिक है। 1966-67 तथा 1967-68 की राशियों में अन्तर का कारण यह है कि राज्य सरकार ने इस क्षेत्र में अपनी योजना का आकार घटा दिया था; केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजिक कार्यक्रमों में भी बजट कटौतियों के कारण कमी हो गई थी।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(घ) नहीं, श्रीमान।

Forest-based Industries in Tripura

6457. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tripura Government has submitted any programme for the setting up and expansion of forest-based industries in Tripura under the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details and outlay of the programme; and

(c) whether the programme has been approved by the Planning Commission; if so, with what modifications, if any?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) The Tripura Government have not submitted any definite proposal in their draft Fourth Five Year Plan for setting up of forest-based industries in the territory.

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

Extension of Railway Lines in Tripura

6458. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to his Statement made in the House on the 5th March, 1969 assuring expansion of rail-line in strategic areas and state:

(a) whether Tripura, surrounded on three sides by East Pakistan, is considered as a strategic area for purposes of extension of rail-lines;

(b) if not, whether any survey about the strategic importance of the area is being conducted; if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if the answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative, the details of the plans for expansion of rail-lines in that area and when these would be taken up for implementation?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) to (c). Sugges-

tions for new lines required on strategic considerations emanate from the Ministry of Defence. They have not asked for the construction of any Railway line in Tripura on strategic considerations. However, a survey for extending the Railway line from Dharmanagar to Agartala will be taken up shortly to assess the cost and economic viability.

Fall in Rate of Production of Heavy Engineering Corporation

6459. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the rate of production at the heavy Engineering Corporation has been far below the level achieved during the last year;

(b) if so, the latest production of heavy machine tools made so far and how it compares with the figures of production during the last year;

(c) whether the causes for the shortfall in the production of heavy machine tools have been investigated; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) to (d). The production during 1967-68 and 1968-69 compare as under:—

	1967-68	1968-69
Heavy Machine Building Plant	14611 tonnes	23850 tonnes
Foundry Forge Plant	9003 tonnes	16687 tonnes
Heavy Machine Tools Plant	15 Nos.	8 Nos.

In 1967-68, the machine tools manufactured in the Heavy Machine Tools Plant were assembled mainly from imported knocked down components, whereas in 1968-69, there was considerable increase in components manufactured in the factory.

About 61 tonnes of components were manufactured in the Plant during January—March 1969.

**Quality of Food served in the
Rajdhani Express**

6460. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Rajdhani Express is not running to its full capacity;

(b) if so, what is the occupancy rate for each trip so far;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the food served on the train is not of a good quality; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to improve the quality of food ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) The filling of this train is not yet to full capacity but has come up to about 75%.

(b) A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-772/69*]

(c) This is not a fact.

(d) The question does not arise.

Commercial Clerks

6461. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD:
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA:
SHRI P. L. BARUPAL:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2550 on the 11th March, 1969 and state :

(a) the ways and means set up by Government to check the proper implementations of the prescribed yardstick at the Railway Stations;

(b) whether the posts of the Commercial Clerks are correctly operated according to the prescribed yard-stick on all the Stations;

(c) whether Government have received any representation from the All India Railway Commercial Clerks Association regarding shortage of staff according to the prescribed Yard-stick; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

**Leakage of Question Papers at Northern
Railway Oak Grove School, Jharipani**

6462. SHRI M. L. SONDHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there was a leakage of question papers at the Northern Railway Oak Grove School, Jharipani (Mussoorie);

(b) whether any enquiry was conducted and the culprits apprehended; and

(c) if not, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Criminal Investigation Department of the Uttar Pradesh Police are conducting investigations into the matter.

Hindustan Cables Ltd.

6463. SHRI K. N. PANDEY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state the quantity manufactured by Hindustan Cables Ltd., during 1968 and the estimate of quantity to be manufactured during the Fourth Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : The production figures

for the year 1968 are as follows :—

	Quantity	Value
	(in K. Ms.)	(Rs. in lakhs)
Dry-Core Cables	3748.50	632.65
Co-axial Cables	803.25	207.81
Plastic wires & Cables	3345.26	33.23

The proposed production programme for the Fourth Five Year Plan period is as follows :

ITEM	4th PLAN
Dry Core	83 lakhs CKM (approx.)
Coaxial Cable	20,000 TKM (approx.)
Plastic Wires and Cables	3 to 5 lakhs CKM
Copper coated Steel Wire	6500 tons (approx.)

B. G. Line from Guntakal to Macherla

Tractor Plant in Andhra Pradesh

6464. SHRI ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

6465. SHRI ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Railway Board has decided to upgrade the Guntakal-Macherla line to broad gauge and to connect Macherla to Nagarjunasagar and then to Secunderabad;

(a) whether the Andhra Pradesh Government have submitted a proposal to set up a tractor plant in the state in the private sector for the manufacture of the 18 to 25 H. P. tractors and 52 to 65 H. P. Tractors;

(b) whether surveys on these lines have started;

(b) if so, the main details thereof;

(c) if so, when the surveys are expected to be completed; and

(c) the foreign exchange content of the proposal; and

(d) whether the work on these lines would be taken up during the Fourth Plan ?

(d) the decision taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) to (d) : Engineering and Traffic Surveys for the conversion of the Guntur-Macherla section from M. G. to B. G. and for the construction of a new B. G. line from Nadikude (on the Guntur-Macherla section) to Secunderabad are in progress and are expected to be completed towards the end of this year. Further consideration to the proposal can be given only after the surveys are completed and the results thereof known.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (d) : In April, 1968 a proposal had been received from M/s. Andhra Agro Industries Company for the establishment of a new factory for the manufacture of agricultural tractors in the range of 8 H.P.—20 H.P. in collaboration with M/s. Prommash-export of USSR. As the scheme was incom-

plete, some additional information was called for from them in May, 1968. This has not been received so far and accordingly their proposal is being treated as having been given up.

In addition, proposals have been received

from three other parties in the private sector for the establishment of factories in Andhra Pradesh for the manufacture of Agricultural tractors. All these proposals have been recommended for acceptance by the Government of Andhra Pradesh. The details of these proposals are as under :—

S. No.	Name of the party	Proposed location	Make of tractor	Annual capacity proposed per annum (Nos.)	Foreign exchange required for import of capital goods	Name of foreign collaborator
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	M/s. Prem Agro Engg. Corporation, New Delhi.	Hyderabad	U/650-651 45/65 HP	10,000	Not indicated	M/s. Industrial Export of Rumania
2.	M/s. Indian Agro Machines, Bombay	do	RS-09 Implement carrier 20 HP	10,000	Not indicated	M/s. Trak to ren-werk schoene beck of GDR
3.	Dr. R. Kamal of Hyderabad	do	15-76 HP	10,000	Rs. 1.40 crores	M/s. Linde Guldner of West Germany.

These proposals are under consideration.

Selection of Stenographers on Railways

6466. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL:
SHRI OM PRAKASH TAYAGI :
SHRI RAM SWARUP
VIDYARTHI :
SHRI NARAIN SWARUP
SHARMA :
KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that with a view to mitigate hardship experienced by the Stenographers selected prior to 1966-67 as a result of failure of Railway Service Commission, Allahabad to respect the orders of the Railway Board on recruitment of Stenographers, grant of one additional chance has benefited only to those who are not outstanding and the case of the deserving candidates has not been given due consideration;

(b) if so, whether Government would consider their case also; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the details of action proposed to be taken against the officials disobeying the Board's instructions ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) The additional chance was given in consideration of the fact that the test was held during the period when the concerned candidates were already employees with a full schedule of normal day to day work and may not have always had the proper climate for preparation as fresh candidates.

(b) The question as to the manner in which some relief can be provided to them is under consideration.

(c) Does not arise.

Stenographers on Northern Railway

6467. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL :
 SHRI RAM SWARUP
 VIDYARTHI :
 SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI :
 SHRI NARAIN SWARUP
 SHARMA :
 KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Stenographers on the Northern Railway in each grade division-wise;

(b) the number of Stenographers in the scale of Rs. 130-300 who are exempted from the selection in grade Rs. 210-425 division-wise;

(c) whether Government propose to give officiating chances to such Stenographers in the scale Rs. 210-425 till the selections to fill up vacancies are finalised; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Waiting Room at Mahnar Road Station

6468. SHRI VALMIKI CHOUDHARY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been pressing public demand for construction of a waiting room at the Mahnar Road Station on the North-Eastern Railway for many years;

(b) whether there is sufficient traffic on this station including high class passengers to justify the construction of the waiting room; and

(c) if so, whether the said work is being undertaken in 1969-70, if so, the provision made therefor and if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) No.

(b) No. Number of Upper class passengers dealt with at this station does not justify construction of a waiting room.

(c) Does not arise.

Approach Road to Railway Level Crossing Near Bhagwanpur Station

6469. SHRI VALMIKI CHOUDHARY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the approach road to the Railway level crossing near Bhagwanpur Railway Station on the North Eastern Railway continues to be a Kucha road despite pressing demand to make it a metalled road;

(b) if so, the reason therefor;

(c) whether the work is to be undertaken in 1969-70; and

(d) if so, the provision made therefor and if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) Yes.

(b) To avoid any inconvenience to the road-users, the road is maintained in good condition by repairing it as and when found necessary.

(c) and (d). The proposal for metalling the road has been finalised and the work is to be taken up during 1969-70, for which necessary funds also exist.

Goods Handling Contracts at Stations

6470. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Stations, Goods Sheds, Transit Sheds and Loco Sheds on the Railways where handling of Parcels, Quick Transit Service, Goods and Coal are handled by (1) Private agencies or contractors (2) Labour Cooperative Societies;

(b) The steps taken to accelerate co-operative movement and encourage Labour co-operatives to obtain handling contracts on the Railways at reasonable and workable rates; and

(c) the number of handling contracts held by Co-operative Societies in (1) Calcutta area of Eastern Railway and South Eastern Railways; and (2) Railway Divisions of Sealdah, Howrah, Ansol, Adra and Kharagpur Divisions?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) (1) Private agencies/contractors are doing handling work at 904 locations on the Railways.

(2) Labour Co-operative Societies are doing handling work at 96 locations on the Railways.

(b) Concessions are available to Labour Cooperative Societies in regard to payment of earnest money and security deposit. Instructions have also been issued recently to entrust handling work pertaining to goods and parcels and coal to such cooperatives without call of tenders upto a monetary limit of Rs. 1,20,000/-, the handling rates being determined by a committee of officers. The Railways are also taking steps to organise Labour Cooperatives at stations where handling work is at present done by contractors to the extent possible.

(c) (1) One.

(2) Seven.

Stenographers for Senior Scale Officers on the Railways

6471. SHRI VIDYA DHAR BAJPAI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that even after issue of Railway Board's specific orders vide their letter of 19th April, 1965, on some Railways, senior scale officers have either not been provided stenos in scale of Rs. 210-425 or provided stenos in scale Rs. 130-300;

(b) whether any action has been taken or proposed to be taken against the erring officials;

(c) if not, reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps being taken to honour the assurances given in the House by the State Minister of Railways in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Deterioration of Quality of Glasses of Cars

6472. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards the deteriorating quality of fittings of doors and Glasses of cars; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). Government have been receiving complaints about defects in the quality of cars, including ill-fitting of doors and defective glasses. Following these complaints, Government had set up a committee of experts to make a thorough investigation into the causes of the deterioration in the quality of cars and suggest remedial measures. The recommendations of the committee have been brought to the notice of the manufacturers and statutory directions have been issued to them in respect of the more important of these recommendations to ensure compliance.

Regarding windcreens particularly, complaints had been received that windcreens fitted on indigenous cars had some defects like waviness and refraction, as they were made out of indigenous sheet glass, instead

of plate glass. Accordingly the manufacturers of windscreen glass were given assistance for the import of plate glass for the manufacture of windscreens. It is understood that one of the three manufacturers of passenger cars in the country, have already introduced plate glass quality windscreen on their cars. The remaining two are, however, still using the sheet quality windscreens fitted to their cars. The reasons given by the manufacturers for not using plate glass quality windscreen is that the prices of such windscreens are higher than those made out of sheet glass. They have, however, stated that the quality of the indigenous sheet glass has improved to a great extent and the windscreens now fitted to their cars are being made out of superior quality sheet glass.

Enquiry into the Working of the British India Corporation

6474. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Inquiry Commission set up to inquire into the charges against the British India Corporation has submitted its report;

(b) if not, whether the Commission has stated the reasons for the delay in its working; and

(c) whether Government would take steps to see that the Commission submits its report without any undue delay ?

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

(b) and (c) . The investigating authority is making satisfactory progress. Government hopes that the Report may be submitted without undue delay.

A. P. Is. in Bikaner Division

6475. SHRI RAJ DEO SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Bikaner Division in the Northern Railway is larger in area establishments and number of staff in comparison with Jodhpur Division ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the number of Assistant Personnel Inspectors (adjudication) on Bikaner Division is lesser than that of Jodhpur Division; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and steps being taken to make good the deficiency ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) The number of Assistant Personnel Inspectors (adjudication) on a particular Division is determined on the basis of quantum of work. The number of Inspectors in Bikaner Division is considered to be adequate.

Use Of Imported Crockery By Railway Officers

6476. SHRI RAJ DEO SINGH : will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Railway officers are permitted the use of crockery imported for the use of high dignitaries ;

(b) if so, what are the charges made from them ; and

(c) whether the use of this crockery is allowed to any other person other than the high dignitaries ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No.

Time-Limit for Disposal of Election Petitions

6477. SHRI VALMIKI CHOUDHARY : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is no time limit on the finalisation and disposal of Election Petition cases owing to which Elections are sometimes declared void after the persons concerned have served their full terms of membership of Legislatures ;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to modify the law to put a reasonable time limit on disposal of such cases ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM) : (a) There is no statutory time-limit for the disposal of election petitions. Section 86 (7) of the Representation of the people Act, 1951 however, provides that the election petitions shall be tried expeditiously as possible and that endeavour shall be made to conclude the trial within six months from the date on which the election petition is presented to the High Court for trial.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) It is neither desirable nor proper to set a statutory time limit for the disposal of the election petitions thereby fettering unnecessarily the discretion of the High Courts. The reasons for the delay in disposal may be various, like complicated nature of issues involved, voluminous records and examination of innumerable witnesses and the Courts have therefore to go carefully and fully into these aspects to give fair trial to the petitions. Under the present law, appeals lie as a matter of right to the Supreme Court both on questions of fact and of law which account for some reasonable delay in the final disposal of elections petitions. The present arrangement of election petitions being tried by the High Courts is working very satisfactorily and the experience shows that the election petitions are being more expeditiously disposed of than before. For these reasons, the Government is not in favour of any statutory time-limit for disposal of petitions.

Public Sector Industries in States

6478. SHRI K. N. PANDEY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT,

INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the industries proposed to be set up in the Public Sector during the Fourth Five-Year Plan ; and

(b) the industries proposed to be set up in Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh during the above period ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). The Fourth Five-Year Plan and the Public Sector Industries to be included in it still remain to be finalised. It is not, therefore, possible to indicate at this stage the public Sector Industries that are likely to be set up during the Plan in Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh.

Production of Watches in Hindustan Machine Tools, Bangalore

6479. SHRI K. N. PANDEY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of watches produced by Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd., Bangalore, during the year 1968; and

(b) the target for 1969 ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Calendar Year 1968—288,504 numbers

(b) The targets are drawn up according to the financial years and not according to calendar years. The targets for the years 1968-69 and 1969-70 are as follows :

1968-69—3,00,000 numbers

1969-70—3,60,000 numbers

New Railway Lines In U. P. and Andhra Pradesh

6480. SHRI K. N. PANDEY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of new Railway lines which have been constructed in U. P. and Andhra Pradesh during 1968-69 (to-date);

(b) the new lines recommended by the Governments of U. P. and Andhra Pradesh for construction during the current financial year; and

(c) the action taken by Government on those recommendations ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) Railway development is not envisaged on any state-wise or region-wise concepts, but on overall development considerations in the National interest. However, it may be stated that the Bailadilla-Kottavalasa line falling partly in Andhra Pradesh and a separate B. G. line between Renigunta and Tirupati in Andhra Pradesh were opened to traffic in 1968-69. A B. G. line from Obra to Singrauli falling partly in U. P. has been completed in 1968-69.

(b) and (c). No specific recommendations for construction of new lines have been made by the Governments of Andhra Pradesh and U. P. for the current year. However, as suggested by the Andhra Pradesh Government Engineering and Traffic Surveys for a new B. G. line from Secunderabad to Nadikude and for the conversion of the Guntur-Macherla Metre Gauge section into Broad Gauge together with updating the earlier survey report for the Bhadrachalam Road-Kovvur rail link have been ordered and these are in progress. Surveys for a new rail link between Rampur and Haldwani (in U. P.) have also been undertaken.

Derailment of 39 Up Upper India Express near Kiul (Eastern Railway)

6481. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that two third class bogies of the 39 Up Upper India Express were derailed on the 13th March, 1969 at a level crossing near Kiul station on the Danapur division of the Eastern Railway ;

(b) if so, the causes thereof ;

(c) the reaction of Government thereto; and

(d) the total loss of the Railway property due to this accident ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) Presumably the reference is to the accident in which the engine and two bogies of train No. 83 Up Upper India Express derailed while entering Kiul station on 23. 3. 1969.

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

(c) Depending upon the finding of the inquiry committee suitable action would be taken to prevent recurrence of such accidents and action would also be taken against any staff held responsible for causing the accident.

(d) The cost of damage to railway property has been estimated at approximately Rs. 800/.

Firings by Railway Protection Force

6482. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases in which the Railway Protection Force opened fire during the last one year;

(b) the number of persons killed as a result thereof;

(c) the amount of compensation paid, if any, to the families of the victims of the firing; and

(d) the number of cases in which enquiries into the incident of firing were held and firing was found unjustified ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) On 86 occasions Railway Protection Force opened fire during 1968.

(b) 35.

(c) No compensation was paid. Firings were resorted to during encounter with

criminals in the exercise of right of private defence of life and property.

(d) Magisterial enquiries were held in nine cases and firing was found justified in all of them. However, in four other cases local Police as a result of preliminary enquiries registered cognizable offences against the Railway Protection Force, which are under Police investigation.

रेलवे यात्रियों से तीर्थयात्रा कर

6483. श्री हुकमचन्द कछबाय : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय रेलों में कुछ रेलवे स्टेशनों पर तीर्थयात्रा कर लिया जाता है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन स्टेशनों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ग) क्या ऐसा कर सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों के परामर्श से लगाया गया है; और

(घ) 1968-69 में इस कर से सरकार को कितनी आय हुई ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) :

(क) और (ख). जी हां। यह कर इस समय 139 रेलवे स्टेशनों से या वहां तक यात्रा करने वाले रेलवे यात्रियों पर लगाया जाता है।

(ग) जी हां।

(घ) चूंकि 1968-69 के लेखे अभी बन्द नहीं हुए हैं इसलिए आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

Railway Projects in East Rajasthan

6484. SHRI BRIJRAJ SINGH KOTAH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have agreed that in order to facilitate quick economic development of the backward areas, laying of new railway lines is necessary;

(b) if so, what new projects Government have in view to accelerate the development of East Rajasthan, particularly with regard to linking Jhalawar (Western Railway) with a broad-gauge line; and

(c) if not, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) to (c). New lines cannot be taken up for construction just to develop backward areas. The construction of new lines today is a very costly proposition and unless adequate return on the Railways' capital investment is ensured the standing charges on such lines will affect the already difficult financial position of the Railways and may ultimately prove to be a heavy drain on the general exchequer. Hence, for the present, only new lines which are likely to generate a large volume of traffic such as ores and minerals and other goods can be considered for construction. On this basis, the proposal for providing a broad gauge rail connection to Jhalawar in East Rajasthan, or for constructing any other new railway line in this area may not merit priority for consideration during the Fourth Five-Year Plan and may have to await better times for consideration.

राज्य विधियों का हिन्दी में अनुवाद

6485. श्री नागेश्वर द्विवेदी : क्या विधि तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री 18 मार्च, 1969 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 570 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राज्य विधियों का हिन्दी में अनुवाद कार्य कब आरम्भ किया जाएगा; और

(ख) प्रथम प्रक्रम में किन-किन विधियों का अनुवाद किया जाएगा ?

विधि मंत्रालय और समाज कल्याण विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मु० यूनस सलीम) : (क) जो राज्य विधियां हिन्दी से भिन्न भाषाओं में हैं, उनके हिन्दी अनुवाद के कार्य के सम्बन्ध में प्रस्थापना यह है कि यह कार्य, केन्द्रीय विधियों के हिन्दी पाठ तैयार करने के पश्चात् आरम्भ किया जाए।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Head Gear Telephones in D. S. Office, New Delhi Railway Exchange

6486. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the head-gear telephones of I. T. I. which have been standardized by Government are provided to the Divisional Superintendent's Office, New Delhi Railway Exchange;

(b) whether this type of head-gear is not durable because of its weak material as a large number of I. T. I. head-gear telephones have been broken within a short period, and

(c) if so, the reason for standardizing this quality of head-gear phones ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) Head Gear Telephones standardized and manufactured by I. T. I. are provided to the Railway Telephone Exchange operators of the Divisional Superintendent's Office, New Delhi.

(b) No. The head-gears are much lighter than the heavy head-gears which were in use earlier and chances of breakage arise only in cases of negligent handling.

(c) Does not arise.

रेलवे सम्पत्ति की चोरी

6488. श्री रामावतार शर्मा :

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे सम्पत्ति की चोरियों के मामले में रेलवे सुरक्षा दल के कर्मचारियों का हाथ है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो गत वर्ष और चालू वर्ष में अब तक इस अपराध में पकड़े गए कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है और वे कर्मचारी किस श्रेणी के हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार उक्त दल में भरती के समय अभ्यर्थियों के चरित्र तथा पूर्वकृत के सत्यापन करने के लिए कोई कड़ी कार्यवाही करने का है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) :

(क) जी नहीं । फिर भी, कुछ मामलों में इनमें से कुछ लोगों का हाथ पाया गया है ।

(ख) चोरी के मामलों में सभी क्षेत्रीय रेलों पर रेल सुरक्षा दल के जिन कर्मचारियों का हाथ पाया गया है, उनकी संख्या नीचे दी गयी है :-

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अलग-अलग कोटियों के अनुसार आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं । लेकिन एक उप-निरीक्षक को छोड़ कर वे सभी चौथे दर्जे के कर्मचारी हैं ।

(ग) और (घ). रेल सुरक्षा दल अधिनियम, 1957 के अन्तर्गत बनाये गए रेल सुरक्षा दल नियमों और विनियमों में भरती के लिए एक विशिष्ट प्रक्रिया निर्धारित की गयी है । अन्य जांच पड़ताल के अलावा, उम्मीदवारों की नियुक्ति से पहले पुलिस द्वारा उनके चरित्र और पूर्ववृत्त का सत्यापन भी किया जाता है ।

Involvement of Railway Protection Force Personnel in Thefts

6489. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the news item appearing in the *Hindustan Times* of the 25th March, 1969 wherein it has been reported that Railway Protection Force personnel are too involved in the rail thefts; and

(b) if so, the action Government propose to take against the R. P. F. men involved in the theft cases ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) Yes.

(b) In proved cases of involvement in thefts, Railway Protection Force personnel are prosecuted in courts. In other cases which are not sent up to courts for want of evidence, they are departmentally dealt with for major penalties.

Production in the Industrial Estates

6490. **SHRI NARENDRAKUMAR SALVE:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to diversify the production in Industrial Estates to make them more productive; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Cotton Trade

6492. **SHRI NARENDRAKUMAR SALVE:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cotton Trade has requested Government to permit future business in Cotton; and

(b) if so, the action Government have taken in this regard ?

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

(b) Government have not agreed to the request of the cotton trade and have not permitted futures trading (hedge trading) in cotton during the current season.

Murder of Railway Clerk of Kudapur Near Kanauj

6493. **SHRI D. N. PATODIA:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Railway Clerk of Kudapur, near Kanauj, was found murdered in a second class compartment of the Farrukhabad-Kanpur passenger train on the 24th March, 1969;

(b) whether the circumstances leading to the murder have been probed into;

(c) whether crime in trains has not declined despite repeated criticism; and

(d) what was the role of the Railway Protection Force *vis-a-vis* the above case ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) Yes. The name of the Railway station is Kudlapur.

(b) A case has been registered by the Government Railway Police, Farrukhabad and is under investigation.

(c) and (d). Yes. Protection of life and property of passengers travelling in trains is a 'crime duty' devolving on State Police including the Government Railway Police. Whereas the role of the Railway Protection Force is to provide protection and security to railway property, necessary assistance is, however, rendered to State Police when asked for in dealing with law and order situations on the Railways. Close co-operation is also maintained with the State Police at all times for control of crime and their attention is promptly drawn to any serious crime that occurs, and to any increase in criminal activities in a particular area, or train, for taking remedial measures.

सावदी ग्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली द्वारा
घटिया किस्म के शहब की बिक्री

6494. **श्री अ० दीपा :** क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली के प्रबन्धक ने घटिया किस्म के शहद की बिक्री पर सरकार द्वारा प्रतिबंध लगाये जाने के बावजूद इसकी बिक्री करने की अनुमति दी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस शहद की फुटकर बिक्री के लिए नकद दाम लिये गए परन्तु इसकी बिक्री के लिए नकद दाम लेने की पर्ची नहीं दी गई और इस बिक्री को भवन की पुस्तकों में दर्ज किया गया; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो भवन के प्रबन्धक जो कि इस के लिए जिम्मेदार हैं, के विरुद्ध सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) से (घ). जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और इसे सभा-पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा ।

खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग

6495. श्री अ० दीपा : क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग के वर्तमान अध्यक्ष, सदस्य-सचिव तथा अन्य सदस्यों की कार्याविधि किस-किस तारीख को समाप्त होगी;

(ख) इस आयोग के उक्त पदों पर व्यक्तियों को किस नीति के आधार पर नाम-निर्दिष्ट किया जाता है; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि अब सरकार का विचार पूरे समय के लिए ऐसे व्यक्तियों का नाम निर्दिष्ट करने का है जिनका किसी खादी संस्था से कोई सम्बन्ध न हो ताकि खादी से

सम्बन्धित कार्य उचित ढंग से किया जा सके और इस प्रयोजन हेतु सरकार द्वारा दिए गए धन का उचित उपयोग किया जा सके ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) : 30 अप्रैल 1969 ।

(ख) और (ग). सरकार द्वारा खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योगों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए उपयुक्त समझे गए व्यक्तियों को आयोग में नियुक्त किया जाता है । खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग नियम, 1957 के नियम 4 (ड०) के अन्तर्गत ऐसा व्यक्ति आयोग के सदस्य के रूप में नियुक्त किए जाने के लिये आयोग्य समझा जाता है यदि उसका किसी ऐसे व्यापारिक उपक्रम में कोई वित्तीय रुचि हो जो खादी तथा वे किसी अन्य ग्रामोद्योग के सम्बन्धित हो जिसका अधिनियम की अनुसूची में विशिष्ट रूप से उल्लेख किया गया हो अथवा उल्लिखित समझा गया है । फिर भी इस नियम से किसी ऐसे व्यक्ति को नियुक्त करने से वंचित नहीं किया जा सकता जो इस प्रकार की किसी संस्था में अवैतनिक रूप में कार्य करता हो ।

गान्धी जी की जन्म शताब्दी के संबंध में खादी प्रदर्शनी

6496. श्री अ० दीपा : क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग अथवा सरकार का विचार गान्धी जी की जन्म शताब्दी के उपलक्ष्य में एक प्रदर्शनी लगाने का है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका ब्यौरा क्या है, और उस पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च की जायेगी;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस प्रदर्शनी के कुछ महत्वपूर्ण काम खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली के प्रबंधक को सौंपे जा रहे हैं जब कि पहले ही उन के विरुद्ध काफी आरोप लगाये जा चुके हैं और सरकार द्वारा उसकी जांच की जा रही है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो भवन के प्रबंधक को ऐसा काम सौंपने का औचित्य क्या है ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) :
(क) खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग ने गान्धी जन्म-शताब्दी समारोह की राष्ट्रीय समिति के तत्वावधान में लगने वाली प्रदर्शनी में भाग लेने का निर्णय किया है।

(ख) खादी ग्रामोद्योग आयोग द्वारा विस्तृत ब्यौरा तैयार किया जा रहा है।

(ग) इसमें कौन-कौन से कर्मचारी होंगे इसके बारे में खादी ग्रामोद्योग आयोग द्वारा अभी निर्णय नहीं किया गया है।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Automobile Plant from Australia

6498. SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Australian firm Zeta has offered to a Delhi firm a complete automobile plant capable of turning out 12000 small cars annually;

(b) whether the details of the offer have been submitted to the Government by the Delhi firm for approval; and

(c) if so, the decision taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) to (c). The Delhi firm who have sponsored a scheme for the manufacture of Zeta cars in India, have intimated

that their Australian collaborators have made an offer to them of a gift of a plant with a capacity of manufacturing 12,000 cars per annum. As full details of the offer have not been furnished, these have been called for from the firm.

इंस्ट्रूमेन्टेशन लिमिटेड, कोटा में नियुक्तियां

6499. श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य-मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीस वर्षों में इंस्ट्रूमेन्टेशन लिमिटेड, कोटा में विभिन्न श्रेणियों में किन-किन पदों पर नियुक्तियों की गई, ये नियुक्तियां किन-किन वेतनमानों में की गई, नियुक्त किये गये व्यक्ति किस-किस राज्य के हैं और उनकी प्रहंताएं क्या-क्या है ;

(ख) क्या उक्त फ़र्म में नियुक्ति के मामले में राजस्थान के निवासियों की जानबूझ कर उपेक्षा की गई है ; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि अन्य राज्यों के अभ्यर्थियों की तुलना में अधिक योग्यता वाले राजस्थान के अभ्यर्थियों को इन पदों पर नियुक्त नहीं किया गया ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मन्त्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) से (ग). जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभापतल पर रख दी जायेगी।

इंस्ट्रूमेन्टेशन लिमिटेड, कोटा का निदेशक मण्डल

9500. श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इंस्ट्रूमेन्टेशन लिमिटेड, कोटा के निदेशक मण्डल के सदस्य कितने हैं;

(ख) किस आधार पर उपर्युक्त निदेशक मण्डल के सदस्यों को मनोनीत किया जाता है ; और

(ग) क्या इस निदेशक मण्डल में राजस्थान के किसी गैर-सरकारी सदस्य को भी सम्मिलित किया गया है, और यदि नहीं तो क्या सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में विचार करेगी ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय कार्य मन्त्री (श्री फल्लूहीन अली अहमद):
(क) इन्स्ट्रूमेंटेशन लि०, कोटा की संस्था की अर्न्तनियमावली में इस बात की व्यवस्था है कि उसके निदेशक मंडल में 15 से अधिक निदेशक नहीं होने चाहिए। कम्पनी के विद्यमान निदेशक मंडल में अध्यक्ष सहित 9 सदस्य हैं।

(ख) मंडल के सरकारी सदस्यों का नामांकन

(I) सम्बन्धित प्रशासकीय मन्त्रालय

(II) तकनीकी और/अथवा उपभोक्ता विभागों और

(III) वित्त मन्त्रालय से किया जाता है गैर-सरकारी सदस्यों के मामले में श्रमिकों के प्रतिनिधि के अलावा अन्य सदस्य उनकी उपयुक्तता उपयोगिता तथा प्रबन्धकों के कार्य-कलापों में अनुभव और मार्गदर्शन के आधार पर सम्मिलित किये जाते हैं।

(ग) मंडल में राजस्थान के एक गैर-सरकारी सदस्य भी शामिल हैं।

इन्स्ट्रूमेंटेशन लिमिटेड, कोटा के कर्मचारियों को बोनस

9501. श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इन्स्ट्रूमेंटेशन लिमिटेड, कोटा ने अपने कर्मचारियों को बोनस दिया है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय कार्य मन्त्री (श्री फल्लूहीन अली अहमद):

(क) और (ख). बोनस अधिनियम 1965 के उपबन्धों के अर्न्तगत कम्पनी अपने कर्मचारियों को या तो उस लेखा वर्ष से जिसमें मालिक उस प्रतिष्ठान से लाभ कमाता है या इस लेखा वर्ष के बाद छठे लेखा वर्ष से जिसमें मालिक उनके द्वारा बनाये गये अथवा निर्मित सामान को बेचता है या उनकी सेवायें प्राप्त करता है, इनमें से जो भी पहले हो, बोनस देने के लिये उत्तरदायी है।

चूँकि इन्स्ट्रूमेंटेशन लि० कोटा ने उत्पादन सितम्बर 1968 से ही प्रारम्भ किया है, अतः कम्पनी कर्मचारियों को अभी कोई भी बोनस देने के लिये उत्तरदायी नहीं है।

Additional Platform at Kalyan Station on the Central Railway

6502. SHRI BASWANT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have drawn up a scheme to construct an additional platform for the suburban passengers at Kalyan, Bombay on the Central Railway;

(b) the cost involved there in and when its construction would be started and on which side of the present platform the proposed platform would be constructed;

(c) whether it is also a fact that a home platform is very essential there; and

(d) the details of any other change likely to be brought about there ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) and (b). The scheme is still under consideration and has not been finalised.

(c) Yes.

(d) Does not arise in view of reply to parts (a) and (b) above.

Extension of Loop Line on Lonavla-Poona Line (Central Railway)

6503. SHRI BASWANT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of stations on Lonavla-Poona line in Bombay region on the Central Railway, where loop line is proposed to be extended;

(b) whether it is proposed to run some additional passenger trains and suburban trains on the aforesaid line; and

(c) if not, whether any other long-term plan has been drawn up to cope up with increasing traffic on that line and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) The loop lines at all the stations on Lonavla-Poona section are being extended.

(b) No. This is not feasible at present.

(c) Various proposals for coping with the traffic on this section are under examination.

बम्बई में उपनगर यातायात की व्यवस्था

6504. श्री बसवन्त : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने बम्बई में मध्य और पश्चिमी रेलवे की परिवहन व्यवस्था को सुधारने के लिए गत पांच वर्षों में कोई योजना बनाई थी और यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का नौ डिब्बे वाली उपनगरी गाड़ी में 14 डिब्बे जोड़कर या अधिक उपनगरीय गाड़ियाँ चलाकर परिस्थिति पर नियन्त्रण पाने का विचार है ?

रेलवे मन्त्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह):

(क) धन की उपलब्धता को देखते हुए रेलवे की पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में सभी महानगरों में, जिनमें बम्बई भी शामिल है, यातायात की प्रत्याशित वृद्धि को संभालने के लिए व्यवस्था की जाती है। जो योजनाएं शुरू की गई हैं उनका व्यौरा रेलों के निर्माण मशीन और चल स्टाक कार्यक्रम में उपलब्ध है जो हर वर्ष रेलवे बजट के साथ संसद को पेश किया जाता है।

(ख) बम्बई क्षेत्र में उपनगरीय सेवा के लिए 12-कार युक्त रेल चलाने की योजना पर इस समय अध्ययन किया जा रहा है।

Payment of Dividends by South India Viscose Company Tamilnadu

6506. SHRI UMANATH:
SHRI K. RAMANI:
SHRI P. RAMAMURTHI:
SHRI NAMBIAR:

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

(a) whether the South India Viscose Company in Tamilnadu has paid any dividend to its shareholders for the years 1964 to 1967;

(b) if so, the quantum of dividend paid each year;

(c) whether the company has paid dividend for some years though it had incurred losses; and

(d) if so, the manner in which the amount was adjusted?

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

(b) The amount of dividend paid during each year is as under :—

1964 ... 49,00,000/—
 1965 ... 49,00,000/—
 1966 ... 49,00,000/—
 1967 ... 29,40,000/—

No, Sir.

Does Not arise.

Introduction of New Passenger Trains on the Western Railway

6507. SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH: KOTAH:
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of new passenger trains introduced in the last three years covering the sections between Agra, Nagda-Ratlam and Agra-Kota-Bina lines on the Western Railway;

(b) the names of the trains with full passenger state carrying capacity;

(c) whether it is a fact that over-crowding still persists; and

(d) if so, the steps Government propose to take in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a). Nos. 83Dn./84Up Agra Fort-Gangapur City passengers were extended to run to and from Kota w.e.f. 1-10-67.

The frequency of biweekly New Delhi-Bombay Central AC Expresses was increased to thrice a week from 11-2-67 and 25Dn./26Up Paschim Expresses introduced on the remaining 4 days in the week with effect from 11-7-68.

(b) The accommodation available by 83Dn./84Up Passengers and 25Dn./26Up AC/Paschim Expresses in various classes is as under :

	83Dn./84Up Passengers	25Dn./26Up AC Expresses (3 days a week)	25Dn./26Up Paschim Expresses (4 days a week)
I class A. C. C.	—	18	14
First class	18	24	96
Second class	20	—	—
Third class	551	160	475
A. C. Chair Car	—	219	—

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Instrumentation Ltd. Kota,

6508. SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH: KOTAH:
Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Instrumentation Ltd., Kota has started regular commercial production to its full installed capacity; and

(b) the names of its products and the amount of foreign exchange saved as a consequence of indigenous production of these items ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) The Kota unit of Instrumentation Limited started commercial production in September, 1968 but not to its full installed capacity.

(b) The products being taken up for manufacture at the Kota unit are as follows :

(i) A variety of thermocouples and thermometers.

(ii) Magneto-electric instruments like temperature pyrometers.

(iii) Electronic single point indicating recording and bridge instruments.

- (iv) Multi-point electronic recording instruments
- (v) Ferrodynamic primary and secondary instruments.
- (vi) Electronic regulators.
- (vii) Panels and desks.

As the plant has started commercial production of the above products only in September 1968, it is too early to assess the likely savings in foreign exchange consequent to indigenous production.

**Production of Instrumentation Limited,
•Kota**

6509. SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH: KOTAH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the assessed demand for products of Instrumentation Limited, Kota over the next five years;

(b) whether the existing capacity would meet the above demand; and

(c) if not, the steps Government propose to take to meet the demand ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) The assessed demand for the products of Instrumentation Limited, Kota is of the order of Rs. 15 crores per annum towards the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan.

(b) and (c). If full production is achieved, the existing capacity in both the public and the private sectors is adequate to meet the demand except for some types of highly specialised and sophisticated types of instruments which are peculiar to certain industries.

**Loading and Despatch of Tank Wagon
ex. Siliguri to Got (N. E. Rly.)**

6510. SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether R/R No. 165206 dated the 14th July, 1965 covering tank wagon No. 5055 containing mineral was loaded and despatched on a/c of Indian Oil Corporation ex-Siliguri to Got (U.P.) North Eastern Railway;

(b) if so, what kind of mineral and the quantity thereof the wagon contained;

(c) in case it was not delivered at Got, where and to whom delivered;

(d) on what date the goods were delivered;

(e) whether the Indian Oil Corporation, New Delhi carried any correspondence in this connection with the concerned Railway, if so, the details thereof; add

(f) how many such cases are pending between Indian Oil Corporation and Railway since 30th June, 1965 ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a). The tank in question was loaded and despatched on 14-7-1965 ex-New Jalpaiguri and *not Siliguri*.

(b) The tank wagon was said to contain 18629 litres of Inferior kerosene oil.

(c) and (d). It was delivered on 31st July, 1965 to Barauni Refinery at Barauni.

(e) Yes. The Branch Manager, Indian Oil Corporation, New Delhi lodged on N. E. Railway on 10-12-1965 a claim for compensation for Rs. 6487.10p for non-delivery of the consignment. On 18th March 1966 he was asked by the Railway to furnish original Railway Receipt but same was not received. On 13th April 1966 claimant was advised by the Railway that the consignment was received at Garhara under wrong entry and was made over to Barauni Refinery. On 16th December 1968 Superintendent, Indian Oil Corporation, Gorakhpur sent a letter enclosing copies of four letters addressed by the Branch Manager, Indian Oil Corporation, New Delhi to the North-Eastern Railway, which were not traceable as having been received by the Claims Office of that Railway. A fresh enquiry is being instituted by the Railway to finalise the matter.

(f) No other cases of this nature are pending between Indian Oil Corporation and North-Eastern and Northeast Frontier Railways.

Raid on Firms in Delhi and Agra

6511. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4303 on the 25th March, 1969 regarding raid on firms in Delhi and Agra and state :

(a) the names of the firms who were raided at Delhi and Agra; and

(b) the action taken against each firm for violation of Government Rules ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in library.* See No. LT-773 /69.]

Licences for Industries in West Bengal

6512. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4285 on the 25th March, 1969 and state :

(a) the names of the applicants who applied for the grant of Industrial licences in West Bengal during the last three years;

(b) the names of the applicants who were issued Industrial licences and the location of each factory and items to be manufactured; and

(c) the particulars of those whose licences have been revoked or surrendered during the above period ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) During the last three years, 342 applications for grant of industrial licences under the Industries (D&R) Act, 1951 were

received for industries in West Bengal. A number of these applications are still under consideration and normally the details of applications on which decisions are yet to be taken are not publicised.

(b) and (c) : Details of all licences issued and revoked including names of applicants, location of the undertakings and the items to be manufactured are regularly published in the weekly "Bulletin of Industrial Licences, Import Licences and Export Licences," the Weekly "Indian Trade Journal" and the Monthly "Journal of Industry & Trade." Copies of these publications are supplied to the Parliament Library.

Applications for Setting up of New Industries in West Bengal

6513. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL : will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4369 on the 25th March, 1969 regarding applications for setting up of new Industries in West Bengal and state :

(a) the names of the applicants with full particulars from whom applications were received; and

(b) the names of the applicants who were given licences and the action taken in the case of the remaining thirteen applicants ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). The names and particulars of 7 applications (out of 15) on which a decision has been taken, indicating the decision taken in each case, are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library.* See. No. LT-774/69]

The remaining 8 applications are still under consideration. Details of those applications on which final decisions are yet to be taken are not normally publicized.

Licence to Kamani Metal and Alloys Ltd., Bombay

6514. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA : Will the Minister of

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the date on which the (1) Kamani Metal and Alloys Ltd. and (2) Kamani Metallic Oxides (P) Ltd., Bombay had applied for licences and the time since when these companies started functioning;

(b) the terms and conditions which were laid down for their running and the articles being produced by them; and

(c) the total production of these companies since they started functioning;

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F A AHMED) :

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

Directors and Shareholders of Certain Companies

6515. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state the names of the Directors along with the names of twenty top share-holders of Kamani Metallic Oxide Private Ltd., Larsen and Toubro Ltd., Tata Iron and Steel Company Ltd., and Kamani Tubes (P) Ltd., Bombay ?

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

Import of Cast Steel Bogies

6516. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether various types of cast steel bogies were imported by his Ministry for the purpose of selecting the best one for use on Indian Railways;

(b) whether even before the trials had been completed, the Ministry decided in favour of one of the types ;

(c) whether it is proposed to build these in private sector in collaboration with a foreign concern; and

(d) if so, the reasons for the decision mentioned above ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) This question will be considered after necessary trials on the bogies have been completed.

(d) Does not arise.

Agreement with West German Railways regarding Wagons

6517. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry propose to enter into an agreement with West German Railways for foreign collaboration in respect of wagons; and

(b) if so, whether the decision has been taken after weighing the merits and the technical development in this respect in the advanced industrial countries ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

जोधपुर मेल रेलगाड़ी का पटरी से उतरना

6518. श्री जगेश्वर यादव :

श्री ए० श्रीधरन :

श्री देवेन सेन :

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :

श्री रामचन्द्र जे० अमीन :

श्री किकर सिंह :

श्री द० रा० परमार :

श्री क० लक्ष्मी :

श्री सु० कु० तापड़िया :

डा० कारणी सिंह :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जोधपुर मेल रेलगाड़ी के 30 मार्च, 1969 को पटरी से उतर जाने के क्या कारण थे;

(ख) क्या यह दुर्घटना किसी तोड़फोड़ की कार्यवाही के कारण हुई थी या कर्मचारियों की लापरवाही के कारण; और

(ग) इस दुर्घटना के परिणामस्वरूप जान और माल की कितनी हानि हुई ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) और (ख) . दुर्घटना 29-3-1969 को हुई थी। रेल संरक्षा के अपर आयुक्त ने इस दुर्घटना की विधिक जांच की है। उनकी रिपोर्ट की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है।

(ग) कोई जन हानि नहीं हुई। रेल सम्पत्ति को लगभग 1,71,500 रुपये की क्षति पहुंचने का अनुमान है।

इस्पात की उपलब्धि

6519. श्री जगेश्वर यादव : क्या इस्पात

तथा भारी इन्जीनियरिंग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सभी प्रकार के इस्पात पर से नियंत्रण हटा लिया गया है और यदि हां, तो क्या लोगों को बाजार में सभी प्रकार का इस्पात आसानी से उपलब्ध हो जाता है,

(ख) देश में इस्पात का निर्माण करने की कारखाने-वार क्षमता कितनी-कितनी है; और

(ग) क्या इस्पात का भी विदेशों से आयात किया जा रहा है या देश में ही इतनी अधिक मात्रा में इस्पात तैयार हो रहा है जिससे देश की आवश्यकता पूरी हो सके और अन्य देशों को भी उसका निर्यात किया जा सके ?

इस्पात तथा भारी इन्जीनियरिंग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) : (क) 1 मई 1967 से सभी प्रकार के लोहे और इस्पात पर से नियंत्रण हटा लिया गया है। कुछ प्रकार का माल बाजार में सुगमता से मिल जाता है परन्तु कुछ प्रकार का माल जैसे चद्दरें और प्लेटें, जिसकी सप्लाई मांग से कम है, दुर्लभ हैं।

(ख) एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

लोहे और इस्पात के प्रमुख उत्पादकों की वार्षिक क्षमता

उत्पाद	(हजार टन)							टिस्को इस्को
	भिलाई		दुर्गापुर		राउरकेला			
	10 लाख टन उत्पादन क्षमता	प्रथम विस्तारो-परान्त	10 लाख टन उत्पादन क्षमता	प्रथम विस्तारो-परान्त	10 लाख टन उत्पादन क्षमता	प्रथम विस्तारो-परान्त		
इस्पात के डले विक्रय अर्द्ध	1,000	2,500	1, 016	1,600	1,000	1,800	2,000	1.000
तैयार इस्पात	150	315	238	370	—	—	300	150
तैयार इस्पात	620	1,650	576	869	* * 608	1,150	1,200	650

* पाइप शामिल नहीं है।

(ग) कुछ किस्मों का इस्पात, जिसकी सप्लाई कम है या जो देश में तैयार नहीं होता, प्रवृत्त आयात-लाइसेंस-नीति के अनुसार आयात करने की अनुमति दी गई है। छड़, गोल छड़ संरचनात्मक आदि, जिनकी प्रदाय-स्थिति अच्छी है, निर्यात करने की अनुमति दी गई है।

समस्तीपुर वर्कशॉप (पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे) में एक खलासी की मृत्यु

6520. **श्री भोगेन्द्र झा :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 20 फरवरी, 1969 को जिला, समस्तीपुर (पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे) में समस्तीपुर वर्कशॉप में काम करते हुए दर्शन राय नामक खलासी की मृत्यु हो गई थी;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त खलासी हृदय रोगी था और डाक्टरों ने उसे हल्का काम देने की सिफारिश की थी;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि उसे डाक्टरों की सलाह के विरुद्ध भारी काम दिया गया जिसके कारण काम करते हुए उसकी मृत्यु हो गई; और

(घ) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (ग) का उत्तर स्वीकारात्मक हो, तो इसके लिये उत्तरदायित्व निश्चित करने तथा मृतक के परिवार को प्रति-कर देने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) से (घ). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Steel Casting Plant at Wardha

6521. **SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:**
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have abandoned the proposal for setting up a Steel Casting Plant at Wardha; and

(b) if so, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) and (b). In view of the existing available capacity in this industry as related to the latest assessment of demand for casting and forgings, it is not immediately proposed to take up implementation of the proposed foundry project at Wardha. The matter would be reviewed in due course.

Steel Casting Plant at Naini

6522. **SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO**
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have abandoned the proposal for setting up of a steel casting plant at Naini in Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) If so, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In view of the growth of traffic being slower than anticipated earlier, a detailed review of the anticipated requirement of steel castings for manufacture and maintenance of rolling stock by the end of the 4th Plan was carried out in 1967 taking into account the latest development of steel casting production activity in the country, and it was found that the proposed Railway Steel Foundry at Naini would not be required during the 4th and 5th Plans.

