

# LOK SABHA DEBATE

**Third Series**

**Volume III, 1962/1884 (Saka)**

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



**FIRST SESSION, 1962/1884 (Saka)**

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

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI

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## LOK SABHA

Tuesday, June 5, 1962/21 Jyaistha,  
1884 (Saka)

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

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

#### Banning of Communal Bodies and In- stitutions

+

\*1271. { **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:**  
**Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:**  
**Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:**  
**Shri Naval Prabhakar:**  
**Shri M. K. Kumaran:**

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have come to any conclusions regarding the banning of communal bodies and institutions; and

(b) what recognition and financial assistance is being given by Government to such institutions?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):** (a) As I stated in the House on the 30th November, 1961, Government have decided to defer a decision on the matter for the time being.

(b) Apart from the recognition that is given to certain parties by the Election Commission, Government have not given any recognition or financial assistance to communal bodies or institutions as such.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Just at this National Integration Council 885 (Ai) LSD—1.

I understand this matter has been referred to a committee, but before this was referred to a committee, may I know whether the Government themselves have given any thought to this matter and, if so, what is their line of thought?

**The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):** We have given thought to this matter and, in fact, it was discussed fully in one of the Chief Ministers' Conferences sometime back. A number of difficulties were pointed out, both legal and, especially, constitutional. It was felt that since free association is provided in the Constitution it may cause difficulties to Government if some legal steps are taken. Anyhow, our main problem is that we are not able to take action against communal organisations; although we consider them communal and they declare that they are not. So, this aspect was again considered at the last meeting of the National Integration Council and it was felt that this should be studied further. A closer study was needed and a committee was set up.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** I hope the hon. Home Minister's attention has been attracted to what was said by the Chief Minister of Punjab only day before, namely, that he was taking active steps to stop financial aid to these communal bodies and organisations in his State. May I know if he is taking this as an isolated action or whether there is a concerted drive in the country?

**Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri:** What has the Chief Minister of Punjab said? I could not follow.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** The Chief Minister of Punjab stated the day before yesterday—it has appeared

in yesterday's papers—that he is engaged in taking action against those communal bodies and what he wanted to stop the financial aid or assistance which was being given; possibly he had the schools and other institutions—communal and religious—in mind. I do not know what institutions he had in mind. I thought he was in intimate contact with the Home Minister and I only wanted to know whether this action by the Chief Minister of Punjab is being taken in isolation or whether it has been discussed with the Chief Ministers of States and it is only part of a concerted drive.

**Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri:** Firstly, I think there has been no consultation between the Chief Minister and ourselves, and secondly, I do not know what the hon. Member means by communal organisations. Sometimes there are caste institutions also and it is just possible. I am not aware as to what the Chief Minister's intention is, but the State Governments are free to take action in this regard provided the law permits it.

**श्री प्रकाश चौर शास्त्री :** साम्प्रदायिक दलों और संगठनों पर प्रतिबन्ध लागाने और उन की मान्यता वापस लेने का प्रश्न वषों से इस देश में चल रहा है, तो क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि क्या सरकार आज यह बतलाने की स्थिति में है कि साम्प्रदायिक दलों और संगठनों में वह विशेष रूप से किन किन को सम्मिलित करना है और साम्प्रदायिकता की परिभाषा उस में क्या निश्चित की है ?

**श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री :** मेरा खयाल है कि यह जो कमेटी है नेशनल इंस्ट्रेशन कौंसिल की वह खाम तोर पर इन विषयों पर विचार करेगी कि क्या परिभाषा हो और किन को उस परिभाषा के अनुसार साम्प्रदायिक संस्था माना जाय । माननीय सदस्य जानते हैं कि यह प्रश्न इतना सरल नहीं है कि हम इस को चट पट हल कर दें

और इस लिये इस पर विचार कर के ही फैसला कि जाया सकता है ।

**Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** There are many prominent public bodies like the Banaras Hindu University and the Aligarh Muslim University, which have a communal label on them. May I know what steps Government are taking or propose to take to remove the communal character of the names of these great institutions?

**Mr. Speaker:** All would be taken together.

**Shri M. K. Kumaran:** May I know whether it has come to the notice of Government that at least a portion of the amount received by the educational institutions run by communal organisations and religious organisations is being utilised to promote the interests of particular communities and sections?

**Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri:** I do not think that it generally happens, because if the hon. Member is referring to educational institutions, they are open for all students. As far as I am aware, there is no restriction on admission on the basis of caste or community.

**Shri Badrudduja:** May I know what exactly is the definition of communal organisation?

**Mr. Speaker:** That is to be considered.

**Shri Badrudduja:** I want to know whether all organisations—religious, cultural and political—are to be included in it or merely political organisations of a particular character? May I know whether political organisations which indulge in communal activities and political organisations which do not indulge in such activities and religious and cultural organisations founded by particular communities are also to be taken into consideration?

**Mr. Speaker:** That has to be considered.

**श्री बड़े :** जब नेशनल इंटरग्रेशन कौंसिल में हिन्दू महासभा का प्रतिनिधि बुलाया गया था और उसी तरह से मुसलिम लीग और आर० एस० का भी विशेष प्रतिनिधि क्यों नहीं बुलाया गया था और अकाली दल का प्रतिनिधि क्यों नहीं बुलाया गया ?

**Mr. Speaker:** That is going into details.

**Shri Bade:** Only one member was called from the Hindu Maha Sabha...

**Mr. Speaker:** That is going into so many details as to why one member or two members of one organisation were invited and so on. That is a different matter. He can write to the Minister that he should call others also.

**Shri M. Ismail:** May I know whether the committee which has been appointed to study the question of communal organisations includes members of the Jana Sangh and Hindu Mahasabha?

**Mr. Speaker:** That information has been given that they were called.

**Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri:** Yes, Sir; they were invited to the meeting of the Integration Council and one of them is a member of the Integration Council. It has been put on that committee. We will greatly welcome if other organisations—I hope the hon. Member will not feel offended if I say, other communal organisations like the Muslim League—will also go before the committee and place their point of view.

**डा० गोविन्द दास :** क्या यह बात माननीय मंत्री जी को मालूम है कि अभी भी कई पत्र, यहां तक कि केन्द्रीय क्षेत्रों के भी कई पत्र, इस प्रकार की साम्प्रदायिक भावनाओं को उभार रहे हैं और उन को अभी भी सरकारी विज्ञापन मिलते हैं और वे न केन्द्र से बन्द किये जा रहे हैं और न राज्यों से बन्द किये जा रहे हैं ?

**श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री :** माननीय सदस्य जो कुछ कह रहे हैं वह काफी हद तक ठीक है, और इस में सन्देह नहीं कि मुझे भी लगता है कि इस बात पर विचार होना चाहिये कि जो अखबार साम्प्रदायिकता या कम्यूनलिज्म फैलाते हैं उन को सरकार की तरफ से किसी रूप में मदद मिलनी चाहिये या नहीं मिलनी चाहिये ।

**Shri Hem Barua:** In view of the fact that the changes that were effected in the election laws with a view to discouraging communal approaches during election did not yield the desired results, may I know what steps Government visualise to stop communal approaches except banning of the communal parties, which the Government do not want to do?

**Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri:** It is now time for us to consider these matters. The elections are over and we have seen what kind of forces emerged during the elections. I think we should all put our heads together and consider as to what measures should be adopted in future, so that such activities do not take place.

Some hon. Members rose—

**Mr. Speaker:** Already we have spent 10 minutes. I do not think we get to anything now. Next question.

Shri Shree Narayan Das.

**Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Question No. 1273.

**Shri Nath Pai:** What happened to Question No. 1272?

**Mr. Speaker:** That question has been postponed to be answered on a later date by the Minister of Commerce and Industry.

**Tax Collection and National Income**

\*1273. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the latest estimate made by Government with regard to the percentage between tax collection and the national income;

(b) whether Government are aware of any private institution having estimated the same; and

(c) if so, how Government's estimate compares with that of the private estimate?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat):**

(a) The latest estimate of national income is for the year 1960-61. Total tax collection by the Central, State and local Governments is estimated at 9.5 per cent of national income in that year.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The question does not arise.

**Shri Shree Narayan Das:** May I know whether any previous estimates of the percentage of taxation to the national income are available; if so, how do they compare with the present percentage?

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** In 1959-60 the percentage was 10, previous to that it was 9.2 and still previous to that it was 9.7. So it has been at that level. Only in 1959-60 it was 10, not because the taxation level was low but because there has been a bigger spurt in the national income from Rs. 12940 crores to Rs. 14240 crores. The tax has gone up from 1285 crores to 1356 crores.

**Shri Shree Narayan Das:** May I know whether it is proposed to study the subject thoroughly with a view to seeing whether our taxation increases according to the increase in our national income?

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** That is very much kept in view. It is increasing with the increase in the national income. For example, at the beginning of the Third Plan....

**Mr. Speaker:** That was all that he wanted. It is increasing.

**Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:** May I know how this percentage compares with the percentage of taxation in our neighbouring countries?

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** From that point of view, Sir, India is among the least taxed countries in the world. In Pakistan and Philippines, for example, the percentage is around 8 whereas in Burma the percentage is around 15.

### Rourkela Steel Project

**\*1274. Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps have been taken or are being taken to see that former mistakes of uncorrelated work, etc. are not repeated during the expansion work at Rourkela Steel Works; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the measures proposed to be adopted?

**The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam):** (a) and (b). Experience gained during the construction of the million ton plant will be fully utilised during the expansion phase.

**Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** May I know if the Solveen Committee or Mr. Wanchoo who came back from West Germany have recommended certain steps to be taken during the expansion period; if so, what are those recommendations that have been made and accepted by the Government?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** The Solveen Committee was concerned with the existing plant, with the working of that plant to capacity.

**Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** I wanted to know the recommendations of Mr. Wanchoo regarding the expansion of this steel plant.

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** This question has been considered with regard to the expansion of the Rourkela Plant, and we do not want to commit the mistakes which have been com-

mitted during the initial construction of the million-ton plant. That question has been considered and, apart from any recommendations from Mr. Wanchoo, we have taken certain decisions.

**Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** My question was whether any recommendations have been made by Shri Wanchoo after he returned from West Germany.

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** Not with regard to the expansion programme at Rourkela.

**Shri Morarka:** May I know whether it is a fact that a sum of Rs. 10 crores has been earmarked for the purpose of correcting the mistakes at Rourkela under advice of the Solveen Committee?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** This question relates to the expansion programme.

श्री ब० बि० मेहरोत्रा : क्या माननीय मंत्री बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि रूरकेला प्लांट के एक्सपेंशन के बारे में जर्मनी की सरकार की तरफ से कोई अड़चन आ गयी है क्या ?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** Sir, I do not see any difficulty, but I do agree that I have recently seen some paper reports. But they are only paper reports.

**Dr. K. L. Rao:** May I know whether similar difficulties have been experienced in other steel plants; if not, what are the reasons why they have appeared here?

**Mr. Speaker:** Other steel plants are not concerned here.

**Shri Hem Barua:** May I know whether it is a fact that Mr. Solveen has pointed out in his report some glaring mistakes like faulty maintenance, inadequacy of technical staff as also diversion of attention from this plant to another plant considered as a prestige plant; if so, what steps Government have taken to explore or re-examine the causes leading to these defects pointed out by him?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** As I have already pointed out, this question relates to the expansion programme of Rourkela. The Solveen Committee report was concerned with the existing plant and the defects therein. I am sure, the House will get an opportunity to take into consideration the Solveen Committee Report.

**Shri Hem Barua:** They are intimately connected. It is because of this report submitted by Mr. Solveen that West Germany is standing in the way of expansion of the Rourkela plant. Is it not so? Shri Wanchoo has pointed it out.

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** One thing is that we should work the existing plant to full capacity. It is for this purpose the Solveen Committee made certain recommendations. Because the full capacity has not been reached in the Rourkela plant, it is alleged in the paper reports, West Germany wanted to wait till that capacity is reached before the expansion programme is taken up. But the report as such has nothing to do with the expansion.

**Shri Warrior:** May I know whether the Solveen Committee has found out during the investigation that there were many mistakes in designing the machinery itself and that the blame for that should not be attached to West Germany?

**Mr. Speaker:** This question relates to the expansion programme. Shri Kumaran.

**Shri M. K. Kumaran:** My question has been covered.

**Shri Warrior:** I was only pointing out that in the expansion programme these mistakes should not occur.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** The question is about the former mistakes. May I know whether the fault was mostly on the managerial side and that resentment has been expressed by the West German Gov-



ernment that they have unnecessarily been belittled?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** The question relates to "former mistakes of uncorrelated work". That is to say, there were so many firms concerned with the erection of the plant and we have found that there has not been sufficient correlation. It is with reference to this that the question has been put. In the expansion phase of this programme, we are trying to avoid those mistakes.

**Shri Hem Barua:** On a point of order. The question is very definite. It reads:

"whether any steps have been taken or are being taken to see that former mistakes of uncorrelated work etc. are not repeated during the expansion work at Rourkela Steel Works;"

It means that the expansion programme of this steel plant is correlated with the existing plant, where certain mistakes have been pointed out by Mr. Solveen. Those mistakes are to be examined so that the expansion programme might be undertaken. Therefore, when the Minister says that this question concerns only with the expansion programme and then tries to over-ride the recommendations or suggestions made by Mr. Solveen, I think there is a point of order involved in it.

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** The question was whether we are aware of the few mistakes which had been committed in the erection of the initial one million plant. I said "Yes, we are trying to eliminate those mistakes". The Solveen Committee Report is with reference to the defects which we have found in the Rourkela plant and how to remove those defects. I had stated that we would try to avoid those mistakes. Therefore, if you want to discuss the Solveen Committee Report, that report will have to be placed on the Table. I intend placing it before the House at the appropriate time so

that there will be time enough for the House to consider the various recommendations which have been made by that Committee.

**Shri Hem Barua:** Could we, through you, ask the Minister to place a copy of the Solveen Committee Report on the Table of the House?

**Mr. Speaker:** That is for him to do. I do not think there is any opportunity for me to call upon him to lay a copy of the Report on the Table of the House.

**अहिन्दी भाषी राज्यों को हिन्दी की पुस्तकें**

\*१२७७. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार को विचार विभिन्न अहिन्दी भाषी राज्यों को विभिन्न विषयों की हिन्दी की पुस्तकें देने का है

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर कितना खर्च होगा :

(ग) इन पुस्तकों में कितने व्यक्तियों को लाभ होने की आशा है ; और

(घ) अहिन्दी भाषी राज्यों में हिन्दी पुस्तकों के लिये कितना उत्साह दिखाई पड़ता है ?

**शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० श्रीमाली) :** (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) इस उद्देश्य के लिए १९६२-६३ के बजट में ७ लाख रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

(ग) और (घ) : पुस्तकें अहिन्दी भाषी राज्यों/मंडीय क्षेत्रों में स्कूल/कालेज और सार्वजनिक पुस्तकालयों को दी जाएंगी । ऐसा विचार है कि उपयुक्त रूप में चुनी गई हिन्दी पुस्तकों को मुफ्त में स्वस्वरूप देने से इन क्षेत्रों में हिन्दी के प्रति रुचि उत्पन्न करने में पर्याप्त रूप से सहायता मिलेगी और इस प्रकार देश में हिन्दी के प्रचार के कार्य को प्रोत्साहन मिलेगा ।

### Hindi Books to Non-Hindi Speaking States

\*1277. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to supply Hindi books on various subjects to various non-Hindi speaking States;

(b) if so, the expenditure to be incurred thereon;

(c) the number of persons likely to be benefitted from these books; and

(d) the extent of enthusiasm shown in non-Hindi speaking States for Hindi books?

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

(b) A provision of Rs. 2 lakhs has been made in the budget for 1962-63 for this purpose.

(c) & (d). The books are intended to be supplied to the school/college and public libraries in the various non-Hindi speaking States/Union Territories. It is felt that such free gifts of judiciously selected Hindi books would go a long way in creating interest in Hindi in those areas and thus help the cause of propagation of Hindi in the country.

**श्री विभूति मिश्र :** स्टेटमेंट को देखने में पता चलता है कि सरकार ने दो लाख रुपये इसके लिए बजट १९६२-६३ में निश्चित किया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या दो लाख रुपये में इतने अहिन्दी भाषी प्रान्तों और मंडीय क्षेत्र का काम चलने वाला है ?

**डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली :** यह जो योजना है यह विशेष काम के लिए है, सारे अहिन्दी के क्षेत्र के लिए नहीं है। ये पुस्तकें स्कूलों और कालिजों के पुस्तकालयों और पब्लिक पुस्तकालयों के लिए खरीदी जाएंगी और यह जो धनराशि है इसमें से किताबें

खरीद कर जो अहिन्दी भाषी प्रान्त हैं उनको भेजी जाएंगी।

**श्री विभूति मिश्र :** आठ अहिन्दी भाषी सूबे हैं और तीन चार मंडीय क्षेत्र हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह दो लाख रुपये की राशि इतने सूबों और मंडीय क्षेत्रों के स्कूलों और कालिजों के पुस्तकालयों और सार्वजनिक पुस्तकालयों के लिए पुस्तकें खरीदने के लिए पर्याप्त होगी ?

**डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली :** अभी यह योजना आरम्भ हुई है और जैसे जैसे काम का विस्तार होगा और जैसे जैसे यह स्कीम ज्यादा उपयोगी पायी जाएगी, यह धन राशि भी बढ़ायी जाएगी।

**Shri C. K. Bhattacharya:** May I know whether there is any proposal under this scheme to supply Hindi books printed in local script?

**Dr. K. L. Shrimali:** No, Sir.

**Shri Shree Narayan Das:** What is the basis on which the supply of books to libraries or other public institutions are made?

**Dr. K. L. Shrimali:** The basis for selection is that the subject-matter should be easy, interesting and educative; the book should be attractive so as to appeal to young readers and books should be as low-priced as possible. These are the three criteria which the Selection Committee keeps in view in making selection of the books.

**Shri Shree Narayan Das:** I wanted to know not the basis of selection of books but the basis on which these books are supplied to institutions, such as, libraries. How are they selected?

**Dr. K. L. Shrimali:** This is the basis of selection.

**डा० गोविन्द दास :** क्या माननीय मंत्री इस बात को जानते हैं कि अभी यह योजना सिर्फ एक वर्ष के लिये कार्य रूप में परिणित

की गई है और क्या मंत्री जी को यह बात मालूम है कि जहाँ जहाँ यह पुस्तक भेजी गई वहाँ वहाँ बहुत उत्साह के साथ इन पुस्तकों को पढ़ा गया, ऐसी हालत में जैसा श्री विभूति मिश्र ने कहा है, क्या माननीय मंत्री यह बात विचारेगें कि २ लाख रुपया जो इस पर व्यय किया जान वाला है यह बहुत कम है और चूँकि इस वर्ष यह प्रस्ताव फिर कार्य रूप में परिणित किया जायगा इस लिये क्या इस रकम को बढ़ाया जा रहा है ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** उन्होंने जवाब तां दे दिया कि जैसे जैसे यह काम चलेगा, उसको बढ़ायेगा। आप ने मुना नहीं। श्री शर्मा।

**डा० गोविन्द दास :** मेरा मतलब यह था कि यह दो लाख रुपया ऐसी हालत में जिस हालत में यह पुस्तकें इतने उत्साह से ली गई है, यह रकम बहुत कम है और क्या इस रकम को बढ़ाये जाने का विचार किया जा रहा है ?

**डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली :** जी हाँ, यह योजना जैसे जैसे उपयोगी पाई जायेगी इस राशि को बढ़ाया जायगा। मुझे यह सुन कर बड़ी खुशी हुई है कि यह योजना इस योग्य पायी गयी है।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** शर्मा साहब को अब मैं बुलाता हूँ तो वह खड़े नहीं होते बाद में जब मैं दूसरे माननीय सदस्य को बुला लेता हूँ तो वह खड़े होते हैं, मैं क्या करूँ।

**श्री डा० ना० तिवारी :** मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस स्कीम के अन्दर किताबें दी जायेंगी या स्कूल कालिजों को धनराशि दी जायेंगी कि उससे वह किताबें खरीद लिया करें ?

**डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली :** जी नहीं किताबें दी जाती है।

**श्री डा० ना० तिवारी :** यह जो किताबें दी जायेंगी तो इसके लिये क्या कोई एजेंसी

है जिसके कि माफत यह किताबें दी जायेंगी ?

**डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली :** पुस्तकों का सैलेशन करने के लिये एक कमेटी नियुक्त की जाती है। पिछली बार की कमेटी में यह लोग थे। दो, तीन आफिसर्स मिनिस्टरी के होते हैं। श्री बनारसी दास चतुर्वेदी, डा० आर० के० वर्मा, हैड आफ दी हिन्दी डिपार्टमेंट इलाहबाद युनिवर्सिटी, श्री डी० डी० गुप्ता, हैड आफ दी हिन्दी डिपार्टमेंट लखनऊ युनिवर्सिटी, श्री ए० चन्द्रहामन, महाराजाज कालिज, अर्नाकुलम और वी० एन० शर्मा, प्रिंसिपल, गवर्नमेंट हिन्दी कालिज, रायगढ़ इसके मेम्बर थे। इस तरीके से प्रतिवर्ष किताबों का चुनने के लिये कमेटी बनाई जाती है।

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** May I know if the books mentioned in the list will be given to the Parliament Library here?

**Dr. K. L. Shrimali:** I would be very glad to place these books here, but they are mostly meant for school children.

**श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :** मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन पुस्तकों के अतिरिक्त क्या कोई धार्मिक पुस्तकें भी उन्हें दी जायेंगी ताकि उनको चारित्रिक शिक्षा भी दी जा सके ?

**डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली :** धार्मिक पुस्तकें उस में नहीं निकाली नहीं जायेंगी। कमेटी जो भी पुस्तकें उपयुक्त समझेगी उनको चुनेगी।

**श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :** इस कमेटी में कोई ऐसा व्यक्ति भी है जो धार्मिक

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** स्वामी जी को सवाल करने से पहले मेरी इजाजत तो ले लेनी चाहिये कि वह सवाल कर सकत हैं या नहीं। आप सवाल कर लें।

**श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :** मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो आप ने कमेटी बनाई है वह केवल डाक्टरों की ही बनाई है या इस में कोई

ऐसे धार्मिक सज्जन भी हैं जो कि चारित्रिक सुधार के लिये धार्मिक पुस्तकें चुनें ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली सभी व्यक्ति धार्मिक हैं ।

### New Polytechnics in Delhi

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\*1278. { Shri Vasudevan Nair:  
Shri Warrior:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to start two new Polytechnics in Delhi;

(b) if so, the estimated strength of these institutes; and

(c) the courses proposed to be started in these polytechnics?

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

Women's Polytechnic—Annual admission capacity—300.

Women's Polytechnic—Annual admission capacity—150.

(c) Pusa Polytechnic—Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering.

Women's Polytechnic—

I. Diploma courses in:

(i) Electronics

(ii) Library Science

(iii) Interior Decoration.

(iv) Medical Laboratory Technology.

(v) Secretarial Practice

II. Certificate course in—

Architectural Draughtsmanship and Assistanceship.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: In the Polytechnics that are being started in the Capital, may I know whether there will be seats reserved for students from other regions also?

Shri Humayun Kabir: All seats in Delhi are open to every one who applies.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: I wanted a specific answer to my question, whether there will be reservation of seats for other regions.

Shri Humayun Kabir: There will be no reservation for any particular region in the Delhi institutions, but people from all areas who live here and who qualify are admitted.

Shri Warrior: What is the total allocation for these Polytechnics?

Shri Humayun Kabir: It is a little difficult to say, because the figures are fluctuating. But we are working on the following figures. For the Pusa Polytechnic it is expected that an amount of about Rs. 43 lakhs will be involved, and for the Women's polytechnic an amount of about Rs. 33.84 lakhs.

श्री बड़े दिल्ली जहां कि पहले से ही कई इंजीनियरिंग कॉलेज हैं वहां यह पार्लेटेक्निक अर्थात् टेक्निकल कॉलेज न खोले जाकर उन जिलों में खोले जायें जहां कि उनकी आवश्यकता अधिक महसूस की जा रही है ?

श्री हुमायूँ कबीर: टेक्निकल स्कूलस बहुत जगह खोले जा रहे हैं। वहां भी इनकी जरूरत समझी जाती है वहीं पर यह खोले जाते हैं।

Shri Priya Gupta: Will the hon. Minister be pleased to state if evening classes for those who are working in different firms etc. will also be provided in such Polytechnic schools?

Shri Humayun Kabir: Not in this particular Polytechnic, but the question of providing evening classes and part-time courses in under examination separately.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Have I understood the Minister correctly? I think he said that all "who qualify and live here" will be admitted. That is what he said, at least that is what I heard him to say. Is it correct?

Shri Humayun Kabir: Naturally a polytechnic in Delhi caters mainly

for people who are resident here. That is quite obvious.

**Dr. K. L. Rao:** May I know whether these Polytechnics will be so designed as to cater for engineering degree courses at a later date?

**Mr. Speaker:** Shri Kunhan.

**Shri Humayun Kabir:** Should I answer that question, Sir?

**Mr. Speaker:** It was a suggestion, I thought.

**Shri Kunhan:** Out of the 450 seats, may I know how many will be reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?

**Shri Humayun Kabir:** The general formula will apply. There is no question of any special reservation in the case of women.

**Shri Maheswar Naik:** Why is it that the Delhi Polytechnic has been abolished when these new Polytechnics are in demand?

**Shri Humayun Kabir:** It is news to me, Sir, that the Delhi Polytechnic has been abolished.

#### Steel Plant at Neyveli

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\*1279. { **Shri Umanath:**  
          **Shri D. C. Sharma:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India proposes to establish steel plant at Neyveli itself in addition to the one proposed at Salem so that the wagons carrying lignite from Neyveli to the proposed iron and steel factory in Salem District, will carry back the Iron ore from Salem to Neyveli Steel Plant;

(b) whether any proposals for the establishment of the additional steel plant at Neyveli, has been submitted by Government of Madras; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the Central Government's decision thereon?

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

(a) to (c). The question of setting up a pig iron plant in the South based on Neyveli lignite, which can be developed later into a steel plant, is at present under the consideration of a Technical Committee appointed by the Government. The Committee will also recommend the most suitable sites for locating the plant and its various units. A decision will be taken when the recommendations of the Technical Committee are available.

**Shri Umanath:** If two units of the steel plant are established, one at Neyveli and one at Salem, there will be maximum utilisation of wagons as well as more production on the capital charges. What reasons weighed with the Government against establishing two units at these two centres?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** There is no question of Government being against this proposal. The Technical Committee will consider this aspect also and make recommendations.

**Shri Umanath:** May I know whether the attention of Government is drawn to the statement in the press by the Steel Consultant of the Madras Government that it is tentatively decided to have the plant at Neyveli; if so, what are the advantages of having the plant at Neyveli instead of in Salem which was originally proposed?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** It is a question of carrying either lignite to the place where iron ore is available or moving iron ore to the place where lignite is available. It is considered easier to move iron ore rather than lignite.

**Shri Kunhan:** Is any foreign collaboration proposed in the matter of preparation of the project report and financial assistance?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** Yes, Sir. The East Germans are assisting us in this project.

**Shri Nambiar:** May I know whether the Government put concretely this suggestion of setting up two factories, one at Salem and one at Neyveli to the Technical committee or whether the Technical committee had got the idea of this proposal in its mind?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** This has been put to the committee by the appropriate authorities.