Setting Fire by Students to A.S.M.'S Room in Jamia Osmania Station

6523. **SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:**
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN:

SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH
SHASTRI:
SHRI HUKAM CHAND
KACHWAI:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some students set fire to the Assistant Station Master's Room in Jamia Osmania Station on the Secunderabad Kachiguda metre gauge station on the 28th March, 1969;

(b) if so, whether Government have enquired into the incident;

(c) if so, result thereof; and

(d) loss suffered by Government?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a). Yes.

(b) and (c). A case has been registered by the Police and its investigation has since been taken over by the Crime Branch of the C.I.D. State Government has also ordered a Magisterial enquiry which is pending completion.

(d) Rs. 2,782/- approximately.

Allocation to Delhi Polytechnics of
Scholarship to Scheduled Caste/
Scheduled Tribe Students

6524. SHRI NIHAL SINGH : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 9430 on the 3rd May, 1968 and state:

(a) the ratio and rates according to which the allocation of Rs. 5,60,000 for 1967-68 was distributed among 813 students and the balance thereof;

(b) the income of the guardians of these 813 students and their profession separately, the number of the members of their families dependent on each of them and the names of

the Colleges in which these students were studying;

(c) The number of cases where guardians furnished incorrect certificates in respect of their income and the nature of action taken against them;

(d) the total number of complaints received since January, 1968 to date from the people as well as the Members of Parliament for making enquiries in regard to income and the results of the action taken thereon; and

(e) the allocation made for scholarships for the Colleges and Polytechnic Colleges in Delhi during 1968-69?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE
(DR. SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA): (a). and (e). The details are being collected from the Union Territory Administration and will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

(b) Attention is invited to the answer given to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 3508 on 18-3-1969 wherein the highest and lowest income levels of the guardians have been indicated. The time and labour involved in collecting the other details would not be commensurate with the purpose of the Hon'ble Member has in view. If details of specific suspicious cases are furnished, a special investigation could be undertaken.

(c) and (d). Attention is invited to the assurance fulfilled in reply to the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 13 dated the 11th November, 1968.

No specific complaint in regard to the income of any particular candidates parent/guardian was received.

Experts from Foreign Countries

6525. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Started Question No. 32 on the 12th November 1968 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the majority of experts who come from foreign countries are only ordinary technicians and they are not better experts than Indians;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government do not go into the details of the experience-cum-efficiency of the experts before they are allowed to come; and

(c) if the experts do not prove their worth, whether Government have made provisions in the existing contract to send them back earlier?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) An expert's period of deputation can be curtailed in case his services are not considered necessary or the specific work for which he has been deputed has been completed or the level of expertise is found to be below expectations.

Import of Electric Saw Machines from Germany

6526. SHRI RAM CHARAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a firm namely Indian International Corporation, Bazar Sitaram, Delhi has been recommended and allowed to import Electric Saw Machines from Germany for sale in India during the current year;

(b) whether the stability and previous experience of the said firm has been taken into consideration;

(c) whether it is a fact that the footing and previous experience of the said firm has not been ascertained and that the firm is a bogus one and newly established to import the Electric Saw Machines from Germany in India; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to investigate the footing and stability of the said firm by the C. B. I. and to take action against the officers involved?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) The firm M/s. Indian International Corporation, Bazar Sita Ram, is situated within the Licensing Jurisdiction of the Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Central Licensing Area, New Delhi. Neither this Office nor the C. G. Division at the Head Quarters of Chief Controller of Imports and Exports have received any application from this party for import of Electric Saw Machines during 1967-68 and 1968-69.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Decree Against South-Central Railway

6527. SHRI S. A. AGADI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact a compromise decree was obtained by Shri Bhavirilal K. Jain against the South Central Railway for non-delivery of a consignment in the Munsiff Magistrate Court, Koppal, District Raichur, Mysore State during 1968 ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that as reported in the "Deccan Herald" daily on the 11th March, 1969 the Railway property was attached for non-payment ; and

(c) if so, reasons why the amount was not paid in time before the Court order for attaching the Railway property at Koppal Station?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) Yes.

(b) No, the decree was satisfied before the last date specified in the execution order.

(c) Why there was delay in satisfying the decree is being looked into and the information will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Unloading of Wagons at New Delhi Station

6528. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES :
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :

Will the minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the working at the New Delhi Railway Station and at Tughlakabad Railway Yard has been disrupted because of the merchants not unloading hundreds of wagons for several days ;

(b) if so, the reasons for the refusal of the merchants to unload the wagons; and

(c) the steps taken by the Railways to settle the dispute ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) It is true that in the month of March, 1969, there was an abnormal hold-up of wagons at Tughlakabad awaiting unloading, because removals did not keep pace with unloading, but the work at this station was not allowed to be disrupted by restricting of traffic to Tughlakabad. The position is already normal and the restriction has been removed.

So far as New Delhi is concerned, there was no unusual hold-up of wagons.

(b) So far as the Railway have been able to ascertain, there was a glut in the coal market at Delhi and there were disputes between the consignors and the consignees as regards quality of coal, price, etc. This resulted in coal unloaded not being removed from railway premises and consequentially laded wagons getting held up.

(c) The Railway naturally could not undertake to settle the disputes between the consignors and the consignees.

The Divisional authorities held meetings with merchants to persuade them to remove the goods. Notices were served on the consignees under Section 56 of the Indian Railways Act calling upon them to remove the goods. Some wagons loaded with coal were diverted to Delhi Safdarjang and unloaded there.

Of course, demurrage and wharfage charges were also levied.

लादूर-लादूर रोड (दक्षिण मध्य रेलवे) रेलवे लाइन

6529. श्री एस० एम० जोशी : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान जनता की इस मांग की ओर दिलाया गया है कि दक्षिण मध्य रेलवे में लादूर-लादूर रोड नामक मार्ग पर रेलवे लाइन बिछाई जाय;

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने जनता की इस मांग के सम्बन्ध में कोई सर्वेक्षण कराया है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका क्या परिणाम निकला है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) :
(क) जी हां ।

(ख) से (घ). लादूर और लादूर रोड के बीच एक रेलवे लाइन के लिए कोई सर्वेक्षण नहीं किया गया है। चूँकि लादूर छोटी लाइन पर है अतएव इसे लादूर रोड से जोड़ने के लिए छोटी लाइन बिछानी पड़ेगी। सरकार की वर्तमान नीति यह है कि और अधिक छोटी लाइनों का निर्माण न किया जाये। इन दोनों जगहों के बीच बड़ी लाइन के निर्माण के लिए यातायात सम्बंधी औचित्य नहीं है।

मिराज-लादूर छोटी लाइन की मीटर गेज लाइन बनाना

6530. श्री एस० एम० जोशी : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार मिराज-लादूर (बस्सी लाइट रेलवे) की छोटी लाइन को मीटर गेज लाइन में बदलने का है,

(ख) क्या उस क्षेत्र के निवासियों, व्यापारियों तथा यात्रियों ने इसके लिए सरकार से प्रार्थना की थी, और

(ग) यदि हां, तो यह कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जाने की सम्भावना है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) :

(क) जी नहीं।

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) प्रश्न के भाग (क) के उत्तर को देखते हुए सवाल नहीं उठता।

Licences to Certain Firms

6531. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) when the Industrial Jewels, Bombay, Jaipur Metals and Electricals and Birla Cotton spinning and Weaving Mills Ltd., Delhi had applied for licences and the time when these started functioning;

(b) the terms and conditions which were laid down for running these companies and the articles being produced by them; and

(c) the total production of the said concerns since they were started ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) :

(a) to (c). the information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Fall in production of Khadi

6532. SHRI TULSIDAS DASAPPA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been a fall in the production of cotton khadi during 1967-68 as a result of the policy of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission to limit the production to selling capacity;

(b) if so, the amount of difference in earnings as compared to 1966-67; and

(c) whether the policy to limit the production to selling capacity is proposed to be continued ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). the production of cotton khadi in 1967-68 was valued at Rs. 1743.76 lakhs as compared to Rs. 1971.81 lakhs during 1966-67, the difference in the value in the production of the two years being Rs. 228.05 lakhs. The policy of the Khadi & Village Industries Commission was to limit production to the selling capacity.

(c) The Khadi & Village Industries Commission proposes to take into account the selling capacity as well as the need for providing employment in deciding upon the quantum of production.

More passenger amenities during Fourth Plan

6533. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) what specific amenities for the passengers are going to be introduced in the Railways during the Fourth Plan Period, with details thereof; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) No new types of passenger amenities are planned to be introduced in the Fourth Plan Period. However, there will be removal of deficiencies in the existing type of amenities, where they might be existing, to the extent possible with in available resources.

Details of specific items to be provided are worked out on an annual basis and not for a whole Plan period.

(b) Till the position about the existing type of amenities is consolidated it is not prudent to venture on new types.

Benami Shareholders

6534. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there are benami shareholders and banamidars;

(b) if so, the total number of benami shareholdings and banamidars at present in the country;

(c) who are these benami shareholders; and

(d) whether Government have received any complaint about them and if so, the action taken against them so far ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F.A. AHMED)

(a) Though there is a general feeling that there are benami shareholders and banamidars, there is no authentic information regarding the extent and identity of such benami shareholders and banamidars. Under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956, no return need be filed, indicating the shares held benami and as such no details regarding such benami holdings are available.

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

(d) No specific complaint in this regard has come to our notice in the recent past warranting action under section 249 of the Companies Act.

Khadi and Village Industries in Fourth Plan

6535. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have finalised their policy about the Khadi and Village Industries for the Fourth plan period ;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) while it continues to be the aim of the Government to promote the development of Khadi and Village Industries with a view to effecting sizeable improvement in the rural economy, the details of the all ocations for Khadi and Village Industries for the Fourth Plan have been finalised.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The matter is under consideration.

Export of Steel and Heavy Engineering Goods to U.S.A.

6536. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India exports steel and heavy engineering goods to the United States ;

(b) if so, the total quantity exported to the U.S.A. in 1968 and the foreign exchange earned therefrom; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI C.M. POONACHA): (a) Yes.

(b) As stated in reply to Unstarred Question No. 1080 by Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai on 25th February, 1969, 1168.44 tonnes of steel valued at Rs. 664,404 (f. o. b) were exported to USA during the period from 1st January, 1967 to 30th November, 1968. It is understood that the export of all engineering products to USA during 1967-68 amounted in value to Rs. 2.54 crores. Separate statistics of the export of heavy engineering products only are not available.

(c) Does not arise.

**Capital Punishment for Violation of
Untouchability Law**

6537. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are planning to introduce capital punishment for the violation of the untouchability law in the country;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Government does not consider such a step necessary. Modern thought favours abolition of capital punishment even for the most heinous offences.

New Railway Lines in U. P.

6538. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have no programme for laying any new Railway Lines in Uttar Pradesh State during the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if the answer to part (a) above be in the negative, the details of the new Railway lines ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) to (c). Railway development is not envisaged on any state-wise or region-wise concepts, but on overall development considerations in the National interest. As the proposals of new lines to be constructed during the Fourth Plan have not yet been finalised, it is too early to say which, if any, new lines will be constructed in Uttar

Pradesh during the Fourth Plan period. A Survey for a new line from Rampur to Haldwani (in U. P.) has been undertaken and further consideration to this proposal will be given after the survey is completed.

**Pilferage of material from Hindustan Steel
Ltd.**

6539. SHRIMATI ILA PALCHODHURI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any complaint addressed to the Central Bureau of Investigation, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India regarding pilferage of material worth Rs. 45 crores from Hindustan Steel Ltd.—Durgapur Project, by several Parties named therein has been received in his Ministry;

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

(c) the steps taken, if any, in connection therewith ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a). Yes, Sir; a copy of the anonymous complaint addressed to the Central Bureau of Investigation was received in this Ministry.

(b) and (c). It is understood from the Central Bureau of Investigation that this being an anonymous complaint containing charges of a general nature, no action is feasible on their part. As far as the Durgapur Steel Plant authorities are concerned, apart from the normal security measures instituted for preventing the unauthorised removal or pilferage of material from the premises of the Steel Plant, any specific instance of malpractice on the part of the staff of the Steel Plant or other public servant is always enquired into, and if such specific instances are brought to notice hereafter, they will be certainly looked into with a view to appropriate action being taken.

मुरादाबाद में रेलगाड़ी का बिलम्ब से आना

6540. श्री ओमप्रकाश त्यागी :
श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :

श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि जिन यात्रियों को दिल्ली से प्रातः 6 बजकर 40 मिनट पर छूटने वाली गाड़ी से दिल्ली से बरेली, लखनऊ आदि जाना होता है उन्हें मुरादाबाद में गाड़ी के विलम्ब से आने के कारण घंटों प्रतीक्षा करनी पड़ती है;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो वर्ष 1968 में यह गाड़ी कितने दिन वहाँ ठीक समय पर पहुँची; और

(ग) यात्रियों की असुविधाओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस कुप्रबन्ध को दूर करने के लिए सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) :

(क) केवल यदाकदा, जब मुरादाबाद में 56 डाउन मुरादाबाद एक्सप्रेस 52 डाउन सियालदह एक्सप्रेस से मेल नहीं ले पाती ।

(ख) 1968 के दौरान, 56 डाउन एक्सप्रेस 224 दिन ठीक समय पर मुरादाबाद पहुँची लेकिन 339 दिन 52 डाउन सियालदह एक्सप्रेस से मेल लिया ।

(ग) 56 डाउन मुरादाबाद एक्सप्रेस के देर से चलने का मुख्य कारण खतरे की जंजीर खींचने की अत्यधिक घटनाएँ और तांबे के तारों की चोरी है जिससे दिल्ली-मुरादाबाद खंड पर नियंत्रण कार्य में खराबी हो जाती है । इस गाड़ी के परिचालन में सुधार लाने के लिए हर व्यावहारिक प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है ।

12 hrs.

RE: PROCEDURE IN THE HOUSE

SOME HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

MR. SPEAKER: Before anybody gets up to say something, I want myself to say

something. The Question Hour is over now. As soon as the Question Hour is over, what happens is that people just get up and mention anything they like. They have called it the zero hour. I am trying to see that there is no zero hour at all in this Parliament; there cannot be any zero hour because we have framed the rules ourselves; this Parliament has framed the rules. It is not the Speaker or the Home Minister or any one leader of the Opposition groups, but it is the whole Parliament that has framed the rules.

Every day, when Members get up and I ask them to sit down and then I shout, and they shout, it appears to be indecent, and it is becoming a headache to me. From today, I do not want to do that. But still if anybody wants to say something, I shall sit quiet, but nothing will be taken down by the Reporters.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam): With the permission of the Speaker ?

MR. SPEAKER: They may say, but nothing will be recorded.

SHRI RANGA: Then, the time of the House would be wasted.

MR. SPEAKER: I want the leaders of parties also to help me.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): We only raise it under the rules.

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : मैंने आपको लिखा था ।

MR. SPEAKER: Writing does not mean that the Member has a right to get up and speak, because every Member can send a slip or paper and then get up and say something. Is that proper ? Writing does not mean permission. I am not interested in shutting out anybody; if that is the desire of the House or of hon. Members, let them have it, so that everybody can get up and shout, and then I cannot help it. Every day it is becoming a headache for me; some Members get up and say something and then I tell them 'No, no, I would not allow', and I shout and they shout; my goodness, I do not know where we are going.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Supposing we want to say something under the rules ?

MR. SPEAKER: I know that. The rule clearly says that it is with the permission of the Speaker. If anybody can show me any rule where the permission of the Speaker is not required, I am prepared to allow.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Rule 340 does not say that.

MR. SPEAKER: When I am saying something, Shri S. M. Banerjee gets up and interrupts.

AN HON. MEMBER: Shri S. M. Banerjee always gets up and interrupts.

MR. SPEAKER: Let not Shri S. M. Banerjee get that credit for himself that he always gets up and interrupts.

I was saying that let us make this position clear once and for all. Every day I am feeling a little unhappy about it. After all, senior colleagues and leaders of parties and others must help me. If they want to change the rule so as to provide that the Speaker's consent is not necessary, all right, let them do so.....

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchirapalli): We can raise matters which are of great importance to this vast country.....

MR. SPEAKER: If Hon. Members want to raise such things, let them change the rule; we shall keep apart half an hour every day when Hon. Members can have that time for themselves, and Speaker's permission would not be necessary; let us see who will succeed; only he who is loudest will succeed, and I shall keep quiet. But if hon. Members want the rules to be followed, the mere fact that they have written to me is not enough. The Speaker must call a Member and ask him to say and then only he can get up and say what he wants. When the leaders of groups write to me, generally I have permitted them; it is not as though I shall not permit anyone at all; I have permitted the leaders of groups. But what is happening is becoming a painful thing for me every day.

So far as today is concerned, I have not yet permitted anybody. Therefore; let us put this into practice today itself; for the first time today, let us see that nobody raises anything without permission. Since I have not officially given permission to anyone, no one need get up to say anything now.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON (Lohardaga) : May I just say only one thing?

MR. SPEAKER : Just now I have said that I have not permitted anybody. The Opposition Members have not got up to say anything, but I find that a Congress member is getting up. The Congress Party does not help me; that is my difficulty.

12.03 hours

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REGISTRATION AND LICENSING OF INDUSTRIAL UNDERTAKINGS (AMFND-MENT) RULES

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Registration and Licensing of Industrial Undertakings (Amendment) Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 2187 in Gazette of India dated the 21st December, 1968, under sub-section (4) of section 30 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951.

(2) A statement showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notification.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-757/69]

PAPERS UNDER COMPANIES ACT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETRO-CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

(1) Review by the Government on the working of the National Coal Development Corporation Limited, Ranchi, for the year 1967-68.

(2) Annual Report of the National Coal Development Corporation Limited, Ranchi, for the year 1967-68 along with the Audited Accounts and the Comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-758/69]

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

STATEMENT RE: REPLIES TO RECOMMENDATIONS

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal): I beg to lay on the Table a Statement showing final replies to recommendations included in Chapter V of the Sixty-third Report of the Estimates Committee which were not furnished by Government in time for inclusion in the Report.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE FORTY-FIFTH REPORT

SHRI M. R. MASANI (Rajkot): I beg to present the Forty-fifth Report of the Public Accounts Committee on action taken by Government on the recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee contained in their Thirty-fourth Report on Wasteful Expenditure on Government Publications.

PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS COMMITTEE THIRTY-FIRST REPORT

SHRI G. S. DHILLON (Taran Taran): I beg to present the Thirty-first Report of the Committee on Public Undertakings on action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Twenty-eighth Report of the Committee on Public Undertakings (Third Lok Sabha) on the Head Office of Hindustan Steel Limited.

12-06 hrs.

MOTION: RE SUSPENSION OF RULE 338 IN RESPECT OF CONSTITUTION (TWENTY-SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): I beg to move the following:

"That Rule 338 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in its application to the motion for taking into consideration of the Constitution (Twenty-second Amendment) Bill, 1969, be suspended".

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That Rule 338 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in its application to the motion for taking into consideration of the Constitution (Twenty-second Amendment) Bill, 1969, be suspended".

श्री श्रीचन्द गोयल (चण्डीगढ़): अध्यक्ष महोदय,...

MR. SPEAKER: I thought he had spoken on that.

Shri Vajpayee had proposed some amendment.

श्री श्रीचन्द गोयल: अध्यक्ष महोदय, चूंकि आज यह विषय सुनिश्चित रूप में सदन के सामने आया है इसलिये मैं इसका विरोध करना चाहता हूं। नियम 338 सोच समझकर बनाया गया है कि जिस विषय को सदन ने एकबार एक सत्र में अस्वीकार किया हो तो उसको दुबारा उसी सत्र में अनुमति नहीं मिलनी चाहिये। मैं समझता हूं कि यदि कोई उचित और आवश्यक काम हो, देश की भलाई का कोई काम किया जा रहा हो, जिससे कि नियम का उल्लंघन होता हो तब नियम से छुट्टी दिलाई जाय, यह बात समझ में आ सकती है, परन्तु आज नियम से बच निकलने का अर्थ यह है कि देश के स्वतन्त्र होने के पश्चात् दो वर्षों के अन्दर सरदार पटेल ने जो काम किया उसको हम समाप्त करने जा रहे हैं। आज सारा देश इस सदन की तरफ देख रहा है कि आगे हम इस देश को छोटे-छोटे टुकड़ों में विभक्त करेंगे या देश के अन्दर एकता कायम करेंगे।

पिछली बार जब यह बिल हाउस में पास नहीं हो सका तब मैं समझता हूं कि सरकार जागरूक नहीं रही। सरकार का अपना दोष था। आज वह अपने दोषों से छुट्टी लेने के लिये फिर से सदन से इस बात की अनुमति ले,

[श्री श्रीचन्द गोयल]

मैं समझता हूँ कि वह अनुचित बात है, विशेषकर जब कि गृहमंत्री ने इस बात का कारण नहीं बतलाया कि क्यों इस काम में इतनी जल्दबाजी की जा रही है। जब वर्षों से यह मामला चल रहा था, तब दो महीने बाद जब अगला सत्र होगा तब यह चीज आ सकती थी। इसमें इतनी जल्दबाजी की कौन सी बात थी? इसको बाद में सदन में पेश करना चाहिये था।

इस कारण से मैं इस प्रस्ताव का विरोध करता हूँ।

SHRI S. 'M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): I want to oppose him.

श्री अब्दुलगनी डार (गुड़गांव) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बड़े अदब से अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि इस वक्त देश एक मोड़ पर है। मोड़ यह आया है कि देश को तबाही की तरफ जाना है या उसको सम्भलना है। मुझको किसी से विरोध नहीं है। अगर पहाड़ी भाइयों को इन्साफ नहीं मिला है तो उनको इन्साफ मिलना चाहिये। लेकिन इसके यह माने नहीं हैं कि कोई यहां आये और कहे कि चूँकि उसको इन्साफ नहीं मिला इसलिये वह अलग स्टेट चाहते हैं बजाय यह कहने के कि जिस स्टेट ने गुनाह किया है, उनके साथ अच्छा सुलूक नहीं किया, उनके रीजन की तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया, वह उसकी तरफ ध्यान दे।

जो हमारा सेंटर है, यूनियन गवर्नमेंट है उसको चाहिये था कि वह आसाम गवर्नमेंट की मदद करती, बजाय इसके वह आज मुल्क के टुकड़े-टुकड़े करने की तरफ जा रही है। मेरा ईमानदारी से यह खयाल है कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट वाले यह समझते हैं कि अगर छोटे-छोटे टुकड़े करते जायेंगे तो सेंटर का दबदबा ज्यादा रहेगा। अगर बड़ी-बड़ी स्टेट्स रहेंगी तो वह बात नहीं रहेगी। लेकिन मैं इस बात को नहीं मानता कि इसमें कोई सदाकत है। मैं समझता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश इतना बड़ा सूबा है कि एक मुल्क कहला सकता है। वह बड़े-बड़े देशों से भी बड़ा

सूबा है, लेकिन उसकी तरफ देखने की हुकूमत की जुर्रत नहीं है। वह उसकी तरफ आँख उठा कर भी नहीं देख सकते।

यह सब मैं इसलिये कह रहा हूँ कि आखिर क्यों यह जल्दबाजी की जा रही है? जब छः महीने बाद अगले सेशन में यह लाया जा सकता है तब इसको जल्दी लाने की कोशिश क्यों की जा रही है? मैं उन्हें समझाना चाहता हूँ कि अगर वह इस तरह से करते जायेंगे तो वह हमेशा मजबूर होंगे इसके लिये और उनको यह नहीं करना चाहिये। मि० चव्हाण यह कहते हैं कि एक के बाद एक राज्य बनते चले गये पंडित जी के समय में। उनके जमाने में आन्ध्र बना। मुझको उसकी खुशी हुई। आन्ध्र से अलग अगर तेलंगाना बनेगा तब शायद मुझको उसकी भी खुशी होगी क्योंकि मुल्क को तबाही की तरफ ले जाने का फैसला हो गया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य मेरिट्स में जा रहे हैं।

श्री अब्दुलगनी डार : यह तो मैंने प्री-एम्बल के तौर पर अर्ज किया है।

इस एमेंडमेंट के बिना देश में उलटपुलट हो जाएगी क्या इसलिये श्री चव्हाण आईन की खिलाफ वर्जी करना चाहते हैं? उनको क्यों जल्दी हुई? क्यों वह चाहते हैं कि इसको अभी पास किया जाए? मैं समझता हूँ कि यह जो रास्ता है यह बिल्कुल गलत है। मैं समझता हूँ कि देशवासियों को पूरा मौका दिया जाना चाहिये कि वे इस पर सोचें, इस पर विचार करें। उनकी पार्टी को भी सोचना चाहिये और जो दूसरी पार्टीज यहां हैं, उनको भी सोचना चाहिये। मैं देखता हूँ कि लैफ्ट पार्टी जो है वह इस मामले में तो कांग्रेस की बड़ी मदद कर रही है लेकिन तेलंगाना के मामले में मुखालिफत कर रही है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्यों चव्हाण साहब रूलज़ का उल्लंघन करना चाहते हैं। इन रूलज़ को उन्होंने खुद बनाया है। रूल कहता है कि इसे सेशन में नहीं ला सकते हैं। उनको इस सेशन में इसको नहीं लाना चाहिये था और आपको भी इसकी इजाज़त नहीं देनी चाहिये।

[شری عبدالغنی ڈار (گڑگاؤں)

ادھیکش مہودے۔ میں بڑے ادب سے عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس وقت دلش ایک موڑ پر ہے۔ موڑ یہ ہے کہ آیا دلش کو تباہی کی طرف جانا ہے یا اس کو سنبھلنا ہے۔ مجھ کو کسی سے دودھ نہیں ہے۔ اگر پہاڑی بھائیوں کو انصاف نہیں ملا ہے تو ان کو انصاف ملنا چاہیے۔ لیکن اس کے یہ معنی نہیں ہیں کہ کوئی یہاں آئے اور کہے کہ جس اسٹیٹ نے گناہ کیا ہے۔ ان کے ساتھ اچھا سلوک نہیں کیا۔ ان کے ریجن کی طرف دھیان نہیں دیا۔ وہ اس کی طرف دھیان دے۔

جو ہمارا سینٹر ہے۔ یونین گورنمنٹ ہے اس کو چاہیے تھا کہ وہ اس گورنمنٹ کی مدد کرتی۔ بجائے اس کے وہ آج ملک کے ٹکڑے ٹکڑے کرنے کی طرف جا رہی ہے۔ میرا ایمانداری سے یہ خیال ہے کہ سینٹرل گورنمنٹ والے یہ سمجھتے ہیں کہ اگر چھوٹے چھوٹے ٹکڑے کرتے جائیں گے تو سینٹر کا دبدبہ زیادہ رہے گا۔ اگر بڑی بڑی اسٹیٹیں رہیں گی تو وہ بات نہیں رہے گی۔ لیکن میں اس بات کو نہیں مانتا کہ اس میں کوئی صداقت ہے میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ اتر پردیش اتنا بڑا صوبہ ہے کہ ایک ملک کہلا سکتا ہے۔ وہ بڑے بڑے دلشوں سے بھی بڑا صوبہ ہے۔ لیکن اس کی طرف دیکھنے کی حکومت کی جرات نہیں ہے۔ وہ اس کی طرف آنکھ اٹھا کر بھی نہیں دیکھ سکتے۔

یہ سب میں اس لئے کہہ رہا ہوں کہ آخر

کیوں یہ جلد بازی کی جا رہی ہے۔ جب ۶ مہینے بعد اگلے سیشن میں یہ لایا جاسکتا ہے تب اس جلدی لانے کی کوشش کیوں کی جا رہی ہے میں انہیں سمجھانا چاہتا ہوں کہ اگر وہ اس طرح سے کرتے جائیں گے تو وہ ہمیشہ مجبور ہوں گے اس کے لئے اور ان کو یہ نہیں کرنا چاہیے۔ مسٹر چوہان یہ کہتے ہیں کہ ایک کے بعد ایک راجیہ بنتے چلے گئے پنڈت جی کے سسے میں۔ ان کے زمانے میں آندھرا بنا۔ مجھ کو اس کی خوشی ہوئی۔ آندھرا سے الگ اگر تلنگانہ بنے گا تب شاید مجھکو اس کی بھی خوشی ہوگی کیونکہ ملک کو تباہی کی طرف لے جانے کا فیصلہ ہو گیا ہے۔

ادھیکش مہودے۔ مائینٹن سڈ سیز میرٹس میں جا رہے ہیں۔

شری عبدالغنی ڈار۔ یہ تو میں نے پری ایمس کے طور پر عرض کیا ہے۔

اس ایمنڈمنٹ کے بنادیش میں الٹ پلٹ ہو جائیگی کیا اس لئے شری چوہان آئین کی خلاف ورزی کرنا چاہتے ہیں۔ ان کو کیوں جلدی ہوئی۔ کیوں وہ چاہتے ہیں کہ اس کو بھی پاس کیا جائے۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ یہ جو راستہ ہے یہ بالکل غلط ہے۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ دلش واسیوں کو پورا موقع دیا جانا چاہیے کہ وہ اس پر سوچیں۔ اس پر دوچار کریں۔ ان کی پارٹی کو بھی سوچنا چاہیے اور جو دوسری پارٹیز یہاں ہیں ان کو بھی سوچنا چاہیے۔ میں دیکھتا ہوں

کہ ریٹ پارٹی جو ہے وہ اس معاملہ میں تو کاغذ کی بڑی مدد کر رہی ہے لیکن تیلنگا کے معاملے میں مخالفت کر رہی ہے۔ میں جانتا جا رہا ہوں کہ کیوں چوہان صاحب رولز کا انگنٹن کرنا چاہتے ہیں۔ ان رولز کو انہوں نے خود بنایا ہے۔ رول بھتا ہے کہ اس سیشن میں نہیں لاسکتے ہیں۔ ان کو اس سیشن میں اس کو نہیں لانا چاہیئے تھا۔ اور آپ کو بھی اس کی اجازت نہیں دینی چاہیئے

MR. SPEAKER: This is a motion under rule 388 for the suspension of rule 338. The hon. Member speaks of U. P., Andhra and other places. One should not speak on the merits of the Bill now. The question is:

"That Rule 338 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in its application to the motion for taking into consideration of the Constitution (Twenty-second Amendment) Bill, 1969 be suspended."

The motion was adopted

12.12 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (TWENTY-SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now take up the Constitution Amendment Bill for which two hours had been allotted. I propose to put the motion for consideration to vote at about 3 P.M. and thereafter the clauses and the motion for passing between 3 and 4 P.M. I say this so that the House may know the time and they may all be here.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): I move :*

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration."

With your permission, Mr. Speaker, I shall just repeat what I said before.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch-Bihar): On a point of order. The whole Bill brought before us gives us the idea for having a new State or one more State under our Constitution. Though it has been worded most guardedly—it says 'an autonomous State' for all intents and purposes it creates a new State. My point of order arises under rule 376 (1). Under article 2 of our Constitution, Parliament may by law admit into the Union or establish, new States on such terms and conditions as it thinks fit. Under article 3, Parliament may by law form a new State by separation of territories from any State or by uniting two or more States or parts of States or by uniting any territory to a part of any State. There is a provision which says :

"Provided that no Bill for the purpose shall be introduced in either House of Parliament except on the recommendation of the President and unless, where the proposal contained in the Bill affects the area, boundaries or name of any of the States, the Bill has been referred by the President to the Legislature of that State for expressing its views thereon within such period as may be specified in the reference or within such further period as the President may allow and the period so specified or allowed has expired."

We are having a new State by the name of 'autonomous State'.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order; you can speak on this later on, not now.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: I am finishing in one minute.

To have a new State, it requires the recommendation of the President. Not only that. The recommendation of the State legislature is also necessary. In this case, we find in the Bill that the recommendation of the President has been obtained under article 117 (1) and (3) but no such recommendation has been obtained under

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

article 3. The recommendation of the President is necessary under that article.

I have other points of order also.

MR. SPEAKER: In the guise of making points of order, to make speeches like this is most unfair. You are going into the merits of the Bill and the reorganisation matters. You have a right, of course, to oppose the Bill, but please do not call it as a point of order. Will you kindly sit down now? Shri Chavan.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Sir, we know the history of this Bill. The problem of the tribal areas of Assam has a long history. Before Independence, they were scheduled and excluded areas. After that, they became part of the Assam State. Later on, the demand for certain recognition of their political personality was made. There were many discussions at many stages between the leaders and the Government of India. At one stage, the principle was conceded that within the framework of the Assam State, they will be given full autonomy for the political expression of their problems. This question was considered many times at the committee level, and the last Commission which went into the problem was the Pataskar Commission. That report came about three or four years ago, and it was found that there was no general agreement about the recommendations of the Pataskar Commission's report. Therefore, further negotiations and discussions were held and for two or three years this tortuous process of talks and discussions went on. As a result of many discussions, ultimately the statement was made last year in September. This Bill is based on the general consensus that was arrived at as a result of those discussions.

The general feature of the whole scheme is that the integrity of the Assam State will be maintained, but, at the same time, the autonomous State will be created within the framework of the Assam State which will have a personality of its own in the sense that it will have certain legislative functions and certain executive functions. In order to assert their legislative functions, there will be a legislature of their own, and to exercise their executive powers there will be a Council of Ministers. There will be certain subjects transferred from the State list, barring

certain subjects like law and order, etc. There will be certainly only some financial arrangements which will have to be made because even at present certain financial grants are made from the Central Government to the Assam State for the purposes of tribal areas as well. So, this is the general scheme of things.

Some Members did make mention of certain things. When this question was discussed at the level of the Joint Committee; many objections were raised. There were two or three alternative solutions which were suggested. One of them was to give full Statehood to that area. As I said, we do not want to have a large number of smaller States. The hon. Member Shri Abdul Ghani Dar, when he raised certain objections to the Bill, said that we are trying to have a large number of small States. It is precisely for that reason of not having a large number of small States that we decided to have an autonomous State within Assam.

The other suggestion that was made was to treat every autonomous district as a Union territory. This suggestion came particularly from the hon. Members from the Jan Sangh. They thought that it is much better to have every autonomous district as a Union territory.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI (Bhopal) : Who said ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: They wanted to have every autonomous district treated as a Union territory. (*Interruption*) Their main point was this. I know that their thinking attach as more importance to the security aspect of the problem. I would like to tell them that we also attach equal importance to the problem of security. And they thought that by creating the Union territories, the Central supervision will always be there. That was their approach. But I find that this will defeat the very objective that we are trying to achieve, because when we say that these people must have some political forum where they can express themselves—a legislative forum—and exercise their executive power, having a Union territory does not meet that problem.

[Shri Y. B. Chavan]

Having a large number of Union Territories will ultimately defeat the very purpose from even the security point of view. Therefore, the two alternatives were not alternatives as such. Therefore, the Joint Committee, by a majority vote, supported the original Bill that was placed before them. That very Bill is now before the House for its consideration and I would recommend.....

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : Kindly say something about the amendments.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : The main amendment has come from Mr. Madhu Limaye that we should have a provision here to have similar autonomous States in other States also. Firstly, this will be an advice of despair to apply the same principles to all the areas. On merits, this is a very dangerous suggestion, because we cannot accept the principle to have such type of States in every State. It is giving an invitation to start trouble in other States. If at all Parliament in its own wisdom decides to do it, this is not the article where we can do it. That has to be considered separately. That is a technical argument.

I would like to make the Government's position very clear. It is not our intention to start this process of having autonomous States within States everywhere. That will be the beginning of disintegration of the country. The tribal problem of Assam has its own special features. Even today they are autonomous districts and a special treatment is given to them. Assam's is absolutely a separate case by itself and it cannot be compared with any other State.

The second amendment is about partly nominated and partly elected legislature. This provision is an enabling provision. Whether we should have nomination, what should be the method of nomination, etc. are matters which can be considered at the stage of the consideration of the Reorganisation Bill as such. The constitutional amendment certainly provides for the possibility of having a certain nominated element if the minorities in that part of the State feel that they should have representation. I think it is much better even for the people who want an autonomous State to give this assurance to the minorities through such a provision.

The other amendments are some what technical amendments. Somebody has said that any further amendments in the scheme of things should be passed merely by a simple majority. I remember at least one member has put in a contradictory amendment saying that it should be passed by a simple majority and at the same time, it should be treated as a constitutional amendment. This is a contradiction in terms.

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchirappalli) : Certain members want that the two-thirds majority should not be required.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : We have provided for two thirds majority for a simple amendment of the law where distribution of legislative and executive functions are concerned. For that, it will require two-thirds majority of members present. The requirements of article 368 are quite different. That article also requires a majority of the total membership of the House. Here we are saying, two-thirds of the members present and voting in the House is enough. It is made a little more difficult than a simple majority, because the most important factor is that the whole scheme is based on the distribution of legislative and executive functions and we do not want that to be treated light-heartedly. I am sure that if Parliament in course of time decides to amend the Act, it will have to be done for all practical purposes on the basis of a certain consensus arrived at between the parties concerned. I do not think Parliament will undertake the responsibility to disturb the agreement reached there. This provision of amendment by two-thirds majority is a safe guarantee for not making light-hearted changes.

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai) : Have you not violated article 368 which stipulates two-thirds majority of the members present and voting and a majority of the total membership of the House ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Not at all.

The hon. member raised this point last time also. He also moved an amendment last time. The provision that is made here is not something that we have made for the first time. I would like the hon. Member to read article 239A. Article 239A was

added for the purpose of Himachal Pradesh, Manipur etc. There also the wording is :

“239A (2) Any such law as is referred to in clause (1) shall not be deemed to be an amendment of this Constitution for the purposes of article 368 notwithstanding that it contains any provision which amends or has the effect of amending this Constitution.”

We are taking the same phraseology for the purpose of this amending Bill because it is likely to be incidentally a consequential amendment of the Constitution and it is not necessary for that purpose to treat that amendment as an amendment of the Constitution and make the entire functioning of the law rather difficult. Therefore, this is not for the first time that we have made a provision like this in the Constitution and the fear that we are violating article 368 is not tenable.

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

“That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration.”

Is Shri Dar moving his amendment ?

He wants the Bill to be circulated for opinion.

SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR (Gurgaon): Sir, I beg to move :

“That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 30th June, 1969.”

MR. SPEAKER : Now both the motions are before the House. A number of parties have already sent in their chits indicating the name of the Member who wants to speak. Some individual Members have also given their chits. At this rate it would not be possible to put this to vote by 3:00 P. M. I would request hon. Members to be very brief and conclude their remarks in three to five minutes. Let us keep up the time limit so that we will not go into the time allotted for the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Social Welfare. Three full hours are left for those Demands and we will be

able to finish it today. Therefore, I would appeal to hon. Members to be brief.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Sir, I have another point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : I will hear your point of order but you may not get any time to speak.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Sir, if you are satisfied that the Financial Memorandum is all right I will sit down. I will simply refer you to one line in the Financial Memorandum. It has been stated there :

“It is not possible to estimate the precise quantum of the grants which will have to be given to the autonomous State as this would depend on the areas which will ultimately form part of the autonomous State and the schemes of development that may be approved from time to time.”

But what do we find in Rule 69 ? It is stated there :

“A Bill involving expenditure shall be accompanied by a financial memorandum which shall invite particular attention to the clauses involving expenditure and shall also give an estimate of the recurring and non-recurring expenditure involved in case the Bill is passed into law.”

Here in the Financial Memorandum it is said that it is not possible to give any estimate. That is what has been stated in the Financial Memorandum by the hon. Minister in charge of the Bill. If you are satisfied, Sir, that the Financial Memorandum is all right, then I will sit down.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : As a matter of fact, this is a rather very strange argument that the hon. Member has made. We have said there are two types of grants given by the Government of India to Assam State. One is to cover up the revenue deficit of the Scheduled Area which amount incidentally is Rs. 40 lakhs. That amount is certain. What is going to be the size of the area is still uncertain at the present moment. We have given scope for Mikir Hills and North Cachar to make their choice. If you see the state-

[Shri Y. B. Chavan]

ment made on 11th September you will find the details of the whole scheme. If the entire area is included in the scheme then the sum is Rs. 40 lakhs and if only a portion of the area comes under the scheme then the amount will have to be proportion of Rs. 40 lakhs. The second grant is for bringing the level of administration and development of that area to the level obtaining in Assam. What that amount can be for development purposes cannot be estimated. Therefore, what the principle is, has been indicated.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : May I submit, Sir.....

MR. SPEAKER: No, please. We have heard you and you have also heard the Minister's reply.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Is there any rule under which the Bill can be considered by this august House starting in a vacuum ?

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Dar may speak for three or four minutes on his motion for circulation.

श्री अब्दुलगनी डार : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बड़ा मुक्तसिर ही अर्ज करूंगा। मैं बहुत डसा हुआ हूँ—जब मुल्क की मर्जी के बगैर मुल्क के दो टुकड़े हुए, तो एक करोड़ भाई-बहिन, हिन्दू, सिख वहां से छोड़कर इधर आये और एक करोड़ के करीब इधर से उधर गये, पंजाब और बंगाल ने बहुत ज्यादा तकलीफें उठाईं। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह एक बदनसीबी थी, मुल्क वालों को कान्फीडेंस में लिये बगैर मुट्ठी भर लोगों ने, जो ताकत में थे, जिस तरह से चाहा मुल्क का फैसला कर दिया। चन्द मुट्ठीभर लोगों ने बापू की आज्ञा के बगैर, पब्लिक की इच्छा के बगैर मुल्क के दो टुकड़े कर दिये।

उसके बाद दूसरा तजुर्बा हरियाणा और पंजाब के मामले में हुआ। हरियाणा वाले भाइयों ने कहा कि हमारे साथ अन्याय होता है, इसलिये रिजनल कमेटी बनाई जाय। अब आप आटोमोमस बनाने जा रहे हैं या क्या बना रहे

हैं, खुदा जाने, लेकिन उस वक्त दो रिजनल कमेटियां बनीं। लेकिन वे रिजनल कमेटियां बेमानी थीं, कठपुतली थीं, उनको कोई अस्तियार नहीं था, सिवाय इसके किसी बात को रिकमेंड कर दें। उसके बाद—हमारे भाई, जो सरकार चला रहे हैं गुस्सा न करें—एक बिल लाये, जिसके मुताबिक छोटे से पंजाब के चार टुकड़े कर दिये। एक हिमाचल बनाया, उसको भी अभी पूरे अधिकार नहीं दिये हैं। एक हरियाणा बनाया और चण्डीगढ़ को फिर भी अपने कब्जे में रखा, ताकि कब्जा निकल न जाय। इस तरह से जनाब मैं दो बार का डसा हुआ हूँ।

इस वक्त इनको ऐसा बिल नहीं लाना चाहिये, इसको पब्लिक पर छोड़ देना चाहिये ताकि हिन्दुस्तान के पचास करोड़ भाई-बहिन, जो इस देश के मालिक हैं, अपनी राय दें कि वे किस तरह से इसको रखना चाहते हैं—आया वह चाहते हैं इसको बड़े-बड़े ज़ोनों में बांट दिया जाय ताकि रिजनलिज्म, कम्यूनलिज्म, लिग्व-लिज्म इस देश में न फैल सके या छोटे-छोटे ज़ोनों में बांटा जाय, क्योंकि उस हालत में रिजनल कमेटियां ज्यादा बनेंगी। चव्हाण साहब चाहे जो कहें, हिमाचल को पूरा स्टेट बनाना होगा और उसके बाद नतीजा क्या होगा, मुझे डर लगता है, आज जैसे वेस्ट-बंगाल ग्रंगूठा दिखा रहा है, पंजाब वाले भी ग्रंगूठा दिखायेंगे। आज स्टेट के अन्दर स्टेट बनाने की बात हो रही है, उसके बाद फुल-फ्लेज्ड स्टेट बनेंगी और फिर कहेंगी हम आपके साथ नहीं रहते, हम अलग होते हैं।

स्पीकर साहब, मैं बड़ी अदब से गुज़ारिश करना चाहता हूँ कि आप मेरी मदद कीजिये और इनसे कहिये कि इसको सकुलेट करें। सारे देश की राय को जानकर, देश क्या चाहता है, उसके मुताबिक कार्यवाही करें। ऐसे नहीं होना चाहिये कि ये लोग, जिनको सिर्फ 39 परसेन्ट वोट मिले हैं जो चाहें पास कर दें। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस बिल को सकुलेशन के लिये भेजा जाय।

[شری عبدالغنی ڈار]

ادھیکش ہووے۔ میں بڑا مختصر ہی عرض کروں گا۔ میں بہت ڈسا ہوا ہوں۔ جب ملک کی مرضی کے بغیر ملک کے دو ٹکڑے ہوئے تو ایک کروڑ بھائی بہن ہندو سکھ وہاں سے چھوڑ کر ادھر آئے اور ایک کروڑ کے قریب ادھر سے ادھر گئے۔ پنجاب اور بنگال نے بہت زیادہ تلخیں اٹھائیں۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ یہ ایک بد بصیر تھی۔ ملک والوں کو کانفیڈنس میں لے بغیر مٹی بھر لوگوں نے جو طاقت میں تھے جس طرح سے چاہا ملک کا فیصلہ کر دیا۔ چند مٹی بھر لوگوں نے باپو کی آگے کے بغیر۔ پبلک کی اچھا کے بغیر ملک کے دو ٹکڑے کر دیئے۔

اس کے بعد دوسرا تجربہ ہریانہ اور پنجاب کے معاملہ میں ہوا۔ ہریانہ والے بھائیوں نے کہا کہ ہمارے ساتھ انیائے ہوتا ہے اس لئے رجنل کمیٹی بنائی جائے۔ اب آپ آٹو نو مس بنانے جا رہے ہیں یا کیا بنا رہے ہیں خدا جانے۔ لیکن اس وقت دو رجنل کمیٹیاں بنیں۔ لیکن وہ رجنل کمیٹیاں بے معنی تھیں۔ کٹھ پتلی تھیں۔ ان کو کوئی اختیار نہیں تھا۔ سوائے اس کے کہ کسی بات کو رکنینڈ کر دیں۔ اس کے بعد ہمارے بھائی جو سرکار چلا رہے ہیں غصہ نہ کریں ایک بل لائے جس کے مطابق چھوٹے سے پنجاب کے چار ٹکڑے کر دیئے۔ ایک ہما چل بنایا اس کو بھی ابھی پورے ادھیک نہیں دیئے ہیں۔ ایک ہریانہ بنایا اور چند ٹکڑے کو پھر بھی اپنے قبضہ میں رکھنا کہ قبضہ نکل نہ

جائے۔ اس طرح سے جناب میں دوبار ڈسا ہوا ہوں۔

اس وقت ان کو ایسا بل نہیں لانا چاہیئے۔ اس کو پبلک پر چھوڑ دینا چاہیئے۔ تاکہ ہندوستان کے پچاس کروڑ بھائی بہن جو اس دیش کے مالک ہیں اپنی رائے دیں کہ وہ کس طرح سے اس کو دکھنا چاہتے ہیں۔ آیا وہ چاہتے ہیں کہ اس کو بڑے بڑے دونوں میں بانٹ دیا جائے تاکہ رجنلزم کیونزم لنگو لزم اس دیش میں نہ پھیل سکیں یا چھوٹے چھوٹے دونوں میں بانٹا جائے کیونکہ اس حالت میں رجنل کمیٹیاں زیادہ نہیں گی۔ جو ان صاحب چلے جو کہیں۔ ہما چل کو پورا سیٹ بنانا ہوگا اور اس کے بعد نتیجہ کیا ہوگا۔ مجھے ڈر لگتا ہے۔ آج جیسے دیست بنگال انگوٹھا دکھاتا ہے پنجاب والے بھی انگوٹھا دکھائی گئے آج سیٹ کے اندر سیٹ بنانے کی بات ہو رہی ہے۔ اس کے بعد فلفل بجڈ سیٹ بنیں گی اور پھر کہیں گی ہم آپ کے ساتھ نہیں رہتے۔ ہم الگ ہوتے ہیں۔

سپیکر صاحب میں بڑے ادب سے گزارش کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ آپ میری مدد کریں اور ان سے کہیں کہ اس کو سر کلیٹ کریں بیکار دیش کی رائے کو جان کر کہ دیش کیا چاہتا ہے اس کے مطابق کارروائی کریں۔ ایسا نہیں ہونا چاہیئے کہ یہ لوگ جنکو صرف ۳۹ پر سینٹ ووٹ ملے ہیں جو چاہیں پاس کر دیں۔ میں چاہتا ہوں کہ اس بل کو سرکولیشن کے لئے بھیجا جائے۔

SHRI RANGA : Speaker, Sir, I rise to support this motion for consideration. We are in favour of this Bill. We supported it on the last occasion also. We want it to be passed as soon as possible and I hope it will be passed today by this House.

We appreciate the scheme also that has been propounded in regard to this matter. I need not go into it in any detail because the Home Minister has already explained what it is like. It is to help those people, the people of the Hill areas, to develop their political personality and also to decide what kind of social economy they would like to have and also how, whatever funds would be available, the funds available should be made use of in order that their areas and their people could be developed. As I have said on the earlier occasion we would like, in actual practice, the Government of India and also the leaders of Assam to take the necessary steps in conformity with the Constitution to help their Rani Gaidalu and her people to come into this particular scheme, in and around it, in an honourable manner so that we all over India will have the satisfaction that one of the great freedom fighters could be brought in an honourable fashion.

Secondly, there are the people of Cachar. They have been asking for some kind of an autonomy. I do not find any provision in this for that. I do not know what the Government of India would like to do in order to satisfy their legitimate demands. They have had a very raw deal in the recent past.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : They are not sympathetic to them.

SHRI RANGA : It is about them that I am saying.

They have strong feelings. They came to us also and we were hoping that something would be done in the course of this particular effort that Parliament would be making to pass this legislation. I find that there is not much scope for them to have any kind of a separate development of their own social, economic and political personality. I would like the Government of India to keep their case and need also very prominently in their

mind and try to see in their negotiations with the leaders of Assam as a whole and do something in order to satisfy their needs, their demands and their feelings.

In addition to that we have given notice of a number of amendments, not with a view to making it difficult for the Government to get this legislation passed but, on the other hand, to give an opportunity to the Government to give some consideration to this particular thought also that we have placed so prominently in the shape of these amendments before this House and the Government.

Government have said through the Home Minister that they are not interested in increasing the number of States. I cannot agree with him. These things have got to be decided in accordance with the changing conditions of our country. We need not send out a kind of an invitation for demands for more and more States but, at the same time, we should not also make it too difficult; we should not continue to make too difficult for ourselves in Parliament, for the Government and for the people also if and when they find it necessary to increase the number of States in certain areas.

If we do not have separate States and increase their number, what is the next best thing that one can do? It is to move in the direction in which this particular Bill indicates, that is, to have an autonomous State within a particular State which is already there so that it would be possible for certain sections of the people, if they feel so strongly about it and if they are able to convince the Government of India as well as Parliament to give to them an autonomous State, to have it.

We have got some amendments here in the name of Shri Narayana Reddy, Shri Mathu Limaye and other people in regard to Andhra. I have already said quite a number of things about this demand of the people of Telangana for a separate State. Government is not willing to give it. But there is a *bundh* going on today or tomorrow and there is a tremendous lot of feeling. Thousands of them are in jail—I cannot say, wrongly nor can I say, rightly because that

has got to be decided by courts. But that indicates the strength of the feeling of those people.

MR. SPEAKER: May I point out that those amendments which do not pertain to Assam are all out of order and are not likely to be moved. Any amendment which is not for Assam re-organisation will be out of order.

SHRI RANGA: That is why I have taken this occasion instead of taking the time of the House on a later occasion.

MR. SPEAKER: But I have to say whether they are in order or out of order, not the Minister.

SHRI RANGA: I am trying to be as brief as possible and place the case before the House and Government for their consideration now as well as in future. But, anyhow, the point is there; therefore, would it not be wise for Parliament and also for them to make an approach in this direction and give Parliament as well as Government the power to make it possible at a later stage, if and when they deem it wise and necessary, for other areas, specially like Telangana, to come to have an Autonomous State, a sub-State, or an autonomous status. I would like them to give some consideration. This is very much less than what they are asking for. True, it is very much more than what the Government is prepared to give. But Parliament has also got to come into it. It has come into it in regard to the consensus over the Bill. It is best, I think, under the present circumstances, to try to take time by the forelock. If you do not want to state, in so many words, Telangana Autonomous State, you give yourself the power—commit to it—by saying, in any other area or in any other State, so that later on, if and when, the time is ripe, when you think the time is ripe, you may come to concede that kind of a status.

Why do I mention it? I think, I mentioned it the other day, and I would like to mention it, as briefly as possible. My hon. friend said this is nothing new, that this has been there in the Constitution itself, those which are autonomous Districts, and, therefore, it is in further progress of their status that they have brought this Bill and that is why he tried to give an answer to our

friend from Jana Sangh. Similarly, I may mention that there was the States Reorganisation Commission and they wanted a separate State for Telangana.

But then, in their own wisdom, the Parliament as well as the then Government, they did not accept my advice and, therefore, they did not have a separate State. Yet, it is an old, a longstanding, demand of those people and the feeling of those people. For a time, they have been quiescent. They were willing to give a trial, so was I, and a trial was given. But, unfortunately, it proved to be a disappointment. Therefore, they are now very much agitated. I would like the Government to give the most careful consideration to the feelings of those people, to the disappointment of many people who have come to feel it, and also to the suggestion that we are making. I hope they would come out with some considered view in regard to this matter without allowing any sense of prestige or sense of frustration to colour their judgment.

Sir, I do not wish to say anything more. I hope I voice the feelings of all sections in this House that when this Autonomous State comes to be established in Assam, for the benefit of Assam Hill people, it would do good, it would give satisfaction, not only to the people of Hill areas but also to the people of the whole of Assam and, through them, to all of us.

MR. SPEAKER: May I again appeal to the hon. Members to be very brief? Shri Hiren Mukerjee.

SHRI H.N. Mukerjee (Calcutta North East): Mr. Speaker, Sir, as we indicated last time, we are in favour of this Bill and we shall assist in the passage of this legislation.

Earlier, at one stage of the proceedings, some of us were in favour of a full-fledged Hill State but then we had to take into consideration the psychology generally prevalent in the Assam valley and now, as the consensus has been worked out, it is better that we have a compromise which is represented in this Bill. But I would have liked the Home Minister to have taken a more imaginative line when he ruled out, a little while ago, any idea of similar solutions elsewhere in the States. I would not go

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

into details. But in West Bengal, as far as the Gorkha-speaking areas are concerned, the State Congress had agreed once with the United Front in asking for some sort of an autonomous right in regard to the Gorkha-speaking areas of Darjeeling District. Very probably, a remedy, similar to what has been applied in Assam, may be necessary in parts of West Bengal or in other States also even though the case of Assam, I can see, is *sut generis* and it has a certain unique character.

12.45 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

There are certain lacunae in the Bill even now. I am not happy with the provision regarding the two-third majority which could easily have been changed in favour of the idea of simple majority. And I am not at all sure about the position of Cachar. Probably, geographically speaking, Cachar will be isolated and probably at a later stage some other kind of solution may have to be thought of so that the people of Cachar are not provoked into further agitation. I am glad, my friend, Prof. Ranga, also has referred to this matter.

I wish also to say that there is: (*Interruption*).

I have been watching a protracted dialogue between the Prime Minister and the Home Minister. This is a measure in regard to which the Government has pretended to value the cooperation of the Opposition. And Parliament is a place where certain rights are important, certain forms are essential, not because in substance they amount to very much in every case I am not claiming that I am saying something so fundamental that the Prime Minister should listen—but there are certain forms and patterns of behaviour which should be observed. I am sorry that this digression had to take place.

I do not know why Government, including many people in this House, fight shy of the idea whenever the idea is propounded that we might, in order to cement the unity of this country in diversity, have to reconsider the whole question of the de-limitation of States and also in regard to the delimitation of power between the States and the Centre.

If my friends there—possibly, they have no recollection of the days before Independence—have any idea of the major mistakes which the national leadership made before Independence, they would remember that it was because we stressed the idea of Indian unity in an almost artificial manner that ultimately we had to pay the price of partition. I remember distinctly in 1928 or 1929 when I was a college student, how the late Shri Vijayaraghavachariar used to say, never rise but in the name of India and of All-India. He said so echoing Tagore who said the same thing in regard to Italy. Are we enthused by that idea? We wanted the unity of India. I remember, at the time of the Calcutta Congress where the Prime Minister's father-in-law Pandit Motilal Nehru, presided...

AN HON. MEMBER: Grandfather.

SHRI H.N. MUKERJEE: I am very sorry.

...where the Prime Minister's grandfather, Pandit Motilal Nehru, presided, there was also an all-party conference where the Muslim demand for the residual power of the Constitution to be in the Centre was not conceded, where the Muslim demand for one-third representation at the Centre was not conceded, where the Muslim demand for a majority of them in Bengal and Punjab was not conceded—all in the name of the unity of India. We did not make the slightest concession to the idea that this country was a diverse country. A unified country can only come into the picture if the fact of diversity is recognised along with the fact of unity. That, we never recognised, and at the time of the transfer of power, we had to agree to the tremendous cost of the partition of this country. Have not we learnt a lesson from it? If the United States of America can have 50 States—and they have a population very much lesser than—ours what is the point of principle involved in stricking to the notion that we shall have so many States and no more? I am not asking for an immediate change-over of the entire situation, but I am asking for a change in the temperament of the leadership, I am asking them to understand the psychology of people in different areas, I am asking them to cultivate some imaginative element of political leadership, I am asking them not merely to be bureaucratic—processed who sit at the table and deal

with the dead wood in the desk and pass orders merely because the Secretary has asked them to do so. I want them to take real hold of the leadership of the country and have an imaginative line whenever and wherever it is needed. It is no good saying "We are all for the unity of the country and you fellows, are very perverse and you are against the unity of the country. Therefore, do not make trouble whether it be in Assam or in Telangana." I do not want trouble. If we could be trouble-free, I personally would be very happy. But this world is full of troubles. Our country is ancient country. We have inherited a tremendous past which is always dangerous to be an heir with a legacy of 5000 years. Here in this country we are dealing with the kind of society which we want to build and Government are behaving like petty-fogging bureaucrats who may function on account of the tactical success of the political exercise they carry on behind scenes. They do not have the courage—political leadership of the country has not the courage to go before the people and talk about fundamentals. That is why we talk about national integration in a manner which is so utterly artificial. I did not want to say all this. But I was provoked by the kind of dialogue which was going on ... (Interruptions.) It must be very important, perhaps in relation to power outside. I am not concerned with such things. Personally speaking, in Parliament I want certain things to be discussed properly, with dignity, effectively, and then put across to the people. That is why I want the Home Minister and the leaders of the country to think about things in the larger context of our country. Otherwise this country will go down the drain of which there is every possibility and there is every symptom to-day.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL (Chandigarh): I rise to oppose the motion on several basic issues. Mr. Deputy Speaker-Sir, our Constitution contemplates and conceives only of states and the frame work of our constitution is more unitary than federal. But this is for the first time that we are going to introduce through this Bill a conception of a State within a State in our Constitution and I say Sir, this will be entirely against the spirit of the Constitution. Then, Sir, this is also likely to raise certain

constitutional conflicts and conflicts with our other legislation. Sir, the People's Representation Act accepts only single membership and if this Bill is passed, it will introduce an element of double membership of State legislatures. Those who will be members of the autonomous Hill States of Assam will simultaneously be members of the Assam State Assembly and this will introduce an element of double memberships. There is also a likelihood of a conflict arising with the District Councils which have been given certain independent powers and certain autonomous powers. Moreover, this will not solve the problem for all times to come and this will not be the end of the problem. From the Press I gather that even the All Peoples Democratic Party has decided to stage a Dharna before the State Raj Bhavan because they are not satisfied with the present arrangement and they are clamouring for a full-fledged State for the Hill areas. Even the All Peoples Hill Leaders have not accepted on the whole they have accepted it partially and as an experiment. So this is not going to solve the problem for all times and another objection is that this does not include even all the Hill areas. It has only a few districts of the Hill areas which are being included in this autonomous States and the rest of the important Hill districts like Mizo and others are going to be kept out of the whole scheme. So, it is not going to provide a solution even for the entire hill areas of Assam.

This Bill, if passed, is certainly likely to open up the flood gates of similar demands: maybe, from Vidarbha maybe from the Kumaon Hills of Uttar Pradesh, maybe, from Telengana. We are already facing a demand in Kerala for an independent Muslim majority district of Mallapuram. If this Bill is passed, it is only going to strengthen the divisive forces which are raising their ugly heads today. It is certainly going to undo the noble work of Sardar Patel which in those days was likened to that of the Bismarck, who was in those days given the title of Abraham Lincoln and Mazzini on account of his uniting over 500 States of India. We are certainly going to reverse that process. We are going to undo the noble work which Sardar Patel had done.

To solve the problem of the entire eastern region of India it is our suggestion

[Shri Chand Goyal]

that a commission may be appointed. Whether it pertains to the problems of NEFA or Tripura or Manipur, or other small areas like Mizoland let us try to find a permanent solution.

The entire area of Assam is a strategic area. That area confronts us with not only economic problems, but also with defence problems.

On behalf of the Jan Sangh, a suggestion was made that a Commission consisting of defence exports, administrators, Members of Parliament and those who are experts on economic and in Industrial matters may be appointed on the Commission so that with the help of the report of that Commission, we can find a permanent solution not only for the entire hill areas of Assam, but for the entire Eastern region. That region as present is creating serious defence problems for the country.

Therefore, are we going to take up this principle of democracy to every street and to every home and to every small area? There are other bigger areas. For instance, there is Chotanagpur which is bigger in area than the area covered by the Autonomous Hill-State of Assam. That is bigger in area and also in respect of population compared to the Assam autonomous Hill-State. If we create such Sub-States, is it not likely to open up the possibility of more demands cropping up for the autonomy of those areas like Chotanagpur, because the conditions are similar? There is economic backwardness. There are serious problems there also. We have got to find a permanent solution.

Sir, the Assam problem will not be solved by appealing to the sentiments of certain sections of the people. Are we going to carry this principle of democracy to every home and to every street?

Sir, so long as the people of an area are represented in a bigger State and in the Parliament of the country, there is absolutely no necessity that in order to appease the sentiments of certain sections of people, we accept the principle of smaller States.

Now, the duty of leadership at the Centre is to go to the spot and to convince

those people, to satisfy their sentiments and to tell them about maintaining the unity and integrity of the country and to convince them again that their economic problems, their problems of backwardness and their problems relating to education and certain other difficulties which may be faced by them would be sympathetically solved. That would be the best solution and the present solution is no solution at all. This will open up the flood gates in the entire country for similar demands and this is also going to weaken the unity and the integrity of the country.

This is all that I wanted to say at this moment.

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR CHATTERJI (Howrah): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Hill areas of Assam are the Garo Hills...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Member may continue his speech after lunch.

13 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha-assembled after Lunch at Two Minutes Past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the chair]

CONSTITUTION (TWENTY SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Krishna Kumar Chatterji may now resume his speech. I would request all Members to confine their remarks to five minutes each, because we have to conclude the consideration stage at 3 p.m.

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR CHATTERJI: I was just mentioning that the hill areas of Assam are the Garo Hills, the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills, the United Mikir and North Cachar Hills and the Mizo Hills.

The purpose of the Constitution Amendment Bill is to authorise Parliament to enact a law by which we can create an autonomous State within the Assam State. The autonomous State will consist of the Garo

Hills, the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills at the first stage and opportunity will be given to the United Mikir and North Cachar Hills to join that autonomous State at a later stage. The Mizo Hills in completely left out of the picture.

I would like to mention in this connection that as soon as the United Mikir and North Cachar Hills choose to join this autonomous State, it would create problems for the district of Cachar. The demands of the Cachar people at that stage cannot be neglected if justice has to be done, because they will be completely isolated, and unless the demands of the Cachar people are considered by the Central Government with sympathy, problems will be created there. Therefore, I am mentioning this. I cannot blame Shri Ranga or Shri H.N. Mukerjee for having placed before this House and also pressed the claims of other regions for similar treatment. Naturally, when we open up the way for the creation of such kinds of States, the demands will come from different regions which feel that they are not properly treated for a similar treatment.

Regional and economic imbalances are there, and because of this, the demands are sometimes found to be justified also. But it must be admitted that this Bill goes against the very spirit of our Constitution because it has never envisaged a State within a State.

Even then, I must congratulate the Prime Minister and the Home Minister for their bold and imaginative leadership in conceding the just demands of the hill people. The hill people were smarting under a sense of injustice and they were demanding some kind of status. Even then, I am afraid that the status that has been given to them may not satisfy them in the future. For example, law and order has been left out from their purview. So, at a later stage, the demand for law and order also being given to them will arise at some later stage, and other problems will then arise. Under the 1968 policy declaration by Government, all the all-India services including the higher services of the State are joined, but a lower category of people will be given to these areas, and consequently, administrative

difficulties will arise as to the rules under which these officers will come for disciplinary purposes.

I feel that the claim of Darjeeling also will have to be conceded, and the claims of Chota-Nagpur and also the Santhal Parganas regions where also the tribal population is large, will have to be conceded because they also have been clamouring for this kind of separate State.

Therefore, while we fully subscribe to the present amending Bill and we are behind the Government to see that the law is enacted to create this autonomous State, I would appeal to Government to give more and more powers to them so that the hill tribes people may be satisfied.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, Shri Swell.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): On a point of submission. Just now, I have received a Calcutta paper in which I find that the national professors Shri Satyendranath Bose and Dr. R. C. Majumdar have issued a press statement....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Samar Guha may resume his seat. There is no occasion now to interrupt the debate.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: It is a very important statement. It has happened....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Member may resume his seat. Nothing that he says will go on record. Now, Shri Swell.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: **

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I would again repeat that nothing is being recorded.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: **

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I would again plead with the hon. Member to resume his seat. I am not permitting anything to go on record. (Interruptions)**

SHRI SURENDRA NATH DWIVEDI (Kendrapara): As you have stated, interruptions have not been recorded. But what the hon. Member wants is that the

[Shri Surendra Nath Dwivedy]

Prime Minister should make a statement on that incident. That is what he wants.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is some procedure laid down. If he had written to me that there was some emergency about it to which the attention of the House must be drawn, I would have considered it. But if on the spur of the moment, he gets up, I cannot permit it. Now, Shri Swell.

SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURI: (Krishnagar): On a point of order....(Interruptions)

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: **

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nothing that is being said will go on record.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA: (Gauhati): **

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour): **

SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL (Barrackpore): **

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna): **

SHRI J. M. BISWAS (Bakaura): **

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: **

SHRI SHIV CHANDRA: Jha (Madhubani): **

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record. May I request the hon. Members to fight their battles outside? It is really unfortunate that proceedings are disturbed like this.

Shri Swell.

SHRI SWELL (Autonomous Districts): We are a great and a growing nation. Every day, every hour, something or other is happening in this country, but I believe that we shall be able to overcome all these challenges and that we are passing only through a period of transition. I am sorry that the smooth current of the debate has been somewhat disturbed by the rift of certain developments in West Bengal. But I would request my hon. friend, Shri Samar Guha, despite the very strong feelings,

perhaps legitimate strong feelings that he has, to take another and more proper occasion when these things can be taken up. Sir, the subject-matter that has been incorporated in this Bill has been discussed on more than one occasion in this House and many I do not want to repeat the arguments that of my colleagues who have supported this Bill have put forward. All that I want to say today is to thank you and to thank the Members of this House both in the Government and in the Opposition for having made this occasion possible. We know that under the rules a motion that once has been disposed of cannot be taken up again during the same session. But the vast majority in this House, practically all the parties, have risen above party affiliations and party predilections and have taken this up as a national question and have brought to bear a national view on the question. I wish to take this opportunity of expressing the grateful thanks of the people of the hill areas to this unique gesture of goodwill, trust and confidence which this House has made towards the people in the hill areas the people in Assam and in the whole North-eastern India.

Sir, the passing of a Constitution Amendment Bill, albeit with a consensus that is seldom reached—and it is doubtful if it will be reached again in the future—is not a world shaking occasion by itself. But I look upon this occasion as one more instance of the health and of the strength of the Indian democracy. We did a similar thing in 1962 when the Chinese committed aggression against our country; we did it in 1965 when Pakistan committed aggression on us and we are doing it again today in a much smaller measure. This is something that will go down in the history of this House and the history of this nation and perhaps it would be an occasion that we shall recall in the future.

I have no doubt in my mind that we are passing through a difficult and transitional period of the nation and more and more problems will be coming up. Whenever we are sorely tried we shall always look back to this occasion when despite our differences

** Not recorded.

we were able to close our ranks and come to a decision that is in the best interests of the nation.

I shall conclude by saying that we in the hill areas shall not easily forget this occasion and in reciprocity I shall say this to the nation from this forum that we shall strive with the support of the whole nation to make that little corner of the country a patch of beauty and grace and a shining outpost of India.

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchirappalli): We have already supported the spirit of the Bill but we are unable to agree to the Bill is such because of the grounds mentioned in my dissenting note to the report of the joint Committee. We do not agree to what is known as a sub-State or the concept of an autonomous State which is new to the Constitution of India. If you go through the whole Constitution you will not find the words 'autonomous State' anywhere. They are introducing it today as a new term. If it is an autonomous State, it is autonomous. But according to the provisions of the Bill it is not autonomous at all; it is something like a sub-State, a State within a State with no powers whatsoever. I may be permitted to say that it is an exaggerated panchayat board or district board. May be a little more, because whatever little money that the Centre gives, they can apportion it and spend it. But this body, this autonomous State, is to act within the framework of the constitution of the Assam State legislature, and the legislature has got its own powers. I would say that it is proper only if the Hill States of Assam are created and have equal status. What is the difficulty? I tried my best to understand it, and I tried to hear from the Home Minister in the Joint Committee as well. But he could not give any other reason except this, that there was something like a consensus and he asked why we should break it and said let it be there. If that is so, then there must be also an occasion for further changes. If at all another consensus comes in, there must be an occasion to change it. But he does not want that to happen. Therefore he bars the door for further changes. Therein comes the two-thirds majority provision. Why should there be a two-thirds majority for a

change or rather an amendment to the legislation which this Parliament is going to pass by a simple majority? It is not reasonable at all. It looks ludicrous, it looks absurd also.

Now, according to the provisions of this Constitution (Twenty-second Amendment) Bill, this Parliament is empowered to create what is known as an autonomous State and that can be created and provisions for it can be passed by a simple majority. That, the Parliament can do. But if Parliament so desires subsequently to amend certain clauses of the Bill, then there must be a two-thirds majority. If he straightaway puts it now, at the initial stages, two-thirds majority is not necessary. How does it look like? Does it appeal to reason? It does not appeal to reason. But the only answer the Home Minister could give was this: even this morning he said that we should not make these changes every now and then. Who are this "we"? Is it not Parliament? If this Parliament can create this so-called autonomous State by legislation, why not the same Parliament give the powers to amend it when it wants by a simple majority? There is a contradiction and there is unreasonableness in this.

We have goodwill for both the hills and the plains. My party stands for friendship and equanimity for both the parts of Assam, the hill people and the plains people. We do not want one part to be dominated by the other. We do not want one part to feel that they are neglected at the cost of themselves. We do not want that. My party stands for the full development of Assam as a powerful unit of this great Mother India. And this strengthening can be done only by the voluntary will of the people. The people who live in this continent must feel that freedom gives them something useful and something which they deserve. Then only they will feel that they must do everything for the country.

Therefore, I feel that there should not be any rivalry nor competition between the two parts of Assam. But every right should be given to the hill people and everything should be done to meet their aspirations, and they must be allowed to develop themselves without any let or hindrance from anybody, not the least from the plains people.

[Shri Nambiar]

Therefore, I submit that this Bill does not go far enough. That is my objection. With these words, I support it.

श्री जयपाल सिंह (खुंटी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस पर जो मेरे विचार थे उनको पहले ही प्रकट कर चुका हूँ। इस वास्ते मैं उन विचारों को दोहराना नहीं चाहता हूँ। जो सरकार बनी हुई है वह कितने दिन रहेगी और कितने दिन नहीं रहेगी, हम नहीं जानते हैं। लेकिन मैं सरकार को बधाई देता हूँ कि उसमें हिम्मत हुई और उसने अपनी जुबान रखी। गुजरे महीनों में असम, शिलांग वगैरह वे आते-जाते रहे हैं, सभायें आदि भी करते रहे हैं। आखिर में मिल-जुल कर यह फैसला किया गया है कि यह हो जाना चाहिए।

मैंने श्री स्वील ने जो मिनट आफ डाइसेंट दिया है, उसको देखा है। चुनाव किस ढंग से हो, वोटिंग किस तरह से हो, और फ्लेक्से-बिलिटी कितनी हो, इस सबके साथ मेरी सहमति है। लेकिन जब सब इस बात को मान चुके हैं तो फिर इधर-उधर हम लोगों को हटना नहीं चाहिए। गृह मंत्री ने कहा है कि यह बीच का रास्ता है, न दाहिना है, न बायां है। इसमें बायां भी इधर आ सकता है और दाहिना भी इधर आ सकता है। जिसको आप्शन कहते हैं, वह इसमें रखी गई है। इसका मतलब यही है कि हम भविष्य को देखते हैं कि जो आदिवासी इलाके बचे हैं ये इस भुंड में मिलना चाहते हैं या नहीं मिलना चाहते हैं।

असम को मैं बहुत बरसों से जानता हूँ। उनकी अगवाई भी मैं कर चुका हूँ। हमें वह काम करना चाहिए जिसमें मुल्क में शांति स्थापित हो और हमारे देश की ताकत घटने न पाये। आपने यहाँ जनतन्त्र को माना है। इस का मतलब यही है कि जनता की जो भी मांग हो, उसकी सुनवाई हो, जनता की मांग को पूरा किया जाए। इसके रास्ते में ये जो छोटी-छोटी बातें हैं कि जनसंख्या इतनी कम है, इनके वित्तीय साधन कम हैं, नहीं आनी

चाहिये। अगर पुरानी बातों पर आप चलना चाहते हैं तब तो आपको उड़ीसा को फिर से बिहार में मिलाना पड़ेगा, बिहार फिर बंगाल में चला जाएगा, असम जोकि बंगाल का हिस्सा था, वह फिर उसमें आ जाएगा।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी (कानपुर) : सब उत्तर प्रदेश में आ जायें।

श्री जयपाल सिंह : इस कानपुरिये को भांसी भेज दीजिये।

आप यहाँ हँसते हैं। आपको सोचना होगा कि आदिवासी जो इन इलाकों के हैं वे आपके साथ हैं या नहीं हैं। अगर वे आपके साथ नहीं हैं तो हिंदुस्तान की ताकत आधी रह जाएगी। इसको आप न भूलें। हमारे रक्षा मंत्री बहते हैं कि हमारे पास पलटन है और वह तैयार है। मैं कहता हूँ कि कोई तैयार नहीं है अगर आपके साथ नागा नहीं हैं, मिजोब नहीं हैं, कछारी नहीं हैं, मिकिर नहीं, मिजोब नहीं हैं। जब तक ये आपके साथ नहीं होते हैं तब तक कुछ आप नहीं कर सकते हैं। इसको आप सोच लें।

एक माननीय सदस्य : मारल सपोर्ट।

श्री जयपाल सिंह : मारल सपोर्ट की आप बात न करें। फिजिकल सपोर्ट की करें।

There is not morality in this country at present. (Interruption.) Where are those people who prevented the Japanese from coming into this country? Sir, you would not be sitting in the Chair today but for the brave Nagas.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA (Bengalore): It is because of the army.

SHRI JAIPAL SINGH: You know nothing about the army...(Interruption.)

I would ask Prof. Swell to swell his ideas, so that he does not become isolationist. Let all the six hills, including Nagaland, come together. If they can all get together, I think the security and defence of the realm

is safe. With all the weaknesses in this Bill, I give my blessings to it for the future of Prof. Swell to swell.

श्री एस० एम० जोशी (पूना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सदन का ज्यादा समय मैं नहीं लेना चाहता हूँ। मुझे जो कुछ कहना था वह पहले ही मैंने बहुत सा कह दिया है। मैं इस बिल का पूरा समर्थन करता हूँ और जो हमारे माननीय सदस्य जयपाल सिंह जी ने कहा उसके साथ मैं सो फीसदी मुत्तफिक हूँ। मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि हम लोग जब यूनिटी की बात करते हैं तब यूनिटी का सही मतलब लोगों के सामने नहीं रखते हैं। एकता की परिभाषा लोगों को हम नहीं समझाते हैं। इस दृष्टि से जब हम लोकतांत्रिक तरीकों को अपनाये हुए हैं तब हर एक व्यक्ति को स्वतंत्रता है और जो सामाजिक इकाई है उसको भी स्वतंत्रता है मगर हमारे पूरे देश में उसको फिट इन करना चाहिए। मैं डाक्टर स्वेल् और दूसरे लोगों का उनकी इस मांग में समर्थन करता हूँ और जैसा कि श्री जयपाल सिंह जी ने बताया, इसका एहसास शायद लोगों को नहीं है कि हमारी पूर्वोत्तर सीमा की रक्षा करने के लिए किस बात की जरूरत है। आर्मी अपनी कितनी भी मजबूत क्यों न हो, मगर वहाँ की जो जनता है उसका अगर सहयोग हम लोगों को हासिल न हो तो देश की रक्षा करना मुश्किल हो जायेगा। उन लोगों को राजी करना चाहिए।

गृह मंत्री महोदय ने यह बताया कि मधु लिमये की जो एक अमेंडमेंट है सिर्फ टेक्निकल बातों के लिये उसे अस्वीकार नहीं करते हैं मगर आन मेरिट भी वह उस चीज को चाहते नहीं हैं। मैंने भी एक छोटी-सी अमेंडमेंट दी है उसमें पूरा दरवाजा नहीं खोला है। मैंने यह कहा है कि आन्ध्र का भी उसमें समावेश करें। हेतु यह है कि अगर वहाँ का मामला तय करने के लिए हम लोगों को इस दिशा में कोई कदम उठाना पड़े तो दोबारा यह दो तिहाई बहुमत की भ्रष्ट गैररह न रहे। इसी वक्त हम कोई व्यवस्था करके रखें तो कोई नुकसान नहीं है। बहुत सारे लोग यहां कभी भी कोई थोड़ी-सी

बात अगर करे कि हम लोग कोई छोटी-सी यूनिट जिसे आप लोकतांत्रिक विकेन्द्रीकरण, बोलते हैं, उस आधार पर चाहते हैं तो फौरन लोग बोलते हैं कि देश टूट रहा है। इसमें टूट कहाँ है? नागा लैंड के साथ, अंडर-ग्राउंड नागाओं के साथ इसकी तुलना नहीं हो सकती। जैसे कि हम लोगों ने पंचायतों को भी कुछ अधिकार दिये हुए हैं। अब कोई पिछड़े इलाके हैं, उनकी कोई इकाई है, उसको ज्यादा अधिकार दें तो क्या उसका मतलब यह होता है कि देश टूट रहा है, देश का विघटन हो गया? जब पूरे देश को हम एक मानते हैं हर एक की अपनी-अपनी अस्मिता है तो उसकी अस्मिता का आदर करते हुए हमें आगे बढ़ना चाहिए। इसलिए मैं कहता हूँ कि जो अमेंडमेंट मैंने दी है, मैं जानता हूँ कि आप लोग कोई कानून गैररह बता कर उसको खारिज कर देंगे। मगर राजनैतिक दृष्टि से ऐसा करना अच्छा नहीं होगा। जैसा हमारे मित्र मधु लिमये ने उस रोज बताया कि यहां तो एक अलग राज्य बनाना वैधानिक दृष्टि से आसान है। मगर एक राज्य में एक हिस्से को अगर हम ज्यादा अधिकार देना चाहते हैं, आटोनामी देना चाहते हैं तो वह मुश्किल है। मैं अभी थोड़ी देर में खतम करता करता हूँ चूँकि मैं समर्थन कर रहा हूँ, कोई भाषण नहीं दे रहा हूँ मुझे अधिक समय मिलना चाहिए। मैं यह महत्व की बात कह रहा हूँ। तबे दिल से समर्थन करता हूँ मैं और एक महत्व की बात और कहना चाहता हूँ। इसलिए वक्त चाहता हूँ। यह जो तरीका रखे हैं, यह जो अप्रोच है उसको हमको ठीक तरह से समझना चाहिए। जनसंघ के भाइयों से मैं अपील करना चाहता हूँ कि आखिर हम लोग लोकतंत्र को मानते हैं। वहाँ के लोगों ने एक आपस में बैठ कर समझौता किया और उससे वह राजी हो गए हैं तो क्या देश की एकता के नाम पर हम उनके उस समझौते को तोड़ें? इतना ही नहीं बल्कि आगे चल कर मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह के समझौते को ठीक तरह हम कार्यान्वित नहीं करेंगे और उसे

[श्री एस० एम० जोशी]

तोड़ने की हमारी प्रवृत्ति रहेगी तो वह चीज खतरनाक है। जैसे कि डा० स्वेल साहब हैं, वहाँ और भी बहुत से लोग हैं जो सेपरेट स्टेट माँग रहे हैं। अब इनके हाथ को हमें मजबूत करना चाहिये। जैसे डा० स्वेल हैं जैसे A. P. M. L. C. के लीडरों को, जिन्होंने आपस में यह समझौता किया है, तो हमें मजबूत करना चाहिये। आइसोलेशनिज्म खत्म होना चाहिए। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहूँगा कि जिन लोगों ने एग्नीमेंट किया है उनको यह देखना चाहिए कि इस पर अमल हो। उसी तरह आन्ध्र में एग्नीमेंट हुआ था और आज समस्या खड़ी हो गई है, क्योंकि एग्नीमेंट के बाद अमल नहीं करते हैं तो नतीजे बड़े खराब रहते हैं। मैं कहता हूँ कि आसाम के सब लोगों को इस चीज को अमल में लाने के वक्त अपने देश की ताकत बढ़ाने के लिए और आसाम की प्रगति के लिए जरूर सोचना चाहिए और वह सोचने की हमारी ज़ेहनियत, हमारी मनोवृत्ति होनी चाहिए। हम अपने देश की शक्ति आखिर किस तरह बढ़ाना चाहते हैं? हम अपने देश की शक्ति सिर्फ फौज के जरिए नहीं बढ़ा सकते। हमारे लोग ही हमारी शक्ति हैं। इसलिए जो बाकी खामियाँ हैं उनमें मैं नहीं जाऊँगा। जब दो तरफ के लोगों ने मान लिया है, मैं भी चाहता हूँ कि जब चीज बन गई है तो उसका समर्थन ठीक तरह से हो और देश को मजबूत बनाया जाय। मैं गृह मंत्री को बधाई देता हूँ कि इस चीज में उन्होंने यह समझौता किया। बहुत कम मौके आते हैं जिसमें बधाई देने का मौका हो। आज यह एक मौका आया है तो मैं बधाई देता हूँ और आशा करता हूँ कि यह जो काम हुआ है इस चीज को अच्छी तरह से अमल में लाया जायेगा।

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapora): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I welcome the spirit and approach of my hon. friend, Dr Swell, so far as this Bill is concerned. Every hill tribe in this country must get this assurance from Parliament that, so far as this Parliament is concerned, it wants to give them all opportunities and all facilities. They are as much citizens of this

country as anybody else and we should leave no stone unturned, either constitutional or otherwise, to fulfil their aspirations and to make it possible for them, along with other citizens of our country, to grow and to develop this Indian nation and fully participate in its development. The very fact that Parliament has suspended this rule in order to pass this legislation in this session shows how the entire nation is concerned with this problem and wants it to be solved as soon as possible.

I support this measure because after protracted negotiations a compromise has been arrived at. We are not happy with the provisions of this Bill; there is no doubt about that. I have said it in the very beginning that the Government have approached this problem only half-heartedly. In this Bill they have taken up the problem of that section of the hill tribes which has agitated, whereas there are other hill tribes in the same State for whom no provision has been made here. It may be that for the time being this problem has been solved. But, so far as the hill tribes are concerned, either in Assam or in other areas, we should seriously think what special measures should be undertaken to see that such fissiparous tendencies as have possibilities of growing in those areas do not make any headway.

At the same time, let me make it clear that I thoroughly oppose any motion for circulation of this Bill or for the amendment of any of its provisions. After all, it is a compromise and let us not mix this problem with other issues. We have all sympathy for Telangana, but I think it will be improper and inadvisable to include a provision in this very Bill so as to extend it to other areas. It is a Bill of a limited nature which has been devised according to the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution. It has no relation to the problem before us in Telangana. Telangana is a very important problem and this is a warning to the Government; we are all concerned about it. But I would say that if we agree to the amendment suggested by my hon. friend, Professor Ranga, then probably we will open the floodgates of division in this country.

AN HON. MEMBER: Already they are open.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: Therefore let us be very clear in our mind.

I would think the Home Minister is sincere in what he has said, namely, that we do not want further division of this country. Let him stick to this position. If any rearrangement or a review is necessary—there are other things about which I am not going to speak just now—let us review the position from a national point of view whether and how much and in what respect some adjustment is necessary.

The Telangana problem, as I say, is a different problem because neglected areas and backward regions are there even in backward States and they pose very great problems before us which have threatened the very unity not only of the country but of the State itself. So that problem requires special consideration and I think it will be better, since Telangana has given us the warning, that this Parliament devotes some time to think about the whole question of neglected and backward regions in this country.

Therefore, whatever amendments are there, I would appeal, let us at least all support the Bill that is before us because I think this will give an assurance—again and again I repeat that this will give an assurance—to the Hill people of this country that the whole nation thinks about them and is one with them in seeing that they develop at par with other citizens of this country.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON (Lohardaga): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I am grateful to you particularly for giving me the time to speak, no matter what the amount is, because I have been most unfortunate otherwise.

I support the Bill and, at the same time, I would like to congratulate the Home Minister and the Prime Minister for their commendable efforts in having come to such a good conclusion after so much of its and buts. As a matter of fact, this had been agitating the minds of the people of that area for a long time.

Let us try to understand what the facts behind this agitation are and wherein lies its strength. I would like to let this House know what is the force behind this. I think, the credit for this should also go to the foreign Christian missions operating in that

area. In Garo Hills, the Tribal population is 75.16 per cent of which 37.8 per cent are Christians. In the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills, 78.53 per cent are Tribals and 50.6 per cent are Christians. In Nagaland 93.09 per cent are Tribals and 55.67 per cent are Christians. We have already given Nagaland; there is no question about it but we cannot stop Mizoland because out of 86.67 per cent Tribals 97 per cent are Christians.

I want to tell the House that it is not the Destiny which determines as to whether tomorrow's Christianity will be happier, or perhaps more prosperous—but it is the will of the people that determines it. They have taken this strength. This strength has been given by the missionaries there. The missionaries have compelled the Government to come to this conclusion.

AN HON. MEMBER: The cat has come out of the bag.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON: In this connection, I will also try to draw your attention and I do not think that there is anything wrong in it. I never say that, because they have got what they wanted. But we must also keep in mind that there has been for quite some time a demand for the separate State of Jharkhand.

Mr. Jaipal Singh is the erstwhile leader of the Jharkhand Party. I can tell this House that the tribes of that area regarded Mr. Jaipal Singh no less than as Mahatma Gandhi was regarded by Indians in this country. That was the position. But we could not get it because in that part only 10 per cent are Christians and the rest are tribals for whom the Government never cared. That is the point. That area is now a hub of industrial complexes and many projects have already come up or are coming up in that area. The tribal lands have been taken over by the Government for the projects. They have not been properly rehabilitated and employed. They are today refugees in their own home. They have all been robbed of their lands by the advanced Communities and they have become landless. Even in the blocks, right from the chaprasi to the B.D.Os, they are all from outside, no tribal, nothing of the kind from that area. Even the forest guards in the Jharkhand area are

[Shri Kartik Oraon]

from outside. Therefore, from every economic consideration, this is a fit and economically viable case for getting a separate State of Jharkhand.

I would be very happy and wished if Mr. Jaipal Singh had been firm and true to the cause and the tribes. I would like to draw the attention of the House to the statement which he made on 16th August, 1947, when he was a member of the Excluded and Partially Excluded Areas (Other than Assam) Sub-Committee, of the Constituent Assembly of India. This is what he says on p.9, line 25:

"Creation of a separate province is a matter outside the scope of our inquiry and we do not find that this is, in fact, necessary for the satisfactory administration of the tribals."

But for this, nobody would have been able to stop the creation of a separate State of Jharkhand.

14.47 hrs

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

I would like to appeal to this House to consider this question without any reservation and I would urge upon the Government to consider this question also in the same spirit with which they have considered and acceded to the demand of the people of united Khasi, Jaintia and Garo hills.

With these words, I support the Bill and I thank you again for the opportunity given to me.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (हापुड़) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, संविधान के संशोधन का यह विधेयक जो पहली बार पारित होने से रह गया था और उसके बाद दोबारा नियम संशोधन हेतु इस सदन में आया है, उस समय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने इस सदन में खड़े होकर यह आश्वासन दिया था कि भविष्य के लिये इस बात को परम्परा नहीं माना जायेगा। अगर गृह मंत्री आज फिर इस विधेयक के पारित होते समय इसी प्रकार का आश्वासन गृह मंत्रालय की ओर से दें कि जिस प्रकार का राज्य वह बनाने के

लिये जा रहे हैं, भविष्य में इस बात को परम्परा नहीं माना जायेगा, तब मैं समझता हूँ कि उनके विधेयक के पारित कराने में कोई गम्भीरता भी हो सकती है। देश भी यह समझेगा कि विभाजन की ओर सरकार का आगे बढ़ाने का रुख नहीं है।

हमारे देश में, अध्यक्ष महोदय, चार प्रकार के राज्य हैं—एक राज्य वे हैं जिनमें उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, राजस्थान जैसे राज्य आते हैं। दूसरे राज्य वे हैं जिनमें हिमाचल प्रदेश जैसे राज्य हैं, जिनमें इन राज्यों के सामान बनने के लिए आन्दोलन चल रहे हैं तीसरे राज्य वे हैं—जैसे दिल्ली जिसमें महानगर परिषद् बनाई गई है। अब यह चौथे प्रकार के राज्य का निर्माण असम राज्य के अन्तर्गत किया जा रहा है मेरा कहना इस प्रकार का है कि अगर इसी प्रकार की परम्परा चलती रही तो सरकार यह समझौते-वाली मनोवृत्ति कब तक चालू रखना चाहती है ? अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपको याद होगा, उस समय आप भी कांग्रेस महासमिति के सदस्य थे, पूना में जिस समय कांग्रेस महासमिति का अधिवेशन हुआ था। गुजरात और महाराष्ट्र के पृथक्करण के बाद, जिसमें इस बात को बड़ी दृढ़ता के साथ कहा गया था कि आज के बाद अब देश में किसी नये राज्य का निर्माण नहीं किया जायेगा। लेकिन उस प्रस्ताव की स्याही अभी सूख भी नहीं पाई थी कि उसके बाद नागालैंड का निर्माण हुआ। नागालैंड के निर्माण के बाद पंजाब का निर्माण हुआ, हरियाणा का निर्माण हुआ और अब यह चौथे राज्य का निर्माण होने जा रहा है। इसी आधार पर मैं गृह मंत्री महोदय से चाहता हूँ कि प्रधान मंत्री की तरह वह भी इस बात का आश्वासन दें कि यह जो राज्य बनने के लिए जा रहा है वह अन्तिम रेखा है। इसके बाद इस प्रकार के किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार नहीं किया जायेगा। हमारे मित्र, श्री हीरेन मुकर्जी ने कहा है कि इसमें दिक्कत क्या है, अमरीका के अन्दर भी 52 या 58 राज्य हैं। लेकिन इस प्रकार इतने राज्यों के होते हुए भी अमरीका

की एकता में किसी प्रकार का कोई खतरा नहीं पैदा होता। मुझे इस बात पर प्रसन्नता है कि श्री हीरेन मुकर्जी ने अमरीका को आदर्श माना और अमरीका का उदाहरण प्रस्तुत किया। लेकिन जो बात मैं विशेष रूप से कहना चाहता हूँ वह यह कि मुकर्जी साहब की इस बात को अगर गृह मंत्री, श्री चव्हाण मान लें कि हमें भी हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर 50 राज्यों का निर्माण करना है, उसमें भी फिर स्थिति सुरक्षित रह सकती है। कम-से-कम तब केन्द्र तो मजबूत हो जायेगा। ऐसी स्थिति तो नहीं होगी। लेकिन इस प्रकार से थोड़े-थोड़े दबावों में आ करके नये-नये राज्यों का निर्माण करते जाना कहाँ तक उचित होगा। आपने आन्ध्र प्रदेश में देखा, तेलंगाना के अन्दर जब तक लोगों ने गाड़ियाँ नहीं जला दी, आन्दोलन नहीं कर दिया तब तक इस सरकार ने सात समितियों का एलान नहीं किया। और जिस समय सात समितियों का एलान हुआ तो दूसरे राज्यों में—हवा बदल गई। आपने अभी समाचार-पत्रों में देखा होगा कि मैसूर वालों ने भी कहा है कि हमें भी पृथक राज्य के रूप में बनाया जाये। हम बंगलौर या अन्य क्षेत्रों के साथ रहना नहीं चाहते हैं। सरकार की ऐसी मनोवृत्ति होती जा रही है कि जब तक दो, चार गाड़ियाँ न जनाई जायँ, जब तक 10-15 आदमी जलकर न मर जायँ, कोई आन्दोलन न खड़ा कर दिया जाये तब तक सरकार कोई निर्णय नहीं लेती। मरा कहना यह है कि अगर देश को 50-60 टुकड़ों में बाँटना है तो फिर एक बार दृढ़ता से इसी प्रकार का निर्णय कर लीजिए। रोज रोज आन्दोलन या दबाव में आ करके कोई निर्णय लेते रहें, यह अच्छा नहीं है।

यह बात मैं विशेष रूप से आसाम के क्षेत्रों के लिए कहना चाहता हूँ। आसाम के इस भू-भाग को आसाम से पृथक करने की मांग का जन्म क्यों हुआ ? एक तो उसका कारण यह था कि सन 1960 में जब सर्वदलीय पर्वतीय नेताओं का सम्मेलन हुआ तो उस समय यह माँग पहली बार प्रकाश में आई लेकिन इसके पीछे दो

आधार हैं। एक तो असमिया भाषा के खिलाफ उन क्षेत्रों के अन्दर विद्रोह था, दूसरे आर्थिक दृष्टि से वे सोचते थे कि असम के दूसरे क्षेत्रों से हम पर्याप्त पिछड़े हुए हैं। पहली बात का जहाँ तक सम्बन्ध है, असम में जो भाषा सम्बन्धी विधेयक असम विधान सभा में पास हुआ है उसमें कोई इस प्रकार की धारा मेरे देखने में नहीं आई जिसमें असमिया भाषा को इन क्षेत्रों के ऊपर थोपने की किसी प्रकार की चेष्टा की गई हो। जहाँ तक आर्थिक शोषण का सम्बन्ध है, पाटस्कर आयोग ने ही इसके सम्बन्ध में स्पष्ट रूप से कहा है। मुझे उसके सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपको सुनकर आश्चर्य होगा कि असम के जो पर्वतीय क्षेत्र हैं उनको इनकम टैक्स से भी मुक्त कर रखा है। वहाँ के कुछ लोग अपने नाम से बड़े-बड़े लाइसेंस ले लेते हैं और जाकर के दूसरे लोगों को वे लाइसेंस बेच देते हैं। तो इस प्रकार से आर्थिक शोषण की जो प्रवृत्ति है उसके आधार वह स्वयं हैं।

अब अन्तिम बात जो मैं विशेष रूप से कहना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि इस विधेयक के अन्दर सबसे बड़ी दुर्बलता यह रह गई है कि एक ओर जहाँ आपने गारो, खासी और जयंतिया हिल्स के सम्बन्ध में एक पृथक राज्य के निर्माण की बात कही है वहाँ मिझोर और उत्तरी कछार के सम्बन्ध में छूट दे दी है। मेरा कहना यह है कि उसके सम्बन्ध में भी सरकार को निश्चित मन बनाना चाहिए। दूसरी बात यह है कि मीजो पहाड़ियों के सम्बन्ध में यह विधेयक सर्वथा मौन है। इस प्रकार की स्थिति है। तो ऐसा न कीजिए कि आज यह प्रान्त बन जाये और कल को फिर मीजो पहाड़ियों के सम्बन्ध में आन्दोलन शुरू हो जाये। आखिर कब तक यह देश इन आन्दोलनों का मुकाबला करता रहेगा और कब तक पुलिस को उन आन्दोलनों में लगाया जाता रहेगा ? जो भी काम आपको करना है दृढ़ता के साथ कीजिए और उसको इस प्रकार से कीजिए जिससे भारत की एकता और अखंडता पर कोई आघात न पहुँचे।

[श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री]

मैंने संयुक्त प्रवर समिति में भी अपनी असहमति व्यक्त की थी और आज फिर दृढ़ता के साथ इस विधेयक के सम्बन्ध में अपनी असहमति व्यक्त करता हूँ।

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch-Behar): After a decade of troubles and after many deliberations, this Bill has come before this House. It has got a sordid history. Ever since the Partition of India, certain sections of people living in Assam are oppressed and tortured in various ways. We know, many things have happened in the past. The Bengali Speaking people in Assam have been tortured a number of times; they are oppressed, even their women are molested and criminally assaulted.