### Industries in Delhi

\*1280. **Shri Shiv Charan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the sites that are being developed by Government for industrial purposes in Delhi;

(b) the number of developed plots and where they would be made available for shifting factories/industries from congested areas; and

(c) the factories/industries which are proposed to be shifted under this scheme?

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

|                                                                                                      | acres  |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| (a) (i) Jhilmila Tahirpur                                                                            | 90.00  |
| (ii) Area enclosed by Lawrence Road, Ring Road and Railway Line to Rohtak                            | 195.10 |
| (iii) Area of villages Naraina, Tehar and Nangal Raya situated on the west of Railway Line to Rewari | 310.35 |
| (iv) Okhla area                                                                                      | 575.00 |
| (v) Near Naraina village                                                                             | 129.45 |
| (vi) Near Wazirpur village                                                                           | 184.00 |

(b) and (c). The details in this regard are being worked out.

**Shri Shiv Charan Gupta:** May I know what facilities are proposed to be given to the industrialists whose industries are proposed to be shifted here?

**Shri Datar:** Out of a total of 4000 acres that are really to be developed

so far as the industrial area is concerned, this is the first instalment.

**Shri Shiv Charan Gupta:** I wanted to know, as regards shifting of factories, what facilities are proposed to be given to them so that they may be in a position to shift the factories.

**Shri Datar:** To those persons whose lands are being taken, when they are carrying on industrial work, they would be given at certain concession rates.

**Shri Shiv Charan Gupta:** What are the facilities?

**Shri Datar:** At concession rates to those whose lands are being taken. To other industrialists, they would be given at auction rates.

### Aid to Famine Stricken District of Andhra Pradesh

\*1282. **Shri Eswara Reddy:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Andhra Pradesh have requested the Central Government for financial and other assistance for providing relief to the people in the famine stricken district of Anantpur, Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the amount and nature of assistance given so far?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Shri Eswara Reddy:** Irrespective of the State Government's request, may I know whether the Centre proposes to do anything in this matter to come to their rescue?

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** Although the State Government has not asked for any financial or other help, I may state that the Ministry of Food and Agriculture have during 1960-61 given an additional allocation over and above the Plan. of Rs. 1.4 crores for minor irrigation in the drought affected areas. Also they had stepped up the supply

both of wheat from 4000 tons to 6000 tons and of rice from 25,000 tons to 50,000 tons.

**Shri Eswara Reddy:** May I know whether there are any permanent famine relief proposals under the consideration of Government and if so, what are they?

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** We give assistance when the State Government asks for it. There are definite rules for giving relief. Primarily it is the concern of the State Government to come to us for relief. We provide it under the rules. We have very definite rules.

**Shri Nambiar:** May I know whether the Central Government are at all aware that there are famine conditions in Rayalaseema area and whether it has been brought to the notice of the Central Government?

**Mr. Speaker:** At least now they are aware.

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** As I said, the Andhra Pradesh Government did not write to us and has not asked for any help. How are we to know about it? The hon. Member may say that.

**Shri Nambiar:** Such a big famine . . .

**Mr. Speaker:** He can ask his counterpart in the State. They should move the State.

**Shri Inder J. Malhotra:** May I know the main causes of this famine, whether it is due to drought or any other reason? May I know why these crop failures are there?

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** The hon. Member wants to know the causes of the famine. I have no information about that.

**Mr. Speaker:** Next question.

**Shri Inder J. Malhotra:** The Minister of Food and Agriculture is here. He can answer it.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. I have called the next question.

### Free Mid-day Meals for New Delhi School Children

**\*1284. Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether some arrangements have been made to provide free mid-day meals for 30,000 school children studying in the New Delhi Municipal Committee Schools; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shrimati Soundaram Ramchandran):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is proposed to distribute milk which is received as a gift from UNICEF. About 70,000 children would be covered. The requirements of milk powder are estimated at about one million pounds and the annual recurring cost of the scheme is estimated at Rs. 3 lakhs. The scheme is now being finalised and is proposed to be introduced with effect from the current academic year.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** May I know the approximate value of the milk powder which will be given to us by the UNICEF?

**Shrimati Soundaram Ramchandran:** They will be giving us one million lbs. of milk powder. The exact value is not given.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** May I know why Government require Rs. 3 lakhs for the distribution of this milk powder to these children in the Delhi schools?

**Shrimati Soundaram Ramchandran:** The reconstituted milk has to be distributed for nearly 70,000 children in various schools. We have to appoint enough number of personnel such as supervisors, upper division clerks and others. We have also to have storage facilities. Then, some small honorarium has to be given to peons or to any other volunteers for reconstituting the milk powder and distributing it. Sugar, fuel and other things have

also been provided for within this sum of Rs. 3 lakhs.

**Shri Vasudevan Nair:** From the statement I find that 70,000 children would be covered by the scheme. May I know the total number of students to be covered, and if there is any gap, how Government propose to fill that gap?

**Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran:** The gap is roughly 70,000. The other children are already covered. So, this scheme will cover all the children in the schools in Delhi.

**Shri P. Kunhan:** May I know whether any financial assistance has been given to the other States also for this purpose?

**Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran:** Yes, in other States also, similar schemes are being formulated.

#### New Education Code for Delhi

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\*1285. { **Shri Maheswar Naik:**  
**Shri M. L. Dwivedi:**  
**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:**

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new education code for Delhi to smoothen relations between the management and the teachers is ready to be enforced soon;

(b) if so, what are the main features of the new code; and

(c) how these new provisions differ from the old ones?

**The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali):** (a) and (b). An Education Code for Delhi is under preparation and shall, *inter alia*, contain Chapters on Departmental Organisation, Inspection of Schools, Rules for Recognition, Grant-in-aid Rules, Service conditions of aided school teachers, including Punishments and Appeal Rules, Fees and Funds, Rules for grant of scholarships, Rules to be followed by schools in regard to admissions, trans-

fers, class promotions, medical examination, etc.

(c) Since the Code is still under preparation, the question of comparison does not arise at this stage.

**Shri Maheswar Naik:** May I know whether the new Code contemplates to prevent the malpractices indulged in by the managements at the moment?

**Dr. K. L. Shrimali:** The Code will lay down certain rules, and if the rules are properly observed by both the school managements and the teachers, there will be no malpractice.

**Shri Maheswar Naik:** Are Government aware that in certain private schools, the managements enter into a contract with the teachers for a stipulated salary per month, but while payment of salaries is made, the teachers are persuaded to accept a lesser pay than the stipulated amount?

**Dr. K. L. Shrimali:** Occasionally, there is a case like this. It will not be fair to have a sort of general conclusion from that. I have already stated that if any hon. Members bring any such case to my notice, severe action will be taken against the managements which indulge in this kind of practice.

**Shri Priya Gupta:** The teacher will then lose his job.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** May I know whether there is a going to be a separate code for Government school teachers and a separate code for private school teachers, or there will be only one code to cover both categories?

**Dr. K. L. Shrimali:** Government teachers are governed by the Government Servants' Conduct Rules. This code is for private schools.

**Shri D. N. Tiwary:** May I know whether this code will have any legal sanction or whether it will be only advisory in character, and if the latter, how it is going to be enforced?



**Dr. K. L. Shrimali:** The rules will be enforced by the Department of Education.

**Shri Hem Barua:** Has the attention of the hon. Minister been drawn to the statement made by the Director of Education, Delhi, during the Delhi teachers' strike to the effect that the managements here indulge in all sorts of irregularities and malpractices and all his efforts to improve the situation have not yielded any results so far? If so, how do Government propose to bring about good relations between the teachers and managements or expect the teachers to co-operate with rotten managements like these?

**Dr. K. L. Shrimali:** This is too large a question. Government have taken several steps to safeguard the interests of the teachers. When this new code is formulated and comes into force, I think it will be another step to safeguard the interests of teachers. I have already said that if hon. Members have any complaint with regard to any particular school . . .

**Shri Hem Barua:** The Director of Education has complained.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. One question he asks with my permission. The second question he imposes himself and the third he is asking by way of a point of order.

**Dr. K. L. Shrimali:** It is quite true that occasionally some cases do occur. It is also true that the Director of Education had sent down a circular to the heads of all managements. But the difficulty is that I can only give a general answer to a general question. If hon. Members bring up any specific complaint, I shall be greatly obliged to them, and I can assure the House that severe action will be taken against those people indulging in these practices.

**Shri Brahm Prakash:** When was this question of framing a code taken up and what time it will take to complete it?

**Dr. K. L. Shrimali:** It will not take long. This has been under preparation for some time.

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Is it proposed to evolve an all-India education code which should be applicable to Delhi as well as the various States? Is it proposed to have the various States agree to such a model code?

**Dr. K. L. Shrimali:** This is a suggestion for action.

**Mr. Speaker:** Have they agreed to such a thing being done?

**Dr. K. L. Shrimali:** As the hon. Member is aware, education is a State subject, and we cannot draw up legislation or any code which would be common to all State Governments. However, we are examining that question also, whether we can draw up some kind of model legislation which can be accepted by all State Governments.

**Shri Sham Lal Saraf:** In view of the fact that private educational institutions when they receive grants from Government are supposed to enter into an agreement, and it is because that that agreement is not entered into properly by certain institutions, that such things are happening, will Government see to it that such institutions enter into such agreements and observe them?

**Dr. K. L. Shrimali:** This is a suggestion for action.

**Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:** Do Government propose to make any provision in the revised code so that teachers do not leave the schools in the middle of the term?

**Dr. K. L. Shrimali:** This also a suggestion for action.

**Shri Jashvant Mehta:** During the transitional period before the code comes into force, what steps have Government taken to protect the rights of the teachers?

**Dr. K. L. Shrimali:** The old code is there and rules are there. It is only a question of revising the old code.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : अन्तिम निर्णय करने से पहले क्या अध्यापकों की संस्थाओं की से भी परामर्श किया जायेगा ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीवाली : जी नहीं ।

**Shri Hem Barua:** The hon. Minister has been repeatedly saying that if cases are brought to his notice, he would take drastic measures and all that. May I draw his attention to the statement published in the *Statesman* during the teachers' strike and request him to consult his own Director of Education here instead of relying on us?

**Mr. Speaker:** He has better reliance on hon. Members.

#### Study of South Indian Languages in Hindi Regions

\*1286. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered or are considering any proposal to make the study of a language other than Hindi preferably Tamil, Telugu, Kannada or Malayalam, compulsory in Schools in Hindi speaking regions with a view to removing one of the psychological barriers to nation wide adoption of Hindi as the official language of the Union;

(b) if so, at what stage the matter rests; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):** (a), (b) and (c). The three-language formula evolved by the Government of India in consultation with the State Governments provides for the teaching of a modern Indian language other than Hindi in Hindi-speaking areas. The State Governments of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan have reported that they are taking steps to implement the three-language formula.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** My question was slightly different. I speci-

fically mentioned four languages of Dravidian origin, Tamil, Telugu, Kannada and Malayalam, and asked whether there was any proposal before Government to teach one of them compulsorily in the Hindi-speaking region. There is no answer to that. But irrespective of that, I will proceed to ask my supplementaries. In which State or States has resistance in greater or less degree to the adoption of Hindi as the official language been encountered so far, and is that resistance more to the Hindi language as such, or rather to the date set in the Constitution for its adoption as the official language?

**Shri Datar:** Though it was stated here as another Indian language, still the idea was that preferably it should be a South Indian language. This question was taken up with all the four Hindi-speaking areas. They have agreed to make the necessary changes, and from the information that I have got, the U.P. Government are introducing one of the four languages at the secondary stage.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** My supplementary has not been answered. I will put it again. Has the resistance to Hindi encountered in some State or States been more to the Hindi language as such or rather to the date set in the Constitution as a deadline for its adoption as the official language of the Union because the first part of the article says that Hindi shall be the official language of the Union?

**The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):** It is true there has been some feeling about this matter, about the introduction of Hindi at an early stage. The hon. Member is aware that some time back the Prime Minister had made a statement in this House about keeping English as an associate language for almost an indefinite period. I have also recently said that we propose to introduce a Bill as early as possible.

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : मैं यह जानना चाहूँगा कि हिन्दी भाषी क्षेत्र में

जो दूसरी भाषा अनिवार्य रूप से पढ़ाई जायेगी उस के सम्बन्ध में जितनी भाषायें हैं उन में से किसी एक भाषा की अनिवार्यता तो नहीं होगी और क्या उनको छूट होगी कि वे जो भाषा चाहें पढ़ा सकें ?

**श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री :** जी हां भाषाओं की छूट है। हमारे यहां जी भी वर्तमान या माडर्न भाषायें हैं उन में से कोई भी वह पढ़ा सकते हैं। लेकिन इस बात की सिफारिश की गई थी, खास तौर से हिन्दी भाषा भाषी प्रान्तों से कि वे अपने यहां यदि दक्षिणी भाषाओं में से कोई पढ़ायें तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा और राजस्थान, मध्य प्रदेश उत्तर प्रदेश सभी ने या जहां कि हिन्दी बोली जाती है और पढ़ी जाती है, उन्होंने इस बात को स्वीकार किया है कि वे उन में से एक भाषा पढ़ायेंगे। मैं आपको यह भी सूचना दे दू कि उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने और वहां के मुख्य मंत्री ने इस के लिये स्कालरशिप्स देने की बात भी कही है। जो विद्यार्थी दक्षिण में जा कर और वहां रह कर पढ़ता चाह उन्हें स्कालरशिप्स भी दिये जायेंगे।

**Shri Umanath:** Is it a fact that certain North Indian universities have already undertaken teaching of South Indian languages under the voluntary teaching scheme; if so, how is that scheme working and how many students are covered by that?

**Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri:** I am not aware of the details, but it has just begun. Only other day, the Vice-Chancellor of the Allahabad University met me and he said that he had introduced a scheme; and there also, he felt that he would be providing for some scholarship, if funds were made available to him, to boys who try to learn one of the South Indian languages.