The other day, on the 25th March, when this Bill came up in the House for discussion, one hon. Member asked why, by this Bill, we are trying to have a separate State when they are getting all benefits, when all sections are getting equal benefits. To be short, I would like to place one figure. A question was raised in 1953 in the Assam Assembly—Starred Question No. 21.

To a starred question No. 21 of 11th September, 1953 of the Assam Assembly the answer is: I quote:

“In 1947-48 in Goalpara district alone there were 250 Bengali medium schools. In 1950-51 this number came down to 3 from 250.”

In this connection I also like to quote one statement that was published in Amrit Bazaar Patrika of 29.5.54 made by one of the Member of the Communist Party, a very important leader of the Assam Communist Party, Mr. Phani Bora. He said:

The Assam Government/through the “official and non-official agents forcibly sealed off all Bengali schools in Goalpara district, denying the safeguards of the Bengalees’ cultural and linguistic rights. Such imperialist and reactionary actions of the Assam Congress Government were responsible for encouraging the disintegrating elements in Assam including Naga Hills.”

This is the whole history of operation as to why this Bill has come up. I find that this august House has almost agreed to give a green signal to this Bill, despite the fact that since yesterday about 22 leaders of the Hill Peoples have started hunger strike and four of these important leaders have openly declared—(it has been published in to-day's patriot) that they will continue the hunger strike for an indefinite period. Even in the Joint Select Committee Report, I find that one hon. Member representing Garo hills, Mr. Sangama, a member of the Rajya Sabha has going a dissenting note stating it clearly that Garo hill people are not satisfied with this Bill. So, Sir, it has become very clear hill of as that, neither the Garo Hills people nor the Khasi and Jaintia Hills people are satisfied with this Bill for whom we have a responsibility to do something. As a matter of fact they are opposing it.

I think the hon. Home Minister has not seen the map of Assam and the North East Indian region. If this Bill is enacted, this Cachar district will be completely bifurcated from the rest of Assam. Further a provision has been made that if the North Cachar and Mibir Hills decide to join this autonomous state of Assam, then they will be taken in. If that be so, then what will be the fate of Cachar? The people of Cachar District had submitted a memorandum to the Prime Minister and Home Minister which was not considered by them. This is a serious thing, where we find this Government simply yields to pressure and pulls; whenever any man puts his pressure in a very mighty way. This Cachar people being very gentle, appealed to the Government to consider their case on merit, but they refused to consider. So, finally I request the hon. Minister to consider the position of the Cachar District because we find that in Assam the Bengalees are feeling very much insecure. I would like to refer to another statement. The people of Assamese language people in Assam was 19,92,299 in 1951. It rose to 49,71,229. How are these manipulations in the census operations made? This seems to be biologically improbable and biologically a mystery. From 19 lakhs it came to 49 lakhs in the course of 20 years. This has disproved the theory of Malthus on population. The only explanation is that all those Bengali speaking

people were forced to register themselves under Assamese speaking people. A large section of the Bengali speaking people in Assam feel very insecure and appressed as it has been seen in the past also.

15 hrs.

So, Sir, I request the hon. Home Minister to consider all these legal demands of the people of Cachar. Thank you.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y.B. CHAVAN): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Members who have participated in this Debate who have mostly welcomed this Bill and supported it very heartily, except the Members of the Jan Sangh party. I think, they also have a desire to support the Bill, but they have made some commitment, and they cannot get out of it.....

AN HON. MEMBER : No.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Why I, say so is because I know they also want complete peace in that part of the country. They also want that area to be contented politically, economically and otherwise and this step which we have taken also aims at the same objective. (*Interruption.*) It is having the same objective. Well, I do not want to emphasise the differences. I am trying to emphasise the unity of approach, as far as I can.

I would just briefly refer to some of the points raised in the course of the Debate, because they do not require any elaborate answer.

My hon. friend Professor Ranga welcomed the Bill. He made a mention about the problem of Cachar. In that sense, Sir, many States have got many areas where the problems of development are there. And, they will have to be looked into. I am sure, the problem of Cachar also will be looked after by the Government of Assam.

The hon. Member Shri Hiren Mukherjee, while supporting the Bill suggested that the leaders of this country should always have sense of imagination and try to think in terms of as many States as necessary if possible.

Sir, I quite agree that one has got to be realistic in this matter and look to the feelings of the people in this matter. But, at

the same time, it would be wrong to allow imagination to run riot. Wherever there is demand for separate State, if we are going to concede it without proper consideration of the problem, I think, that will be undoing of this country.

The hon. Member Shri Prakash Vir Shastri ji asked for an assurance from me that in future no such State would be created.

As a spokesman of this Government, I can broadly indicate the approach in this matter. But who, in a democratic set-up can give assurances for all times to come? It is very difficult for anybody to give assurance, because, Sir, history does not take dictates from either Governments or leaders of political parties. It has its own logic. (*Interruption*) It is very difficult for me to give any assurance. It will be wrong to give any assurance. But I can only indicate what our approach is in this particular matter.

Some hon. Members made reference to Telengana. I think it is very wrong to draw up parallels in this situation.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Why don't you make a statement on the Telengana bandh?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: We are considering the question of Assam and the question of Telengana is a separate thing. It is a separate question and it has got a different connotation. It has a different angle. We have got to consider the Telengana problem in the Telengana way. We have got to consider the Assam problem in the Assam way. This is the only way in which we can consider them.

The hon. Member, Shri S. M. Joshi welcomed this Bill and he has given the support of his party. I am very glad that Shri Dwivedy also has decided to support this Bill.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: I am supporting it from the very beginning. When the Bill was referred to the Select Committee also I was the first to speak in support.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I am grateful to the hon. Member for this support in this particular matter. I had some misgivings

because last time the hon. Member, Shri Hem Barua opposed it.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: He had certain reservations only. He did not oppose it.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I am very glad of this support. There is only one point more for me to deal with.

The last speaker said that Cachar is geographically completely separated. That is a misconception. When we are carving out autonomous States, that does not mean that we are administratively creating different units here.

As far as the non-transferred subjects are concerned, the writ of the Assam Government will run in the area of the autonomous State. Even from that point of view, the contiguity of the territory of the State, as far as Assam is concerned, certainly connects Cachar with the State of Assam. There is no doubt about this matter

These are some of the points mentioned by the hon. Members on which I thought I should give clarification. I hope the hon. Members would support the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: I will now put Shri Abdul Ghani Dar's Motion for Circulation to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 30th June, 1969"

The motion was negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put the Motion for consideration to the vote of the House. Let the lobbies be cleared.

The lobbies have been cleared.

The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India be taken into consideration."

The Lok Sabha divided:

[Division No. 8

AYES

[15.10 hrs.

Abraham, Shri K. M.
Achal Singh, Shri
Agadi, Shri S. A.
Ahiwar, Shri Nathu Ram
Aga, Shri Ahmad
Ahmad, Dr. I.
Ahmed, Shri F. A.
Ahmed, Shri J.
Amat, Shri D.
Amin, Shri R. K.
Anirudhan, Shri K.
Anjanappa, Shri B.
Ankineedu, Shri
Arumugam, Shri R. S.
Asghar Husain, Shri
Awadesh Chandra Singh,
Shri
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Babunath Singh, Shri
Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar
Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Barrow, Shri
Barua, Shri Bedabrata
Barua, Shri R.
Barupal, Shri P. L.
Basu, Shri Jyotirmoy
Basumatari, Shri
Baswant, Shri
Besra, Shri S. C.
Bhagaban Das, Shri

Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhagavati, Shri
Bhakt Darshan, Shri
Bhargava, Shri B. N.
Bharti, Shri Maharaj Singh
Bhola Nath, Shri
Birla, Shri R. K.
Birua, Shri Kolai
Bist, Shri J. B. S.
Biswas, Shri J. M.
Bohra, Shri Onkarlal
Brahm Prakash, Shri
Burman, Shri Kirit Bikram
Dev
Buta Singh, Shri
Chakrapani, Shri C. K.
Chanda, Shri Anil K.
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri
Chandrika Prasad, Shri
Chatterjee, Shri N. C.
Chatterjee, Shri Krishna
Kumar
Chaturvedi, Shri R. L.
Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj
Singh
Chavan, Shri D. R.
Chavan, Shri Y. B.
Choudhary, Shri Valmiki
Dalbir Singh, Shri

Damani, Shri S. R.
Das, Shri N. T.
Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas
Dass, Shri C.
Deb, Shri D. N.
Deo, Shri R. R. Singh
Deoghare, Shri N. R.
Desai, Shri Dinkar
Desai, Shri Morarji
Deshmukh, Shri B. D.
Deshmukh, Shri K. G.
Deshmukh, Shri Shivajirao S.
Devinder Singh, Shri
Dhillon, Shri G. S.
Dhrangadhra, Shri Sriraj
Meghrajji
Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri
Diresb Singh, Shri
Dixit, Shri G. C.
Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
Dwivedy, Shri Surendranath
Ering, Shri D.
Esthose, Shri P. P.
Fernandes, Shri George
Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri
Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
Ganesh, Shri K. R.
Ganga Devi, Shrimati
Gautam, Shri C. D.
Gavit, Shri Tukaram

Ghosh, Shri Bimalkanti
 Ghosh, Shri Ganesh
 Ghosh, Shri P. K.
 Ghosh, Shri Parimal
 Girraj Saran Singh, Shri
 Gopalan, Shri P.
 Govind Das, Dr.
 Gowd, Shri Gandilingana
 Gowda, Shri M. H.
 Gowder, Shri Nanja
 Guha, Shri Samar
 Gupta, Shri Indrajit
 Gupta, Shri Lakhan Lal
 Gupta, Shri Ram Kishan
 Hajarnawis, Shri
 Haldar, Shri K.
 Hanumanthaiya, Shri
 Hari Krishna, Shri
 Hazarika, Shri J. N.
 Heerji Bhai, Shri
 Hem Raj, Shri
 Himatsingka, Shri
 Iqbal Singh, Shri
 Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas
 Jadhav, Shri V. N.
 Jaggaiah, Shri K.
 Jagjiwan Ram, Shri
 Jaipal Singh, Shri
 Jamir, Shri S. C.
 Jamna Lal, Shri
 Janardhanan, Shri C.
 Jha, Shri Shiva Chandra
 Joshi, Shri S. M.
 Kahancole, Shri Z. M.
 Kalita, Shri Dhireshwar
 Kamble, Shri
 Kameshwar Singh, Shri
 Kamala Kumari, Kumari
 Kapoor, Shri Lakhan Lal
 Karan Singh, Dr.
 Karni Singh, Dr.
 Kasture, Shri A. S.
 Katham, Shri B. N.
 Kavade, Shri B. R.
 Keharia, Shri C. M.
 Kesri, Shri Sitaram
 Khadilkar, Shri
 Khan, Shri H. Ajmal
 Khan, Shri Ghayoor Ali
 Khan, Shri Latafat Ali
 Khan, Shri M. A.
 Khan, Shri Zulfiquar Ali
 Khanna, Shri P. K.
 Kinder Lal, Shri
 Kisku, Shri A. K.
 Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
 Koushik, Shri K. M.
 Kripalani, Shri J. B.

Kripalani, Shrimati Sucheta
 Krishna, Shri M. R.
 Krishnan, Shri G. Y.
 Kundu, Shri S.
 Kureel, Shri B. N.
 Kushok Bakula, Shri
 Lakshmikanthamma,
 Shrimati
 Lalit Sen, Shri
 Laskar, Shri N. R.
 Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
 Lobo Prabhu, Shri
 Lutfal Haque, Shri
 Madhukar, Shri K. M.
 Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
 Mahajan, Shri Vikram
 Chand
 Maharaj Singh, Shri
 Mahida, Shri Narendra Singh
 Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
 Maiti, Shri S. N.
 Mehta, Shri P. M.
 Majhi, Shri M.
 Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
 Mandal, Dr. P.
 Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
 Mane, Shri Shankarrao
 Manoharan, Shri
 Maraudi, Shri
 Masani, Shri M.R.
 Masuriya Din, Shri
 Mehta, Shri Asoka
 Mehta, Shri P.M.
 Melkote, Dr.
 Menon, Shri Govinda
 Menon, Shri Vishwanatha
 Minimata Agam Dass Guru,
 Shrimati
 Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali
 Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
 Mishra, Shri G.S.
 Misra, Shri Janshour
 Modak, Shri B.K.
 Mody, Shri Piloo
 Mohamed Imam, Shri J.
 Mohammad Ismail, Shri
 Mohammad Yusuf, Shri
 Mohsin, Shri
 Mohinder Kaur, Shrimati
 Molahu Prasad, Shri
 Mondal, Shri Jugal
 Mrityunjay Prasad, Shri
 Mukerjee, Shri H. N.
 Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda
 Mukne, Shri Yeshwantrao
 Mulla, Shri A. N.
 Murthy, Shri B. S.
 Murti, Shri M. S.

Muthusami, Shri C.
 Naghnoor, Shri M. N.
 Nahata, Shri Amrit
 Naidu, Shri Chengalraya
 Naik, Shri G. C.
 Naik, Shri R. V.
 Nambiar, Shri
 Nanda, Shri
 Nath Pai, Shri
 Nayar, Dr. Sushila
 Nihal Singh, Shri
 Oraon, Shri Kartik
 Padmavati Devi, Shrimati
 Pahadia, Shri Jagannath
 Palchoudhari, Shrimati Ita
 Pandey, Shri K. N.
 Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath
 Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
 Pant, Shri K. C.
 Paokai Haokip, Shri
 Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai
 Parmar, Shri D. R.
 Partap Singh, Shri
 Parthasarathy, Shri
 Paswan, Shri Kedar
 Patel, Shri J. H.
 Patel, Shri Manibhai J.
 Patel, Shri Manubhai
 Patel, Shri N. N.
 Patil, Shri Anantrao
 Patil, Shri C. A.
 Patil, Shri Deorao
 Patil, Shri N. R.
 Patil, Shri S. B.
 Patil, Shri S. D.
 Patil, Shri T. A.
 Poonacha, Shri C. M.
 Pradhani, Shri K.
 Pramanik, Shri J. N.
 Prasad, Shri Y. A.
 Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shaffi
 Radhabai, Shrimati B.
 Raghu Ramaiah, Shri
 Raj Deo Singh, Shri
 Rajasekharan, Shri
 Rajni Devi, Shrimati
 Raju, Shri D. B.
 Raju, Dr. D. S.
 Ram, Shri T.
 Ram Dhan, Shri
 Ram Dhani Das, Shri
 Ram Sewak, Shri Choudhary
 Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
 Ram Swarup, Shri
 Ramamoorthy, Shri S. P.
 Ramamurti, Shri P.
 Ramshekhar Prasad Singh Shri

Rana, Shri M. B.
 Randhir Singh, Shri
 Rane, Shri
 Ranga, Shri
 Ranjit Singh, Shri
 Rao, Shri Jaganath
 Rao, Dr. K. L.
 Rao, Shri K. Narayana
 Rao, Shri Muthyal
 Rao, Shri J. Ramapathi
 Rao, Shri Rameshwar
 Rao, Shri Thirumala
 Rao, Dr. V. K. R. V.
 Raut, Shri Bhola
 Ray, Shri Rabi
 Reddi, Shri G. S.
 Reddy, Shri Ganga
 Reddy, Shri M. N.
 Reddy, Shri P. Antony
 Reddy, Shri R. D.
 Reddy, Shrimati Sudha V.
 Reddy, Shri Surendar
 Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila
 Roy, Shri Vishwanath
 Roy, Shrimati Uma
 Saboo, Shri Shri Gopal
 Sadhu Ram, Shri
 Saha, Dr. S. K.
 Saigal, Shri A. S.
 Saleem, Shri M. Yunus.
 Salve, Shri Narendra Kumar
 Samanta, Shri S. C.
 Sambasivam, Shri
 Sanghi, Shri N. K.
 Sanji Rupji, Shri
 Sankata Prasad, Dr.
 Sant Bux Singh, Shri
 Sapre, Shrimati Tara

Sarma, Shri A. T.
 Satya Narain Singh, Shri
 Savitri Shyam, Shrimati
 Sayeed, Shri P. M.
 Sayeed Ali, Shri
 Sen, Shri Deven
 Sen, Shri Dwaipayan
 Sen, Shri P. G.
 Sen, Dr. Ranen
 Sequeira, Shri
 Sethi, Shri P. C.
 Sethuraman, Shri N.
 Shah, Shrimati Jayaben
 Shah, Shri Manabendra
 Shah, Shri Shantilal
 Shah, Shri Virendrakumar
 Shambhu Nath, Shri
 Shankaranand, Shri B.
 Sharma, Shri Madhoram
 Sharma, Shri Naval Kishore
 Sharma, Shri Yogendra
 Shashi Bhushan, Shri
 Shasti, Shri Biswanarayan
 Shastri, Shri Ramavtar
 Shastri, Shri Ramanand
 Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
 Sheo Narain, Shri
 Sher Singh, Shri
 Sheth, Shri T. M.
 Shinde, Shri Annasahib
 Shinkre, Shri
 Shiv Chandrika Prasad, Shri
 Shivappa, Shri N.
 Shukla, Shri S. N.
 Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
 Siddaya, Shri
 Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri
 Singh, Shri D. N.

Singh, Shri D. V.
 Sinha, Shri Mudrika
 Sinha, Shri R. K.
 Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
 Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari
 Snatak, Shri Nar Deo
 Solanki, Shri S. M.
 Somani, Shri N. K.
 Sonar, Dr. A. G.
 Sonavane, Shri
 Sudarsanam, Shri M.
 Sunder Lal, Shri
 Supakar, Shri Sradhakar
 Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
 Sursingh, Shri
 Swaran Singh, Shri
 Swell, Shri
 Tapuria, Shri S. K.
 Tarodekar, Shri V. B.
 Tiwary, Shri D. N.
 Tiwary, Shri K. N.
 Tripathi, Shri K. D.
 Tula Ram, Shri
 Uike, Shri M. G.
 Ulaka, Shri Ramachandra
 Veerappa, Shri Ramachandra
 Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
 Venkatswamy, Shri G.
 Verma, Shri Balgovind
 Verma, Shri Prem Chand
 Virbhadra Singh, Shri
 Viswambharan, Shri P.
 Viswanatham, Shri Tenneti
 Xavier, Shri S.
 Yadab, Shri N. P.
 Yadav, Shri Chandra Jeet
 Yadav, Shri Jageshwar

NOES

Ayarwal, Shri Ram Singh
 Berwa, Shri Onkar Lal
 Bramhanandji, Shri
 Brij Bhushan Lal, Shri
 Brij Raj Singh Kotah, Shri
 Chauhan, Shri Bharat Singh
 Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.
 Digvijai Nath, Shri Mahant
 Goyal, Shri Shri Chand
 Gupta, Shri Kanwar Lal
 Jai Singh, Shri

Jena, Shri D. D.
 Joshi, Shri Jagannath Rao
 Kachwai, Shri Hukam
 Chand
 Kothari, Shri S. S.
 Kushwah, Shri Y. S.
 Nayar, Shrimati Shakuntala
 Onkar Singh, Shri
 Ranjit Singh, Shri
 Sharda Nand, Shri
 Sharma, Shri Narain Swarup

Sharma, Shri Ram Avtar
 Sharma, Shri Yajna Datt
 Shastri, Shri Prakash Vir
 Shastri, Shri Shiv Kumar
 Sondhi,
 Shri M. L.
 Suraj Bhan, Shri
 Tyagi, Shri O. P.
 Vidyarthi, R. S.
 *Vyas, Shri Ramesh
 Chandra

MR. SPEAKER: The result* of the division is: Ayes : 365; Noes : 30

The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 (Insertion of new article 244-A)

MR. SPEAKER : We will now proceed with the clause-by-clause consideration. There are amendments to Clause 2. Shri Limaye is not here. Even then his amendments are not in order. Shri Dar is moving his amendment No. 3. Shri Shiva Chandra Jha is moving his amendments Nos. 4 and 6; Shri Dar is moving his amendments Nos. 7, 8 and 9; Nos. 10 and 11 are Shri Limaye's amendments and they are out of order. Amendment Number 12 is that of Shri Shiva Chandra Jha which he is moving. Shri Shiva Chandra Jha is also moving his amendment No. 14. Amendment Numbers 19, 20 and 21 are those of Shri M. Narayana Reddy and Shri Limaye and they are out of order. Amendment Nos. 22 and 23 are those of Shri Hem Barua which he is moving.

SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR: I beg to move :—

Page 1, line 9,—

omit "(whether wholly or in part)" (3)

SHRI SHIV CHANDRA JHA: (Madhubani) I beg to move:

Page 1, lines 9 and 10,—

omit "or any" (4)

Page 1, lines 12 and 13,—

for "whether elected or partly nominated and partly elected,"

Substitute "elected". (6)

SHRI ABDUL GHANI: I beg to move:

Page 1, line 14,—

omit "or" (7)

Page 1,—

omit lines 15 to 17. (8)

Page 2,—

omit lines 1 to 17. (9)

SHRI SHIV CHANDRA JHA: I beg to move:—

Page 2, line 22,—

for "not less than two-thirds." *substitute* "simple majority." (12)

Page 2,—

omit lines 23 to 26. (14)

SHRI HEM BARUA : (Mangadai) I beg to move:—

Page 2,—

after line 7, insert :—

Provided that the Legislature of the autonomous State, shall have powers to make laws for the whole or any part thereof, whether to the exclusion of the Legislature of the State of Assam or otherwise on the subjects to be specified." (22)

Page 2, line 22,—

for "not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting"

substitute:

"a majority of the total membership of that House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members of that House present and voting." (23)

MR. SPEAKER : All the amendments which have been moved are in order.

Now one or two of you can say a few words. Mr. Jha, do you want to say anything?

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा पहला संशोधन क्लॉज नम्बर 2 पर यह है कि जहाँ उसमें लिखा है autonomous State comprising (whether wholly or in part) all or any of the tribal areas उसमें से यह शब्द और "ऐनी" में हटवाना चाहता हूँ। इस संशोधन विधेयक का हम लोग समर्थन करते हैं

*The following Members also recorded their votes for :

AYES: Sarvashri K. Kamraj, J. K. Choudhury, K. Suryanarayana, P. R. Thakur, V. Narasimha Rao, and Ramesh Chandra Vyas.

[श्री शिव चन्द्र भा]

और उस पर हमें कोई एतराज नहीं है। मैं केवल यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर आप इस तरह से पहाड़ी इलाकों की की एक आटोनमस स्टेट बनाने के लिए कदम उठा रहे हैं तो फिर तमाम के लिए आपने यह कदम क्यों नहीं उठाया? आपने इसमें से कुछ को क्यों छोड़ दिया है? आप खासी स्टेट्स और खासी जयन्तिया हिल्स डिस्ट्रिक्ट को लेकर एक यूनाइटेड खासी जयन्तिया हिल्स डिस्ट्रिक्ट बना रहे हैं। आप यह नाथ कछार हिल्स और मिकिर हिल्स को क्यों छोड़ रहे हैं? इसी तरह फिर गारो हिल्स का क्या होगा? उनको आप सेल्फ डिटरमिनेशन का हक क्यों नहीं दे रहे हैं? क्या आप ऐसा व्यवहार करके दो तरह की नीतियाँ नहीं अपना रहे हैं? यदि आप पहाड़ी राज्यों को मिलाकर एक संघ बनाना चाहते हैं तो सबको उसके अन्तर्गत ले आकर एक दृढ़ता के साथ कदम उठाते। दृढ़ता के के साथ आप इस बात को कहते और सिद्ध कर देते कि हम जनता को खुद अपनी किस्मत का फैसला करने की 'पावर्स' देते हैं। लेकिन जैसा मैंने कहा यहाँ आप एक समान नीति नहीं अपना रहे हैं और मेरी यह बात समझ में नहीं आ रही है कि इस तरह का पक्षपात क्यों कर रहे हैं? इसलिए मैंने संशोधन किया है कि यह शब्द और 'ऐनी' हटा दिये जायें और तमाम ट्राइबल ऐरियाज रहने चाहिए। दूसरा मेरा संशोधन इसी क्लॉज नम्बर 2 पर यह है कि

Page 1, lines 12 and 13,

for "whether elected or party nominated and partly elected," substitute "elected,"

हमारी कोशिश यह होनी चाहिए कि यह नामिनेटड का जो सवाल आता है उसको हम खत्म कर दें। नामिनेटड का तरीका रखना यह एक डेमोक्रेटिक तरीका नहीं है। इसके कूखने से निमीटिज्म आती है और बहुत तरह की धांधलियाँ आती हैं और इसलिए जनतंत्र का

जो एक जो एक ग्राम तरीका एलैक्शन का है वह ही रक्खा जाय। जब उस इलाके में आप जनतंत्री हक जनता को देने जा रहे हैं तो कम से कम जनतंत्र के सही आदेश लेकर उसकी आप शुरूआत करें और ऐसी हालत में मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है कि यह आप नामिनेटड का भ्रमला उसमें क्यों रखते हैं और इसलिए मैंने अपना यह अमेंडमेंट दिया है कि वहाँ पर केवल 'एलैक्टड' रक्खा जाय।

तीसरा मेरा संशोधन यह है कि 'नोट लैस दैन टू थर्ड्स' यह शब्द यहाँ न रक्खे जायें बल्कि इनकी जगह 'सिम्पल मेजोरिटी' यह शब्द रख दिया जाय। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि यह अमेंडमेंट्स के लिए आप दो तिहाई का भ्रमेला क्यों रखते हैं और क्यों नहीं आप सिम्पल मेजोरिटी से इसे करने देते हैं? इसलिए मैं चाहूँगा कि यह दो तिहाई को हटा कर सिम्पल मेजोरिटी की बात आप रक्खें।

अपने चौथे संशोधन में मैंने लाइंस 23 से 26 ओमित करने के लिए कहा है :

"Any such law as is referred to in this article shall not be deemed to be an amendment of this Constitution for the purposes of article 368 notwithstanding that it contains any provision which amends or has the effect of amending this constitution."

मेरा मंत्री महोदय से कहना है कि अगर आप इन लाइंस को उसमें से ओमित कर देते हैं, आप इस पैराग्राफ को उड़ा देते हैं तो जो काम आप करने जा रहे हैं वह काम आपका खत्म हो जायगा। 368 धारा जोकि संविधान की है उसमें आप संशोधन कर रहे हैं लेकिन फिर आप कहते हैं कि नहीं हम ऐसा नहीं करने जा रहे हैं तो इसमें दो जवान से आप बोले हैं। एक तो आप दफा 368 के संशोधन की बात करते हैं और फिर कहते हैं कि इससे यह मतलब न समझा जाय कि हम कोई उसमें संशोधन कर रहे हैं। इस तरह की दो जवान की

बात कह कर आप एक बहुत ही हास्यास्पद पोजीशन में आ जाते हैं इसलिए मैंने संशोधन द्वारा यह चाहा है कि आप इन लाइंस को ओमिट कर दें।

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Shri Hem Barua.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI (Mondsaur): On a point of order. Under rule 338...

MR. SPEAKER: I have called Shri Hem Barua. I shall call the hon. Member after words.

SHRI HEM BARUA: I am opposed to this Bill on technical grounds.

I have suggested certain amendments in order to make this Bill a perfect one. My first amendment reads thus :

Page 2, after line 7, insert :

"Provided that the legislature of the autonomous State shall have powers to make laws for the whole or any part thereof, whether to the exclusion of the legislature of the State of Assam or otherwise on the subjects to be specified."

I have suggested that these subjects should be specified : The Asoka Mehta formula was the best because that had formulated the subject on which legislation could be undertaken and on which the autonomous hill districts could legislate. The Asoka Mehta formula was specific about it. The Asoka Mehta committee's recommendations were rejected, because the APHLC people refused to attend its meetings, and, therefore, they were not examined on their best value.

Under this Bill, in the autonomous hill districts, they want to introduce triarchy and not dyarchy. The Sixth Schedule will remain, and then there will also be an autonomous State within the Assam State. This would mean triarchy and triarchy means anarchy. This will create administrative and also geographical difficulties.

It was precisely to avoid these difficulties that the Asoka Mehta formula had recommended that out of 55 subjects, 50 should be given to the autonomous hill districts. I have suggested a proviso to the effect that the subjects should be specified.

I had raised in the morning the point about violation of article 368 of the Constitution. Unfortunately, what the Home

Minister said could not convince me and he could not say much on this also. Under article 368 there should be not only two-third majority of the Members present and voting but there should also be a majority of the total membership of the House. But here the majority of the total membership of the House has been omitted altogether. I want that to be maintained, because when we have all affirmed our loyalty to the Constitution it should be in letter and in spirit. If that is accepted, then the provision that the law shall not be deemed to be an amendment of the Constitution should be omitted, because that does not fit into the picture.

I would also suggest that the phrase 'for the constitution and proper functioning of such committee' in the proposed article 371B of the Constitution should be omitted because that deprives the State Assembly of its right to debate.

In article 368 it has been stipulated in the later part that not only the majority of the Houses of Parliament but the majority of the State Assemblies should by resolution adopt this Bill or any Bill whatsoever. But here we find that there is no such provision and even the Assam Assembly has been bypassed in this Bill. Therefore, I suggest that those words should be omitted.

In order to make this Bill a perfect one, I have suggested these amendments, and I hope and trust that the Home Minister who is a democrat would accept some of these amendments.

श्री अब्दुल गनी डार : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे जो अमेन्डमेंट नं० 3, 6, 7, 8 और 9 हैं उनके मुतालिक एक लफ्ज मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि :

'दुरंगी छोड़ कर यकरंग हो जा, सरासर मोम हो जा या संग हो जा।'

जैसा मैंने पहले अर्ज किया पंजाब की तकदीम के साथ वहाँ पर दो रीजनल कमेटीयाँ बनीं। जब सारे मुल्क में पाकिस्तान की शिकस्त के बाद नैशनल इंटिग्रेशन था और एक एक बच्चा मुल्क का हुक्मत की पुस्त पर था तब यकायक सन्त जी की धमकी में आ कर हुक्मत ने कह दिया पंजाबी सूबा अलग और हरियाणा अलग। अगर हमारी सरकार को चन्द दिनों

[अब्दुल गनी डार]

के बाद या एक या दो बरस बाद फिर एक मौकमिल स्टेट इसको बनाना है तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इन बेचारों के साथ मजाक मत करो, उन्हें खिलौना मत दो इससे कोई फायदा पहुँचने वाला नहीं है क्योंकि मुसलमान तो अपनी दो नेशन ध्योरी कह कर चले गये और बना लिया पाकिस्तान, मगर यहां के मुसलमानों को ऐसे छोड़ दिया जैसे उनका कोई माँ-बाप ही न हो।

एक माननीय सदस्य : यह बिल्कुल गलत है।

श्री अब्दुल गनी डार : 1966 में 133 कम्पूनल रायट हुए, 1967 में 209 कम्पूनल रायट हुए और 1968 में 331 कम्पूनल रायट हुए फिर भी कहते हैं कि यह गलत है। यह गलत नहीं है। आज हुकूमत का हाल यह है कि वह नई नई स्टेट बनाते जा रहे हैं हमारी स्वाहिश के बखिलाफ। हम चाहते हैं कि नई स्टेट्स न बनें, लेकिन अगर बनाना ही है तो सीधे हाथ से बनायें। हम उनसे पूछते हैं कि गरजते क्यों हो तो कहते हैं एक बुल के पैदा किये हुए हैं, और जब पूछते हैं कि मोक क्यों करते हो (दिल क्यों छोटा करते हो) तो कहते हैं कि गऊ के जाये हैं। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि आज उनमें दम नहीं है। कल श्री चव्हाण आचार्य कृपलानी के कहने पर बिगड़ गये कि हुकूमत कम्युनिस्टों से डरती है और या तो हुकूमत को बंगाल की हालत को ठीक करना चाहिए या फिर अपनी जगह से हट जाना चाहिए। श्री चव्हाण ने जवाब दिया कि वह कम्युनिस्टों से डरते नहीं हैं। बहरहाल मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह के खिलौने को लेकर मौजूदा सरकार चल नहीं सकेगी। मैं हुकूमत से हाथ जोड़ कर कहता हूँ कि रोज आये दिन नये-नये खिलौने से न खेले। कम्युनिस्ट भाई कहते हैं कि हम यह मांगते हैं, हम यह चाहते हैं वह चाहते हैं। क्या वह खाक चाहते हैं? यह दीजिये, वह दीजिये। मैं अजं करना चाहता हूँ कि इसका नतीजा यह होगा कि इसके बाद हुकूमत तेलगाना लायेगी, उसके

बाद बरार लायेगी, फिर कोंकण लायेंगे जिसके लिए श्री जोशी कहते हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आखिर वह इस तरह से किस-किसको लायेंगे? यह देश के लिए एक छुरी है और हुकूमत को होशियार रहना चाहिये।

[श्री अब्दुल गनी डार]

ادھیکش ہودے۔ میرے جواب میں

نمبر ۳-۶-۷-۸- اور ۹ ہیں ان کے متعلق ایک

لفظ میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ۔

دورنگی چھوڑ کر یک رنگ ہو جا

سراسر موم ہو یا سنگ ہو جا

جیسا میں نے پہلے عرض کیا کہ پنجاب کی تقسیم کے ساتھ وہاں پر دور رنجیل کیٹیاں بنیں۔ جب سارے ملک میں پاکستان کی شکست کے بعد نیشنل انسٹیگریشن تھا اور ایک ایک بچہ ملک کا حکومت کی پشت پر تھا تب یکا یک سنت جی کی دھکی میں آکر حکومت نے کہہ دیا پنجابی صوبہ الگ اور ہریانہ الگ۔ اگر ہماری سرکار کو چند دنوں کے بعد ایک دو برس بعد پھر ایک مکمل اسٹیٹ کو بنانا ہے تو میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ ان بیچاروں کے ساتھ مذاق مت کرو۔ انہیں کھلونا مت دو اس سے کوئی فائدہ پہنچنے والا نہیں ہے کیونکہ مسلمان تو اپنی دینیشن تھیوری کہہ کر چلے گئے اور بنایا پاکستان۔ مگر یہاں کے مسلمانوں کو ایسے چھوڑ دیا جیسے ان کا کوئی ماں باپ ہی نہ ہو۔ ایک مانیہ سید یہ بالکل غلط ہے۔

ش्री अब्दुल गनी डार : 1966 में 133

[شری عبدالغنی ڈار]

کونسل رائٹ ہوئے۔ ۱۹۶۷ میں ۲۰۹ کونسل رائٹ ہوئے۔ اور ۱۹۶۸ میں ۳۲۱ کونسل رائٹ ہوئے۔ پھر بھی کہتے ہیں کہ یہ غلط ہے۔ یہ غلط نہیں ہے۔ آج حکومت کا حال یہ ہے کہ وہ نئی نئی اسٹیٹ بناتے جا رہے ہیں ہماری خواہش کے برخلاف ہم چاہتے ہیں کہ نئی اسٹیٹ نہ بنیں۔ لیکن اگر بنانا ہی ہے تو سیدھے ہاتھ سے بنائیں۔ ہم ان سے پوچھتے ہیں کہ گرجتے کیوں ہو تو کہتے ہیں ایک بول کے پیدا کئے ہوئے ہیں۔ اور جب پوچھتے ہیں کہ موک کیوں کرتے ہو (دل کیوں چھوٹا کرتے ہو) تو کہتے ہیں کہ گٹو کے جاتے ہیں۔ میرے کہنے کا مطلب یہ ہے کہ آج ان میں دم نہیں ہے۔ کل شری جو ان آچاریہ کرپلانی کے کہنے پر بکڑ گئے کہ حکومت کونسلوں سے ڈرتی ہے اور یا تو حکومت کو بنگال کی حالت کو ٹھیک کرنا چاہیے یا پھر اپنی جگہ سے ہٹ جانا چاہیے شری جو ان نے جواب دیا کہ وہ کونسلوں سے ڈرتے نہیں ہیں۔ بہر حال میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس طرح کے کھلونوں کو دس کر موجودہ سرکار نہیں چلے گی۔ میں حکومت سے ہاتھ جوڑ کر کہتا ہوں کہ روز آئے دن نئے نئے کھلونوں سے نہ کھیلے۔ کونسل بھائی کہتے ہیں کہ ہم یہ مانگتے ہیں۔ ہم وہ مانگتے ہیں۔ ہم یہ چاہتے ہیں۔ وہ چاہتے ہیں۔ کیا وہ خاک چاہتے ہیں۔ یہ دیہیجے وہ دیہیجے۔ میں عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس کا

یہ نتیجہ ہو گا کہ اس کے بعد حکومت ملنگا نہ لائے گی۔ اس کے بعد برابر لائے گی۔ پھر کونک لائیں گے جس کے لئے شری جوشی کہتے ہیں۔ میں پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں کہ آخر وہ اس طرح کس کس کو لائیں گے۔ یہ دیش کے لئے ایک ایک پھری ہے اور حکومت کو ہوشیار رہنا چاہیے۔]

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: I am sure we would all like some constitutional proprieties to be observed in this House with regard to the passage of this Bill. When this Bill was last considered, clause 2 had been decided upon by the House. Under rule 338, "A motion shall not raise a question substantially identical with one on which the House has given a decision in the same session."

I would appeal to you, therefore, to consider that the motion under rule 388 which has been brought forward by the Home Minister only deals with the question of its application to the motion for consideration of the Bill. But while we are trying to pass the clause, that rule 338 would again have to be suspended. So, the Home Minister should again come forward with a motion before the House. I think he will have to give notice and come forward with such a motion tomorrow before the House, and if the House gives him permission then clause 2 can be taken up by the House for consideration. That is my submission.

MR. SPEAKER: Permission was taken for the whole Constitution Amendment Bill. When I called Shri Kothari, he got up in full, not a part of Shri Kothari.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: In that way, the first reading should have been enough; there is no need for a second and third reading.

MR. SPEAKER: I have given my ruling. Permission was taken for the whole Bill, not a part of it.

I shall now put all the amendments to clause 2 together to the vote of the house.

*The Amendments Nos. 3 4 6 to 9 12 14 22
and 23 were put and negatived*

The question is :

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put clause 2 to the vote of the House. Let the lobbies be cleared—Lobbies have been cleared.

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill".

The Lok Sabha divided :

Division No. 9]

AYES

[15. 30 hours

Abraham, Shri K.M.
Achal Singh, Shri
Agadi, Shri S.A.
Ahiwar, Shri Nathu Ram
Aga, Shri Ahmad
Ahmad, Dr. I.
Ahmed, Shri F.A.
Ahmed, Shri J.
Amat, Shri D.
Amin, Shri R.K.
Anirudhan, Shri K.
Anjanappa, Shri B.
Ankineedu, Shri
Arumugam, Shri R.S.
Asghar Husain, Shri
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Babunath Singh, Shri
Benerjee, Shri S.M.
Barrow, Shri
Barua, Shri Bedabrata
Baru, Shri R.
Barupal, Shri P.L.
Basu, Shri Jyotirmoy
Basuvarati, Shri
Baswant, Shri
Besra, Shri S.C.
Bhagaban Das, Shri
Bhagat, Shri B.R.
Bhagavti, Shri
Bhakt Darshan, Shri
Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri
Bhargava, Shri B.N.
Bharti, Shri Maharaj Singh
Bhola Nath, Shri
Birua, Shri Kolai
Bist, Shri J.B.S.
Biswas, Shri J.M.
Brahm Prakash, Shri
Burman, Shri Kirit Bikram
Deb
Buta Singh, Shri
Chakrapani, Shri C.K.
Chanda, Shri Anil K.
Chanda, Shrimatt Jyotsna
Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri
Chandrika Prasad, Shri
Chatterjee, Shri N.C.

Chatterji, Shri Krishna
Kumar
Chaturvedi, Shri R.L.
Chaudhary, Shri Niirtaj
Singh
Chavan, Shri D.R.
Chavan, Shri Y.B.
Choudhary, Shri Valmiki
Choudhary, Shri J.K.
Dalbir Singh, Shri
Damani, Shri S.R.
Dange, Shri S.A.
Das, Shri N.T.
Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas
Dass, Shri C.
Dev, Shri D.N.
Debbarma, Shri Bikram
Kishore
Deo, Shri R.R. Singh
Deoghare, Shri N.R.
Desai, Shri C.C.
Desai, Shri Morarji
Deshmukh, Shri B.D.
Deshmukh, Shri K.G.
Deshmukh, Shri Shivajirao S.
Dhillon, Shri G.S.
Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri
Dinesh Singh, Shri
Dixit, Shri G.C.
Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
Dwivedy, Shri Surendranath
Ering, Shri D
Esthose, Shri P.P.
Fernandes, Shri George
Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri
Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
Ganesh, Shri K.R.
Ganga Devi, Shrimati
Gautam, Shri C.D.
Gavit, Shri Tukaram
Ghosh, Shri Bimalkanti
Ghosh, Shri Ganesh
Ghosh, Shri P.K.
Ghosh, Shri Parimal
Girraj Saran Singh, Shri
Gopalan, Shri P.
Govind Das, Dr.

Gowd, Shri Gadilingana
Gowda, Shri M.H.
Gowder, Shri Nanja
Guha, Shri Samar
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Gupta, Shri Lakhani Lal
Gupta, Shri Ram Kishan
Hajernawis, Shri
Haldar, Shri. K.
Hanumanthaiya, Shri
Hari Krishna, Shri
Hazarika, Shri J.N.
Heerji Bhai, Shri
Hem Raj, Shri
Himatsingka, Shri
Iqbal Singh, Shri
Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas
Jadhav, Shri V.N
Jaggiah, Shri K.
Jaggiwan Ram, Shri
Jamir, Shri S.C.
Jamna Lal, Shri
Janardhanan, Shri C.
Joshi, Shri S.M.
Kahandole, Shri Z.M.
Kalita, Shri Dhireswar
Kamaraj, Shri K.
Kamble, Shri
Kameshwar Singh, Shri
Kamala Kumari, Kumari
Kapoor, Shri Lakhani Lal
Karan Singh, Dr.
Karni Singh Dr.
Kasture, Shri A.S.
Katham, Shri B.N.
Kavade, Shri B.R.
Kedaria, Shri C.M.
Kesri, Shri Sitaram
Khadilkar, Shri
Khan, Shri H. Ajmal
Khan, Shri Ghayoor Ali
Khan, Shri Latafat Ali
Khan, Shri M.A.
Khan, Shri Zulfiquar Ali
Khanna, Shri P.K.
Kinder Lal, Shri
Kisku, Shri A.K.

Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
 Koushik, Shri K.M.
 Kripalani, Shri J.B.
 Kripalani, Shrimati Sucheta
 Krishna, Shri M.R.
 Krishna, Shri G.Y.
 Kundu, Shri S.
 Kureel, Shri B.N.
 Kushok Bakula, Shri
 Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati
 Lalit Sen, Shri
 Laskar, Shri N.R.
 Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
 Lobo Prabhu, Shri
 Lutfal Haque, Shri
 Madhukar, Shri K.M.
 Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
 Mahajan, Shri Vikram Chand
 Maharaj Singh, Shri
 Mahida, Shri Narendra Singh
 Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
 Majhi, Shri M.
 Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
 Mandal, Dr. P.
 Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
 Mane, Shri Shankarrao
 Manoharan, Shri
 Marandi, Shri
 Masani, Shri M.R.
 Masuriya Din Shri
 Mehta, Shri Asoka
 Mehta, Shri P.M.
 Melkote, Dr.
 Menon, Shri Govinda
 Menon, Shri Vishwanatha
 Minimata, Agam Dass Guru
 Shrimati
 Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali
 Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
 Mishra, Shri G.S.
 Mishra, Shri Janeshwar
 Modak, Shri B.K.
 Mody, Shri Piloo
 Mohamed Imam, Shri J.
 Mohammed Ismaili, Shri
 Mohammed Yusuf, Shri
 Mohsin, Shri
 Mohinder Kaur, Shrimati
 Molahu Prasad, Shri
 Mondal, Shri Jugal
 Mrityunjay Prasad, Shri
 Mukerjee, Shri H.N.
 Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda
 Mukne, Shri Yeshwantrao
 Mulla, Shri A.N.
 Murthy Shri B.S.

Murti, Shri M.S.
 Muthusami, Shri C.
 Naghnoor, Shri M.N.
 Nanhta, Shri Amrit
 Naidu, Shri Chengalraya
 Naik, Shri G.C.
 Naik, Shri R.V.
 Nambiar, Shri
 Nanda, Shri
 Nath Pai, Shri
 Nayar, Dr. Sushila
 Nihal Singh, Shri
 Oraon, Shri Kartik
 Padmavati Devi, Shrimati
 Pahadia, Shri Jagannath
 Palchoudhuri, Shrimati
 Pandey, Shri K.N.
 Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath
 Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
 Pant, Shri K.C.
 Paokai Haokip, Shri
 Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai
 Parmar, Shri D.R.
 Partap Singh, Shri
 Parthasarathy, Shri
 Paswan, Shri Kedar
 Patel, Shri J.H.
 Patel, Shri Manibhai J.
 Patel, Shri Manubhai
 Patel, Shri N.N.
 Patil, Shri Anantrao
 Patil, Shri Deorao
 Patil, Shri N.R.
 Patil, Shri S.B.
 Patil, Shri S.D.
 Patil Shri T.A.
 Poonacha, Shri C.M.
 Pradhani, Shri K.
 Pramanik, Shri J.N.
 Prasad, Shri Y.A.
 Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shaffi
 Radhabai, Shrimati B.
 Raghu Ramaiah, Shri
 Raj Deo Singh, Shri
 Rajasekharan, Shri
 Raju, Shri D.B.
 Raju, Dr. D.S.
 Ram, Shri T.
 Ram Dhan, Shri
 Ram Dhani Das, Shri
 Ram Sewak, Shri Chowhary
 Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
 Ram Swarup, Shri
 Ramamoorthy, Shri S.P.
 Ramamurti, Shri P.
 Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri

Rana, Shri M.B.
 Randhir Singh, Shri
 Rane, Shri
 Ranga, Shri
 Rao, Shri Jagannath
 Rao, Dr. K.L.
 Rao, Shri K. Narayana
 Rao, Shri Muthyal
 Rao, Shri J. Ramapathi
 Rao, Shri Rameshwar
 Rao, Shri Thirumala
 Rao, Dr. V.K.R.V.
 Rao, Shri V. Narasimha
 Raut, Shri Bhola
 Ray, Shri Rabi
 Reddy, Shri G.S.
 Reddy, Shri Eswara
 Reddy, Shri Ganga
 Reddy, Shri M.N.
 Reddy, Shri P. Antony
 Reddy, Shri R.D.
 Reddy, Shri N. Sanjiva
 Reddy, Shrimati Sudha V.
 Reddy, Shri Surendar
 Rohatgi Shrimati Sushila
 Roy, Shri Bishwanath
 Roy, Shrimati Uma
 Saboo, Shri Shri Gopal
 Sadhu Ram, Shri
 Saha, Dr. S.K.
 Saigal, Shri A.S.
 Saleem, Shri M. Yunus
 Salve, Shri Narendra Kummar
 Samanta, Shri S.C.
 Sambasivam, Shri
 Sanghi, Shri N.K.
 Sanji Rupji, Shri
 Sankata Prasad, Dr.
 Sant Bux Singh, Shri
 Sapre Shrimati Tara
 Sarma, Shri A.T.
 Satya Narain Singh, Shri
 Savitri Shyam, Shrimati
 Sayeed, Shri P.M.
 Sayyad Ali, Shri
 Sen, Shri A.K.
 Sen, Shri Deven
 Sen, Shri Dwaipayan
 Sen, Shri P.G.
 Sen. Dr. Ranen
 Sequeira, Shri
 Sethi, Shri P.C.
 Sethuraman, Shri N.
 Shah, Shrimati Jayabden
 Shah Shri Manabendra
 Shah, Shri Shantilal

Shah, Shri Virendrakumar
Shambhu Nath, Shri
Shankaranand, Shri B.
Sharma, Shri Madhoram
Sharma, Shri Naval Kishore
Sharma, Shri Yogendra
Shashi Bhushan, Shri
Shastri, Shri Biswanarayan
Shastri, Shri Ramavatar
Shastri, Shri Ramanand
Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
Sheo Narain, Shri
Sher Singh, Shri
Shinde, Shri Annasahib
Shinkre, Shri
Shiv Chandika Prasad, Shri
Shivappa, Shri N.
Shukla, Shri S.N.
Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
Siddayya, Shri
Siddheswar Prasad, Shri

Singh, Shri D.N.
Singh, Shri D.V.
Sinha, Shri Madrika
Sinha, Shri, R.K.
Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari
Snatak, Shri Nar Deo
Solanki, Shri S.M.
Somani, Shri N.K.
Sonar, Dr. A.G.
Sonavane, Shri
Sudarsanam, Shri M.
Sunder Lal, Shri
Supakar, Shri Sradhakar
Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
Sursingh, Shri
Suryanarayan, Shri K.
Swaran Singh, Shri
Swell, Shri
Tapuria, Shri S.K.
Tarodekar, Shri V.B.

Thakur, Shri P.R.
Tiwary, Shri D.N.
Tiwary, Shri K.N.
Tripathi, Shri K.D.
Tula Ram, Shri
Uikey, Shri M.G.
Ulaka, Shri Ramachandra
Veerappa Shri Ramachandra
Venkatasubbiah, Shri P.
Venkatswamy, Shri G.
Verma, Shri Balgovind
Verma, Shri Prem chand
Virbhadra Singh, Shri
Viswambharan, Shri P.
Vitwanatham, Shri Tenneti
Vyas, Shri Ramesh Chandra
Xavier, Shri S.
Yadav, Shri N.P.
Yadav, Shri Chandra Jeet
Yadav, Shri Jageshwrr

NOES

Ayarwal, Shri Ram Singh
Berwa, Shri Onkar Lal
Bramhanandji, Shri
Brij Bhushan Lal, Shri
Brij Raj Singh-Kotah, Shri
Chauhan, Shri Bharat Singh
Dar, Shri Abdul Ghani
Daschowdhury, Shri B.K.
Devgun, Shri Hardayal
Digvijai Nath, Shri Mahant
Goyal, Shri Shri Chand

Gupta, Shri Kanwar Lal
Jai Singh, Shri
Janc, Shri D.D.
Jha, Shri Shiva Chandra
Joshi, Shri Jagannath Rao
Kachwai, Shri Hukam Chand
Kothari, Shri S.S.
Kushwah, Shri Y.S.
Nayar, Shrimati Shakuntala
Onkar Singh, Shri
*Patil, Shri C.A.

Ranjit Singh, Shri
Sharda Nand, Shri
Sharma, Shri N. Narain Swarup
Sharma, Shri Ram Avtar
Sharma, Shri Yajna Datt
Shastri, Shri Prakash Vir
Shastri, Shri Shiv Kumar
Sondhi, Shri M.L.
Suraj Bhan, Shri
Tyagi, Shri O.P.
Vidyarthi, Shri R.S.

MR. SPEAKER: The result* of the division is : yes 364; Noes 33.

The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill

Clause 3. (Amendment of article 275)

MR. SPEAKER: We go to clause 3 now. Mr. Shiva Chandra Jha has an amendment.

*Wrongly voted for NOES.

* The following Members also recorded their votes:- AYES: Sarvashri. Onkarlal Bohra, Avadsh Chandra Singh, Devinder Singh, T. M. Sheth, Vidya Dhar Bajpai, Dinkar Desai, C. A. Patil and Shrimati Rajni Devi

NOES : Shri S. D. Somasundaran.

श्री सिधबन्धु झा : तीसरी क्लॉज में मेरा एमेंडमेंट यह है :

Page 2, lines 44 and 45,

Omit "to that of the administration of the rest of the State of Assam." (15)

गृह मंत्री महोदय शायद प्रशासन को पैसे से ही नापते हैं। सब स्टेट जो बनेगी उसके लिए वह चाहते हैं कि उतना ही पैसा दिया जाए कनसालिडेटेड फंड से जितना असम के लिए। लेकिन यह कोई जरूरी नहीं है कि

प्रशासन का स्तर पैसा खर्च करके ही ऊँचा किया जा सकता है। कम पैसा देकर भी उसको ऊँचा किया जा सकता है और ज्यादा पैसा अगर दिया जाए तो प्रशासन खराब भी हो सकता है। यहाँ पर आपने जो यह कहा है।

"for the purpose of raising the level of administration of that State to that of the administration of the rest of the State of Assam."

इससे प्रशासन का जो आदर्श है उसको आप सीमित कर देते हैं। शायद आप ऐसा विश्वास नहीं करते हैं कि जो पहाड़ी जिलों की नई सब स्टेट बनेगी वह असम राज्य से आगे बढ़ सकेगी। अगर आप चाहते हैं कि इस नई सब स्टेट का प्रशासन अच्छा हो, करप्शन, भ्रष्टाचार आदि इसमें न हों तो आप इस सीमा को न रखें। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप इन शब्दों को हटा दें :

"to that of the administration of the rest of the State Assam."

असम से आगे बढ़ कर भी वे प्रशासन में सुधार ला सकते हैं, अच्छा प्रशासन जनता को प्रदान कर सकते हैं। इसलिए ये जो शब्द हैं कि

"to that of the administration of the rest of the State of Assam."

इन्को आप हटा दें। इससे सीमा और भी बड़ी हो जाएगी और आगे बढ़ने और प्रशासन को अच्छा करने में उनको सहायता मिलेगी।

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment No. 15 to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 15 put and negatived.

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा : मैंने जो कहा है क्या उसका उत्तर नहीं आया ?

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put clause 3 to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

The Lok Sabha divided

Division No. 10]

AYES

[15.37 hrs.

Abraham, Shri K. M.
Achal Singh, Shri
Agadi, Shri S. A.
Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
Aga, Shri Ahmad
Ahmad, Dr. I.
Ahmed, Shri F. A.
Ahmed, Shri J.
Amat, Shri D.
Amin, Shri R.K.
Amin, Shri Ramchandra J.
Anirudha, Shri K.
Anjanapp, Shri B.
Ankineedu, Shri
Arumugam, Shri R. S.
Awadesh Chandra Singh, Shri
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Babunath Singh, Shri

Bajpai Shri Vidya Dhar
Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Barrow, Shri
Barua, Shri Bedabrata
Barua, Shri R.
Barupal, Shri P. L.
Basu, Shri Jyotirmoy
Basumatari, Shri
Baswant, Shri
Besra, Shri S. C.
Bhagaban Das, Shri
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhayavati, Shri
Bhakt Darshan, Shri
Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri
Bhargava, Shri B. N.
Bharti, Shri Maharaj Singh
Bhola Nath, Shri

Birua, Shri Kolai
Bist, Shri J. B. S.
Biswas, Shri J. M.
Bohra, Shri Onkarlal
Brahm Prakash, Shri
Burman, Shri Kirit Bikram
Deb
Buta Singh, Shri
Chakrapani, Shri C. K.
Chanda, Shri Anil K.
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
Chandra Shekhar Singh,
Shri
Chandrika Prasad, Shri
Chatterjee, Shri N. C.
Chatterjee, Shri Krishna
Kumar
Chaturvedi, Shri R. L.

Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh
 Chavan, Shri D. R.
 Chavan, Shri Y. B.
 Choudhary, Shri Valmiki
 Choudhury, Shri J. K.
 Dalbir Singh, Shri
 Damani, Shri S. R.
 Dange, Shri S. A.
 Das, Shri N. T.
 Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas
 Dass, Shri C.
 Deb, Shri D. N.
 Deo, Shri K. P. Singh
 Deo, Shri R. R. Singh
 Deoghare, Shri S. R.
 Desai, Shri C. C.
 Desai, Shri Dinkar
 Desai, Shri Morarji
 Deshmukh, Shri B. D.
 Deshmukh, Shri K. G.
 Deshmukh, Shri Shivajirao S.
 Devinder Singh, Shri
 Dhillon, Shri G. S.
 Dhrangashra, Shri Sriraj .
 Meghrajji
 Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri
 Dinesh Singh, Shri
 Dixit, Shri G. C.
 Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
 Dwivedy, Shri Surenderanath
 Ering, Shri D.
 Esthose, Shri P.P.
 Fernandes, Shri George
 Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri
 Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
 Ganesh, Shri K. R.
 Ganga Devi Shrimati
 Gautam, Shri C. D.
 Gavit, Shri Tukaram
 Ghosh, Shri Bimalkanti
 Ghosh, Shri Ganesh
 Ghosh, Shri P. K.
 Ghosh, Shri Parimal
 Girraj Saran Singh, Shri
 Gopalan, Shri P.
 Govind Das, Dr.
 Gowd, Shri Gadilingana
 Gowda, Shri M. H.
 Gowder, Shri Nanja
 Guha, Shri Samar
 Gupta, Shri Indrajit
 Gupta, Shri Lakhnan Lal
 Gupta, Shri Ram Kishan
 Hajarnawis, Shri
 Halidar, Shri K.
 Hari Kishana, Shri

Hazarika, Shri J. N.
 Heerji Bhai, Shri
 Hem Raj, Shri
 Himatsingka, Shri
 Iqbal Singh, Shri
 Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas
 Jadhav, Shri V. N.
 Jaggaiah, Shri K.
 Jagjiwan Ram, Shri
 Jalpal Singh, Shri
 Jamir, Shri S. C.
 Jamana Lal, Shri
 Janardhanan, Shri C.
 Joshi, Shri S. M.
 Kahandole, Shri Z. M.
 Kalita, Shri Dhireswar
 Kamaraj, Shri K.
 Kamble, Shri
 Kameshwar Singh, Shri
 Kamala Kumari, Kumari
 Kapoor, Shri Lakhnan Lal
 Karan Singh, Dr.
 Karni Singh, Dr.
 Kasture, Shri A. S.
 Katham, Shri B. N.
 Kedaria, Shri C. M.
 Kesri, Shri Sitaram
 Khadilkar, Shri
 Khan, Shri H. Ajmal
 Khans Shri Ghayoor Ali
 Khan, Shri Latafat Ali
 Khan, Shri M. A.
 Khan, Shri Zulfiquar Ali
 Khanna, Shri P. K.
 Kinder Lal, Shri
 Kisku, Shri A. K.
 Kotaki, Shri Liladhar
 Kaushik, Shri K. M.
 Kripalani, Shri J. B.
 Kripalani, Shrimati Sucheta
 Krishna, Shri M. R.
 Krishnan, Shri G.Y.
 Kundu, Shri S.
 Kureel, Shri B.N.
 Kushok Bakula, Shri
 Lakkappa, Shri K.
 Lakshmikanthamma,
 Shrimati
 Lalit Sen, Shri
 Laskar, Shri N. R.
 Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
 Lobo Prabhu, Shri
 Lutfal Haque, Shri
 Madhukar, Shri K. M.
 Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
 Mahajan, Shri Vikram Chand
 Maharaj Singh, Shri

Constitution
(22nd Amdt.) Bill
 Mahida, Shri Narendra
 Singh
 Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
 Majhi, Shri M.
 Malhotra, Shri Inderj J.
 Mandal, Dr. P.
 Mandal, Shri Yamuna
 Prasad
 Mane, Shri Shankarrao
 Manoharan, Shri
 Marandi, Shri
 Masani, Shri M. R.
 Masuriya Din, Shri
 Mehta, Shri Asoka
 Mehta, Shri P. M.
 Melkote, Dr.
 Menon, Shri Govinda
 Menon, Shri Vishwanatha
 Minimata Agam Dass Guru
 Shrimati
 Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali
 Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
 Mistra, Shri G. S.
 Misra, Shri Janeshwar
 Modak, Shri B. K.
 Mody, Shri Pilloo
 Mohamad Immam, Shri J.
 Mohammad Yusuf, Shri
 Mohan Swarup. Shri
 Mohsin, Shri
 Mohinder Kaur, Shrimati
 Molohu Prasad, Shri
 Mondal, Shri Jugal
 Mrityunjay Prasad, Shri
 Mukerjee, Shri H. N.
 Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda
 Mukne, Shri Yeshwantrao
 Mulla, Shri A. N.
 Murthy, Shri B. S.
 Murti, Shri M. S.
 Muthusami, Shri C.
 Naghnoor, Shri M. N.
 Nahata, Shri Amrit
 Naidu, Shri Chengalraya
 Naik, Shri G. C.
 Naik, Shri R. V.
 Nambiar, Shri
 Nanda, Shri
 Nath, Pai Shri
 Nayar Dr. Sushilla
 Nihal Singh, Shri
 Oraon, Shri Kartik
 Padmavati Devi, Shrimati
 Pahadia, Shri Jagannath
 Palchondhuri, Shrimati Ila
 Pandey, Shri K. N.
 Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath

Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
 Pant, Shri K. C.
 Paokai Haokip, Shri
 Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai
 Parmar, Shri D. R.
 Partap Singh, Shri
 Parthasarathy, Shri
 Paswan, Shri Kedar
 Patel, Shri J. H.
 Patel, Shri Manibhai J.
 Patel, Shri Manubhai
 Patel, Shri N. N.
 Patil, Shri Anantrao
 Patil, Shri C. A.
 Patil, Shri Deorao
 Patil, Shri N. R.
 Patil, Shri S. B.
 Patil, Shri T. A.
 Poonacha, Shri C. M.
 Pradhani, Shri K.
 Pramanik, Shri J. N.
 Prasad, Shri Y. A.
 Qureshi, Shri Mohd Shaffi
 Radhabai, Shrimati B.
 Raghu Ramaiah, Shri
 Raj Deo Singh, Shri
 Rajasekharan, Shri
 Rajni Devi, Shrimati
 Raju, Shri D. B.
 Raju, Dr. D. S.
 Ram, Shri T.
 Ram Dhan, Shri
 Ram Dhani Das, Shri
 Ram Sewak, Shri Choudhary
 Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
 Ram Swarup, Shri
 Ramamoorthy, Shri S. P.
 Ramamurty, Shri P.
 Ramshekhar Prasad Singh
 Shri
 Rana, Shri M. B.
 Randhir Singh, Shri
 Rane, Shri
 Ranga, Shri
 Ranjit Singh, Shri
 Rao, Shri Jaganath
 Rao, Dr. K. L.
 Rao, Shri K. Narayana
 Rao, Shri Mathyal
 Rao, Shri J. Ramapathi
 Rao, Shri Rameshwar
 Rao, Shri Thirumala
 Rao, Dr. V. K. R. V.

Rao, Shri V. Narasimha
 Raut, Shri Bhola
 Ray, Shri Rabi
 Reddi, Shri G. S.
 Reddy, Shri Eswara
 Reddy, Shri Ganga
 Reddy, Shri M. N.
 Reddy, Shri P. Antony
 Reddy, Shri R. D.
 Reddy, Shri N. Sanjiva
 Reddy, Shrimati Sudha V.
 Reddy, Shri Surendar
 Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila
 Roy, Shri Bishwanath
 Roy, Shrimati Uma
 Saboo, Shri Shri Gopal
 Sadhu Ram, Shri
 Saha, Dr. S. K.
 Saigal, Shri A. S.
 Saleem, Shri M. Yunus
 Salve, Shri Narendra Kumar
 Samanta, Shri S. C.
 Sambasivam, Shri
 Sanghi, Shri N. K.
 Sanji Rupji, Shri
 Sankata Prasad, Dr.
 Sant Bux Singh, Shri
 Sapre, Shrimati Tara
 Sarma, Shri A. T.
 Satya Narain Singh, Shri
 Sayeed, Shri P. M.
 Sayyad Ali, Shri
 Sen, Shri A. K.
 Sen, Shri Deven
 Sen, Shri Dwaipayan
 Sen, Shri P. G.
 Sen, Dr. Ranen
 Sequeira, Shri
 Sethi, Shri P. C.
 Sethuraman, Shri N.
 Shah, Shrimati Jayaben
 Shah, Shri Manabendra
 Shah, Shri Shantilal
 Shah, Shri Virendrakumar
 Shambhu Nath, Shri
 Shankaranand, Shri B.
 Sharma, Shri Madhoram
 Sharma, Shri Naval Kishore
 Sharma, Shri Yogendra
 Shashi Bhushan, Shri
 Shastri, Shri Biswanarayan
 Shastri, Shri Ramavatar
 Shastri, Shri Ramanand

Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
 Sheo Narain, Shri
 Sher Singh, Shri
 Sheth, Shri T. M.
 Shinde, Shri Annasahib
 Shinkre, Shri
 Shiv Chandika Prasad, Shri
 Shivappa, Shri N.
 Shukla, Shri S. N.
 Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
 Siddaaya, Shri
 Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri
 Singh, Shri D. N.
 Singh, Shri D. V.
 Sinha Shri Mudrika
 Sinha, Shri R. K.
 Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
 Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwati
 Snatak, Shri Nar Deo
 Solanki, Shri S. M.
 Somanji, Shri N. K.
 Sonar, Dr. A. G.
 Sonavane, Shri
 Sudarsanam, Shri M.
 Sunder Lal, Shri
 Supakar, Shri Sradhakar
 Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
 Sursingh, Shri
 Suryanarayana, Shri K.
 Swaran Singh, Shri
 Swell, Shri
 Tapuriaah, Shri S. K.
 Tarodekar, Shri V. B.
 Thakur, Shri P. R.
 Tiwary, Shri D. N.
 Tiwary, Shri K. N.
 Tripathi, Shri K. D.
 Tula Ram, Shri
 Uikey, Shri M. G.
 Ulaka, Shri Ramachandra
 Veerappa, Shri Ramachandra
 Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
 Venkatswamy, Shri G.
 Verma, Shri Balgovind
 Verma, Shri Prem Chand
 Virbhadra Singh, Shri
 Viswambharan, Shri P.
 Viswanatham, Shri Tenneti
 Vyas, Shri Ramesh Chandra
 Xavier, Shri S.
 Yadav, Shri N. P.
 Yadav, Shri Chandra Jeet
 Yadav, Shri Jageshwar

NOES

Ayarwal, Shri Ram Singh
Berwa, Shri Onkar Lal
Bramhanandji Shri
Brij Bhushan Lal, Shri
Brij Raj Singh-Kotah, Shri
Chauhan, Shri Bharat Singh
Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.
Devgun, Shri Hardayal
Goyal, Shri Shri Chand
Guha, Shri Samar
Gupta, Shri Kanwar Lal

Jai Singh, Shri
Jena, Shri D. D.
Jha, Shri Shiva Chandra
Joshi, Shri Jagannath Rao
Kachwai, Shri Hukam Chand
Kothari, Shri S. S.
Kushwah, Shri Y. S.
Nayar, Shrimati Shakuntala
Onkar Singh, Shri
Ranjit Singh, Shri

Sharda Nand, Shri
Sharma, Shri Narain Swarup
Sharma, Shri Ram Avtar
Sharma, Shri Yajna Datt
Shastri, Shri Prakash Vir
Shastri, Shri Shiv Kumar
Sondhi, Shri M. L.
Suraj Bhan, Shri
Tyagi, Shri O. P.
Vidyarthi, Shri R. S.

*MR. SPEAKER: The result of the division is:

AYES: 372

NOES: 30

The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting.

The Motion was adopted
Clause 3 was added to the Bill

Clause 4: (Insertion of new article 371 B)

SHRI HEM BARUA: Sir, I move:

Division No. 11]

AYES

[15.41 hrs.

Abraham, Shri K.M.
Achal Singh, Shri
Agadi, Shri S.A.
Ahiwar, Shri Nathu Ram
Aga, Shri Ahmad
Ahmad Dr. J.
Ahmed, Shri F.A.
Ahmed, Shri J.
Amat, Shri D.
Amin, Shri R.K.
Amin, Shri Ramchandra J.
Anirudhan, Shri K.
Anjanappa, Shri B.
Ankineedu, Shri
Arumugam, Shri R.S.
Asghar Husain, Shri
Awadesh Chandra Singh,
Shri

Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Babunath Singh, Shri
Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar
Banerjee, Shri S.M.
Barrow, Shri
Barua, Shri Bedabrata
Barua, Shri R.
Barupal, Shri P.L.
Basu, Shri Jyotirmoy
Basumatari, Shri
Baswant, Shri
Besra, Shri S.C.
Bhagaban Das, Shri
Bhagat, Shri B.R.
Bhagavati, Shri
Bhakt Darshan, Shri
Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri
Bhargava, Shri B.N.

Bharti, Shri Maharaj Singh
Bhola Nath, Shri
Birua, Shri Kolai
Bist, Shri J.B.S.
Biswas, Shri J.M.
Bohra, Shri Onkarlal
Brahm Prakash, Shri
Burman, Shri Kirit Bikram
Deb
Buta Singh, Shri
Chakrapani, Shri C.K.
Chanda, Shri Anil K.
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri
Chandrika Prasad, Shri
Chatterjee, Shri N.C.
Chatterjee, Shri Krishna
Kumar

Page 3, lines 10 and 11,—omit

"and for the modifications to be made in the rules of procedure of that Assembly" (28)

MR. SPEAKER: I shall put the amendment to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 28 was put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put clause 4 to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That clause 4 stand part of the Bill."

The Lok Sabha divided:

* The following Members also recorded their votes for AYES: Sarvashri Asghar Husain Hanumanthaiya, Mohammad Ismail, and Shrimati Savitri Shyam.

Chaturvedi, Shri R.L.
 Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh
 Chavan, Shri D.R.
 Chavan, Shri Y.B.
 Choudhary, Shri Valmik
 Choudhury, Shri J.K.
 Dalbir Singh, Shri
 Damani, Shri S.R.
 Dange, Shri S.A.
 Das, Shri N.T.
 Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas
 Dass, Shri C.
 Deo, Shri R.R. Singh
 Deogbare, Shri N.R.
 Desai, Shri C.C.
 Desai, Shri Dinkar
 Desai, Shri Morarji
 Deshmukh, Shri B.D.
 Deshmukh, Shri K.G.
 Deshmukh, Shri Shivajirao S.
 Devinder Singh, Shri
 Dhillon, Shri G.S.
 Dhurangadhra, Shri Sriraj Meghrajji
 Dhuledhwar Meena, Shri
 Dinesh Singh, Shri
 Dixit, Shri G.C.
 Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
 Dwivedy, Shri Surendranath
 Ering, Shri D.
 Esthose, Shri P.P.
 Fernandes, Shri George
 Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri
 Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
 Ganesh, Shri K.R.
 Ganga Devi, Shrimati
 Gautam, Shri C.D.
 Gavit, Shri Tukaram
 Ghosh, Shri Bimalkanti
 Ghosh, Shri Ganesh
 Ghosh, Shri P.K.
 Ghosh, Shri Parimal
 Girraj Saran Singh, Shri
 Gopalan, Shri P.
 Govind Das, Dr.
 Gowd, Shri Gadilingana
 Gowda, Shri M.H.
 Gowder, Shri Nanja
 Guha, Shri Samar
 Gupta, Shri Indrajit
 Gupta, Shri Lakhana Lal
 Gupta, Shri Ram Kishan
 Hajarnawis, Shri
 Halder, Shri K.
 Hanumanthaiya, Shri
 Hari Krishna, Shri

Hazarika Shri J.N.
 Heerji Bhai, Shri
 Hem Raj, Shri
 Himatsingka, Shri
 Iqbal Singh, Shri
 Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas
 Jadhav, Shri V.N.
 Jaggaiah, Shri K.
 Jagjiwan Ram, Shri
 Jaipal Singh, Shri
 Jamir, Shri S.C.
 Jamna Lal, Shri
 Janardhanan, Shri C.
 Jha, Shri Shiva Chandra
 Joshi, Shri S.M.
 Kahandole, Shri Z.M.
 Kalita, Shri Dhireswar
 Kamaraj, Shri K.
 Kamble, Shri
 Kameshwar Singh, Shri
 Kamala Kumari, Kumari
 Kapoor, Shri Lakhana Lal
 Karan Singh, Dr.
 Karni Singh, Dr.
 Kasture, Shri A.S.
 Katham, Shri B.N.
 Kavade, Shri B.R.
 Kedaria, Shri C.M.
 Kesri, Shri Sitaram
 Khadilkar, Shri
 Khan, Shri H. Ajmal
 Khan, Shri Ghayoor Ali
 Khan, Shri Latafat Ali
 Khan, Shri M.A.
 Khan, Shri Zulfiqar Ali
 Khanna, Shri P.K.
 Kinder Lal, Shri
 Kisku, Shri A.K.
 Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
 Koushik, Shri K.M.
 Kripalani, Shri J.B.
 Kripalani, Shrimati Sucheta
 Krishna, Shri M.R.
 Krishnan, Shri G.Y.
 Kundu, Shri S.
 Kurcel, Shri B.N.
 Kushok Bakula, Shri
 Lakkappa, Shri K.
 Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati
 Lalit Sen, Shri
 Laskar, Shri N.R.
 Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
 Lobo Prabhu, Shri
 Lutfal Haque, Shri
 Madhukar, Shri K.M.
 Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.

Mahajan, Shri Vikram Chand
 Maharaj Singh, Shri
 Mahida, Shri Narendra Singh
 Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
 Majhi, Shri M.
 Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
 Mandal, Dr. P.
 Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
 Mane, Shri Shankarrao
 Manoharan, Shri
 Marandi, Shri
 Masani, Shri M.R.
 Masuriya Din, Shri
 Mehta, Shri Asoka
 Mehta, Shri P.M.
 Melkote, Dr.
 Menon, Shri Govinda
 Menon, Shri Vishwanatha
 Minimata, Aama Dass Guru Shrimati
 Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali
 Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
 Mishra, Shri G.S.
 Misra, Shri Janeshwar
 Modak, Shri B.K.
 Mody, Shri Pilco
 Mohamed Imam, Shri
 Mohammad Yusuf, Shri
 Mohsin, Shri
 Mohinder Kaur, Shrimati
 Molahu Prasad, Shri
 Mondal, Shri Jugal
 Mukerjee, Shri H.N.
 Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda
 Mukne, Shri Yeshwantrao
 Mulla, Shri A.N.
 Murthy, Shri B.S.
 Murti, Shri M.S.
 Muthusami, Shri C.
 Naghnoor, Shri M.N.
 Nahata, Shri Amrit
 Naidu, Shri Chengalraya
 Naik, Shri G.C.
 Naik, Shri R.V.
 Nambiar, Shri
 Nanda, Shri
 Nath Pai, Shri
 Nayar, Dr. Sushila
 Nihal Singh, Shri
 Oraon, Shri Kartik
 Padmavati Devi, Shrimati
 Pahadia, Shri Jagannath
 Palchoudhuri, Shrimati Ila
 Pandey, Shri K.N.
 Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath
 Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani

Pant, Shri K.C.
 Paokai Haokip, Shri
 Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai
 Parmar, Shri D.R.
 Partap Singh, Shri
 Parthasarathy, Shri
 Paswan, Shri Kedar
 Patel, Shri J.H.
 Patel, Shri Manibhai J.
 Patel, Shri Manubhai
 Patel, Shri N.N.
 Patil, Shri Anantrao
 Patil, Shri C.A.
 Patil, Shri Deorao
 Patil, Shri N.R.
 Patil, Shri S.B.
 Patil, Shri S.D.
 Patil, Shri T.A.
 Poonacha, Shri C.M.
 Pradhani, Shri K.
 Pramanik, Shri J.N.
 Prasad, Shri Y.A.
 Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shaffi
 Radhabal, Shrimati B.
 Raghu Ramaiah, Shri
 Raj Deo Singh, Shri
 Rajasekharan, Shri
 Rajni Devi, Shrimati
 Raju, Shri D.B.
 Raju, Dr. D.S.
 Ram, Shri T.
 Ram Dhan, Shri
 Ram Dhanl, Das Shri
 Ram Sewak, Shri Choudhury
 Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
 Ram Swarup, Shri
 Ramamoorthy, Shri S.P.
 Ramamurti, Shri P.
 Ramshekhar Prasad Singh,
 Shri
 Rana, Shri M.B.
 Randhir Singh, Shri
 Rane, Shri
 Ranga, Shri
 Rao, Shri Jaganath
 Rao, Dr. K.L.
 Rao, Shri K. Narayana
 Rao, Shri Muthyal
 Rao, Shri J. Ramapathi
 Rao, Shri Rameshwar
 Rao, Shri Thirumala
 Rao, Dr. V.K.R.V.
 Rao, Shri V. Narasimha

Raut, Shri Bhola
 Ray, Shri Rabi
 Reddi, Shri G.S.
 Reddy, Shri Eswara
 Reddy, Shri Ganga
 Reddy, Shri M.N.
 Reddy, Shri P. Antony
 Reddy, Shri R.D.
 Reddy, Shrimati Sudha V.
 Reddy, Shri Surendar
 Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila
 Roy, Shri Bishwanath
 Roy, Shrimati Uma
 Saboo, Shri Shri Gopal
 Sadhu Ram, Shri
 Saha, Dr. S.K.
 Saigal, Shri A.S.
 Saleem, Shri M. Yunus
 Salve, Shri Narendra Kumar
 Samanta, Shri S.C.
 Sambasivam, Shri
 Sanghi, Shri N.K.
 Sanji Rupji, Shri
 Sankata Prasad, Dr.
 Sant Bux Singh, Shri
 Sapre, Shrimati Tara
 Sarma, Shri A.T.
 Satya Narain Singh, Shri
 Savitri Shyam, Shrimati
 Sayeed Ali, Shri P.M.
 Sayyad Ali, Shri
 Sen, Shri A.K.
 Sen, Shri Deven
 Sen, Shri Dwaipayana
 Sen, Shri P.G.
 Sen, Dr. Ranen
 Sequeira, Shri
 Sethi, Shri P.C.
 Sethuraman, Shri N.
 Shah, Shrimati Jayaben
 Shah, Shri Manabendra
 Shah, Shri Shantilal
 Shah, Shri Virendrakumar
 Shambhu Nath, Shri
 Shankaranand, Shri B.
 Sharma, Shri Madhoram
 Sharma, Shri Naval Kishore
 Sharm, Shri Yogendra
 Shashi Bhushan, Shri
 Shastri, Shri Biswanarayan
 Shastri, Shri Ramavatar
 Shastri, Shri Ramanand
 Shastri, Shri Sheopujan

Sheo Narain, Shri
 Sher Singh, Shri
 Sheth, Shri T.M.
 Shinde, Shri Annasahib
 Shinkre, Shri
 Shiv Chandika Prasad, Shri
 Shivappa, Shri N.
 Shukla, Shri S.N.
 Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
 Siddayya, Shri
 Sidheshwar Prasad, Shri
 Singh, Shri D.N.
 Singh, Shri D.V.
 Sinha, Shri Mudrika
 Sinha, Shri R.K.
 Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
 Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari
 Snatak, Shri Nar Deo
 Solanki, Shri S.M.
 Somani, Shri N.K.
 Sonar, Dr. A.G.
 Sonavane, Shri
 Sudarsanam, Shri M.
 Sunder Lal, Shri
 Supakar, Shri Sradhakar
 Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
 Sursingh, Shri
 Suryanarayana, Shri K.
 Swaran Singh, Shri
 Swell, Shri
 Tapuriah, Shri S.K.
 Tarodekar, Shri V.B.
 Thakur, Shri P.R.
 Tiwary, Shri D.N.
 Tiwary, Shri K.N.
 Tripathi, Shri K.D.
 Tula Ram, Shri
 Uikey, Shri M. G.
 Ulaka, Shri Ramachandra
 Veerappa, Shri Ramachandra
 Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
 Venkatswamy, Shri G.
 Verma, Shri Balgovind
 Verma, Shri Prem Chand
 Virbhadra Singh, Shri
 Viswambharan, Shri P.
 Viswanathan, Shri Tenneti
 Vyas, Shri Ramesh Chandra
 Xavier, Shri S.
 Yadab, Shri N.P.
 Yadav, Shri Chandra Jeet
 Yadav, Shri Jageshwar

NOES

Ayarwal, Shri Ram Singh
Berwa, Shri Onkar Lal
Brambanandji, Shri
Brij Bhushan Lal, Shri
Brij Raj Singh-Kotah, Shri
Chauhan, Shri Bharat Singh
Dar, Shri Abdul Ghani
Daschowdhury, Shri B.K.
Devgun, Shri Hardayal
Goyal, Shri Shri Chand
Gupta, Shri Kanwar Lal

Jai Singh, Shri
Jena, Shri D.D.
Joshi, Shri Jagannath Rao
Kachwai, Shri Hukam
Chand
Kothari, Shri S.S.
Kushwah, Shri Y.S.
Nayar, Shrimati Shakuntala
Onkar Singh, Shri
Ranjit Singh, Shri
Sharda Nand, Shri

Sharma, Shri Narain Swarup
Sharma, Shri Ram Avtar
Sharma, Shri Yajna Datt
Shastri, Shri Prakash Vir
Shastri, Shri Raghuvir
Singh
Shastri, Shri Shiv Kumar
Sondhi, Shri M.L.
Suraj Bhan, Shri
Tyagi, Shri O.P.
Vidyarthi, Shri R.S.

MR. SPEAKER: The result* of the division is:

AYES: 374

NOES: 31

The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill be passed."

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं और मेरी पार्टी इस विधेयक का सिद्धान्त रूप में विरोध करती है। इसलिए कि हम यह समझते हैं कि अगर यह विधेयक पास हो गया जैसा कि पास होने जा रहा है तो एक ऐसा दरवाजा खुल जायगा जिससे देश

की एकता छिन्न-भिन्न हो जायगी। मैं यह समझता हूँ और स्वयं गृह मंत्री महोदय ने भी इस बिल को कम्प्रोमाइजिंग बिल कहा है। वह इस बिल को पास करने में खुश नहीं है। वह नहीं चाहते हैं कि बिल पास हो, मैं जानता हूँ। लेकिन हालात की मजबूरी के कारण, परिस्थितियों के दबाव के कारण आज उन्हें यह बिल लावा पड़ा है। कई साल से अशोक मेहता कमेटी और दूसरी कमेटियाँ बैठीं, आसाम कांग्रेस में दरार हुई और आखिर में यह फैसला हुआ कि जिसके कारण से गृह मंत्री महोदय यह बिल ला रहे हैं। मेरा सवाल यह है, मैं मानता हूँ कि पहाड़ी क्षेत्र में रहने वाले लोग आज खुश नहीं हैं, उनकी कुछ-समस्याएँ हैं, उनके मनमें कुछ शक है, कुछ डाउट्स हैं लेकिन यह क्यों पैदा हुए? इसके लिए कौन जिम्मेदार है? २२ साल लगातार आजादी आने के बाद भी लगातार २२ साल आसाम में कांग्रेस की सरकार होने के बाद यह पार्टी उन लोगों को यह विश्वास नहीं दिला सकी कि हम आपके साथ न्याय करेंगे और यही कारण है जिनकी वजह से उन लोगों को ऐसे हथियार अखत्यार करने पड़े जिनके दबाव के कारण गृह मंत्री यह विधेयक ला रहे हैं। मैं यह चाहूँगा कि यह विधेयक तो आज पास हो जायगा लेकिन और भी जो इस तरह

* The following Members also recorded their votes for AYES: Sarvashri Mohammad Ismail, D. N. Deband Mahendra Majhi.

के क्षेत्र हैं, यह पार्टी और यह सरकार इनका ध्यान रखे कि कोई भी कहीं पर भी कोई रीजनल इम्बेलेंस हैं, उनकी समस्याएँ हैं तो बजाय इसके कि वह वायलेंस करें, हथियार उठायेँ, आजादी का नारा लगायेँ तब आप इस के ऊपर सोचें, पहले ही आप स्वयं उसको सुलझाइए। आप देखिए कि वह चीज पोस्टपोन होती जा रही है और समय बीतता जा रहा है लेकिन उसकी तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं देता। अगर यही गलत नीति सरकार की रही तो यह एक बिल नहीं इस प्रकार के कई बिल लाने पड़ेगे। इसी भावना के साथ मेरी पार्टी इसका करती है।

श्री स० मो० बंनर्जी : अध्यक्ष महोदय,

मैं दल की ओर से इसका पूरा समर्थन करता हूँ और मुझे अफसोस है इस बात के लिए कि वोटिंग में बार-बार हारने के बाद भी जनसंघ इसका समर्थन नहीं कर रहा है। मैं अपने जनसंघ के मित्रों से अपील करूँगा कि कम-से-कम अब वह इसका विरोध न करें। यदि वह विरोध करेंगे तो कुछ दिन में ऐसा होगा कि वह लोग जन से अलग होकर के खाली संघ ही संघ रह जायेंगे।

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The Lok Sabha Divided:

Division No. 12]

AYES

[15.50 hrs.

Abraham, Shri K. M.
Achal Singh, Shri
Agadi, Shri S. A.
Ahrwar, Shri Nathu Ram
Aga, Shri Ahmad
Ahmad, Dr. I.
Ahmed, Shri F. A.
Ahmed, Shri J.
Amat, Shri D.
Amin, Shri R. K.
Amin, Shri Ramchandra J.
Anirudhan, Shri K.
Anjanappa, Shri B.
Ankineedu, Shri
Arumugam, Shri R. S.
Asghar Husain, Shri
Awadesh Chandra Singh, Shri
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Babunath Singh, Shri
Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar
Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Barrow, Shri
Barua, Shri Bedabrata
Barua, Shri R.
Barupal, Shri P. L.
Basu, Shri Jyotirmoy
Basumatari, Shri
Baswant, Shri
Besra, Shri S. C.
Bhagaban Das, Shri
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhagavati, Shri
Bhakt Darshan, Shri

Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri
Bhargava, Shri B. N.
Bharti, Shri Maharaj Singh
Bhola Nath, Shri
Birua, Shri Kolai
Bist, Shri J. B. S.
Biswas, Shri J. M.
Bohra, Shri Onkarlal
Brahm Prakash, Shri
Burman, Shri Kirit Bikram
Deb
Buta Singh, Shri
Chakrapani, Shri C. K.
Chanda, Shri Anil K.
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri
Chandrika Prasad, Shri
Chatterjee Shri N. C.
Chatterji, Shri Krishna
Kumar
Chaturvedi, Shri R. L.
Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh
Chavan, Shri D. R.
Chavan, Shri Y. B.
Choudhary, Shri Valmiki
Choudhury, Shri J. K.
Dalbir Singh, Shri
Damani, Shri S. R.
Dange, Shri S. A.
Das, Shri N. T.
Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas
Dasa, Shri C.
Deb, Shri D. N.

Deo, Shri K. P. Singh
Deo, Shri R. R. Singh
Deoghare, Shri N. R.
Desai, Shri C. C.
Desai, Shri Morarji
Desmukh, Shri B. D.
Deshmukh, Shri K. G.
Desmukh, Shri Shivji Rao S.
Devinder Singh, Shri
Dhillon, Shri G. S.
Dhrangadhra, Shri Sriraj
Meghrajji
Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri
Dinesh Singh, Shri
Dixit, Shri G. C.
Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
Dwivedy, Shri Surendranath
Ering, Shri D.
Esthose, Shri P. P.
Fernandes, Shri George
Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri
Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
Ganesh, Shri K. R.
Ganga Devi, Shrimati
Gautam, Shri C. D.
Gavit, Shri Tukaram
Ghosh, Shri Bimalkanti
Ghosh, Shri Ganesh
Ghosh, Shri P. K.
Ghosh, Shri Parimal
Girraj Saran Singh, Shri
Gopalan, Shri P.
Govind Das, Dr.

Gowd, Shri Gadilingana
Gowda, Shri M. H.
Gowder, Shri Nanja
Guha, Shri Samar
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Gupta, Shri Lakan Lal
Gupta, Shri Ram Kishan
Hajarnawis, Shri
Halder, Shri K.
Hanumanthaiya, Shri
Hari Krishna, Shri
Hazarika, Shri J. N.
Heerji Bhai, Shri
Hem Raj, Shri
Himatsingka, Shri
Iqbal Singh, Shri
Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas
Jadhav, Shri V. N.
Jaggaiah, Shri K.
Jagjiwan Ram, Shri
Jaipal Singh, Shri
Jamir, Shri S. C.
Jamna Lal, Shri
Janardhanan, Shri C.
Jha, Shri Shiva Chandra
Joshi, Shri S. M.
Kahandole, Shri Z. M.
Kalita, Shri Dhireswar
Kamaraj, Shri K.
Kamble, Shri
Kameshwar Singh, Shri
Kamla Kumari, Shrimati
Karan Singh, Dr.
Karni Singh, Dr.
Kasture, Shri A. S.
Katham, Shri B. N.
Kavade, Shri B. R.
Kedaria, Shri C. M.
Kesri, Shri Sitaram
Khan, Shri H. Ajmal
Khan, Shri Ghayoor Ali
Khan, Shri Latafat Ali
Khan, Shri M. A.
Khan, Shri Zulfiqar Ali
Khanna, Shri P. K.
Kinder Lal, Shri
Kisku, Shri A. K.
Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
Koushik, Shri K. M.
Kripalani, Shri J. B.
Kripalani, Shrimati Sucheta
Krishna, Shri M. R.
Krishnan, Shri G. Y.
Kundu, Shri S.
Kureel, Shri B. N.
Kushok Bakula, Shri
Lakkappa, Shri K.

Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati
Lalit Sen, Shri
Laskar, Shri N. R.
Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
Lobo Prabhu, Shri
Lutfal Haque, Shri
Madhukar, Shri K. M.
Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
Mahajan, Shri Vikram Chand
Maharaj Singh, Shri
Mahida, Shri Narendra Singh
Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
Majhi, Shri M.
Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
Mandal, Dr. P.
Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
Mane, Shri Shankarrao
Manoharan, Shri
Marandi, Shri
Masani, Shri M. R.
Masuriya Din, Shri
Mehta, Shri Asoka
Mehta, Shri P. M.
Melkote, Dr.
Menon, Shri Govinda
Menon, Shri Vishwanatha
Minimata, Agam Dass Guru
Shrimati
Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Mishra, Shri G. S.
Misra, Shri Janeshwar
Modak, Shri B. K.
Mody, Shri Piloo
Mohammed Imam, Shri J.
Mohammad Ismail, Shri
Mohammad Yusuf, Shri
Mohsin, Shri
Mohinder Kaur, Shrimati
Molahu Prasad, Shri
Mondal, Shri Jugal
Mrityunjay Prasad, Shri
Mukerjee, Shri H. N.
Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda
Mukne, Shri Yeshwantrao
Mulla, Shri A. N.
Murthy, Shri B. S.
Murti, Shri M. S.
Muthusami, Shri C.
Naghnor, Shri M. N.
Nahata, Shri Amrit
Naidu, Shri Chengalraya
Naik, Shri G. C.
Naik, Shri R. V.
Nambiar, Shri
Nanda, Shri
Nath Pai, Shri

Nayar, Dr. Sushila
Nihal Singh, Shri
Oraon, Shri Kartik
Padmavati Devi, Shrimati
Pahadia, Shri Jagannath
Palchoudhuri, Shrimati Ila
Pandey, Shri K. N.
Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath
Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
Pant, Shri K. C.
Paokai Haokip, Shri
Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai
Parmar, Shri D. R.
Partap Singh, Shri
Parthasarathy, Shri
Paswan, Shri Kedar
Patel, Shri J. H.
Patel, Shri Manibhai J.
Patel, Shri Manubhai
Patel, Shri N. N.
Patil, Shri Anantrao
Patil, Shri C. A.
Patil, Shri Deorao
Patil, Shri N. R.
Patil, Shri S. B.
Poonacha, Shri C. M.
Pradhani, Shri K.
Pramanik, Shri J. N.
Prasad, Shri Y. A.
Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shaffi
Radhabai Shrimati B.
Raghu Ramaiah. Shri
Raj Deo Singh, Shri
Rajasekharan, Shri
Rajni Devi Shrimati
Raju, Shri D. B.
Raju, Dr. D. S.
Ram, Shri T.
Ram Dhan, Shri
Ram Dhani Das, Shri
Ram Sewak. Shri Chowdhary
Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
Ram Swarup, Shri
Ramamoorthi, Shri S.P.
Ramamurthi Shri, P.
Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri
Rana, Shri M. B.
Randhir Singh. Shri
Rane, Shri
Ranga, Shri
Rao, Shri Jaganath
Rao, Dr. K. L.
Rao, Shri Muthyal
Rao, Shri J. Ramapathi
Rao, Shri Rameshwar
Rao, Shri Thirumala
Rao, Dr. V. K. R. V.

Rao, Shri V. Narasimha
 Raut, Shri Bhola
 Ray, Shri Rabi
 Reddi, Shri G. S.
 Reddy, Shri Eswara
 Reddy, Shri Ganga
 Reddy, Shri P. Antony
 Reddy, Shri B. D.
 Reddy, Shrimati Sudhu V.
 Reddy, Shri Surendar
 Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila
 Roy, Shri Bishwanath
 Roy, Shrimati Uma
 Saboo, Shri Shri Gopal
 Sadhu Ram, Shri
 Saha, Dr. S. K.
 Saha, Dr. S. K.
 Saigal, Shri A. S.
 Saleem, Shri M. Yunus
 Salve, Shri Narendra Kumar
 Samanta, Shri S. C.
 Sambasivam, Shri
 Sanghi, Shri N. K.
 Sanji Rupji, Shri
 Sankata Prasad, Dr.
 Sant Bux Singh, Shri
 Sapre, Shrimati Tara
 Sarma, Shri A. T.
 Satya Narain Singh, Shri
 Savitri Shyam, Shrimati
 Sayeed, Shri P. M.
 Sayyid Ali, Shri
 Sen, Shri A. K.
 Sen, Shri Deven
 Sen, Shri Dwaipayan

Sen, Shri P. G.
 Sen, Dr. Ranen
 Sequeira, Shri
 Sethi, Shri P. C.
 Sethuraman, Shri N.
 Shah, Shrimati Jayaben
 Shah, Shri Manabendra
 Shah, Shri Shantilal
 Shah, Shri Virendrakumar
 Shambhu Nath, Shri
 Shankaranand, Shri B.
 Sharma, Shri Madhoram
 Sharma, Shri Naval Kishore
 Sharma, Shri Yogendra
 Shashi Bhushan, Shri
 Shastri, Shri Biswanarayan
 Shastri, Shri Ramavatar
 Shastri, Shri Ramanand
 Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
 Sheo Narain, Shri
 Sher Singh, Shri
 Sheth, Shri T. M.
 Shinde, Shri Annasahib
 Shinkre, Shri
 Shiv Chandika Prasad, Shri
 Shivappa, Shri N.
 Shukla, Shri S. N.
 Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
 Siddaya, Shri
 Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri
 Singh, Shri D. N.
 Singh, Shri D. V.
 Sinha, Shri Mudrika
 Sinha, Shri R. K.
 Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan

Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari
 Snatak, Shri Nar De.
 Solanki, Shri S. M.
 Somani, Shri N. K.
 Sonar, Dr. A. G.
 Sonavane, Shri
 Sudarsanam, Shri M.
 Sunder Lal, Shri
 Supakar, Shri Sradhakar
 Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
 Sursingh, Shri
 Suryanarayana, Shri K.
 Swaran Singh, Shri
 Swell, Shri
 Tapuria, Shri S. K.
 Tarodekar, Shri V. B.
 Thakur, Shri P. R.
 Tiwary, Shri D. N.
 Tiwary, Shri K. N.
 Tula Ram, Shri
 Uikey, Shri M. G.
 Ulaka, Shri Ramachandra
 Veerappa, Shri Ramachandra
 Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
 Verma, Shri Balgovind
 Verma, Shri Prem Chand
 Virbhadra Singh, Shri
 Viswambharan, Shri P.
 Viswanatham, Shri Tenneti
 Vyas, Shri Ramesh Chandra
 Xavier, Shri S.
 Yadab, Shri N. P.
 Yadav, Shri Chandra Jeet
 Yadav, Shri Jageshwar

NOES

Ayarwal, Shri Ram Singh
 Berwa, Shri Onkar Lal
 Bramhanandji, Shri
 Brij Bhushan Lal, Shri
 Brij Raj Singh-Kotah, Shri
 Chauhan, Shri Bharat Singh
 Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.
 Devgun, Shri Hardayal
 Digvijai Nath, Shri Mahant
 Goyal, Shri Shri Chand

Gupta, Shri Ranwar Lal
 Jai Singh, Shri
 Jena, Shri D. D.
 Joshi, Shri Jagannath Rao
 Kachwai, Shri Hukam Chand
 Kothari, Shri S. S.
 Onkar Singh, Shri
 Sharda Nand, Shri
 Sharma, Shri Narain Swarup
 Sharma, Shri Ram Avtar

Sharma, Shri Yajna Datt
 Shastri, Shri Prakash Vir
 Shastri, Shri Raghuvir Singh
 Shastri, Shri Shiv Kumar
 Sondhi, Shri M. L.
 Suraj Bhan, Shri
 Tyagi, Shri O. P.
 Vidyarthi, Shri R. S.

MR. SPEAKER : The result * of the division is : Ayes : 369 Noes : 28

*The following Members also recorded their votes AYES : Sarvashri S. D. Patl, K. Narayana Rao, G. Venkataswamy, T. A. Patl, and Kiruttinan.

NOES : Sarvashri Abdul Ghani Dar, Ranjit Singh and Shrimati Shakuntala Nayar.

The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two thirds of the members present and voting.

The motion was adopted.

15.50 hrs.