**श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री :** हिन्दी भाषा भाषी क्षेत्रों में दक्षिण की किसी एक भाषा का अध्ययन किया जाय, इस प्रस्ताव का स्वागत करते हुए मैं सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि

जैसा कि राष्ट्रीय एकता सम्मेलन में जब यह विचर आया था उस समय लगभग यह निश्चय हुआ था कि दक्षिण भारत की जो भाषायें उत्तर में सिखाई जायेंगी उन के लिये लिपि का विकल्प ऐसा कर दिया जायेगा जिस से उन को दक्षिण की भाषा को पढ़ने में कोई कठिनाई न हो, इस प्रकार का कोई निश्चय किया जा रहा है ?

**श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री :** जी हां, मुविधा के लिये ऐसा विचार था, खास तौर पर इस लिये कि नागरी लिपि के द्वारा दूसरी भाषाओं का ज्ञान हो सके। माननीय सदस्य का याद होगा कि इस सम्मेलन ने तय किया था कि दोनों ही लिपियों में, यानी देवनागरी और दूसरी भाषा की लिपि में पुस्तकें विप्रेष कर प्राइमरी पुस्तकें निकाली जायें। केन्द्रीय शिक्षा विभाग ने पहले ही इस और कदम उठाया है और उन्होंने कुछ पुस्तकें तैयार की है।

**Shri A. N. Vidyalkar:** May I know whether, in the matter of selection of second languages, the convenience of the States, especially bilingual States like Punjab, will be kept in view?

**Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri:** I personally feel that that it should be kept in view. And, I am very particular that in Punjab, the Hindi speaking people should try to learn Gurumukhi and the Punjabi-speaking people should learn Devnagari or Hindi.

**Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** The Home Minister referred to the statement of the Prime Minister that English will be kept as an 'associate' language. May we know what is the definition of this 'associate' language?

**Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri:** The hon. Member should wait till the Bill has been introduced.

**डा० गोविन्द दास :** क्या माननीय मंत्री जी के पास यह प्रस्ताव भी आया है कि हिन्दी भाषा-भाषियों की जो अच्छी पुस्तकें हैं वे दूसरी जो लिपियां हैं उनमें भी आए

जिससे हिन्दी सीखने में लोगों को कफ़ी सुविधा हो जाए ?

**श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री :** जी हाँ, यह बहुत उचित सलाह है, और मेरी तो यह राय है और यही राय मैं समझता हूँ कि शिक्षा विभाग की भी है कि जितनी रोजनल भाषाओं की पुस्तकें हिन्दी में अनुवादित करने प्रकाशित की जाएं उतना ही अच्छा होगा ।

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Arising out of the Home Minister's answer to my supplementary question in the course of which he referred to the Prime Minister's assurance given some time ago, is the House to understand that the Government has decided not to implement clause (2) of article 343 of the Constitution relating to the deadline of 1965 for the adoption of Hindi as the official language and has decided to bring suitable legislation under clause (3) of article 343? Is that the idea?

**Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri:** It is obvious. From what I have said it is clear that we will have to take steps in accordance with what is provided in the Constitution. When we legislate, it will clearly mean that we cannot introduce Hindi compulsorily from the date prescribed in the Constitution. Of course, Hindi will be there and it will have to be taught; and Government employees and others will have to learn it. But, there should be no compulsion and no special difficulty created for the employees.

#### Watch Industry

\*1287. **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) the total investment in the watch industry started in the public sector;

(b) the reasons and circumstances which impelled Government to start

watch manufacturing in the public sector; and

(c) the margin of profit on sale of watches manufactured in India in the public sector?

**The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam):** (a) So far Rs. 150 lakhs have been invested. About another Rs. 50 lakhs may be necessary.

(b) To augment the effort of units in the private sector and reduce rapidly dependence on imports, it was considered that the skill and climate of precision work available at the Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd., at Bangalore should be utilised in manufacturing quality watches.

(c) The programme envisages assembly of watches from imported components in the first stage. It is only when manufacture of components is established and quality stabilised that it will be possible to say what the margin of profit would be.

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Is it proposed to license any private manufacturers in the field of watch manufacture in India, in the near future.

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** I think certain private sector people have also been licensed for the manufacture of watches.

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Is the Government aware that this is a case of inter-locking of investments, one public undertaking investing in another public undertaking? The Government has, earlier, announced its views against this. What is the Government's position now in this respect of interlocking of investments in the public sector?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** This has been started as a unit of the Hindustan Machine Tools; and so far Rs. 150 lakhs have been invested. And, I do not think, as a policy we would avoid this—one unit subscribing for another unit. It will depend upon the units concerned.

**Shri P. K. Deo:** What percentage of the components are imported for these watches and by what time will we be self-sufficient in the manufacture of these components?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** I think I answered this question once before. Just now we are importing all the components. By January 1963, we would be manufacturing 54 per cent. of the components and by 1966 we would reach 84 per cent.

#### **Import of Transformer and Axle Oil and Lubricants**

\*1288. **Shri Hem Barua:** Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have entered into an agreement with Rumania for the supply of transformer and axle oil;

(b) if so, the nature of this agreement;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government are negotiating with other International parties for the supply of lubricants; and

(d) if so, the names of the countries concerned and the nature of negotiations?

**The Deputy Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri Hajarnavis):** (a) and (b). Under the Indo-Rumanian Trade Agreement dated 22nd December, 1960 as renewed on 13th February, 1962, Indian Oil Compny Limited (wholly public undertaking) have entered into an agreement on 12th April, 1962 with M/s Petrolexport Trade Enterprise for the Republic of Rumania for import of Transformer Oil and Axle Oil. The payment is to be made in rupees and the delivery would be F.O.B. Constanza.

(c) and (d): The Indian Oil Company are carrying out negotiations with parties from Eastern and Western Europe and U.S.A. for the import of lubricants to India but no deal has yet been settled. The nature of negotiations differs from case to case and are at various stages.

**Shri Hem Barua:** May I know whether steps are taken towards the production of transformer and axle oil in our country in our refineries?

**Shri Hajarnavis:** That proposal is already under consideration and when we get the requisite machinery they will probably be produced in our refineries.

**Shri Hem Barua:** May I know whether the Government are entering into an agreement with the ENI for a lubricant plant in this country and also whether there is a proposal from ESSO for the establishment of a lubricant plant?

**Shri Hajarnavis:** These proposals are not actually considered by the Government; these are considered by the Indian Oil Company who have certain proposals before them. The ENI proposal is also being considered by them.

**Shri Priya Gupta:** The hon. Minister says that if plants are available, India can produce axle and transformer oil. What is the difference in the cost of importing this oil and the cost of manufacturing them after getting the plants to make this oil?

**Shri Hajarnavis:** I want notice.

**Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** Are there any private parties connected with this deal or this deal is a Government to Government deal?

**Shri Hajarnavis:** It is not, as I said, a Government to Government deal: it is done by the Indian Oil Company and the persons who have made the offers are also corporations or companies.

**Shri Hem Barua:** The hon. Deputy Minister has said that the setting up of a lubricant plant with ENI collaboration is under consideration by the Indian Oil Company. May I know whether it is not one of the terms of the agreement with ENI that the credit opened by them will be utilised partially for the establishment of a lubricant plant?