STATEMENT REPRICE POLICY FOR RABI CEREALS FOR 1969-70 MARKETING SEASON

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGJWAN RAM) : The Government, after considering the recommendations of the Agricultural Prices Commission, the views expressed in this House and by the Chief Ministers in a Conference held on the 3rd April, 1969, have taken the following decisions on price policy for rabi cereals for the 1969-70 marketing season :—

(1) The procurement/purchase price of all varieties of wheat other than indigenous red wheat will be Rs. 76/-per quintal. The Government will purchase at this price all quantities of wheat of fair average quality offered for sale. The procurement price for indigenous red varieties will be fixed by the State Governments in consultation with the Government of India, as was done last year.

(2) The issue price of all varieties of wheat will be Rs. 78/-per quintal with effect from the 1st May, 1969 or thereabouts.

(3) The existing Northern Wheat Zone will be enlarged and will now include the States of Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, West Bengal (excluding the statutorily rationed area of Calcutta) and the Union territories of Himachal Pradesh, Delhi and Chandigarh. The necessary orders enlarging the zone will issue shortly.

15.52 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS *Contd—*

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE *Contd—*

MR. SPEAKER : The House will now

take up further discussion and voting of the Demands for Grants under the control of the Department of Social Welfare. Shri Siddayya will continue his speech.

SHRI SIDDAYYA (Chamaraja Nagar) : Sir, yesterday I was making a reference to the statement of Sankaracharya of Puri wherein he has stated that untouchability is one of the basic and fundamental tenets of Hinduism and no law can prevent the Hindus from practising untouchability. He is not alone in making that statement. The Sankaracharya of Jyotir Mutt and Karpatraji of Banaras who is said to be the chief priest for selecting Sankaracharya have endorsed this view. Therefore, it is not proper to attack only those who have given their statements openly. My own feeling is that there are hundreds and thousands of people who sincerely believe this but who are not prepared to come out with a statement. Therefore, it is a very serious matter.

Government should take that statement as a challenge not only to the harijans of India but to the entire country. It has caused irreparable damage to the cause of removal of untouchability and put the dock back. It is crystal clear that this Swamiji has committed offence under the Untouchability Offences Act. But so far no action seems to have been taken either by the State Government or the Central Government. Only today morning, while answering a question, the Minister of Social Welfare, Shri Govinda Menon, expressed the view that it is a stray statement and it may not be taken seriously. If this is the attitude of the Minister who is in charge of the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, I do not know how this community can come up. This has resulted in frustration among the Scheduled Castes. At the same time, it has opened the eyes of the people which is a good thing.

15.55 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Why do Hindus observe untouchability ? It is a very important question. It is not because they are inhuman or wicked.

They observe untouchability because they are deeply religious. Therefore the

[Shri Siddaya]

important point for consideration is not the people who observe caste but the religion which teaches them untouchability. Therefore, yesterday also I was making the point, unless the root cause of untouchability, which is the caste system, is abolished, there is no way of abolishing untouchability in this country.

Some people make a distinction between *Chaturvarnya* and the cast system. I see no difference between these two. Therefore whoever holds the opinion that *Chaturvarnya* is a principle to be followed, I think, deserves to be equally condemned as a person who holds that untouchability is one of the tenets of Hinduism.

You must have seen the reaction of the politicians to the statement of the Puri Shankaracharya about untouchability. The entire House—I think, all the Members—joined in condemning the statement of Puri Shankaracharya. Similarly, in the Orissa Legislative Assembly and in some other Assemblies also it has been criticized. But the people do not take the politicians seriously specially in regard to religion in this country. They are guided mainly by the religious heads and the religious teachers particularly in regard to religious matters. Therefore we should not take the condemnation of this statement of the Shankaracharya by the politicians seriously.

The only point that is to be considered today is whether untouchability can be abolished at all. If it is to be abolished, the caste system should go and if the caste system is to go. I think, Hindu religion will have to go. It comes to that.

We have been suffering this humiliation of untouchability for the last thousands of years. People who are not suffering from it, specially of the highest caste, the Brahmins, who are getting all the facilities and are having the highest possible status in this land, will be very happy over it but all others—Kshatriyas, Vaishyas, Sudras and Antyajas—are the people who had been suffering all these years.

AN HON. MEMBER : Women also.

SHRI SIDDAYYA : Women may not

suffer the same kind of untouchability as we are suffering.

Therefore it is a matter for the whole country to be considered. I have studied a lot on this particular subject and my own view is I have become pessimistic, that untouchability can never be removed, that is the reason why many of our kith and kin have embraced other religions, particularly Christianity and Islam.

AN HON. MEMBER : Buddhism also.

SHRI SIDDAYYA : Buddhism also. Some of them have done that.

Therefore I feel very strongly that the only way to get rid of untouchability is to go out of the Hindu religion. I will tell you, the Harijans of this country have determined to do it—no self-respecting Harijan will ever tolerate himself to be called a Hindu.....
(Interruption)

श्रीमती लक्ष्मी कान्तम्मा (खम्मम) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हिन्दुइज्म किसी की मोनोपली नहीं है, वह सबका है।

SHRI SONAVANE (Pandharpur) : In spite of the unanimous opinion here, the Government does not think of prosecuting him. Why are they cowardly ?

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी (मुरादाबाद) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्वाइन्ट आफ़ आर्डर है। मेरी प्रार्थना यह है कि यदि कोई वक्ता बोले तो किसी विशेष धर्म को एज-ए-होल कण्डेम करने का अधिकार मेरे ख्याल से किसी मेम्बर को नहीं है। मैं भी हिन्दू हूँ, लेकिन मैं कास्ट-सिस्टम को नहीं मानता और यह भी मानता हूँ.....

16 hours.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tmkur) : He is also a Hindu.

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : कि कास्ट सिस्टम हिन्दू धर्म का अंग नहीं है और मैं इस बात को

साबित भी कर सकता हूँ। इसलिए एज़ ए होल इस प्रकार का आक्षेप करने का इनको कोई अधिकार नहीं है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We must understand one thing. The hon. Member since yesterday is voicing his own conception. It is not a question of religion. The social structure of the Hindu society is such that unless you destroy the caste system, no progress is possible. That is his main contention.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी (भोपाल) : महात्मा गांधी खुद को सनातनी हिन्दू कहते थे !

एक माननीय सदस्य : वे भंगी और ब्राह्मण में कोई फर्क नहीं मानते थे।

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : हम भी नहीं मानते हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Don't disturb now. Let the hon. Member conclude now.

SHRI SIDDAYYA : Now I would like to make a distinction between the Hindu philosophy and the social system. On Hindu philosophy as such I have nothing to quarrel but on the Hindu social system, can anybody tolerate ? And can any man with a sense of self-respect in him tolerate that system ? The Hindu religion as contained in the Vedas according to Dr. Ambedkar which I am quoting is as follows :—

“The Hindu Religion, as contained in the Vedas and the Smritis, is nothing but a mass of sacrificial, societal, political and sanitary rules and regulations, all mixed up. What is called Religion by the Hindus is nothing but a multitude of commands and prohibitions. Religion, in the sense of spiritual principles, truly universal, applicable to all races, to all countries, to all times, is not to be found in them, and if it is, it does not form the governing part of a Hindu's life.”

That it is the reason why it has been experienced by the non-brahmins in this

country—they are not realising that—that unless the *Chaturvarna* is abolished, there is no salvation for them. How is it then, Sir, that this system is prevalent all these thousands of years ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, the hon. Member must conclude.

SHRI SIDDAYYA : I am concluding now. Sir, how is that the social reformation has not taken place in this country ? You know this is a hierarchial system consisting of higher castes with many rights and privileges, lower castes having few privileges. Particularly, for the scheduled castes, there is no place at all. The non-Brahmins, Vaishyas and Sudras are considered superior to the harijans. That is why they are to-day happy. They are taking the lead in spreading the *Chaturvarna* even though we are living in this modern world and there are so many changes taking place. In spite of that they are sticking up to this religion, They have their vested interests in the religion and that is the reason why they are sticking on to that. And that is the reason why I say that the harijans in this country will never tolerate such things. Maybe, there are some people who are under the control of some of the higher castes. And the scheduled castes who are under their control may not immediately join the other faith. Only those people who want self-respect first, decide to embrace the other faiths. That is bound to happen. When that happens the Hindu will have to thank himself and his religion.

श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल (सागर) : आदरणीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, समाज कल्याण विभाग की मांगों पर बहस चलते समय कई बातों की ओर माननीय सदस्यों ने इस सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित किया है। समाज में जो गिरा हुआ, कमजोर या वीकर सेक्शन है उसके हित के लिए यह विभाग बनाया गया है। उस वर्ग में विशेष रूप से हरिजन और आदिवासी इत्यादि आते हैं। समाज में जो विभिन्न धर्म के व्यक्ति हैं, खास तौर से हिन्दू धर्म में हरिजन, आदिवासी लोगों की दशा बहुत ही खराब है। इसके पीछे दो प्रमुख कारण हैं। एक तो आर्थिक दृष्टि से पिछड़ापन है और दूसरे सामाजिक

[श्री रामसिंह अयरवाल]

दृष्टि से पिछड़ापन है। दूसरे देशों में आर्थिक आधार पर सम्पन्न और विपन्न व्यक्ति मिलेंगे किन्तु दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि हमारे देश में सामाजिक दृष्टि से भी पिछड़े हुए व्यक्ति हैं। आर्थिक दृष्टि से तो पिछड़े हुए हैं ही, साथ ही सामाजिक दृष्टि से भी पिछड़े हुए हैं। साथ ही साथ कुछ इस प्रकार की रूढ़ियाँ हैं, दुष्कृतियाँ हैं जिनसे समाज को जकड़ दिया गया है वह छुटकारा भी पाना चाहे तो छुटकारा नहीं पाता है। इसमें सबसे ज्यादा खटकने वाली जो रूढ़ि है वह है जाति-भेद और अस्पृश्यता जिनसे कि एक मानव के स्वाभिमान को ठेस पहुँचती है। मैं चाहूँगा कि शासन अस्पृश्यता को अराष्ट्रीय घोषित करे। दूसरी बात मैं यह चाहूँगा कि समाज कल्याण विभाग के लिए एक अलग से कैबिनेट स्तर का मन्त्री रखा जाये। आज प्रान्तों में जो ज्यादातियाँ होती हैं उनके सम्बन्ध में यहां पर मन्त्री महोदय कह देते हैं कि वह तो प्रान्तों की जिम्मेदारी है और इतना कहकर वे अपनी जिम्मेदारी से अलग हो जाते हैं। मुझे दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि संविधान के अनुसार और राष्ट्रपति के निर्देशानुसार, पिछड़े हुए समाज की देखभाल करने की जिम्मेदारी केन्द्र के ऊपर रखी गई है परन्तु केन्द्र इस बात को प्रान्तों के ऊपर छोड़ देता है। यह बड़े दुख का विषय है। यदि वास्तव में आप उनका हित चाहते हैं तो डिफेन्स विभाग सरीखा समाज कल्याण विभाग बनाइये। मैं यह भी चाहता हूँ

16.08 hrs

[श्री गार्डिलिंगन गौड पीठासीन हुए]

कि आपने जो एक शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट, शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स कमिश्नर बना रखा है उसके स्थान पर अलग अलग शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट कमिश्नर और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स कमिश्नर बनाये जायें ताकि सही ढंग से इन समस्याओं को हल किया जा सके। अभी तक इन बीस सालों में जो काम हुआ है वह नहीं के बराबर है। हर साल शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट, शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स कमिश्नर की

रिपोर्ट प्रकाशित होती है। काका कालेलकर की रिपोर्ट आई थी, उसके बाद डेवर कमीशन रिपोर्ट भी आई। आपने सेन्ट्रल बोर्ड बनाया और रीजनल बोर्ड समाप्त किए। और अब सुना है कि आपने एक कम्पनी बनाई है बनिया सरीखी, हरिजनों का उद्धार करने के लिए। पता नहीं, क्या क्या होने वाला है। मुझे इन सब बातों को देख कर बड़ा दुख होता है। एक ओर आसाम के आदिवासी इसाई होते जा रहे हैं। विदेशों के दबाव में आकर वहाँ के लोग शासन पर दबाव डालते हैं कि हमारे लिए अलग से राज्य की स्थापना की जाए और शासन उसके सम्बन्ध में संविधान तक में संशोधन करने के लिए तैयार हो जाता है। दूसरी ओर मध्य प्रदेश है जिसका कि आसाम से ढाई गुना क्षेत्र है। वहाँ के आदिवासी ज्यों के त्यों पिछड़े हुए हैं। उनकी आवाज को आज कोई भी उठाने वाला नहीं है। इसीलिए आपको उनकी आवाज सुनाई नहीं देती है और न उनकी मांगों पर कोई विचार ही किया जाता है।

इसलिए मुझे बड़ा दुख होता है कि जो आदमी चुपचाप रहते हैं, उनकी बात पर कोई गौर नहीं करता है। जो आदमी जोर से बोलते हैं, उनकी आवाज विशेष रूप से सुनी जाती है, इसका मुझे दुख है।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अभी जो 26 जनवरी, 1968 को राष्ट्रपति को एलायापेरूमल कमेटी की रिपोर्ट दी गई है और अभी तीन-चार दिन पहले यहां पर सदन में आई है, वह सदस्यों को अभी तक नहीं मिल पाई है कि उसमें क्या लिखा हुआ है। पर एक एक ऐक्स एम० पी० मिस्टर अच्युतन का डिस्सेंटिंग नोट "योजना" में छाप दिया गया। इसका क्या कारण है ? जब हाउस में वह रिपोर्ट नहीं आई थी, एलायापेरूमल कमेटी की रिपोर्ट यहां पर नहीं रखी गई तो यह डिस्सेंटिंग नोट कैसे छाप दिया गया।

"In 1965, the Government of India set up a Committee to inquire and report on untouchability in India. The Commi-

tee's report is now before the Government. The author of this article, a member of the Committee, who submitted a dissenting note, discussed the reason for holding a different view."

इस प्रकार से वह कमेटी जो थी, उसने अनैनीमसली यह तय किया था, एक निर्णय भी किया था कि हिन्दुस्तान में छुआछूत खत्म किया जाना चाहिए किन्तु इस डिस्सेंटिंग नोट के आधार पर कुछ गलत आदमियों के माध्यम से या राजनीतिक हथकंडों से सरकारी कर्मचारियों ने उस मिस्टर अच्युतन से, जो वहां एक हाई स्कूल चलाना चाहते थे और जिसके लिए ग्रांट नहीं मिली थी, एक लाख रुपये का लालच देकर यह डिस्सेंटिंग नोट उनके नाम से छपवाया। जब कि इंटरिम रिपोर्ट जो दी गई थी, वह अनैनीमस दी गई थी तो क्या कारण है कि उस कमेटी के एक सदस्य का यह डिस्सेंटिंग नोट संपरेटली "योजना" जो गवर्नमेंट पब्लिकेशन है, उसमें छाप दी गई। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसके पीछे रहस्य कौन सा है, इसकी जांच की जाये। मैं चाहता हूँ कि वास्तविकता जो है, उसका पता लगाया जाये। अभी तक वह रिपोर्ट तो हमको मिली नहीं है, तिस पर भी कुछ हमको उससे जानकारी प्राप्त हुई है। उस रिपोर्ट में कई चीजें दी हुई हैं जिनसे मालूम पड़ता है कि गवर्नमेंट ने कमेटी जो बनाई थी, उसके जो मੈम्बर थे, उनको सहयोग नहीं किया है। मैं उसका थोड़ा सा रिफरेंस देता हूँ।

"In the end, however, we very much regret to place on record that, even though the Committee was set up by the Department of Social Welfare, there was practically very little co-operation from that Department as already pointed out earlier. The indifferent and non-cooperative attitude of that Department gradually developed into a state of active hostility even. Initially Shri S. K. Kaul, then an Assistant Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes posted at Jaipur, was appointed to work as part-time Secretary to the Committee."

"It is noteworthy that Shri Sundaram as Member-Secretary, did not accompany the Committee in its tour. Thereafter, Shri K. Madurai, who was already working as a Research Officer for the Committee was asked to function as Secretary in addition to his work as a Research Officer. Thus, at no stage the Committee was provided with a full-time Secretary in spite of our repeated requests.

इसका मतलब यह है कि गवर्नमेंट ने स्वयं इस कमेटी को सहयोग नहीं दिया। इससे उनकी मंशा जाहिर होती है कि वह हरिजन आदिवासियों के हितों की सही ढंग से रक्षा नहीं करना चाहते हैं। यही कारण है कि 20 वर्षों की आजादी के बाद हरिजन आदिवासियों की समस्या ज्यों की त्यों उलझी हुई है।

मैं एक और प्वाइंट कंट्रीब्यूट करना चाहता हूँ। हिन्दू धर्म को मानने वाले सभी व्यक्ति और दूसरे आदमी सर-नैम का उपयोग करते हैं जैसे तिवाड़ी, दूबे, चौबे, श्रीवास्तव और विभिन्न प्रकार लोग चाहे हरिजन हों या दूसरे, सभी उसका उपयोग करते हैं जिससे कि नाम को पढ़ते ही जाति, वर्ण की स्पष्ट भूलक हो जाती है। यह पता लग जाता है कि यह ब्राह्मण है, यह क्षत्री है, और यह शूद्र है। इस आधार पर उनके साथ व्यवहार किया जाता है। इसलिए मैं मांग करता हूँ सरकार से कि जाति सूचक सर-नैम लगाना बन्द किया जाए। इस प्रकार से थोड़ा सा एक सुधार हो सकता है आदमी के दिमाग में कि ज्यों ही वह नाम लेता है त्यों ही एक मानसिक कीड़ा रेंगने लगता है। ... (व्यवधान) ...।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अनटचैबिलिटी ऐक्ट जो बनाया हुआ है, उसमें 50 रु० जुर्माना या 1 माह की सजा कहा गया है, किन्तु उसका मीनिमम पनिशमेंट क्या होगा, यह निश्चित नहीं है। कभी 10 रुपये ले लिये, कभी अदालत उठने तक की सजा दे देंगे लेकिन जिसके स्वाभिमान को ठेस पहुंची है उसके लिए

[श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल]

यह कुछ भी नहीं है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि मीनिमम पनिशमेंट उसको दी जानी चाहिए। जिससे मालूम पड़े कि कुछ होगा।

मेरे किसी भाई ने अभी शंकराचार्य के बारे में कहा है। तो मैं कहता हूँ कि शंकराचार्य ने देश के हरिजन आदिवासियों को बड़ा आघात पहुंचाया है, उनके स्वाभिमान को ठेस पहुंचाई है। मैं तो उनके सिद्धान्तों को, जिस प्रकार वे समझते हैं, सोचते हैं, बिल्कुल नहीं मानता हूँ क्योंकि वे जात-पात की बात करते हैं। छुआछूत की बात कहते हैं। इस चीज को मैं मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं हूँ। स्वामी विवेकानन्द जी ने स्पष्ट शब्दों में कहा है—

“Him I call Mahatma whose heart bleeds for the poor ; otherwise he is a ‘Dhoorth’ man.”

यदि उनके शब्दों को हम यहां कोट करें— वे हमारे महापुरुष थे, तो भी हिन्दू धर्म को मानने वाले थे—तो जैसे उन्होंने धूर्तमैन कहा था, यदि शंकराचार्य को हम धूर्तमैन कहें तो कोई हर्ज की बात नहीं होगी।

दूसरी चीज मैं शासन से मांग करता हूँ कि अब तक शंकराचार्य की गिरफ्तारी नहीं हो पाई है। मैं गवर्नमेंट पर चार्ज लगाता हूँ। जो कांग्रेसी सदस्य, हरिजन आदिवासी सदस्य चुपचाप बैठे हैं और कांग्रेस की निष्क्रियता पर नहीं बोले, मैं उनसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि यदि आप लोगों के साथ अत्याचार होता है तो आप लोगों को खड़े हो जाना चाहिए और शासन से कहना चाहिए इन दि आइज आफ ला, कानून की नजर में हर नागरिक समान है। क्यों शंकराचार्य के लिए विशेषाधिकार दिये जा रहे हैं। आप लोग क्यों चुप बैठे हैं, क्यों अपने स्वाभिमान को दबाये बैठे हैं ?

दूसरी बात जो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि पटना में जो मीटिंग हुई थी और शंकराचार्य ने छुआछूत सम्बन्धी बातें कहीं, वहां पर आइ० जी० और कनिश्कर तथा डिप्टी

कमिश्नर बैठे हुए थे। उन्होंने उनको क्यों नहीं पकड़ा। उन अधिकारियों को निलम्बित किया जाए। अभी तक शासन ने उन अधिकारियों को क्यों नहीं निलम्बित किया सस्पेंड क्यों नहीं किया क्योंकि उन्होंने सबसे पहले कानून तोड़ा है। उसके साथ साथ उन लोगों को गिरफ्तार कर लिया जाना चाहिए जिन्होंने इस देश के 13 करोड़ हरिजन आदिवासियों के स्वाभिमान को ठेस पहुंचाई है।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार अपने प्रकाशन विभाग द्वारा छुआछूत व अस्पृश्यता को समाप्त करने के हेतु उपयुक्त चलचित्र बनवा कर देश भर में उनका प्रदर्शन कराये जिससे कि सामाजिक विषमता समाप्त हो सके। यह जो भारत में चलचित्रों का निर्माण होता है और सेंसर बोर्ड उन्हें प्रदर्शन के हेतु पास करता है उसमें इस तरह के फिल्मों के वास्ते एक प्रतिशत रख दिया जाय, उसमें 25 प्रतिशत कम से कम ऐसे फिल्म होने चाहिए जो कि देश में से इस छुआछूत के कलंक को समाप्त करके अन्तरजातीय विवाहों को प्रोत्साहन देने वाले हों।

मैं इसके साथ ही यह भी मांग करना चाहता हूँ कि जो सरकारी कर्मचारी अन्तरजातीय विवाह करते हैं यह सर्विसेज के मामले में उनकी एक क्वालिफिकेशन मानी जाय। ऐसे लोगों को सर्विसेज में प्राथमिकता दी जाय तभी कुछ हो सकता है, इस समस्या का समाधान संभव बन सकता है और अन्तरजातीय विवाह के मामले में थोड़ी तरक्की की जा सकती है।

यहां आज सुबह शराबबंदी के मामले को लेकर एक बहस चली थी। कांग्रेस ने इस विषय में कोई कदम नहीं उठाया। जैसा कि मंत्री महोदय ने कहा था कि कांग्रेस ने अभी चाहा है कि सात वर्ष के अन्दर शराबबंदी करेंगे। मेरा कहना है कि यह नशाबंदी लागू करने का जो सात वर्ष का लक्ष्य उसने अपने सामने रखा है तो इसमें ऐसा किया जाय कम से कम जिनकी

कि आय कम हो अर्थात् जिनकी आय 500 रुपये से कम हो उनके लिए आवश्यक कर दिया जाय कि उन्हें एक इनकम सर्टिफिकेट देना पड़ेगा तभी उन्हें शराब मिलेगी। आज हम देखते हैं कि गरीब किस्म के आदमी शराब का ज्यादा इस्तेमाल करते हैं अमीर लोगों की तो कोई चिन्ता नहीं है क्योंकि उनके पास बहुत अधिक पैसा रहता है लेकिन वह गरीब आदिवासी हरिजन जो कि बहुत अधिक शराब पीते हैं और उसके परिणामस्वरूप जो बुराइयां आ जाती हैं वह दूर नहीं हो पाती हैं। शासन द्वारा मैं मानता हूँ कि पैसा खर्च किया जाता है लेकिन वह बेकार जाता है। इसलिए मैं सरकार से मांग करता हूँ कि वह कम से कम 500 रुपये से कम आय वाले व्यक्तियों पर शराब पीने की पाबंदी आयद करदे और वह इस तरह की जो भी शराब खरीदना चाहे उसके लिए उसके पास इनकम सर्टिफिकेट होना चाहिए। इनकम सर्टिफिकेट दिखला कर वह शराब पी सकता है। कम से कम उसकी 500 रुपये से ज्यादा आय होनी चाहिए। इसके अतिरिक्त शराब के दाम भी बढ़ाने से फायदा होगा।

SHRIMATI RAJNI DEVI (Raigarh) :

Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak. This is my first speech and I have, therefore, naturally, turned to a subject about which I have first-hand knowledge, namely, the condition of tribal people in our country.

Some other Members have spoken on this subject and they have spoken with the advantage of much more and longer experience than I can claim. But, I feel with them for the lot of the tribals intensely and I rise to give expression to this feeling, however inadequately.

The problem of the tribals is not just a problem of making some doles—the problem is to carry the glow of freedom to millions of citizens of India who have been left behind in the march of history. The noble concept of equality which is one of the corner-stones of our Constitution has to be realised in the lines of the weakest links of our

society, the tribals. Then alone will the dream of Gandhiji be realised. Then alone will socialism become a living reality. It is in this larger frame-work that we have to view the problem of the tribals.

The tribals' unrest in some parts of the country is a violent reminder of the continuance of economic imbalance and hardship faced by nearly seven per cent of the population and the need for its emotional integration. The tribal belt stretching from Raigarh to Bastar in Madhya Pradesh is caught in a new awakening. On the one side lie the Chhota-Nagpur areas of Bihar where an uneasy calm appears to prevail at the present time. The other side is Srikakulam and agency areas of Andhra Pradesh which also are not at all calm.

The tribals on the whole are peace-loving and they do not like any encroachment from outsiders in their way of life.

They would feel much happier if they are left all alone and allowed to do whatever they feel like. The unrest only comes when they are provoked.

For example, we all know how badly they have been exploited all these years due to their ignorance and illiteracy. I think if we could approach them with sympathy and with a healing touch, half the battle would be won. Instead of that, we do things for them which they do not like. This makes them more resistant towards the affluent society and the government. We go about doing things in a manner that makes our work more difficult and yields little benefit to them. What we should do is to try to provide them facilities according to their own needs and judging by their own priorities. Instead, we go by our self-drawn programmes and schemes. This, by and large, has created much discontent among them.

The second and the most important reason for the tribal unrest is due to their being exploited at the hands of various agencies, government servants and saukars. A tribal by nature is honest to the core for which he has all along been paying a heavy price. I will tell you about the honesty-shop opened in Abhujmand area of Bastar. The shop contains their daily needs such as kanki,

[Shrimati Rajvi Devi]

kufki, salt, onions and chillies. This shop is unattended by anyone. People go there to purchase their needs and make voluntary payment for them. What is surprising, rather heartening, is that the shop is running at a profit, simply because no one has perhaps thought of cheating. Can you imagine a shop of this type in civilised areas? When we asked the local tribals if they wanted any other items to be put in the shop, they promptly said yes: ghunghroo and cloth.

And now, they themselves say that there should be a shop keeper. Their apprehension is that if somebody did not pay proper price for the stuff purchased, it will be a slur on them and their conscience will prick. I wonder how many of us think and act likewise. And we call ourselves modern and more literate. I wish a lot of more people will follow the example of my tribals, whereby there would not be so much of misery all around us.

So Sir, what I want to say is this. That people who are so honest and truthful, think the same way for others. They have trusted the sahukars who in turn have deceived and cheated them. It is a sort of loot. So, now they have started becoming suspicious about everything and everyone. It is, therefore, due to such exploitation that the tribals react sharply and resort to violence. There is no denying that the Government does mean to improve the lot of tribals, but what is wanting is that all Government policies and programmes are not executed by the petty officials efficiently. The forest guards and patwaris, for example, are the people to come in daily contact with the tribals. But these people are themselves living under difficult conditions; so the temptation on their part to pass a bit of their burden on the helpless tribals should not surprise us. But, at the same time, it cannot be allowed to continue indefinitely.

So, Sir, I would like to make a suggestion; anyone who is sent to the tribal areas to work among them should have the heart and mind and aptitude for such work and should also have thorough knowledge of conditions there. Besides, they should also be able to freely mix with them and not make the tribals feel that some high and mighty person has come to order them about as to

how they should live and think. Such petty officials, simultaneously, must be given some preferential treatment by way of extra-allowances and the like.

Then, another point which I will like to mention is about the tribals living outside the scheduled areas. These tribals, unfortunately do not get all the privileges and advantages granted to their fellow-brothers in the scheduled areas. This has also gone a long way in causing discontentment among them. It is but natural for tribals of non-scheduled areas to feel aggrieved about. The Government, in fact should have coordinated policies and programmes for all the tribals irrespective of whether they live in scheduled areas or not.

One of the most disheartening features of tribal welfare in this country has been complete lack of coordination between the Centre and the State administrations on one hand, the state administrations and local administrations on other. This has obviously led to sufferings of the tribals. For instance, the grants given to the State Governments have remained unutilised. Is it not for the Centre to question the State Governments for the lapses upto the lowest level?

Yet, another point I want to stress is that tribals are themselves eager to take to the changing pattern of life. This can be illustrated by the simple fact that more and more schools and dispensaries are fast coming up in various tribal areas of the country. While speaking of schools, one cannot also overlook the aspect of employment potential. Several official reports have brought out the fact that despite the education, large number of tribal boys and girls face the perpetual problem of unemployment. This is a sad commentary on the state of affairs and one can only wish that this is promptly checked or else the education will prove to be a waste.

It will also hinder further propagation of education among tribals.

Lastly, I have a personal request to make to the Prime Minister. It is well over 20 years that the tribal people are anxiously awaiting to see one of their representatives as a full-fledged Cabinet Minister. I dare say that the Prime Minister is no doubt

aware of this, but I am merely conveying the anxiety of the tribals.

Before I conclude, I want to emphasise that the Centre evolves some machinery or agency to ensure that money earmarked for tribal Welfare is properly utilised and in full at that. If this did not happen, I am afraid, most of the money and material will never reach the people it is meant for. which has been the case so far. I will, at the same time, also urge the Government not to make tall promises, atleast in respect of innocent tribals and try to do things in a straightforward manner.

Thank you once again for giving me this chance to participate in the discussion. I whole-heartedly support the demands of grants pertaining to the department.

SHRI K. HALDER (Mathurapur): The reprot of the Department of Social Welfare places before us a picture that the Government is spending gradually more and more money for the upliftment of backward classes. But actually the amount is very meagre in comparison to the vast mass of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe people who are still unfed, unclad and uneducated.

Last year there was serious resentment among all sections of the members in this House against the Government for utter negligence of backward classes. As a result, the Government tasted the first defeat on an amendment moved by me during the discussion on the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes after 20 years. To satisfy the members and stabilise the Government, one or two ministers were included in the Ministry. But the condition of those people is still the same, if not worse.

The Planning Commission constituted a panel on the welfare of backward classes to advise on policies and programmes for the Fourth Plan. Accordingly, the Central Social Welfare Board of the Government of India decided to turn itself to a limited company. The UF Government of West Bengal is totally opposed to the idea of social welfare work being carried on under a limited company, whether charitable or not. By this, the State Board will be an advisory body. The

executive powers will remain with the Company. Although the State Government will be required to bear the liabilities of the State branch, it will have no power to examine the budget of the State branch and scrutinise its expenditure. Thus the rights of the State Government over social welfare activities will be curtailed. The State Board will thus function in an advisory capacity and not in a directive capacity as at present. When this Government is declaring that the Centre will bestow more powers to the States in practice just the opposite is being done.

This will only embitter the relations between Centre and States which should be avoided in the interest of the public.

On the other hand, more than 5,000 employees of the Central Welfare Board who have been working for more than 15 years will forfeit the rights enjoyed by the employees as government servants.

So it is necessary that the Central Government should declare forthwith the employees of the Board as permanent government servants with all the rights and privileges applicable to them like pension, gratuity etc.

There is no wonder if one fine morning we see that this Government is turned into a limited company under the chairmanship of the Birlas and the Ministers as directors.

This year is being observed as the centenary of Gandhiji who had tried his best for the uplift of Harijans.

The Government now and then swears in his name and promises to fulfill his wishes. But after 22 years of independence the social evil like untouchability still prevails throughout India, at some places in a very crude form. Even in the birth place of Gandhiji at Porbander Harijans are not permitted to drink water from public taps.

The Constitution has given some safeguards for the backward classes. But these violated by the Government on some pretext or the other. They are not getting their due share in education, service or other amenities which are meant for them. Regarding overseas scholarships, higher posts in Government

[Shri K. Halder]

enterprises, officers incharge generally declare that suitable candidates are not available from the backward classes. Thus the really deserving candidates are deprived of the benefit by the Government.

The Government has failed to implement the policy of distribution of land to the peasants. As a result the scheduled castes and scheduled tribe people who are mostly peasants are not getting land. On the other hand share croppers and small cultivators are evicted. These people are tortured, their houses with their inmates burnt, women folks molested. This has become frequent happening in our country. Superstition and evil customs of primitive nature still prevail.

The Social Welfare Minister of the previous United Front Ministry of West Bengal complained that during the preceding 20 years not a single scheduled caste of schedule tribe was taken in the Department.

The Scheduled caste and Schedule Tribe people are generally given the posts of division III and IV clerks. They are deprived of the post of Div. I and II on some pretext not to speak of higher post in Government service. Those low paid clerks who are employed are not given housing facilities. As a result they are compelled to spend major portion of their pay as house rent.

The Social welfare department totally neglected the tribal people particularly in backward States. In this connection I may mention Chattisgarh of Madhya Pradesh where many mechanised mines and factories were established within 10 years. But the Adivasi people are deprived of the benefit of employment in those factories. In Bastor district Bailadila is the biggest iron ore mine in Asia which earns 1,20,000 dollars per day as foreign exchange by exporting iron ore to Japan. The tribal people who constitute more than 70% of the population are not getting 2% of jobs there. The trained I.T.I. Adivasi people who were enrolled in the Employment Exchange were not employed within a year in this mine.

In regard to land, the local people are thoroughly neglected. At the time of construction of Dandakaranya project there was an understanding between the Centre and

the Madhya Pradesh Government that 1/3 of the total forest land which would be under cultivation would be distributed to the landless local Adivasi people. But nobody can say how much of the 80,000 acres of land so far acquired were given to them. During the last two years the local people have been launching mass movements for land and nearly 600 Adivasis were arrested.

At this stage Government promised to distribute 30,000 acres to them, but with no effect. On the other hand 6,000 acres were given to refugees. This agitates the Adivasis very much. These people are living here in a very wretched condition due to utter poverty. There is no irrigation facility: even drinking water is not easily available. As a result there is permanent famine in this area, though mineral resources are in plenty.

Taking advantage of the exploitations of the local people by the Government and others, some interested persons are organising Chattisgarh sena like the Shiv Sena in Bombay. There is already a voice raised for separate Chattisgarh.

When the Government is talking of integration, they are practically helping disintegration of the country. So, it is the bounden duty of the Government to fulfil the legitimate demands of the people who are on the verge of extinction.

The association of Kaparia community in Bihar submitted a memorandum to the Chief Minister of Bihar in the year 1965 demanding to declare the community as Harijans. In spite of the necessary enquiries made, nothing has been done up till now.

The refugee families of East Pakistan who are mostly cultivators belonging to the Scheduled Castes were rehabilitated to the remote corners of UP, Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, etc. They are practically living upon the mercies of the local officers. In December last, a large number of refugees from Hyderabad came to Delhi to place their grievances. They are given barren lands there, with very little rainfall in the year. That place is practically unfit for rehabilitation. The children of Dineshpur colony of Naini Tal have no facility to learn Bengali, their mother-tongue. Those people will have

to be given those facilities at least so that they can settle there and live just like human beings ought to live.

Lastly, I personally know the present Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, who is totally opposed to the very idea of reservation for the backward classes. But I cannot understand why he holds the post which is against his philosophy. In the interests of the backward classes, he should quit the post or the Government must relieve him of this lucrative post. Otherwise, I am constrained to say that the Government have an evil motive behind it.

There has been a hot discussion about Jagatguru Shankaracharya of Puri and Guru Golwalkar. But I am not going into the intricacies of those discussions. Only, I feel there are so many laws under which we can punish the people who make wrong utterings, those who make such speeches, whatever they may be and whoever they may be and whatever their social position. Who is superior or not is not the question. In this context, I wish to mention only one thing. When Swami Vivekananda went to America and came back to our country and established some ashrams for the distressed people of our country, one man approached him and said, "आपने दरिद्र नारायण के लिए बहुत कुछ किया है, लेकिन गऊ माता के लिए क्या किया है ?" The Swamiji, in reply, only said, "Sons like you are only possible from Mother Cow and it is your responsibility."

SHRI BASUMATARI (Kokrajhar) : Mr. Chariman, Sir, I have been listening since yesterday with keen interest to the debate about the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in connection with the Demands for Grants under the Department of Social Welfare. I have no doubt about the sincerity of the Minister in charge, whom I know since 1946 from the days of the Constituent Assembly. I have also got great respect for the hon. lady Minister for her past remarkable work in the field of social works. I am glad my friend Shri Muthyal Rao is included as Deputy Minister ; I know him as a man of sincerity and responsibility.

You know, Sir, since the time of the Constituent Assembly, after the country

achieved independence, many questions arose as to how to develop the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. During the British regime, the advanced communities took advantage of the benefits of modern life from the British rule, but the scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been neglected, downtrodden and kept under darkness for centuries. The leaders of the country, under the stewardship of the Father of the Nation, thought some special provisions had to be made and thus, these special provisions have been incorporated in the Constitution, with the idea that the Constitution had to be respected and honoured by all the nation. But what have we seen ? Whenever we speak about the scheduled castes and tribes, even the officers in charge laugh at us. If a finger of a man is broken, how can he be a strong man ? Similarly, unless the whole country is developed to the same level, this country cannot be strong. Therefore, these provisions have been incorporated. But the Constitution is not honoured and respected. For more than 20 years, I have been in the Assembly and in Parliament and I know the attitude of the so-called advanced sections of the people.

The views of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been referred to by many hon. members. Just now, we heard hon. young lady member saying that a man should be appointed who has got the aptitude to serve the interests of the scheduled castes and tribes. The man must know the heart of the scheduled castes and tribes. But the Government do not want it. Government want a man of a calibre who does not work with sincerity for the development of scheduled castes and tribes. They want them perpetually to be undeveloped, just to serve them and to plough for them. So, the question of disrespect, abuses and distrust come in. The scheduled castes and tribes know how they are exploited. They cannot relish it.

Yesterday the Shankaracharya of Puri was criticised. He is bound to be criticised ? Here is the Constitution to punish a man who goes against its provisions. But he is a hero worshipped everywhere. Not only in Puri, but everywhere he is garlanded. This is how the Constitution is respected. Therefore, I appeal to the hon. Minister and to the Prime Minister. She is not here. The tribals are

[Shri Basumatari]

under duress. They feel that they have not been given their due share and responsibility for the development of the country. They have not been given a chance to develop the country. They are all the time exploited and trampled under the feet of the so-called advanced sections of the people. I do not like to use the expression "caste Hindus".

Yesterday the lady member said, "I do not believe only the scheduled castes and tribes can develop the scheduled castes and tribes. The caste Hindus also can develop them." We do not oppose it. But hearts are hearts. I have been seeing the hearts of those leaders who have only lip sympathy and not the heart. Unless the heart is changed this Constitution is useless and hopeless and it is there only in name. Whenever I speak in the committees and commissions, I feel sometime a little delicate because they may not appreciate our feelings, but rather they will laugh at us, because neither the hon. minister nor the Prime Minister nor the officials can remove the feeling of hatred towards scheduled castes and tribes. I feel this is a cry in the wilderness.

The scheduled castes and tribes were down-trodden in British times. Now a new situation has been created by the Government since independence by starting industries and other projects in tribal areas.

While constructing these dams and some of the multi-purpose projects Tribal people in large numbers have been ousted from their homes. When the Minister is asked to give us the number of Tribal people ousted from their homes and the percentage of those people to whom they have given land, the Minister asks for notice. Why should not he ask for notice? That only shows the approach of the Government. The approach is not the approach to develop these people in a missionary zeal.

Shri Swell, a man of better understanding in the Question Hour referred to the these Scheduled Tribes. I had the privilege to discuss this question. These Scheduled Tribes in the Hill areas of Assam are all Christians. I do not want to hide any facts. The question is, they have been given better education, a better standard of education with a better standard of teachers.

The education imparted to us is quite different from the education imparted to them. My suggestion to the hon. Minister is that instead of wasting money in all the developmental activities at one time they should concentrate their efforts on education. If education is imparted correctly everything else will follow. I have been fighting with the Government of Assam for this. I have been fighting here also for the last fifteen years. But they are not doing it. I had the privilege of discussing with the Planning Commission also once. I put forward my suggestion to them to spend money from general sectors for their all round Development. They say that it is not acceptable to them. They only showed me what they had done for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, how much money they had spent on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. But nobody looks into the question as to how the money has been utilised. This is not the money spent in scheduled castes and scheduled tribes to bring them up, to develop them to the same level as caste Hindus. If you set apart money like this and think that you have done everything for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes you cannot bring them to the level of caste Hindus in hundred years.

My suggestion is, do not take up all these developmental activities like horticulture, sericulture and so on. Instead of wasting your money on these activities in the name of developing the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, that money should be spent on giving them better education. If that is done, I would like to tell the hon. Minister that he would be worshipped by the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I wrote to the Prime Minister that our people were feeling frustrated because they were not given any chance to share responsibility in the Cabinet. The hon. lady Member who preceded me said that when the suggestion was put to the Prime Minister she simply laughed. I showed the letter that Pandit Nehru wrote to me where he had said that when the time comes according to him the Tribal people must have a share in the Administration.

Sir, the time will come. If it does not come soon we will have to face the same situation in every Tribal area as in some of the other areas now. It is not that the

Tribal people are weak and inefficient. They are more turbulent and more powerful than the people of the Hill areas of Assam. Still the Tribal areas with plains are not recognised. I warn you, if you do not take steps in time a time will come when you will have to face the same situation.

What about services ? They say they have given sufficient position in the services also. See percentages 2.21 for Scheduled Castes in Class I and 0.65 for Scheduled Tribes in Class I. In Class II the percentages are only 2.95 for Scheduled Castes and 0.38 for Scheduled Tribes.

This is the development or result despite the reservation in the services. What is the position in the field of education ? For the whole of India it has risen from the percentage of 5 during the British times to 24 now while for the tribals and scheduled castes it has gone up only from 8 to 10. This is the education you have given. The caste Hindus are not able to appreciate the problems of educated tribals. Because they come from poor families, they do not know how to speak or behave properly. They also suffer from inferiority complex. So, the down-trodden socially disabled are not able to compete with the others for class 1 or class 2 posts or for the IAS examination. They should be excused.

Therefore, if you are sincere in this matter, if you want all the communities in the country to develop, if you want the country to progress as a whole, then you have to allow these people to come up to the level of the other people by giving them all facilities. If you are not going to do it, what is the use of talking here ? It will result in nothing. Therefore, my appeal to the Government is this : do justice to these people and be sincere in implementing or executing what you promise. Do not laugh at their demands; try to fulfil them as much as possible and as early as possible.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur) : Mr, Chairman, at the outset I would like to say that I have heard speeches made by hon. Members on both sides of the House. Now I have no hesitation in saying that the mutts and monasteries are ruling our country. It is not a democratic set-up that is ruling

us but it is the mutts in this country that are ruling us. Those mutts have created a society of the higher caste, higher class and higher community and the down-trodden are languishing in this country. This is the situation which the misrule of Congress for twenty years has brought about.

The hon. Members who participated in this debate have bitterly criticised the Sankaracharya. Why criticise only Sankaracharya ? It is not he alone who is creating hatred or advocating untouchability in this country. There are several Swamijis, including Golwalkar, who are advocating this. Recently Shri Jaiprakash Narayan made a statement...

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar) : Sir, on a point of order.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Why not they tolerate us for some time ? We have suffered humiliation in this country for so long.

MR. CHAIRMAN : What is the point of order ?

श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर यह है, जैसा कि अभी माननीय सदस्य लकप्पा साहब ने कहा कि अनटचेबिलिटी के बारे में श्री गोलवलकर का मत भी शंकराचार्य से मिलता है, मेरा कहना यह है कि यह बिल्कुल गलत है। आज हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स में उनकी स्पीच छपी है जिसमें उन्होंने स्पष्ट तौर से कहा है कि मैं अनटचेबिलिटी को बिल्कुल नहीं मानता हूँ और मैं यह समझता हूँ कि अगर हिन्दू सोसाइटी को जिन्दा रहना है तो अनटचेबिलिटी को खत्म करना पड़ेगा। इसलिए मैं आपकी आज्ञा से सदस्य महोदय से कहूंगा और मैं पढ़ना भी चाहता हूँ :

"Asked whether he would use the RSS to end untouchability, Mr. Golwalkar said many so-called untouchables were full-time RSS workers and participating in the community dinners held from time to time. 'I do not believe in untouchability and have been working with the help of the entire organisation to end it,' he added."

[श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त]

सभापति महोदय, इसके बाद यह पोलिटिकल स्पीच नहीं होनी चाहिये, यह पोलिटिकल-गेन नहीं होना चाहिये।

17 hrs.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Very recently, Jaya Prakash Narayan, the Socialist leader of this country and a respectable man, has made a statement that the RSS and the RSS Chief, Golwalkar, are creating hatred in this country.

MR. CHAIRMAN : He has explained it.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Why did the RSS and Shri Golwalkar and the Jana Sangh Members here not repudiate the statement made by Shri Jaya Prakash Narayana very recently ?

We have got the constitutional guarantees under articles 332 to 340 but the constitutional guarantees have so far been respected to oppress and suppress these classes. More than ten crores of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and millions of people of the backward communities, even after 22 years of independence, are still striving for their rights. Where is equality of opportunity ? Where are people free from the stigma of colour, caste and creed ? What is the classless society that they have created in this country ?

Here I would like to quote an important paragraph where it has been mentioned :—

"Then came the major and bitter attack on the Hindu reactionaries. The Conference declared that the *Manusmriti* which directed molded lead to be poured into the ears of such Shudras as would hear or read the *Vedas*, and which decried the Shudras, stunted their growth, impaired their self-respect, and perpetuated their social, economic, religious and political slavery, be publicly burnt." (Interruption)

Further,

"Yet no Brahmin loses his high and undefiled prestige in the society even if he runs cloth-shops, medical pharmacies, dairies, hotels, perfumery and cutlery shops. Even Tilak, who had sponsored a textile mill, never upheld the right of

the non-Brahmins to *Vedic* forms of worship, of the study of the *Vedas* by the non-Brahmins !"

This is how they have developed society and I blame this Government for that.

I want to know whether this Government would investigate the position of swamijis in this country. There are several swamijis who hold a high position in this society; they claim themselves to belong to a superior class and they are above God. The Congress cannot solve the problem of untouchability. The Congress President, Shri Nijalingappa, with one State Minister of this country is going to attend a function on the 2nd of next month which is to be held by one Bhantanala Siva Yogi. This swamiji is indulging in treacherous activities in Mysore State. He is creating caste hatred in society and is having all sorts of nefarious activities including the manufacture of fake notes. This swamiji wants to say that he is even above Basavanna and Basveswara. Basveswara did not create a society which advocated untouchability in this country. But this swamiji goes even above him. Shri Nijalingappa wants to go and preside over a function organised by him. I am giving this instance to show how the Congress Government cannot wipe off untouchability in this country. This swamiji's name is One lakh ninety-six thousand Gana-lingapuja Bhantanala Siva Yogi.

17-05 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.]

There is one Singheri *Math* in my State and that *Math* is also a fabrication of all these things. There are agents of Shri Shankaracharya and they are advocating the same theory. So many political parties draw inspiration. If any political party in this country draws any inspiration from Swamijis and these *Maths*, I say, it should be banned in this country. Any such political party has no right to exist in the country. If I had been the Minister, or the Prime Minister, I would have smashed these *Maths* in Mysore and also in the rest of the country. What has the Congress Government been doing ? It is doing nothing for the removal of untouchability. So many untouchables in the country have been suffering on account of this stigma. There is no social reform in

this country; there is no educational system in the country; there are no social school in the country. We have been spending Rs. 345 crores in the Fourth Plan. Where does the money go? It does not go into the hands of any Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes men. The people who are creating a class society are eating away all the money in the country.

I would like to quote one instance. It has been reported in the newspapers—everyone will bow his head in shame—which says, "Village where Harijans are still untouchables."

I quote :

"Bent with age, Bhagwanti, a 60-year-old Delhi woman, yesterday stood before the village panchayat as an accused. Her offence? She had walked over village fields against the wishes of her high-caste neighbours..... what is the punishment?—

".....She was convicted and fined Rs. 1.25. Her husband paid the fine. This was the first time in the 400-year-old history of Wazidpur Thakuran village that a woman had been brought before the bar of the panchayat. And this happened only 13 miles away from Parliament which has banished untouchability and declared it a criminal offence."

Further, I would like to quote :

"Bhagwanti was not alone in the dock. With her were two other Harijan women. They had also been charged with the same "offence" and given the same punishment. The decision of the panchayat was not unanimous....."

Then, the report says :

"A few days ago the panchayat had announced it by the beat of drum that no Harijan could walk over the fields, including the common land. The Harijans were also forbidden to go to the fields to ease themselves....."

—that is called 'Nadirshahi', 'Nadirshahi' in Delhi which is very near to Parliament. We have got sovereign Parliament here. What is the solution that we have made to wipe out untouchability in this country? I ask that.

Again, I would like to quote another thing...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please try to conclude now.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: This is a very important point.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have already exceeded your time-limit. Please conclude in two minutes.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I am concluding. We have created such a society. The Harijans, the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes all these people, have been kept by the Congress Government only to vote for Congress. Even at the time of election campaign, they say, "Vote for Congress". What has the Congress Government done for these Harijans? I would like to bring a naked incident which has happened recently in my hon. friend, Mr. R. K. Birla's constituency—a famous industrialist; he knows the fact—which says:

"A Harijan lady named Santodevi, aged 23 years, was raped by one Chowdhari Nihal Singh on 19-3-69 in Bhadra Tehsil of Ganganagar District in Rajasthan..."

Out of shame and hatred, she along with her child jumped into the well and were drowned. That the lady and the child committed suicide is a shame. Even today the culprits are moving freely and those culprits are **.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Shame, shame!

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Is it correct to say that untouchability in this country has been wiped off? I would like to suggest this, if the hon. Minister, Shri Govinda Menon, and his Ministry are not thick-skinned.

[Shri K. Lakkappa]

Let the Government of India institute an inquiry to find out the assets and liabilities of the mutts in this country, how many mutts are encouraging caste system and hatred in this country...

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO (Bobbili): I rise on a point of order. My hon. friend, Mr. Lakkappa, has given a particular incident of a very shocking character. In that context, he has also informed the House that the unfortunate lady had committed suicide. In that context he also mentioned that the culprits were **, There is no machinery for him to know who that particular person was. He should not bring in ** and connect with it a gruesome incident. I object to this.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak): Those remarks should be expunged.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: When the Congress Government is still ruling the country...(Interruptions)

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: This gentleman should be taught a lesson. (Interruption)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: So far as that shocking incident that you mentioned is concerned, there is no objection; you have brought the case before this House and it is really a case which the Government should look into.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: He must tell the name. I insist on that. Otherwise, he must withdraw his remarks or the remarks must be expunged. It is a question of prestige.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Lakkappa, you referred that the alleged offenders were such and such people and that they were moving about. Unless you are prepared to substantiate your charge by submitting names otherwise, it would not be proper for you to say like that.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: No question of proper or improper. He must disclose the name. I want to know who was that person.

SHRI R. K. BIRLA (Jhunjhunu): On a point of clarification.

श्री शिव नारायण (बस्ती) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सीगल प्वाइन्ट पर जा रहा हूँ। उन्होंने ** नहीं कहा बल्कि ** कहा है।

** (व्यवधान)...

SHRI R. K. BIRLA: The incident, which Mr. Lakkappa has just now narrated, has taken place in Bhadra tehsil of Ganga. nagar district of Rajasthan. The name of that lady, Santodevi, is correct. She committed suicide by jumping into the well with her three year old daughter on account of shame and hatred. The name of the gentleman who did something wrong, which I cannot express, was Mr. Nihal Singh Chaudhury. Whether he ** I have no information. But, in this connection, I would certainly like to say that, a few months back, in Chana Basti in Bhadra, one Mr. Hans Raj, an M. L. A. of that district from Congress side, did try to do something wrong to the Harijan people...

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO: That is different. (Interruptions).

SHRI R. K. BIRLA: I must explain the whole position...

SHRI BUTA SINGH (Rupar): That should not be allowed to go on record.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: So far as the case referred to is concerned you have given the information. I will request Mr. Lakkappa...

श्री साधू राम (फिल्लौर): यह क्या तमाशा बना रखा है...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What you have said, that should go.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: This is a very serious matter. (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Lakkappa, this is a general charge made for committing such an offence. Will you please withdraw it?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: He is **, I said.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: How do you know? Nobody knows that.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I will pass on the information to you. Will the hon. Minister concede an inquiry? (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is a different matter—your demand for an inquiry. It is very legitimate. The information given by the representative of that Constituency says some man was there. You cannot make a general charge like this.

श्री शशि भूषण (खारगोन): इन्वारी होनी चाहिए। इसमें क्या एतराज की बात है? जो कलिट्रट हो उसको सजा मिलनी चाहिए। ये बिरला वाले गरीबों की अस्मत लूटते हैं।

SHRI R. K. BIRLA: My friend just now said बिरला वाले गरीबों की अस्मत लूटते हैं। This is something I object to... I take objection to that... (व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I take it that you have withdrawn that general allegation you made.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I will pass on the information to the hon. Minister.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If is discovered in an inquiry and is sustained, you are perfectly right in saying 'Institute an inquiry'. 'He has given the name. But when you said that he is such and such, that has not been proved. You will have to withdraw it. No further argument. (Interruptions)

श्री रा० कृ० बिरला: बिरला गरीब आदमियों की अस्मत लूटते हैं, ऐसा उन्होंने

कहा है। शायद आप अस्मत लूटने का मतलब नहीं समझते हैं। अगर वास्तव में उन्होंने ऐसा कहा है तो वे अनकन्डीशनल माफी मांगें। ... (व्यवधान) ...

AN HON MEMBER: Has Mr. Lakkappa withdrawn it, Sir?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Both of them are going to withdraw. If I allow such absolutely unwarranted expressions without any proof on the floor of the House. I do not think we are keeping the dignity of the House. Will you withdraw or I will expunge it. Are you withdrawing or not?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: One minute Sir. Some how I used the word **. Is it unparliamentary?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is not a question of parliamentary or unparliamentary. This argument is not sustainable here. As I have already said, at the present moment it has no substance. If you bandy it on the floor of the House, it will not be tolerated, whether it is parliamentary or unparliamentary. It stands expunged.

श्री शशि भूषण: उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बिरला परिवार के किसी भी व्यक्ति के खिलाफ मेरे दिल में ऐसी कोई भावना नहीं है। मैं एक सिम्बालिक पूजीपति इसका अर्थ समझता हूँ और उसी भावना से मैंने कहा था कि पूजीपतियों ने यह किया है। अगर उनको बुरा लगा है तो मैं इसको वापिस लेता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let us end it here. Mr. Lakkappa, your speech is over.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA—rose.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I was prepared to give full latitude. Even now, if you apologise I will allow you two minutes to conclude your speech. You will have to apologise to this House.

SHRI LAKKAPPA—*rose*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am not prepared to listen to you. Please resume your seat. (*Interruption*) No arguments. Do you want to apologise? Are you prepared to apologise?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : I have got the information on the phone. I got the information that he is ** If he is not. ** I am not worried. But anyhow...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Without any substance, without any evidence, you cannot say. Mr. Uikely.

श्री मोलहु प्रसाद (वासगांव) हमारा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। कई सदस्यों ने यह भावना व्यक्त की है कि समाज कल्याण मन्त्री ने इलायापेरूमल की रिपोर्ट सभा-पटल पर रख दी है पर अभी प्रकाशन विभाग से हमको सूचना मिली है कि वह रिपोर्ट अभी आई ही नहीं है। समाचार पत्रों में भी यह प्रकाशित हुआ है। तो वह रिपोर्ट क्यों नहीं आई?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That information you can find out from Distribution Branch.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN : Go to the Library.

श्री साधूराम : मिस्टर डिप्टी स्पीकर, सोशल वेलफेयर डिपार्टमेंट की डिमांड पर आज बहस हो रही है। लेकिन यह बात सही-सही और साफ है कि इतने बड़े देश में हजारों लोग खराब भी हैं, अच्छे भी हैं, बुरे भी हैं, कांग्रेसी भी हैं और गैर-कांग्रेसी भी हैं। ये धर्मपुत्र युधिष्ठिर कहाँ से आ गए। मैं यह सवाल करता हूँ कि 15 करोड़ आदमियों की लड़कियों के बारे में यहाँ जिक्र करते हैं, यह गैर-कानूनी बात है। इनके क्या लड़कियाँ नहीं हैं। आप इसकी इजाजत कैसे दे रहे हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have

already said I will expunge. I asked him to apologise. What else can I do?

श्री रणधीर सिंह : लड़कियों का नाम नहीं लिया जाना चाहिए। शैड्यूल कास्ट की लड़कियाँ हमारी लड़कियाँ हैं।

SHRI S. M. SOLANKI (Gandhinagar) : He has insulted a scheduled caste lady. The second thing is this : he wants to demoralise ** For these two reasons, he must withdraw his words. Otherwise he must apologise.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will expunge it. That is all. Mr. Uikely.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Sir, I will conclude my speech.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You have already concluded.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA—*rose*.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please resume your seat. Mr. Uikely.

श्री रणधीर सिंह : शैड्यूल कास्ट की लड़कियाँ हमारी लड़कियाँ हैं। आप इन मेम्बरों को कंडेम कीजिए जो इस प्रकार कहते हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Do understand the meaning of the language that I have used? I have already condemned. I have said that any such utterance without any substance in it, without any evidence, should not go. I have already said so. Now, Mr. Uikely.

श्री मंगरू उइके (मंडला) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय की अनुदानों की मांग का मैं समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ और उनके नोटिस में आदिवासियों की कुछ खास-खास समस्याओं को लाना चाहता हूँ जिसके ऊपर वह विचार करें।

आदिवासियों के जीवन के तीन मुख्य अंग

थे। एक जंगल की उपज और जंगल में रहकर। दूसरा पशु-पक्षी पालन और तीसरा पिछड़ी हुई किसानी। अब जंगलों के कायदे जिस दिन से हमारी स्वतंत्रता शुरू हुई, उस दिन से इन कायदों में परिवर्तन हुआ। जो जंगल में, आदिवासी मुफ्त में फल, कन्द-मूल खाकर रहते थे, वे कायदे बन्द हो गये। वह हम कर नहीं सकते।

दूसरा जीवन का अंग हमारा पशु-पक्षी पालन था। चरी (ग्रेफिंग) के ऐसे कानून बने जिससे हम पशु-पक्षी पालन नहीं कर सकते। पशु पालना हमारे लिये मुश्किल हो गया और वह भी हमारा जीवन का घंघा बहुत हद तक कम हो गया।

तीसरा जीवन का अंग हमारा था पिछड़ी किसानी। इस किसानी में जो हमारे आदिवासियों में शराब आदि पीने का व्यसन है, उसके कारण हमारी सुधरी हुई ज़मीन साहूकारों, दुकानदारों के पास चली गई। उसके बचाव के लिए 1916 में एक लैंड रैगुलेशन ऐक्ट बना था जिसके अनुसार हमारी ज़मीन कोई कब्जे में नहीं ले सकता था। अब क्या होता है कि हम दूसरे से कर्ज न लेते हुए कोआपरेटिव बैंक से कर्ज लेते हैं और कोआपरेटिव बैंक को यह अधिकार है कि हम अगर उस कर्ज को न दें तो वह हमारी ज़मीन को नीलाम कर देता है। साहूकार लोग नीलाम नहीं कर सकते थे।

इस मंत्रालय में आदिवासियों के कर्ज मुक्ति के लिए जो तरीके निकालने हैं वह सही ढंग से नहीं निकाले गये। बैंक वाले आदिवासियों को तब तक कर्ज नहीं देते हैं जब तक कोई नान-ट्राइबल उसकी ज़मानत न दे क्योंकि आदिवासियों की ज़मानत ली नहीं जाती। उसकी ज़मीन कायदे के अनुसार कोई ले नहीं सकता, इसलिए गैर आदिवासियों के पास जाना पड़ता है।

दूसरी बात, हमारे राज्य की लैंड रैवेन्यू ऐक्ट में 165 एक धारा है और उस धारा में

किसी भी काश्तकार की ज़मीन लगातार किसी ने तीन साल में यदि दो साल भी लगातार जोत ली, तो वह ज़मीन उसके नाम हो जाती है। इस कारण आदिवासियों की ज़मीन तेजी से गैर आदिवासियों को जा रही है। मैं 5-6 जिले घूमकर आपको यह बता रहा हूँ कि हजारों काश्तकारों की ज़मीन, आज इसी तरीके से बैंक के द्वारा नीलाम हो रही है, या ज़मीन का हस्तांतरण हो रहा है।

हमारे मध्य प्रदेश में 5 क्लास हमारे आदिवासियों के हैं। एक भील एरिया है भाबुआ का। हमारे प्रदेश में एक रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट है। रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट ने आज तक कोई ऐसा काम नहीं किया कि इस भाबुआ सब-डिवीजन में भील लोग रोज एक हत्या क्यों किया करते हैं? वहां दो सेशन जज हैं एक अलीराजपुर सब-डिवीजन में ही है। हिन्दुस्तान के किसी भी एक सब-डिवीजन में दो सेशन जज नहीं हैं। दो सेशन जजों के होते हुए भी उनको रोज इतना काम रहता है कि सिर्फ मर्डर के मामलों पर ही बोर्ड में विचार होता है। तो यह रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट का काम था कि यह खोज करता कि यह भील लोग रोज क्यों हत्या करते हैं। इस हत्या के लिए कोई कारण नहीं रहता। मुझे वहां पर दो कारण देखने को मिले। एक तो वह अपने जीवन से बिलकुल परास्त हो गये हैं, उनके जीवन में किसी किस्म का आनन्द नहीं रहा—न ज़मीन का, न रहने का, न कपड़े का। सब लोगों ने लूटकर उनको नंगा कर दिया है। यह होते हुए भी ज़मीन उनकी ट्रांसफर नहीं हुई। अनुसन्धान विभाग ने देखा नहीं कि भाबुआ की ज़मीन का हस्तांतरण क्यों नहीं हुआ। इसका एकमात्र कारण मेरी समझ में आया कि हर भील अपने हाथ में 6 बाण और घनुष लेकर चलता है। उसको लेकर चलने का उसको एक शौक है। उसके पास 6 बाण और घनुष होने के कारण उसकी ज़मीन को कोई छीनने का साहस नहीं करता है।

दूसरा बस्तर का विभाग है। उसमें दो बार

[श्री मंगरू उडके]

गोली कांड हुआ। हमने राजा को दोष दिया। लेकिन आखिर राजा के कहने पर आदिवासी क्यों चलते हैं, इसका ब्याल हमारे रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट वाले अधिकारियों ने नहीं किया।

यह बिल्कुल सत्य बात है कि वहां के जो आदिवासी लोग हैं वह भारत में सबसे अधिक पिछड़े हुए हैं। वे अर्धनग्न हैं। किसी बात को समझते नहीं हैं। उनके पास इतनी जमीन थी और उसके ऊपर जो टीक के भाड़ थे उसके बारे में मैं बतलाना चाहता हूं कि एक आदिवासी आदमी जिसका कि 5000 रुपये का जंगल था, सागौन का भाड़ था उसकी 5000 रुपये की बिन्नी को रोककर गवर्नमेंट के नोटिस से जब वह नीलाम किया गया तो वही भाड़ का जंगल 3 लाख 2 हजार रुपये में जाकर बिका। इस तरह के सागौन के भाड़ वहां आदिवासियों की जमीन पर लगे हुए हैं। एक सरकारी सर्वे के अनुमान के अनुसार बस्तर में आदिवासियों की जमीन के ऊपर कोई 50 करोड़ रुपये की लागत के भाड़ लगे हुए हैं। उनकी देखभाल आदि के लिए वह बन विभाग क्या कर रहा है? वहां बस्तर में चार फौरैस्ट डिबीजन बनाये हुए हैं। 4 डिबीजंस की तीन करोड़ रुपये की इनकम होती है। मैं अभी वहां देखकर आ रहा हूं। फौरैस्ट डिपार्टमेंट वाले उनके खेत के बीच में बिल्कुल लाइन डाल लेते हैं। वह लाइन जोकि उनके खेतों पर होती है वह फौरैस्ट डिपार्टमेंट की होती है जोकि इस तरह से आदिवासियों के खेतों में डालकर उनके भाड़ सर्वे लाइन में ले लेते हैं। फौरैस्ट के बड़े अफसरों को जब इसके लिए कहा जाता है तो वह कहते हैं कि उस लाइन से ट्राइबल्स के भाड़ आदि को कोई नुकसान नहीं होगा लेकिन छोटे अफसर कहते हैं कि अगर तुम इधर के भाड़ काटोगे या इधर को तुम्हारे बैल आदि चरने के लिए आयेगे तो तुम्हारे ऊपर हम जुर्माना करेंगे और तुम्हारे खिलाफ कार्यवाही करेंगे। इसीको लेकर हमारा एक नौजवान मार दिया गया। आदिवासियों में इस बात को लेकर बहुत अतन्तोष

है कि जो उनके टीक के कीमती भाड़ हैं वह जंगल वाले ले रहे हैं। मैं एक हाई पावर कमीशन में गया था और मैं वहां लोगों से अलग अलग इस बारे में मिला था और जांच पड़ताल की थी और उसी आधार पर मैं यह बात इस हाउस के सामने रख रहा हूं।

हालत यह है कि वहां किसी के पास माकूल नकशा नहीं है और उसके अभाव में सदा से आदिवासियों को बेवकूफ बनाया जाता है और उनसे उनकी जमीनों और भाड़ नाजायज तौर पर ले लिये जाते रहे हैं। पहले भी जब वह राजा के पास जाते थे तो वह राजा भी अपने स्वार्थ वश उन्हें लूटता खसोटता था। जब आदिवासी यह जुल्म बर्दाश्त नहीं करते थे और उसके खिलाफ अपनी आवाज उठाते व आंदोलन करते थे तो उन पर गोलियां चलती थीं। चुनांचे आदिवासियों के ऊपर कई बार गोलियां चलीं हैं।

जिन्होंने वहां के बारे में सर्वे किया है और हालत को देखा है उन्होंने लिखा है कि आदिवासियों में काफ़ी पिछड़ापन विद्यमान है। मैं खुद अपनी बतलाऊं कि चूँकि मैं मंगल में पैदा हुआ था इसलिए मेरा नाम मंगरू रक्खा गया। इसी तरह भाड़ के ऊपर जो बच्चा पैदा होता है उसको भाड़ नाम दे दिया जाता है। गोबर फेंकते वक्त अगर बच्चा पैदा हो गया तो उसे गोबरा नाम दे दिया जाता है। इसी तरह खेत में काम करते हुए बच्चा पैदा हुआ तो उसे खेतू नाम दे दिया जाता है। दूसरी जातियों में जहां गर्भवती स्त्रियों को 10-12 दिन पहले से बिल्कुल आराम कराया जाता है वहां हमारी आदिवासी बहनें और माताएं आखिरी दिन तक जंगल में बाहर जाती रहती हैं। मैंने देखा है कि भाड़ के ऊपर बच्चे का जन्म हुआ और माता को नीचे उतरना पड़ा है। मैं इस सदन के सारे संसद सदस्यों से और भारत के सभी सभ्य लोगों से प्रार्थना करूंगा व अपील करूंगा कि हमारे देश में एक बैल की माता अर्थात् गौ माता के लिए जितनी चिन्ता की जाती है उसकी अगर

चवन्नी भर भी चिन्ता हमारी आदिवासी मां, बहनों के लिए की जाय तो आदिवासी लोग उस उपकार को कभी नहीं भूलेंगे और हम बड़े अनुग्रहीत होंगे। लेकिन दुःख का विषय है कि ऐसा नहीं किया जा रहा है।

इस बात से इंकार नहीं किया जा सकता है कि ईसाई पादरियों द्वारा आदिवासियों को राहत पहुँचाने का काम किया जा रहा है। लेकिन आदिवासियों को जो वह पैसे आदि की लालच देकर उनका धर्म परिवर्तन करते हैं मैं उसका सल्ल विरोधी हूँ। मैं यह मानता हूँ कि हम आदिवासियों का जो अपने, मां, बाप दादा का धर्म है उसे किसी भी हालत में नहीं छोड़ना चाहिए और हर हालत में उस पर जमे रहना चाहिए इसलिए जहाँ तक यह ईसाई मिशनरीज द्वारा आदिवासियों को ईसाई बनाने का सवाल है मैं उसके एकदम विरुद्ध हूँ। यह धर्म परिवर्तन की बात बुरी है। कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने यहां पर श्री शंकराचार्य का भी जिक्र किया है कि वह चातुर्वर्ण के प्रतिपादक हैं। यहां मैं बिलकुल स्पष्ट कर दूँ कि जहाँ तक हम आदिवासियों का ताल्लुक है हमने यह चातुर्वर्ण व्यवस्था कभी मान्य नहीं की। हमने कभी भी चातुर्वर्ण व्यवस्था को मान्य नहीं किया और यही कारण है कि हम दूर जंगल और पहाड़ों में हट गये। लेकिन हमने अपने धर्म में आस्था टूट रक्खी और आज जो हमारे किन्हीं लोगों को दूसरे धर्मों में इस तरह से चला जाना पड़ता है वह बहुत दुःख की बात है। लेकिन मैं इस बात से भी इंकार नहीं कर सकता और मुझे कई जगह देखने को मिली कि आदिवासियों में अगर मानवता के नाते कोई काम करता है तो यह ईसाई मिशनरीज ही करते हैं। वह उनके लिए स्कूल चलाते हैं, उन्हें फ्रीशिप्स और स्कालरशिप्स देते हैं। लेकिन वह जो उनके द्वारा धर्म परिवर्तन होता है वह एक बुरी चीज है। हमारे मध्यप्रदेश में सन् 1951 की मर्दमशुमारी में 86,000 ईसाई थे जोकि सन् 1961 की मर्दमशुमारी में 1 लाख 96 हजार हो गये यानी वह दुगने से ज्यादा इन

दस सालों में बढ़कर हो गये ब्रिटिश गवर्नमेंट के जमाने में अर्थात् डेढ़ सौ या दो सौ साल में जहाँ वह ईसाई केवल 86000 ही हो सके वहाँ स्वतंत्रता के इस जमाने में इतना बड़ा कनवरशन हुआ कि उनकी तादाद दुगने से ज्यादा हो गयी। इस मंत्रालय को इस बारे में गम्भीरतापूर्वक सोचना चाहिए कि ऐसा क्यों हुआ और यह आदिवासी लोग ईसाई धर्म में इतने अधिक कनवर्ट क्यों हुए? ईसाई 10 सालों में दुगने से भी ज्यादा हो गये उसका आखिर कारण क्या है?

यह ईसाई मिशनरीज हमारे आदिवासी और हरिजन बच्चों को फ्रीशिप देते हैं, स्कालरशिप देते हैं। आज हमारे बच्चों को यह फोटो की, मैडिकल सर्टिफिकेट की और कास्ट सर्टिफिकेट की जरूरत होती है और उनको प्राप्त करने में बड़ी दिक्कत पेश आती है। यह फोटो, मैडिकल और कास्ट सर्टिफिकेट के लिए 50 रुपया देहातियों के पास से ले लेते हैं। उन्हें सर्टिफिकेट्स के लिए 15-15 और 20-20 रुपये देने पड़ते हैं। जब उनके पास इतना रुपया नहीं होता है तो वह बेचारे लाचार होकर ईसाई मिशनरीज के पास चले जाते हैं और वहाँ बिना किसी खर्च के यह तीनों चीजें आदिवासी लोग प्राप्त कर लेते हैं और वह मिशनरीज कालिजैज में उन्हें ऐडमिशन भी दिला देते हैं। इससे वह गरीब हरिजन उनके अहसान से दबकर अपना धर्म परिवर्तन कर लेते हैं। वह शिक्षित युवक अपना धर्म परिवर्तन कर लिया करते हैं। यही कारण है कि हमारे यहां के एजुकेटेड आदिवासी युवक बड़ी आसानी से अपने को कनवर्ट करके ईसाई धर्म स्वीकार कर लेते हैं। यही सबब है कि सन् 1951 से लेकर सन् 1961 तक अर्थात् दस साल में एक लाख या सवा लाख के करीब आदिवासी युवकों ने ईसाई धर्म स्वीकार कर लिया है। रिसर्च इंस्टीच्यूट का यह काम है कि वह इसे देखे कि यह इतना अधिक धर्म परिवर्तन क्यों हुआ है? जमीन गई, जंगल गया और हमारा धर्म भी इस तरह से जा रहा है। मैंने पिछले दिनों यहां पार्लियामेंट में कहा था कि अगर ईसाई मिशनरीज की सहायता के कारण

[श्री मंगरू उडके]

हमारा धर्म जाता है तो फिर हमें उनकी सहायता नहीं चाहिए। धर्म खोकर हमें तुम्हारे स्कालरशिप्स और फ्रीशिप्स आदि नहीं चाहिए। सरकार का यह कर्त्तव्य है कि वह इस समस्या की ओर देखे और उसका निदान करे साथ ही इस तरह से जो लालच देकर और फुसला कर धर्म परिवर्तन के केसज हो रहे हैं उनको भी रोकने की वह कोशिश करे।

यह एक बड़ा गंभीर व महत्वपूर्ण विषय है। खाली करोड़ों रुपये का हिसाब बतलाने से ही कोई काम नहीं होता है। सरकार इस बारे में जांच करे कि जो रुपया आदिवासियों के लिये दिया जाता है वह दरअसल उन पर खर्च भी होता है या नहीं? मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि जो करोड़ों रुपया इधर से आदिवासियों के कल्याण कार्य के लिये जाता है, अगर वह हकीकत में आदिवासियों पर दो आने भी काम आ जाता तो मैं समझता कि हां वाकई कुछ उनका कल्याण कार्य सम्पन्न हो रहा है लेकिन ऐसा नहीं होता है। यह जो 143 आर्गनाइजेशनल ट्राइबल ब्लॉक्स मुकर्रर किये गये हैं वह अभी खाली पड़े हुए हैं कोई काम नहीं है। एक, एक ब्लॉक के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार 10-10 लाख रुपया देती है, उसकी देखभाल स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को करनी होती है लेकिन उसके ऊपर सुपरविजन बराबर नहीं होता है अब ऐसी हालत में हमारा भरोसा खाली केन्द्रीय सरकार के ऊपर ही हो सकता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि अभी जो डाइरेक्टोरेट है उसमें सुपरविजन करने के लिए स्टाफ़ तैनात किया जाय और इस काम को करने में जो पैसा खर्च आये, उनके डी० ए० टी० ए० पर जो पैसा खर्च आये उसकी हमें पर्वाह नहीं करनी चाहिए लेकिन इस काम को भ्रंजाम दिलवाना चाहिए। इसके लिए अगर एक पार्लियामेंट के मੈम्बरों की कमेटी भी बना दें तो यह बड़ी अच्छी बात होगी ताकि इस बात की आवश्यक चैकिंग रह सके कि जो पैसा इस काम के लिए दिया जाता है वह सही और माकूल ढंग से काम में लाया जा सके।

कोआपरेटिक्स में शायद केन्द्र ने डेढ़ करोड़ रुपया राज्य सरकार को दिया हुआ है जोकि कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज और फौरेस्ट कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज चालू करने के लिए है। आज 80 लाख रुपये का पता नहीं है। अब उसका जवाबदार कौन है? न तो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को उसका पता लगता है और न केन्द्रीय सरकार को ही इसका पता लगता है और हकीकत यह है कि करोड़ों रुपया इस तरह से आदिवासियों के नाम पर बर्बाद हो रहा है। मैं कोटा की कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटी के बारे में बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि किस तरह से वहां पर अन्न की बर्बादी हुई है? 50 बोरी गेहूं का चिवड़ा, 27 जो के बोरे, 57 बोरे दलिया, 50 पाउडर के डिब्बे, 25 बोरे दलिया के ढेर, 197 बोरे मक्का चूर्ण और 6 क्रेट सोयाबीन का तेल यह सब सामान वहां सड़ गया और वह वहां पर पड़ा हुआ है लेकिन उसको हटाने का कोई आर्डर नहीं देता। उसे कोई खा नहीं सकता है लेकिन वह वहां पर पड़ा सड़ रहा है। इसी प्रकार से धार जिले में अमेरिकन केयर से सप्लाई किया हुआ 27,000 क्विंटल अनाज सड़ रहा है उसको हटाने के लिये कोई आर्डर नहीं दे रहा है। अनाज छात्रावास में पड़ा सड़ रहा है और छात्रों के तल्ल और खाटें बाहर रक्खी हुई हैं जोकि सब दूट-टाट गई हैं। अब इसके लिए किसको दोषी माना जाय? केन्द्र को पूछो तो वह कहता है कि हम इसके लिए राज्य सरकारों को डाइरेक्शन ही दे सकते हैं और राज्य को पूछो तो वह कह देते हैं कि भाई हम क्या कर सकते हैं क्योंकि वह तो सब केन्द्र का काम है। यह डेढ़ करोड़ रुपया यहां से गया है और उसमें से 80 लाख रुपये का पता नहीं है तो यह एक बड़ी गम्भीर और चिन्ता की बात है। इस सरकार को इसके बारे में जांच करानी चाहिए कि आखिर उस रुपये का क्या हुआ?

आपने एक कमेटी पार्लियामेंट से बनाई है, उसको और ज्यादा अधिकार दिया जाय ताकि वह स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की शिकायत यहां पर पेश

कर सके। यहां से आर्डर जाना चाहिये कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को इस कमेटी से कोआपरेट करना चाहिये। बिना यहां के आर्डर के स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के आफिसर्स कमेटी के साथ कोआपरेट नहीं करेंगे हालांकि कायदे के अनुसार उनको ऐसा करना चाहिये। अभी मैंने कुछ शिकायतें श्रीमती गुहा के पास भेजी हैं और उन्होंने जल्दी उनके सम्बन्ध में जांच करवाने का आश्वासन दिया है। इसके लिये मैं उनका अनुग्रहीत हूँ।

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS—*rose*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Minister will be replying tomorrow. Actually, we have exhausted our time. We have hardly one hour. I have some time for the Swatantra party and some time for the Independents sitting at the back because they have not participated—Shri Atam Das and others. There is no time for those sitting on this side. I have got a very long list. There is no question of choice. I request the Members from this side to confine their remarks just to five minutes each, so that I will be able to accommodate more.

SHRI S. M. SOLANKI : The time for this subject may be extended because we have lost time by so many interventions. So many people have interrupted this time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The time has been extended already. The Minister is replying tomorrow. More than one hour has already been extended. I am requesting the Members to confine their remarks just to five minutes each so that we will be able to accommodate more.

SHRI KIRUTTINAN (Swaganja) : What about the DMK, Sir ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No. Your time is exhausted. I am very sorry.

SHRI SHINKRE : Union territories like Goa should be given a chance. Their Grievances must be heard.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is not that. The time given to Independents has been exhausted.

श्री साधू राम (फिल्लोर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप टाइम बढ़ाये क्योंकि मुझे बोलना जरूर है। मेरा नाम दिया गया है। पिछली दफा भी ऐसे ही हुआ था। इसको हम टालेरेट नहीं कर सकते। अगर हमको बोलने का मौका नहीं मिलता तो हमारे पार्लियामेंट में रहने का क्या फायदा है ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There are 18 names here. What am I to do ?

SHRI BUTA SINGH (Rupar) : If you extend the time, you will be doing a service to humanity.

श्री साधू राम : सारा समय तो आप भगड़े में निकाल देते हैं उसके बाद कहते हैं कि टाइम नहीं है। हमारी मांग है कि इस पर टाइम और बढ़ाया जाये। हमें आपसे बार-बार कहना पड़ता है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please go to your Whips. Just request your Whips as to what is to be done. But just now I am in a helpless position. The only thing is, I shall try to accommodate as many as possible. Please do not take more time now.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO : Please extend the time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am not calling the Minister to reply today. I have already extended more than one hour. Beyond that, it is not in my hands.

SHRI S. M. SOLANKI : Please extend the time by one more hour at least. So many Members have interrupted and so much of time has been lost (INTERRUPTION)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I fully appreciate the demands from this side because this is a department in which all of you are vitally interested. I entirely agree with you. It is no use shouting. All of you are vitally interested. The House is also interested.

SHRI S. M. SOLANKI : Let us sit till 8 O'clock.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let us see; let us proceed now.

SHRI KIRUTTINAN : Please extend the time and also give our party some time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER; Let us see.

श्री महन्त दिग्विजय नाथ (गोरखपुर) : समाज-कल्याण के कार्य के सम्बन्ध में हम अपने विचार यहां रख रहे हैं। समाज-कल्याण में तमाम जातियां आती हैं, पिछड़ी हुई जातियां, आदिम जातियां, हरिजन सभी आते हैं। हम यहां पर केवल एक जाति को ले रहे हैं और वह हरिजन जाति है। हम कह रहे हैं कि हरिजन के लिए हम कुछ नहीं कर सके हैं। हरिजन के माने क्या होते हैं? भगवान का जो जन है, वह हरिजन है। हम सब भगवान के जन हैं।

हमारे यहां वर्ण व्यवस्था है, ब्राह्मण, क्षत्रिय वैश्य और शूद्र...

श्री साधू राम : हम नहीं मानते हैं इस वर्ण व्यवस्था को।

श्री महन्त दिग्विजय नाथ : आपने अपने विचार रख दिये हैं अब आप मेरे विचारों को सुनें।

श्री सोमचंद सोलंकी : मनु ब्राह्मण नहीं था। मनु शूद्र था। उस जमाने में सब शूद्र थे। सब ब्राह्मण होते तो उन्होंने कहा होता :

जन्मना जायते ब्राह्मणाः

असंस्कारात् शूद्र उच्यते

लेकिन चूंकि सब शूद्र थे, इस वास्ते उन्होंने कहा :

जन्मना जायते शूद्र संस्कारात् द्विज उच्यते।

इसमें चार वर्णों की बात नहीं है। सभी पहले शूद्र थे। यह मैं कहना चाहता हूं।

श्री रणधीर सिंह : हम सब देशवासी हरिजन हैं।

श्री महन्त दिग्विजय नाथ : पैदा होने पर कोई जात नहीं होती है। सब पहले हिन्दू पैदा होते हैं। संस्कारों के बाद वे ब्राह्मण, क्षत्रिय, वैश्य और शूद्र कहलाते हैं। इसलिए पहले सभी हिन्दू पैदा होते हैं (इन्टरकास्ट) मैं किसी को छेड़ता नहीं हूं तो आप मुझ को क्यों छेड़ते हैं? क्यों हल्ला मचाते हैं? हमारी बात को क्यों नहीं सुनते हैं। आपने तो यहां तक कह दिया है कि शंकराचार्य को कोड़े लगाना चाहिये। क्या हमें इसका भी अधिकार नहीं है कि हम इसका जवाब दे सकें? क्या आपको हमारी बात सुननी नहीं चाहिये? सुनने से पहले आपको कोई भी अधिकार कुछ भी कहने का नहीं है।

SHRI SONAVANE : Let him condemn the Shankaracharya's statement first before he speaks.

श्री महन्त दिग्विजय नाथ : मैं शंकराचार्य की बात से सहमत नहीं। लेकिन उनके अपने विचार हैं। उन्होंने अपने विचार से धर्म शास्त्रों की व्याख्या की है। जैसा कि वीर अर्जुन में छपा है उसको देख लेने के बाद भी अगर वह अपराधी हैं तो उस अपराध से अपना कोई सरोकार नहीं।

मैं जिस संस्था से चुनकर आया हूँ, उसका नाम हिन्दू महासभा है। उसके विधान को आप पढ़ें। मैं कहूँगा कि आप लोग शंकराचार्य के भाषणों से पोलिटिकल कैपिटल बनाया जा रहा है और इस वास्ते ऐसा किया जा रहा है ताकि हिन्दू समाज कमजोर हो जाय। देश का विभाजन हिन्दू और मुसलमान, इस आधार पर हुआ, दो राष्ट्रों के सिद्धान्त पर हुआ। एक तो शुद्ध मुस्लिम स्टेट हो गई। लेकिन यह हिन्दू स्टेट नहीं हुई। इस स्टेट को खत्म करना चाहते हैं वे लोग जो हमारे दायें बैठे हुए हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि हिन्दू ही इस देश को बचा सकेगा। ये मठों वगैरह के बारे में कहते हैं। लेकिन आप देखें कि ये किन से प्रेरणा ग्रहण करते हैं। पेरिंग के मठ से, माओ त्से तुंग से ये प्रेरणा

लेते हैं, दूसरे देश हैं जिनके मठों से ये प्रेरणा लेते हैं।

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : What has he said against me ? I want to know. You must protect our rights.

श्री महन्त दिग्विजय नाथ : हमारे देश की परम्परा रही है और लोग मठों से प्रेरणा लेते रहे हैं। मठों में जातपात को नहीं देखा जाता है। जात-पात तो आप लोगों ने पैदा की है, इधर के लोगों ने पैदा की है। आप जात के ऊपर टिकट दे रहे हैं, जिस जात के ज्यादा वोटर होते हैं, उनको आप टिकट दे देते हैं। जातीयता को आप बढ़ा रहे हैं। यह कहना कि हिन्दू जातीयता को बढ़ा रहे हैं, गलत बात है। मैं जानता हूँ कि गांधी जी ने जातपात तोड़क मंडल बनाया था। लेकिन आप उसकी कोई चिन्ता नहीं कर रहे हैं। कभी आप यह नहीं कहते हैं कि पिछड़ी जातियों की जो आर्थिक स्थिति है उसको कैसे सुधारा जाए। कभी भी आपने इसका उपाय नहीं बताया है। कोई सुझाव आप ने नहीं दिया। मैं आपके सामने सुझाव देने के लिए तैयार हूँ। उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति को सुधारने के लिए कदम उठाए जायें। ब्राह्मण क्षत्रिय वैश्य शूद्र इससे किसी रोजगार पर किसी का अधिकार नहीं होता। आप देखिए, यह किस जाति की दूकान है? शर्मा शू हाउस। यह श्रीवास्तव शू हाउस। यह कब कहते हैं कि जो उनका व्यापार है उस पर उनका अधिकार है और दूसरे किसी का अधिकार नहीं है...

एक माननीय सदस्य : अपनी महंती छोड़ दीजिए। अपनी महंती क्यों नहीं दूसरे को दे देते ?

श्री महन्त दिग्विजय नाथ : पहले मास्को और पीकिंग की यह महंती तो हटाओ जो बंगाल में छा रही है, जो केरल में छा रही है। यह जो महन्ती छा रही है इसका मुकाबिला यही

महंती करेगी। हिन्दू धर्म ही कम्युनिज्म का मुकाबिला कर सकता है धार्मिक भावना के द्वारा। महन्ती तो आपकी भी है, आपकी कांग्रेस की भी है। इसलिए महन्ती के बारे में परेशान न हों। आर्थिक स्थिति पहले इनकी सुधारें। मैं इस बारे में बहुत जोर देना चाहता हूँ कि इनकी आर्थिक स्थिति सुधारी जाय। जब तक आर्थिक स्थिति पर विचार नहीं करेंगे और केवल हरिजनों के बारे में नहीं, बैकवर्ड क्लासेज हैं और दूसरे ऐसे लोग हैं, देश ऐज ए होल को उठाना पड़ेगा। हिन्दू कोई जाति नहीं है। हिन्दू कोई धर्म नहीं है। हिन्दू एक राष्ट्र है और राष्ट्र के प्रति सबको निष्ठा होनी चाहिए, सब को अपनी भक्ति और विश्वास रखना चाहिए। तब राष्ट्र आगे बढ़ सकता है। लेकिन यह तो एक पार्टी ऐसी पैदा हो गई है जो राष्ट्र को कम-जोर करना चाहती है और हिन्दू असंगठित हो गया तो देश बरबाद हो जायगा यह मैं आपको चेतावनी देना चाहता हूँ।

श्री कांबले (लातूर) : मैं एक स्पष्टीकरण चाहता हूँ। जन्म से जो जिस जाति में पैदा होता है उसी जाति में उसको रखना चाहते हैं या उसको बदना चाहते हैं ?

श्री महन्त दिग्विजय नाथ : कर्मणा द्विज उच्यते। विश्वामित्र क्षत्रिय थे, कर्म करने के बाद ब्राह्मण हुए, ब्राह्मणत्व को प्राप्त किया।

श्री साधू राम (फिल्लौर) : आज हमारे सामने सोशल वेलफेयर डिपार्टमेंट की डिमांड का मसला है। इस देश में धर्म के पाखंडियों ने और खुदा के ठेकेदारों ने एक आग पैदा की। उसका मैं दो बातों से जवाब दूंगा। एक बात यह है, मैं पहले अर्ज करता हूँ और उनका शुक्रिया भी अदा करता हूँ, गांधीइज्म में कुछ हरिजनों का भला हुआ, वह भी थोड़ा-सा, बहुत नहीं हुआ और अभी भी मसला बहुत बाकी है। हमारी गवर्नमेंट इस वक्त इसमें ज्यादा कुछ नहीं कर रही है। मैं देख रहा हूँ। पार्लियामेंट में वक्त भी थोड़ा होता है, बोलने की भी इजाजत नहीं होती और जो बोला जाता है उस

[श्री साधू राम]

के मुताल्लिक पूछा भी नहीं जाता है कि ऐसा क्यों बोलते हो ? तुम्हारी क्या-क्या तकलीफें हैं ? इन बातों को महसूस करते हुए मैं यह अर्ज कर रहा हूँ कि सोशल वेलफेयर डिपार्टमेंट की तरफ से जो डिमांड है उसको तो पास करना चाहिए लेकिन इससे ज्यादा बढ़ कर उनको अपनी डिमांड लानी चाहिए थी। उनको पैसा ज्यादा मिलना चाहिए था। आज समाजवाद का नारा देने वाली हमारी गवर्नमेंट जिसमें हम लोग भी शामिल हैं, क्या वह यह समझती है कि कुछ दिनों में हरिजनों का कल्याण हो जायगा ? हरिजनों का भला हो जायेगा ? 20 साल के अरसे के बाद हमारे दिल में यह दुःख होता है कि हम उतना काम नहीं कर पाये जो करना चाहिए था। जो हमने वादे किए हैं, समाजवाद के नारे दिए हैं, महात्मा गांधी जी के स्वप्न को पूरा करने के लिए हमारा फर्ज था कि हम उस पर अमल करते और इन लोगों को उठाने की कोशिश करते। जो स्कालरशिप की बात है, स्कालरशिप के लिए हजारों लड़के बेज्हार हैं, उनको टाइम पर स्कालरशिप नहीं मिलती है और कुछ लोगों को पिछले जमाने का कायम किया हुआ स्कालरशिप दे रहे हैं जोकि बहुत थोड़ा होता है। उसे महंगाई के हिसाब से नहीं देते। हमने एक-दो दफे यहां पर उसका प्रश्न रखा है। सर्विसेज के बारे में जो बातें आपने सुन ली हैं मैं उनको दुबारा रिपीट नहीं करना चाहता क्योंकि वक्त बहुत थोड़ा है। अभी तक जो उनको नौकरियों में हिस्सा मिला है वह बहुत कम मिला है और शर्म आती है इस बात की कि उसको पूरा करने के लिए गवर्नमेंट कदम नहीं उठा रही है चाहे वह शोशल वेलफेयर डिपार्टमेंट हो चाहे वह होम मिनिस्ट्री हो चाहे प्राइम मिनिस्टर का सेक्रेटरिएट हो, इस बात की ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता। सब ओर हाहाकार मचा हुआ है। वे लोग हमारे पास आते हैं, हम मिनिस्ट्रों को लिखते हैं। जो कुछ नीचे से, अफसरों की तरफ से, लिखकर आता है, वही जवाब मिनिस्टर लोग

दे देते हैं। इस देश में सिर्फ एक ही शंकराचार्य नहीं हैं, वे हजारों शंकराचार्य बैठे हुए हैं जो शेडयूल्ड कास्ट और शेडयूल्ड ट्राइब्स के साथ बेइन्साफी करने पर तुले हुए हैं। वे लिख देते हैं—“सुटेबिल कैन्डिडेट नाट अवैलेबिल” परन्तु हमारे हजारों लोग गलियों में धक्के खाते फिर रहे हैं। मैं परसेन्टेज का क्या जिक्र करूँ—मुझे शर्म आती है, इतने सालों के बाद भी परसेन्टेज तो दर-किनार, हमारे इतने लोग बेकार हैं कि हम कभी-कभी सोचने लगते हैं कि हम किस पक्ष में बैठे हुए हैं।

जमीन के मसले को ही ले लीजिए, किसी भी स्टेट में लैंड-लेस लोगों के बीच जमीन की तकसीम का काम नहीं हो सका है। चाहे कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट रही हो या कोई नई गवर्नमेंट बनी हो, कहीं भी यह मसला हल नहीं हुआ है। आज भी गरीब हरिजन लोग भोपड़ियों में रहते हैं, बेमकान हैं, आसमान के तले रहते हैं, उनको कपड़ा पहनने को नहीं मिलता, खाने को रोटी नहीं है। इस छुआछूत ने आज हिन्दुस्तान का बेड़ा गरक कर रखा है। ये लोग आज भी लोगों को उकसा रहे हैं कि छुआछूत होनी चाहिए। इतने जुलूम होने के बाद भी, उनको इन्सानियत का दर्जा मिलने के बाद भी हमारी गवर्नमेंट सोई रही—हमें इस बात पर गुस्सा आता है। इन बातों पर अगर सरकार को विचार नहीं करना है, तो कब तक हमारे मुँह को रोका जा सकता है, जो मान्यवर लोग छुआछूत के लिए धर्मशास्त्रों का प्रमाण देते हैं—मैं चेतावनी देना चाहता हूँ—हम उन धर्मशास्त्रों को जला देंगे, हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर इनको नहीं रहने देंगे।

फौजों में भरती होती है तो वहां भी सिख-सज्जा केशधारियों की होती है। आपकी प्लानिंग कमीशन में इनका कोई वारिस नहीं है, इनके लिए काफी रुपया रखने की जरूरत है। समाजवाद का नारा पूरा करने के लिए बीकर सैंक्शन के लिए अगर आप ज्यादा रकम नहीं देते हैं, उनकी मदद नहीं करते हैं तो समाजवाद आसमान से नहीं आयेगा। मैं

सरकार से अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि वह इन बातों पर गौर करे। मैं पार्लियामेंट में इस मसले पर कई दफ़ा बोल चुका हूँ लेकिन मुझे अफसोस है कि इस तरफ किसी का ध्यान नहीं—हालांकि हम गवर्नमेंट के साथ बैठे हुए हैं—गवर्नमेंट को कुछ पता नहीं है कि हम क्या कहते हैं, हमारी क्या तकलीफें हैं और हमारे करोड़ों लोग बेज़ार हो रहे हैं, उनके सब्र का प्याला लब्रेज हो चुका है, भर चुका है, 20 साल के असें में देखते-देखते हमारी आंखें धक चुकी हैं। प्लानिंग कमीशन में कोई आदमी नहीं है, सोसल वेल्फेयर डिपार्टमेंट का एक डिप्टी मिनिस्टर और एक स्टेट मिनिस्टर बनाकर उनके हवाले कर दिया है—यह क्या तमाशा है, हम लोगों के साथ क्या खिलवाड़ किया जा रहा है। हम कई दफ़ा कह चुके हैं कि हमारे लिए एक सैप्रेट मिनिस्ट्री बनाइये, एक फुल-फ्लेज्ड मिनिस्टर कैबिनेट रैंक का होना चाहिये जो कैबिनेट में बैठकर इन लोगों की पूरी मदद कर सके। इन बेचारे स्टेट मिनिस्टर और डिप्टी मिनिस्टर से हम क्या कहें, वे तो अपनी कुर्सी सम्भालने के लिये बैठे हैं, वे कैबिनेट में क्या लड़ेंगे।

एक बार मुझे और अर्ज करनी है। मेरा गुस्सा अपनी गवर्नमेंट पर है। मैं दूसरों को यह मौका नहीं देता कि वह कहें कि फलां ने यह कर दिया है, वह कर दिया है, दूसरों की करतूतों को हम अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं कि वह हमारे लिए क्या कर रहे हैं। मैं शंकराचार्य के मुताल्लिक खासतौर से इस मौके पर अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ—इस देश में एक नहीं बहुत-से शंकराचार्य के शिष्य बैठे हुए हैं, जो सारी सरकार में फैले हुए हैं और उनकी हर समय यही नीति रहती है कि किस तरह से इनको डाउन किया जाय। शंकराचार्य ने कहा है कि हिन्दू धर्म में छुआछूत जायज़ है, अनटचेबिलिटी जायज़ है। हम समझते हैं कि वे हिन्दू धर्म वाले आज तक सोये हुए हैं। इसका कारण यह है कि उनके खिलाफ जेहाद नहीं किया जाता, उन पर लानत नहीं भेजी जाती और पार्लेमेंट में अच्छी तरह से डिमान्ड नहीं रखी जाती।

... (व्यवधान) ... गुरु गोलवालकर साहब उस कान्फ्रेंस में मौजूद थे। आज उनकी स्पीच निकली है जिसमें उन्होंने कहा है कि मैं छुआछूत नहीं मानता। लेकिन मैं कहता हूँ कि शंकराचार्य जी के आज तक के सारे भाषण खिलाफ रहे हैं, उन्होंने पहले एलान क्यों नहीं किया... (व्यवधान) ...

18 hrs.

श्री श्रीचन्द गोयल : कांग्रेस के द्वारा सम्मेलन बुलाया गया था।

श्री शशिभूषण : क्या आप आर० एस० एस० का चीफ किसी हरिजन को बताने के लिए तैयार हैं ? ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री साधूराम : तो मेरा कहना यह है कि हमारी 15 करोड़ की आबादी है लेकिन आपने हमको खिलवाड़ बना रखा है। वर्णाश्रम की जो बात है, अगर वर्णाश्रम का काम इनसान को इनसान से जुदा करना है तो उसको हम नहीं मानेंगे, नहीं मानेंगे, नहीं मानेंगे। ... (व्यवधान) ... हमारे कुछ कांग्रेसी भाई मन्दिरों में जाने के लिए आन्दोलन कर रहे थे। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उस मंदिर में भगवान और पुजारी में क्या अन्तर है ? हमको वह भगवान नहीं चाहिए जो हमको दर्शन नहीं देना चाहता। मैं कहता हूँ उन मन्दिरों को छोड़ दो। ... (व्यवधान) ... मेरो मांग यह है कि आप हमारे लिए एक सैप्रेट मिनिस्ट्री बनाइये। फौज में पूरी तरह से भर्ती की इजाजत दी जाये। ... (व्यवधान) ...

आज का ही निकला हुआ एक पर्चा है। श्री बालचन्द्र दिक्षित जोकि वाराणसी के हैं, उन्होंने कहा कि शंकराचार्य जी ने जो कहा है वह दुरुस्त है ! ... (व्यवधान) ... आखिर आप ऐसे आदमियों को गिरफ्तार क्यों नहीं करते ? मैं समझता हूँ इस प्रकार से गवर्नमेंट ऐसे लोगों को मौका दे रही है। यह गवर्नमेंट की कमजोरी है। हम मांग करते हैं सरकार से, चाहे वह केन्द्रीय सरकार हो या राज्य सरकारें हों, कि जो लोग इन 15 करोड़ आदमियों को इस देश

[श्री साधु राम]

में आजादी आने से बाद भी टालरेट नहीं कर रहे हैं, उनको फौरन गिरफ्तार करके जेलों में बन्द किया जाये वरना गवर्नमेंट हमको जवाब दे दे, हम खुद उन लोगों से निपट लेंगे। ... (व्यवधान) ... हम लोगों को चाहिए कि हिन्दू धर्म वालों के खिलाफ जेहाद बोल दें।

SHRI D. R. PARMAR (Patna) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, every year we discuss this problem of the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes at the time of the debate on the Demands of the Social Welfare Ministry. Hon. Members from both the sides, the ruling party as well as the opposition parties, express their feelings and deep concern about the progress we achieved for the uplift of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people and the eradication of untouchability.

18.05 hrs.

[SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD in the Chair.]

But what I feel is that the discussion is confined to speeches. After getting the demands passed by the strength of majority, no one has a sincere feeling to consider what was spoken or criticised by the hon. Members. This is the main cause for not having better progress for the uplift of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and for the eradication of untouchability.

The Department deals with two main sections. One section is for the welfare and uplift of backward classes and the other section is for general social work. For the present, I will confine to the welfare of backward classes and untouchability. The main object of this Department is the eradication of untouchability which is the most distressing element in our country. This blot on our civilised life should be quickly removed. Untouchability, though a cognizable offence under the Untouchability Act, 1955, is yet in practice in rural areas in acute form. Will the Minister give the number of cases filed by the Police Department under this offence? In my Gujarat State, Prohibition Act is there. The Police Department files the offences under this Act while no one cares to file any case

under Untouchability Act. I am afraid whether the Police Department has any knowledge of this Act. That is why they are not filing any case or, otherwise, they do not care to file any case though untouchability is being observed in every affair. Even in Ahmedabad city, the capital of Gujarat, untouchability is being observed. No Harijan is being admitted to any department of the textile mills except in the spinning department. The police officers actually abuse and give harsh and insulting words to the Harijan community. A few month before, I referred one instance where a Harijan boy was paraded in the street without clothes with the beating of a drum. I referred this case to the Chief Minister of Gujarat to conduct an inquiry and to punish the culprit police officer. But to my surprise, the Chief Minister said that such an instance had not occurred. Under the circumstances, where should the Harijans go for the redress of their grievances?

Recently, Shankaracharya of Puri made a statement and supported untouchability. He also said that dharma should not be guided by rules of laws. Thereafter, the statements from other responsible persons are also being issued in his support, thereby poisoning the atmosphere of the country. But I am sure the commonsense of the Hindu masses would not allow them to be influenced by such statements. On behalf of my party, I would like to say that we dissociate ourselves from such statements. I want to know whether giving such a statement in support of untouchability and thereby guiding the people on a wrong and unconstitutional way is not an offence under our Constitution and Untouchability Act and, if so, what steps Government has taken or is going to take against Shankaracharya and others who have supported him. I suggest that the Government should immediately pursue legal and administrative proceedings seeking that untouchability is not observed with impunity by any section of the society. When Shankaracharya made the statement, some police officers were in that meeting and, when he supported untouchability, it become a cognizable offence. It was the duty of the police officers to arrest Shankaracharya at the same time, but the police officers did not do their duties. Has the Government taken any action against those police officers?

At present, we are celebrating the Centenary of Mahatma Gandhi's birth. During this period Government should be more active and prompt in the eradication of untouchability so as to fulfil Mahatma Gandhi's utmost desire.

I wish to bring to the notice of this hon. House that the Orissa Assembly, led by the Swatantra Party, has passed a Resolution unanimously condemning the statement made by Shankaracharya.

Harijans have no land for agricultural operations. They are agricultural labourers without land. For the social as well as economic uplift of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons, land should be allotted to them so that they may stand on their own feet. There are rules for the allocation of lands to landless Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons, but they are not properly implemented, especially in Panchayati Raj. The lands which are not agriculturable and which are under the direct possession of someone only are allotted to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons. Moreover, when any person from Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe requests for wasteland to be allotted to him, the Gram Panchayat, by a resolution, transfers such lands to gauchar. It is regretted that Government can do nothing in regard to such unsocial and unlawful activities. There should be a commission for obtaining surplus lands from landlords and by transferring the agricultural land from forest and gauchar and for proper distribution of the same to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons.

The housing problem of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons is very acute. They live in very unhygienic conditions. Proper help should be provided to them in the form of loans free of interest and subsidies for construction of dwelling houses. The P. W. R. scheme No. 219, which is not in existence at present, should be reintroduced.

Now I come to the point of employment and promotions for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons in government services. From the report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes, we will realise how far the Government is lagging behind in fulfilling the reserved quota for

Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons in government services. Government is also aware of this fact, but no proper attention and strict actions are being taken.

Last year, the then hon. Minister, Shri Asoka Mehta, in reply to the debate on Social Welfare Department, agreed about the unfair situation in regard to employment and promotions and he assured the House that the situation would be improved. Yet, nothing has happened. In promotions the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees are not being given the chances. Their confidential reports are being spoiled; if any Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe employee raises his head for the purpose of justice, his care is spoiled and departmental proceedings are started against him. I will give one example. What is happening in the Oil and Natural Gas Commission in Gujarat State is this. No reservations are being maintained in any category, though qualified candidates are available.

I raised this question on the floor of the House and in reply to my question it was stated that in the Oil and Natural Gas Commission out of 436 Class* employees only 2 are Scheduled Caste employees. In Class II out of 74 employees, there is no scheduled caste or scheduled tribe employees. In Koyali Refinery out of 161 Class I employees there is no one from the Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe. Even Class III posts are not properly filled up. Only upto 8% are at present filled up in the Oil and Natural Gas Commission whereas in the Koyali Refinery out of 1099 Class III posts only 2 posts are filled up. So far as the Koyali refinery is concerned, Government's policy with regard to appointment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates is to be followed in keeping with the requirements of the unit. On the basis of sufficiency they are avoiding scheduled castes and scheduled tribes candidates. At present though the qualified persons are available, yet we are not getting chances. Now I would also cite one other instance.

One senior officer expressed his grievances to his departmental officer and requested for proper justice but instead of looking into the facts for the redressal of his grievances, a departmental enquiry is imposed. I fear

[Shri D. R. Parmar]

his career will be spoiled. These instances show how the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates are being harassed. I have come to know that the Railway Board has issued a circular for giving a proper and sympathetic consideration to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes employees for promotion. Yet, however, no response has been given to this order by the railway officers.

I have also come to know that the hon. Home Minister has issued instructions *vide* O. M. No. 1/12/67 Est (C) dated 11th July, 1968 that the posts for the member of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe employees should be reserved for promotions from Class III to Class II including selection grades. Even then no proper attention is being given by the departmental officers on this circular in filling up the post by promotions.

SHRI SONAVANE (Pandharpur): These circulars are not meant for implementation.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam): Only to be ignored.

SHRI D. R. PARMAR: I have a copy of this order also.

SHRI RANGA: It is not being implemented. What is to be done?

SHRI D. R. PARMAR: Lastly I will come to the Central Social Welfare Board. Out of the total grant of this Ministry 55% is being allotted to the Central Social Welfare Board. The allocation of 45% is seen in the Demands but what about 55%. The Central Social Welfare Board should submit its accounts to the Parliament. This Board was established in 1953. At that time it was a fully Government body. Uptill now it was a semi-Government body. But what I heard is that from 1-4-69 it is registered under the Companies Act and hence it is now a private body. Under the circumstances can the Department advance grant-in-aid to such private organisation?

Thank you, Sir.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO (Bobbili): I would confine myself to a class of persons who are callously neglected by the Govern-

ment. They are the backward classes. There are certain safeguards provided under the Constitution. Under the scheme provided under the constitution they have been broadly divided into three classes. They are the weaker sections. They are the scheduled castes, the scheduled tribes and thirdly other backward classes. They are the socially backward classes.

AN HON. MEMBER: Women also.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO: Women are not backward classes: they are dignified classes privileged classes, but not backward classes.

So far as the other part, about scheduled castes and tribes are concerned, I will come to it a little latter. That point was touched upon by several hon. friends. I fully endorse them. The hon. Law Minister is here. I think he can understand the legal problems that are involved in this context.

There is the distinction of social equality from economic equality and there is distinction also from social equality to political equality. In our country caste system is predominant. Certain sections have been down-trodden. They are socially over-looked; there are social injustices. There are certain classes like this who have become down-trodden. In this context of the social fabric of our country social justice should have a distinct meaning. I have to emphasise this fact because this particular aspect has not been receiving the attention of the Government as well as the people.

Article 15 of the Constitution provides for reservations. In spite of the equality clause, certain reservations can be given by the State in the case of the socially and economically backward people. Under Article 16, a comprehensive word 'backward class' is used. There is also Article 46 which states that the State shall take special care. This is a very standard form. They say that the State shall take 'special care' for the benefit of the weaker sections of society. That means, the scheduled tribes and castes and other backward classes.

Here two schemes are provided. So far as the scheduled castes and tribes concerned,

a specific machinery is provided. When we come to backward classes Art. 340 provides that the President shall appoint a backward classes Commission to enquire into the condition of the economically and socially backward classes to find out how the situation can be remedied. The Kaka Kalelkar Committee was appointed and they have submitted a report. What is their report? They have stated, in respect of the criteria to determine whether a particular class is a socially and economically backward class, the predominant element is the caste of the persons. Now, in the Hindu hierarchy certain sections are considered very low. In spite of this, the Chairman has made certain remarks and given a lengthy preface. I have never seen such a lengthy preface anywhere. In his individual capacity he has made certain recommendations. He has made the observation that the economic criteria should be there. We have been fighting this caste system for a long time. But surreptitiously this economic criterion is being accepted by the Government.

The President is required to place before the House a certain Memorandum. What is stated in that Memorandum? They have not accepted the recommendations of the committee. It is true no doubt that there are classes and classes who require help but so many castes and so many communities are there. This is what the Memorandum says. All this takes away the effect of the 'quality clause'. The approach is not good.

What they have said is : "we will enquire into the problem again." Meanwhile, they have also suggested to the State Governments to see that this existing list should be protected and they may also appoint *ad hoc* Committees. Instructions have further been issued to the State Governments requesting them to render every possible assistance and to give all reasonable facilities to the people who come within the category of backward classes in accordance with their existing lists and also to such others who in their opinion deserve to be considered as socially and educationally backward under the existing circumstances. This line they have accepted in the initial stages.

Here, we have to go back to a little

earlier period also. When we got the Independence, the Britishers had also classified and declared other backward classes list along with the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. They arrived at certain conclusions after touring various places and after assessing the social and educational conditions of the people. Now, instructions have been issued : "don't bother about social and educational backwardness and the economic criterion has to be taken into consideration." All of a sudden the family has become the unit of reference. A family having an income of Rs. 1,500 per annum may be considered as socially and educationally backward. I hope the hon. Minister will understand if I say that this is a fraud on the Constitution when the privileges provided in the Constitution for a certain section of the society are diverted to those for whom they are not envisaged. When you bring in the criterion of economic backwardness, if you say that poor people are to be assisted, then I have no objection, but not at the cost of those for whom you have specially made constitutional provisions. Many States have virtually scrapped the backward classes list as they have started taking into account the criterion of economic backwardness. Economic backwardness is quite different from social and educational backwardness. If you take the example of two families, one family socially backward though it may be above the economic limit and the other which is covered by this economic criterion but socially advanced, what is to be done in these cases? In Article 15 of the Constitution, it has been deliberately mentioned that special provisions must be made for the advancement of any socially and educationally backward classes of citizens. I would like hon. Minister to answer this point.

Another difficulty has been created by the Courts also. The Courts have caused confusion in this context. With due deference to the judgment of the Supreme Court, I would say that the Chitrallekha decision and the Balaji decision require re-consideration. I urged their Lordships to re-consider their judgments, but I could not succeed. I addressed a Division Bench consisting of two Judges which had no power to revise the judgment.

In the presidential memorandum, instructions have been issued to follow the existing lists. Is it correct to issue instructions to

[Shri K. Narayana Rao]

the State Governments that economic criterion should be observed in this regard? When an upper caste man tells a lower caste man that he need not bring in the caste consideration, it is not that the lower caste man is so much enamoured of his caste. He is already looked down by the higher caste man and the higher caste people are the people who perpetuate the caste system. Articles 15 and 16 are the operative clauses which talk about equality. If the provisions of the Constitution are to be implemented in an equal society, with social and educational inequalities, naturally inequalities will be perpetuated. If we bring in the economic criterion also, then the existing inequalities will be perpetuated. Therefore, I request the Government to correct the injustice which they have callously done to the people of backward classes. I wish I had time to speak on certain other points also.

18.30 hrs.

श्री आत्म दास (मुरेना) : सभापति जी, आज आपने मुझे जो बोलने का अवसर दिया है उसके लिए मैं आपका अत्यन्त आभारी हूँ। आज से लगभग बीस महीने पहले भी मुझे इसी सम्बन्ध में बोलने का अवसर प्राप्त हुआ था। उस दिन भी मैंने यह निवेदन किया था कि इस मानव समाज में जब तक जाति-पाति बनी रहेगी, अस्पृश्यता और सवर्ण बने रहेंगे तब तक कल्याण होने वाला नहीं है। कुछ सुधारवादियों ने नवम्बर, 1922 में जाति-पाति तोड़क मंडल की स्थापना की थी जोकि सन् 31/30 तक चला। उसके बाद उसका कार्य पता नहीं किस कारण रुक गया। इसके अलावा पूज्य महात्मा गांधी ने उस वक्त जो आमरण अनशन किया था, जो व्रत लिया था, उसके बाद एक हरिजन उद्धार समिति का निर्माण हुआ। जिस समय पूज्य बापूजी ने आमरण अनशन किया था अछूत कहे जाने वाले वर्ग के लिए तो उस समय भी हिन्दुस्तान में जगह-जगह मंदिर, कुएं और होटल आदि खोलने के उपदेशों का प्रचार हुआ था। मैं एक बात जो विशेषरूप से कहने वाला हूँ वह यह कि अभी हाल में शंकराचार्य जी के कुछ कथन के ऊपर एक बहुत बड़ी समस्या उत्पन्न हो गई है—चारों ओर से

उसके समर्थन और विरोध में चर्चाएँ चल रही हैं। लेकिन मुझे दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है—दूसरे भाई मुझे क्षमा करेंगे—हम अनुसूचित जाति के कहे जाने वाले लोग बड़े अभागे हैं कि उनकी एक बात कहने पर हम इतने उत्तेजित हो गए और इतनी बड़ी समस्या पैदा हो गई किन्तु दूसरी ओर जो घटनाएँ घटी हैं जिनमें हमारे भाइयों को जिन्दा जला दिया गया, हमारी माताओं और बहनों को नग्न करके निकाला गया, उन बातों की ओर हमारा उतना ध्यान नहीं जाता है। मुझे दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि हम लोग चलते-फिरते मुर्दे बन गए हैं, हमारा कोई स्वाभिमान नहीं रह गया है, हम उन बातों को सहन करते चले जा रहे हैं। कारण यह है कि सदियों से हमको इतना पद-दलित किया गया है कि हमारा स्वाभिमान बिल्कुल नष्ट हो गया है। आज किसी एक बात के ऊपर भावावेश में आ करके तो हम बहुत उत्तेजित हो जाते हैं लेकिन जो हमारी अहम समस्या है, उसके ऊपर हमारा ध्यान ही नहीं जाता और न हमारे सुधारवादी नेताओं का ही ध्यान जाता है। हमारे सुधारवादी नेता बहुत कुछ चाहते हैं और हमारे लिए अनेकों प्रकार की बातें भी करते हैं लेकिन मुझे दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि मेरा भी बहुत से सुधारवादियों से पाला पड़ा है एक तरफ प्रीति-भोज में बुलाकर तो वे एक साथ बैठकर खाना खाते हैं लेकिन अपने बिरादरी भाइयों के साथ भोज में खिलाने में हिचकते हैं।

18.35 hrs.

लेकिन जब हरिजन लड़कों या लड़कियों की शादी उनके यहां अर्थात् सवर्णों के यहां होती है तो हमारे लोगों के साथ उनके द्वारा तिरस्कार किया जाता है। मेरे एक साथी हैं जो कि मिनिस्टर हैं, वह अभी हाल में प्रधान मंत्री के सुपुत्र की शादी के सिलसिले में आये हुए थे। वह बड़े गर्व से कह रहे थे कि उनका दामाद बड़ा अच्छा है। उन्होंने अपनी पुत्री का विवाह उस ब्राह्मण लड़के से किया है। मेरे साथी बतला

रहे थे कि वह लड़का अर्थात् उनका दामाद बड़ा अच्छा है। वह अपनी बिरादरी में एक शादी में उस लड़की को जो कि उनकी पत्नी थी लेकर गये थे। वहाँ चूँकि उस लड़की का अपमान हुआ तो उनके दामाद उनकी लड़की को वहाँ से लेकर वापस चले आये। वह वहाँ ठहरे नहीं। यह तो ठीक है कि वह दामाद वापिस आ गये लेकिन यह घटना अपने आप में कितनी दुःखद है? उस बच्ची के मन पर कितना आघात हुआ होगा क्या इसका भी खयाल किया गया है? इस तरह की दूषित मान्यताओं के रहते इस समाज का उत्थान कहां हो सकेगा यह एक अत्यन्त विचारणीय विषय है?

आज जो समाज कल्याण योजना है उसके लिए मैं क्या कहूँ? आज भारत को आजादी प्राप्त किये 20 साल से अधिक हो गये। मैं अधिक न कह कर यह कहूँगा कि जो कमिशन की रिपोर्ट है उसने इस समस्या पर खूब गहराई व विस्तार से विचार किया है और इस सम्बन्ध में उसने कई सिफारिशों की हैं और यदि यह सरकार उनके ऊपर विचारपूर्वक अमल करती तो शायद यह हरिजनों की समस्या बहुत जल्दी खत्म हो सकती थी। लेकिन मुझे दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ रहा है कि उस पर ठीक तरीके से अमल न होकर खाली इस तरह से यहां प्रति-वर्ष रस्म अदाई की जाती है और हकीकत यह है कि उस पर अमल न होकर वह रिपोर्ट जहां की तहां रक्खी हुई है। शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स कमिशनर महोदय की इस योजना के ऊपर करोड़ों रुपये खर्च हो चुके हैं लेकिन उसका अमल कुछ भी नहीं है। चूँकि आप समय नहीं दे रहे हैं, इसलिए मैं केवल इतना ही कह कर समाप्त करूँगा कि कमिशन ने जो तमाम जगह घूमने के बाद एक रिपोर्ट दी है और उसमें उन्होंने हरिजनों के ऊपर जो अमानुषिक अत्याचार हो रहे हैं उनका पूरा वर्णन दिया है, उसकी सिफारिशों पर फौरन अमल आरम्भ किया जाय।

SHRI KARTIK ORAON (Lohardaga): I

rise to support the demands of the Ministry of Social Welfare because I feel that any amount that can be given is far short when compared to the magnitude of the task. A lot of things can be said about social welfare, Harijans, Scheduled Castes and Tribes and others. But I must say that after 22 years of Independence the whole of this country should hang down its head in shame that instead of identifying themselves as Indians in this country, they are trying to create more and more castes, Scheduled Castes and Tribes. The Scheduled Castes are fighting for their social rights. I belong to a Scheduled Tribe and I have been fighting desperately for the last so many years and I have not been able to get the moral or legal justification. I feel very strongly about it. I am reminded of the words of Dr. Martin Luther King, the Civil Rights leader, who said, "If a man has not found out something that he has to die for, his life is not worth living."

I am one of those unfortunate creatures who feels very strongly about some of these things. The Scheduled Casts and Tribes have been denied their fundamental rights and there is no justification advanced by the Government so far.

The time at my disposal is very short and I do not want to elaborate things. I crave the indulgence of the Chairman and appeal to the hon. Members of this august House to bear with me. Article 15 of the Constitution says:

"The State shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds only—Mark the word—"only" there—"...of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them."

18.40 hrs.

Now, the word "only" means that discrimination can be made on grounds other than these, that is on economic grounds. This is the reason why and how we have got an exception made in the case of Scheduled Castes. Article 341 authorises the President or the Governor as the case may be to specify the castes, races, etc., which shall be deemed to be Scheduled Castes. And after para 2 of this Article is added :

[Shri Kartik Oraon]

"Notwithstanding anything contained in para 2, no person who professes a religion different from Hindu or Sikh religion shall be deemed to be a member of the Scheduled Castes."

Why such a provision has been made? Because the intention, the spirit and the letter of the Constitution was, and is, to protect the Scheduled Castes from the more aggressive, vocal, educationally and socially and politically advanced communities. That is the purpose and that is the reason why an exception has been made, and a Presidential order called the Constitution (Scheduled Caste) order, 1950 has been brought and incorporated along with the special provision for the scheduled castes.

My point is that so far as the Scheduled Castes are concerned, I hope they have been reasonably protected by the provisions of the Constitution. But I am sorry to have to say that the Government has never found it expedient to bring out a similar provision in the case of Scheduled Tribes though the cases are very much similar. As a result of this, we find that such a provision is conspicuously absent in the case of the Scheduled Tribes.

I would now like to draw the attention of the House to article 46 of the Constitution which says:

"The State shall promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people and, in particular, of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation."

When we say that the weaker sections of the people should be protected, we really mean the educationally and economically weaker sections. In the case of Scheduled Tribes, those who have been converted are so much educationally and socially advanced and politically so much conscious that they can perhaps rank higher than the Hindus and Muslims and if this is the standard of backwardness, I think there is no community in this country which is at all to be called backward. Every community is backward in that case, because it is a fact about which

there can be no argument. This has been supported by many facts also. The Lokur Commission has published a report; it is a Government publication. They have stated at page 20, para 39 of the report, as follows:

"For about a century, foreign religious missions have been active in these areas and from the British days the tribes have been enjoying distinctive treatment. The literacy rates are very high—44 per cent in the case of Mizo (Lusei); tribal areas of Assam have been excluded from the operation of the normal laws, including those relating to taxation. Vast amounts have been invested for economic development. The average economic level of a tribe of these areas is generally estimated to be much higher than that in comparable area elsewhere in the country. Politically, these tribes are fully conscious."

(Interruption)

Please pity my position because I am the last person to be given the chance to speak. As a result of all this, I personally feel that it is idle to talk of the blessings of the constitution unless there is equal protection of the spirit and the letter of the Constitution. Why this double standard? That is my question. As a result of this, what is happening today?

18.45 hrs.

Tribes who have been converted to Christianity and who form only 5.53 per cent of the tribal population are grabbing 90 per cent of everything that is coming in the name of tribes. Out of 4500 post-matric scholarships during 1967-68 in Bihar, only 400 have gone to the tribes and the rest 41,00 have gone to the Christians. 90 per cent of the Government jobs are taken by Christians. All the District Welfare Officer are Christians. The same pattern prevails in other parts of India where Christians dominate. In Assam, they are 24 per cent. In Bihar, they are only 10 per cent.

Coming to the all India figures, in the IAS and IPS, I am sure Christians are grabbing not less than 75 per cent, but their population is only 5.53 per cent. In 1966, four scheduled tribes were recruited to the

Indian Forest Service and all of them were Christians. From 1954 to 1968, 44 overseas scholarships have been awarded and 26 of them have gone to Christians—13 in Assam, 12 in Bihar and one in Nagaland. That means, 59.1 per cent of the scholarships have gone to Christians and their population is only 4 per cent. Let the House not misunderstand me. I am only asking for a fair deal for the tribes.

There are many other forms of exploitation. In West Bengal, from the constituency reserved for scheduled tribes, one Anglo-Indian contested and he was elected. In Bihar, one Indian Christian contested from the reserved seat and he was elected. What is more astonishing is, that an erstwhile leader of the Jharkand party, who claims to champion the cause of tribals, allowed this seat to be contested by a Christian who had no tribal origin. I want to know what the Home Ministry have done about these things. They have not done anything. They have done only post-office work. That is what I find whenever I put starred and unstarred questions in this House about scheduled tribes.

There are many tribals who are training to become brothers and sisters for missionary work in Ranchi. Concurrently they are admitted as students in the colleges and they are getting tribal scholarships from Government. They simply sign and the money goes to the mission. This is the way in which Government is misusing the money meant for the furtherance of the cause of scheduled tribes. When Harijan Christians do not get scholarships as scheduled castes, they become scheduled tribes.

Finally, I have a request to make to the Law Minister whose speeches and arguments I have heard with rept attention. I have seen the dynamism with which he has been able to carry the House with him. I request him to bring forward a constitutional amendment or a Presidential order, seeking to add the following provision to article 341 :

“Notwithstanding anything contained in para (2), no one who professes a religion different from a tribal religion and who has been converted to any other

religion shall be deemed to be a member of a scheduled tribe.”

The time is ripe for having such a provision in the Constitution and I earnestly request him to take necessary steps immediately.

श्री शिकरे (पंजिम) : सभापति जी, मुझे याद आती है एक घटना की जो फ्रांस में घटी। जब वहाँ फ्रेंच राज्य क्रांति हुई तो वहाँ की जनता ने एक भूख मार्च निकाला था। वह भूख मार्च राजभवन के पास आया और नारे लगाना शुरू किया कि हमें रोटी दो, हमें रोटी दो। साम्राज्य मेरी एण्टोनियट राजभवन में थी। उन्होंने अपने सलाहकारों को पूछा कि वह जो शोर मचा रहे हैं उसके माने क्या होते हैं? तो उव लोगों ने कहा कि वह रोटी मांग रहे हैं। तब उसने कहा कि क्या रोटी नहीं है, तो उनको बोलो कि केक खाओ। अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने ऐसे लोग अपने भारत में देखे हैं कि जिन्होंने रोटी नहीं देखी है, केक तो नहीं ही देखे होंगे और वह है अण्डमान और निकोबार की जनता। मुझे गोआ के बारे में बहुत कुछ कहना था लेकिन मैं नहीं कहूंगा क्योंकि मेरे गोआ के लोगों ने रोटी देखी है, कपड़ा देखा है, खाना कैसे पकाया जाता है यह भी देखा है—लेकिन अंडमान में जब मैं गया तो मैंने वहाँ देखा कि वहाँ के जो ट्राइबल्स हैं, भाखा ट्राइबल है, उन्होंने तो रोटी देखी ही नहीं। इतनी ही बात नहीं है, उनकी जनसंख्या कितनी है उसकी भी गिनती हमारी जन-गणना में नहीं है। कहा जाता है कि वह 200 लोग हैं या 300-400 लोग हैं। लेकिन मैंने जो वहाँ सुना उससे मुझे यह मालूम होता है कि उनकी संख्या घट रही है, उनका वंश-क्षय हो रहा है। ऐसे बहुत से ट्राइबल्स हैं वहाँ—ऊंगी, शोम्पेन, अण्डमानी और और भी कई ऐसे ट्राइबल्स हैं जिनकी संख्या कोई सैकड़ों होती है। अंडमानी ट्राइबल्स की संख्या तो केवल 97 है। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि मन्त्री महोदय के पास ऐसी कोई योजना है कि जिस योजना से वहाँ के जो ट्राइबल्स हैं जिन्होंने रोटी नहीं देखी,

[श्री शिंकरे]

कपड़ा नहीं देखा, खाना कैसे पकाया जाता है, यह उनको मालूम ही नहीं, उनके लिए वह कुछ कर सकेंगे क्या? हम यहां कहते हैं कि हरिजनों और गिरिजनों की स्थिति सुधारी जानी चाहिये। मैंने इस सभा में हरिजनों के बारे में गिरिजनों के बारे में बहुत कुछ सुना लेकिन वह अण्डमान और निकोबार के अभागे लोग हैं उनके बारे में कुछ कहा ही नहीं जाता। हो सकता है कि लोगों को, हमारे सदस्यों को वहां की जो परिस्थिति है उसकी पूरी जानकारी भी नहीं होगी। तो मैं स्ट्रेस करूंगा इस एक प्वाइंट के बारे में कि वह जो हरिजन हैं, जो गिरिजन हैं उनके बारे में उनका जो केस है वह केस फाइट करने वाले तो बहुत से लोग भारत में हैं, लेकिन वह लोग जो अण्डमान के गिरिजन ट्राइबल्स हैं जिनकी संख्या भी हम नहीं जानते हैं, उनके बारे में हमें कुछ करना ही पड़ेगा। मैं आप से यह कहूंगा कि केवल तीन महीने के पहले...

SHRI SONAVANE : May I request the hon. Member, Sir, to give us some information about the untouchables in Goa. The hon. Member comes from Goa and we would like to hear from him something about the untouchables there.

श्री शिंकरे : बात यह है कि मेरे गोआ की जो परिस्थिति है वह परिस्थिति और आप के महाराष्ट्र में जो परिस्थिति है उसमें कोई मोटा अन्तर नहीं। लेकिन आप लोगों को जानना चाहिए कि अण्डमान की जो परिस्थिति है वह क्या है? यहां हरिजनों के और गिरिजनों के जो हक हैं, रिजर्वेशन जो किया गया है, वह आप जैसे थोड़े लोगों को उसका लाभ मिलता है।

लेकिन उन लोगों को अपने हक की भी जानकारी नहीं है। इसलिये मैं चाहूंगा कि हम लोगों को पहला लक्ष्य यह बनाना चाहिये कि उन लोगों के वंश का जो क्षय हो रहा है, उस

को रोका जाय और इस समय जो 200 लोग भाला ट्राइब में हैं और दूसरे अण्डमानी ट्राइब में 19 लोग हैं उनको संरक्षण दिया जाय। उनका वंश जो क्षय हो रहा है उनको बढ़ाया जाय। मैंने देखा है कि हमारी केन्द्र सरकार अण्डमान निकोबार के लिए बहुत-सा फण्ड देती है, लेकिन जो पैसा वहां भेजा जाता है, वह इन गिरिजन और ट्राइबल्स पर खर्च नहीं होता है, क्योंकि सरकार के साथ उन ट्राइबल का कोई कौन्टैक्ट नहीं हो पाता है। तीन महीने पहले पहली दफा वहां की एक ट्राइब साखा के साथ अण्डमान की पुलिस का कौन्टैक्ट हुआ और वहां के तीन ट्राइबल्ज को प्रिजनर्स बना कर लाई और उनको जेल में रखा—यह उस वनजाति के साथ पहला कौन्टैक्ट था। मैं चाहता हूं कि मन्त्री महोदय ऐसी योजना बनायें जिससे वहां के विभिन्न ट्राइबल्ज के साथ कौन्टैक्ट करने का प्रयत्न किया जाय और उसके बाद उनकी परिस्थिति को सुधारने का प्रयत्न किया जाय।

श्री एस० एम० सोलंकी (गांधीनगर) : सभापति महोदय, मैं ज्यादा वक्त नहीं लूंगा। थोड़े से प्वाइन्ट्स ही आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं। मैं इस मांग का समर्थन इसलिये करता हूं कि यह हमारा फर्ज है, लेकिन सरकार और मिनिस्टर्स को अधिकार देने का जो प्रश्न है, उसमें जो विलम्ब होता है, इसलिये रंज की बात है।

हरिजनों और आदिवासियों को इस समय तीन चीजों की जरूरत है—शिक्षा, उनके रहने की व्यवस्था और उनके खाने की व्यवस्था। जहां तक शिक्षा का सम्बन्ध है, उनकी परसेन्टेज बहुत कम है। जब इस पार्लियामेण्ट में ही वह पंचमांश हैं तो देश में उनकी पौपुलेशन को दृष्टि में रखते हुए उनके लिये 12 परसेण्ट का रिजर्वेशन बहुत कम है, इसको बढ़ाकर 20 परसेण्ट करना चाहिये।

दूसरे—20 साल पहले उनके लिये स्कालर-शिप के जो नियम बने थे—यानी 25 रु० माहवार का स्कालरशिप, उस जमाने के मुकाबले आज हर चीज का भाव बढ़ गया है, इसमें उनका गुजारा नहीं होता है, इसलिये इसको बढ़ाकर 50 रु० किया जाय।

तीसरे—सर्विस में जिन हरिजनों के माक्स 60 परसेन्ट या 70 परसेन्ट आते हैं, उनको सबर्ण लोगों के मुकाबले मैरिट पर नौकरी का अधिकार मिलना चाहिये, उनको इस परसेन्टेज में शामिल नहीं करना चाहिये, कम नम्बर पाने वालों को ही रिजर्वेशन में शामिल करना चाहिये।

जो जमीनें आज पड़ी हुई हैं, उनको हरिजनों को देने में एक दिक्कत आ रही है—जब भी कोई हरिजन पंचायत को जमीन के लिये एप्लीकेशन देता है तो पंचायत मैजोरिटी से यह फैसला करती है कि वह जमीन गोचर के लिये है और उनको वह जमीन नहीं दी जाती है। गुजरात में तो किसी हरिजन को जमीन नहीं मिलती है। सरकार की ओर से इस सम्बन्ध में कोई कानून बनाया जाय, जिससे उनको जमीन मिले।

सरकार की मदद से बहुत जगहों पर वारिगृह बनाये गये हैं, लेकिन कई जगहों पर उनसे हरिजनों को पानी नहीं मिलता है। जो वारिगृह सरकार की मदद से बनाये गये हैं और उनसे हरिजनों को पानी नहीं मिलता है, सरकार को अपनी मदद वापस ले लेनी चाहिये और by compulsion Government should forcibly do these things so that the harijans can take water.

दूसरी बात यह है कि प्री हिस्टारिकल पीरियड में शक, हूण, मैत्रिक और आर्य इस देश में एशिया माइनर से आये लेकिन उसके पहले हरिजन और आदिवासी ही इस देश के रहने वाले थे। ब्राह्मण, क्षत्री, वैश्य प्री-हिस्टारिकल पीरियड से इस देश में रहते हैं। दो सौ

वर्ष से यहां पर ग्रंथेज आये और फिर आजादी देकर चले गए। ये शाट्ट टर्म फारेनर्स थे और वे लांग टर्म फारेनर्स हैं। इनसे भी हरिजनों को अधिकार और आजादी मिलनी चाहिए। जैसे किसी से कोई रुपया पैसा लेता है तो दो साल के बाद वापिस करना पड़ता है और साथ में इन्टरेस्ट वगैरह भी दिया जाता है। तो हमारे हरिजनों के जो अधिकार ले लिए गए हैं और जिसके लिए संविधान में कहा गया है कि हरिजनों को अधिकार मिलना चाहिए, तो जब तक कि असल और उसका इन्टरेस्ट वापिस नहीं मिल जाता, उसको दिलाने के लिए आप को चाहिए कि जो रिजर्वेशन पीरियड रखा है उसको बीस साल के लिए और बढ़ायें और जो इन्टरेस्ट है उसके लिए भी दस साल और आगे बढ़ायें यानी इस तरह से रिजर्वेशन पीरियड को तीस साल के लिए चालू रखा जाये।

19 hrs.

तीसरी बात यह है कि कानूनन तो अनटचेबिलिटी एवालिश कर दी गई है। अब इसके बाद भी अगर शंकराचार्य किसी मीटिंग में अस्पृश्यता के बारे में कोई बात कहते हैं तो उनके ऊपर केस चलाया जाये। जब कोई केस चलता है तो उसमें अरेस्ट की जाती है और प्रोसीडिग चलती हैं। जब शंकराचार्य ने ऐसी बात कही है तो उनके ऊपर भी प्रोसीडिग चलनी चाहिए। उनको कोर्ट आफ ला से प्राजीक्यूट किया जाना चाहिए। डिमोक्रसी में रूल ऑफ ला चलता है। प्रधान मन्त्री और एक मामूली आदमी को एक ही कोर्ट में प्राजीक्यूट किया जा सकता है। शंकराचार्य कोई जमीन से दो गज ऊपर चलने वाले नहीं हैं। वह कोई भगवान नहीं हैं। कोर्ट ऑफ ला में उनके खिलाफ प्रोसीडिग होनी चाहिए।... (व्यवधान)... धर्म और शास्त्र किसी मनुष्य ने ही बनाये हैं। यह जो पार्लियामेन्ट है वह 50 करोड़ लोगों के मत पर बनी हुई है। हिन्दुस्तान में बहुत से धर्म हैं, हिन्दू, मुस्लिम, जैन वगैरह। हिन्दू धर्म के 10-20 करोड़ ही फालोवर्स होंगे जबकि वहां लोकसभा में 50 करोड़ लोगों का

[श्री एस० एम० सोलंकी]

प्रतिनिधित्व है। हमने यहां पालियामेंट में जो कानून बनाया है, पहले उसका पालन होना चाहिए। इस हिसाब से भी शंकराचार्य को प्राजीकृत किया जाना चाहिए।

सभापति जी, हरिजनों को जब अधिकार नहीं मिलते हैं तो फिर गवर्नमेंट का यह फर्ज हो जाता है कि वह इन दस करोड़ लोगों को उनके अधिकार दिलाये। अगर ऐसा नहीं होगा तो फिर मैं समझता हूँ कोई भी सरकार हो उसको बाद में पछताना पड़ेगा। मैं कहता हूँ कि जब आजादी मिली हुई है तो इन लोगों को भी पूरे अधिकार मिलने चाहिए। हम लोग बफादार हैं और अहिंसा से लड़ने वाले हैं, कांग्रेस से चाहे सभी लोग चले जायें लेकिन हरिजन और शेड्यूलड कास्ट कांग्रेस नहीं छोड़ेंगे।... (व्यवधान)... मैं पूछता हूँ कि इस देश में कब ऐसा जमाना आएगा जबकि हर इन्सान को इन्सान समझा जायेगा? जाति, धर्म, ऊँच-नीच उठ जायेगा और हर इन्सान बस इन्सान भर नजर आयेगा। हम उस समय का इंतजार कर रहे हैं।

श्री बं० ना० कुरील (रामसनेहीघाट) : सभापति महोदय, समाज कल्याण विभाग के नियंत्रणाधीन अनुदानों की मांगों पर सदन में चर्चा चल रही है। वैसे ही समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय बहुत बड़ा है और बड़ा जटिल है। उसी के साथ यह शेड्यूलड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूलड ट्राइब्स का मसला भी जुड़ा हुआ है। देखा यह गया है कि कभी यह मसला किसी मंत्रालय के साथ जोड़ दिया जाता है तो कभी किसी अन्य मंत्रालय के साथ जोड़ दिया जाता है। आज यह मसला समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय के साथ जुड़ा हुआ है।

यहां पर बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है कि हरिजन और आदिवासी जातियों के लिए इस सरकार ने कुछ नहीं किया। मैं तो वैसा नहीं समझता कि इस सरकार ने उनके लिए कुछ भी नहीं किया है। कुछ तो सरकार ने

अवश्य किया है। उनकी आर्थिक व सामाजिक स्थिति सुधारने के लिए इस सरकार ने कुछ प्रयास अवश्य किया है लेकिन वह जो कुछ हुआ भी उसके बाद भी आज नतीजा क्या हमें देखने को मिल रहा है? अस्पृश्यता और छुआछूत को दूर करने के वास्ते सरकार ने कानून बनाया और वैसे भी उसे दूर करने का प्रयास होता रहा है। इस देश के जो बड़े-बड़े हिन्दू धर्म को मानने वाले गुरु हैं जिनके कि पीछे करोड़ों देशवासी चलते हैं उन्होंने भी इस बारे में अपने विचार समय-समय पर प्रकट किये हैं। इसी तरह से हरिजनों की आर्थिक स्थिति सुधारने का भी कुछ काम हुआ है लेकिन यहां मैं एक बुनियादी बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि देश में अभी भी लाखों और करोड़ों शेड्यूलड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूलड ट्राइब्स के लोग इस प्रकार के हैं जिनको रहने के लिए अपनी जगह नहीं है, उनकी अपनी जगह नहीं है जिस पर कि उनका मकान हो। चूँकि दूसरों की जगह पर वह रहते हैं इसलिए उनको बेगार करनी पड़ती है। जबरदस्ती उन बेचारों को बेगार के काम पर जाना पड़ता है। यह बात यहां पर मैंने क्वेश्चन के रूप में उठाई थी तो हमारे जो ला मिनिस्टर साहब हैं उन्होंने कहा कि यह मामला राज्यों का है हम इसमें कुछ नहीं कर सकते हैं। मुझे उसे सुन कर बड़ा दुख व अफसोस हुआ। यह सब आर्थिक व सामाजिक स्थिति सुधारना तो चाहते हैं परन्तु उसको पैर रखने की जगह ही नहीं है तो वह सुधरेगी क्या? मेरा कहना है कि यह जो पूरा एक दृष्टिकोण है उनके उत्थान या तरक्की करने का वह बिलकुल गलत है। गवर्नमेंट ने उसको गम्भीरता से सोचा ही नहीं है। यह जो उनकी तरक्की करने का सवाल है या उनके रिहैबिलिटेशन का सवाल है तो आज हालत यह है कि गांवों में पचास फ्रीसदी से अधिक ऐसे आदमी हैं जिनकी कि अपनी जमीन नहीं है, अपना घर नहीं है और अगर यह काम राज्यों के लिए करने को छोड़ दिया जायेगा तो यह काम पूरा होना मुश्किल है क्योंकि उनका दिमाग भी साफ नहीं है और वह इसे नहीं कर

पायेगी इसलिए सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को इसमें पहल करनी चाहिए और उसे इस काम को आरम्भ करना चाहिए। केन्द्रीय सरकार अपने तौर पर इस योजना को ले और सर्वे कराये कि कितने लोग इस तरह से बेघरबार हैं और साधनहीन हैं और यह कि किस तरह से उन्हें आवश्यक साधन जुटाये जायें और किस तरह से उन्हें बसाया जाय ? सेंटर की तरफ से यह बाकायदा रिहैबिलिटेशन का काम होना चाहिए। उत्थान तो बाद में होगा।

मैं मानता हूँ कि शिक्षा की दृष्टि से कुछ काम हुआ है। हरिजन बच्चों को स्कालरशिप्स मिलते हैं और फ्रीस माफ़ होती हैं। लेकिन वह जो सन् 1953-54 के जमाने के रेट्स अभी भी चल रहे हैं वह आज की बड़ी हुई मंहगाई को देखते हुए बहुत नाकाफ़ी हैं और वह जो उन्हें स्कालरशिप्स मिलते हैं उनसे उनके कपड़े-लत्ते नहीं बन पाते हैं और वह ठीक से रह नहीं पाते हैं। हमारी राज्य मंत्री श्रीमती फूलरेणु गुह जब मेरे जिले के एक होस्टल में तशरीफ़ ले गई थीं तो उन्होंने वहाँ की हालत को देखा था हरिजन लड़के वहाँ के होस्टल में रह नहीं सकते थे जबकि और सब लड़के वहाँ पर रहते थे क्योंकि हरिजन लड़के उस होस्टल का खर्चा नहीं बर्दाश्त कर पाते। लाचार होकर वह बेचारे अलग भोंपड़ियाँ जैसी बनाकर और अलग घर से सामान ला-लाकर खाना बनाते थे। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय अपने जबाबी भाषण में यह ऐलान करें कि इन स्कालरशिप्स का रेट बढ़ाया जायगा और वह 50 रुपये से कम नहीं होगा।

इसी तरीके से मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अभी एक सीमा निर्धारित है कि जिस अभिभावक की 500 रुपये तक की इनकम है उसके बच्चों को सरकार से स्कालरशिप नहीं मिलेगा लेकिन मेरी समझ में यह 500 की सीमा आज के जमाने में कम है क्योंकि जाहिर है कि जो पिता या अभिभावक अपने बच्चों को डाक्टरी या इंजीनियरिंग आदि की उच्च शिक्षा दिलाना चाहते हैं उनके लिए यह 500 रुपये कुछ भी

नहीं हैं और इसलिए इस सीमा को भी बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए, कम से कम उसे 700 या 750 रुपये तक ले जाना चाहिए।

जहाँ तक हरिजनों के लिए सर्विसेज में स्थान दिये जाने का ताल्लुक है जैसा कि बहुत से लोगों ने कहा और मैं भी उनसे इसमें सहमत हूँ कि इस मामले में बिल्कुल अंधेरगदीं चल रही है। कहीं पर भी हमारे कोटा के पूरा होने का सवाल ही नहीं होता है क्योंकि कहीं एक परसेंट है तो कहीं दो परसेंट है। यहाँ लोग कहते हैं कि सर्विसेज में हरिजनों को अधिक स्थान देने के लिए बहुत प्रयास हो रहा है हम भी कहते हैं कि बहुत कुछ हो रहा है लेकिन जो वास्तविकता है उससे भी हम अपनी आंखें नहीं मूंद सकते हैं। इसके ऊपर अरबों रुपया खर्च होता है, पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में काफी रुपया इसके लिए खर्च हुआ है लेकिन हुआ क्या है ? यह रुपया दरअसल वहाँ तक पहुँचता है या नहीं पहुँचता है इसे हकीकत में देखने वाला और चैक करने वाला कोई नहीं है। मैं समझता हूँ कि जितना रुपया सरकार खर्च करती है उसका तीन चौथाई तो स्टाफ़ जो रक्खा जाता है, वह जो सेल बने हुए हैं, कमिश्नर आदि बैठे हुए हैं उनकी तनख्वाहों आदि पर खर्च हो जाता है। जहाँ तक मैं समझता हूँ उन पर होने वाला वह तमाम खर्चा भी तो इसी में से निकलता होगा।

मेरी मांग है कि यह जितने सेल या दफ्तर हैं या कमिश्नर हैं, उनकी तनख्वाह सरकार दूसरी मद से दे, हरिजनों और शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लिये जो मद है वह पूरी उनके ऊपर खर्च हो, उनके बेहतरी के लिये खर्च हो।

इसी प्रकार से हमारे बहुत से भाइयों ने प्राहिबिशन के बारे में या नशाबन्दी के बारे में कहा। यह एक ऐसी योजना है जिससे हरिजनों और आदिवासियों का लाभ हो सकता है। परन्तु वह भी खटाई में पड़ी हुई है।

श्री रामचन (लालगंज): सभापति महोदय,
सदन में कोरम नहीं है।

There is no quorum. The House stands
adjourned till 11 A.M. tomorrow.

19.13 hrs.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The bell is being
rung...

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven
of the Clock on Wednesday, April 16, 1969/
Chaitra 26, 1891 (Saka).*