**The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya):** Yes, Sir. One of the schemes enumerated under the arrangement is the manufacture of lubricating oil with their collaboration.

#### Rest Houses for Lamas from Ladakh

\*1289. **Shri P. K. Deo:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether a rest house has been built in Delhi for the visiting Lamas from Ladakh;

(b) if so, at what cost and how many persons can be accommodated there;

(c) how many Lamas visit Delhi annually;

(d) whether similar facilities will be made available to visiting priests of other religions; and

(e) if so when?

**The Minister for Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir):** (a) to (e). A rest house with a library and reading room together with a hall for cultural activities has been built at a cost of Rs. 5.81 lakhs in Delhi for visitors from Ladakh and other outlying areas and can accommodate 84 persons. The rest house is not meant for exclusive use of Ladakhis or persons professing any particular religion.

We have no information about the number of Lamas visiting Delhi annually.

**Shri P. K. Deo:** Sir, part (c) of my question has not been answered.

**Shri Humayun Kabir:** It was completed and handed over to the society in the 19th of May, 1962.

**Mr. Speaker:** (d) is whether similar facilities will be made available to others.

**Shri Humayun Kabir:** I have replied to that, Sir the rest house is not meant for exclusive use of Ladakhies. So, it is already answered.

**Shri P. K. Deo:** Then why should it be called a hostel for Lamas?

**Mr. Speaker:** What is there in the name?

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Is it a fact that during the last five years a large number of Ladaakhi Lamas have been seized by the Chinese and liquidated in concentration camps and elsewhere?

**Shri Humayun Kabir:** How does it arise out of the question on rest house?

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** This refers to Ladakhi Lamas.

**Mr. Speaker:** Question Hour is over.

#### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

##### Coal for Steel Plants

\*1275. **Shri A. S. Saigal:** Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that last year due to the short supply of coal and slow movement by Railways the production of the Steel Plants was affected;

(b) if so, how the press note issued by the Ministry of Railways on the 8th April, 1962 said that coal requirements of Steel Plants had been met in full;

(c) whether it was due to some irregular co-ordination between the Ministry of Railways and the then Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel; and

(d) what action Government are taking to bring in more co-ordination?

**The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam):** (a) No, Sir.

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

##### Heavy Electrical Plant in Andhra Pradesh

\*1276. **Shri Yallamanda Reddy:** Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 237 on the 24th November, 1961 and state

the progress since made in setting up of the Heavy Electrical Plant in Andhra Pradesh?

**The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam):** Preliminary work has been taken on hand. Land for the project has been acquired. Levelling and dressing of the plant site and construction of training school, roads and railway sidings are in progress. Six Indian Engineers are associated in the preparation, in Czechoslovakia, of the Detailed Project Report.

#### Ordnance Factory for Explosives

\*1281. **Shri Birendra Bahadur Singh:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry is opening a new Ordnance Factory near Bhandara for the manufacture of explosives;

(b) if so, when it is likely to go into production and

(c) what will be the production capacity of the factory?

**The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon):** (a) and (c). Yes, Sir. It is not in public interest to disclose on the floor of the House the capacity and the products to be manufactured in this factory.

(b) By middle of 1964.

#### Iron Ore Project in Orissa

\*1283. **Shri Venkatasubbaiah:** Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Orissa State Government have been allowed by Central Government to start a project for the extraction and export of two million tons of iron ore annually from a hitherto undeveloped area of the State;

(b) if so, the reasons that have prompted Government to give such permission;

(c) the exact terms and conditions under which the permission has been given; and

(d) whether similar permission is proposed to be given to other State Governments also.

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Mines and Fuel (Shri Hajar-navis):** (a) to (c). The Central Government have approved in principle a scheme of the Orissa Government to step up production of iron ore in the Sukinda-Daitari area, from 0.5 to 2.0 million tons, for export subject to the following conditions—

- (i) the State Government accommodating the scheme within their overall ceiling;
- (ii) the Railways being able to move the surplus production from this area (surplus to what can be handled through Paradip port) to Calcutta or Vishakhapatnam, as the case may be; and
- (iii) the availability of foreign exchange required for the implementation of the mining project.

Part of the Sukinda-Daitari area had already been opened up during the Second Plan for export. The area is close to Calcutta, as well as the proposed new ports at Haldia and Paradip.

(d) The State Government of Mysore has already set up an organisation for the exploitation of mineral resources, including iron ore, for export. Any requests from other State Governments, for undertaking mineral development projects for exports, will be dealt with on merits.

#### Sale of 'B' Vehicles to Ex-Servicemen

\*1290. **Shri A. V. Raghavan:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to sell surplus 'B' vehicles to Ex-servicemen;

(b) what are the terms on which they will be made available; and

(c) whether Government are considering the desirability of selling them on a hire purchase agreement through

the District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board?

**The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon):** (a) Yes, Sir. Orders exist for the sale of surplus 'B' vehicles when available direct to Ex-servicemen for the purpose of their rehabilitation in civil life.

(b) Applications from Ex-servicemen for release of vehicles are entertained on the basis of recommendations of the ISS&A Board and the Director General of Resettlement. An Ex-serviceman is not eligible for the release of more than one vehicle. The vehicles are released to them at a price 15% higher than that obtained at an auction held before the date of release, for the reasons that the better vehicles are reserved for disposal to Ex-servicemen and the sale is direct, saving for the Ex-servicemen the burden of the commission to middlemen.

(c) No, Sir.

#### **Agreement with ESSO Standard Eastern Oil Company**

\*1291. { Shri Rameshwar Tantia:  
Shri P. C. Borooah:  
Shri Warrior:  
Shri Indrajit Gupta:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Esso Standard Eastern Oil Company has offered to scrap the refinery agreement and to replace it with the usual industrial licence;

(b) whether it is a fact that Esso is willing to consider Indian Public ownership of shares in the Company proposed to be incorporated in India; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereto?

**The Minister of Mines & Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya):** (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. It is proposed to hold discussions with the Company.

#### **Pig Iron Plant**

\*1292. **Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh:** Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have sanctioned the setting up of a low-shaft furnace pig iron plant in Vidarbha area of Maharashtra State;

(b) if so, whether it is in the private sector; and

(c) the proposed site for its location?

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

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Chanda District, Maharashtra.

#### **Hindu Succession Act**

\*1293. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of Law be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 362 on the 23rd November, 1961 and state:

(a) whether any decision has since been taken by Government to amend the Hindu Succession Act in the light of the Punjab High Court Judgement published in 1961 (Punjab 489 A.I.R.); and

(b) if not, when it will be taken?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Bibudhendra Mishra):** (a) and (b). The Central Government is awaiting the decision of the Punjab Government on the Report of the Committee appointed by the State Government to suggest amendments to the Hindu Succession Act, 1956 in relation to that State. Final decision will be taken only after the views of the Punjab Government have been received.

#### **Hostile Nagas' Activities in Manipur**

\*1294. **Shri Rishang Keishing:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of encounters and names of places where encounters



took place between the Hostile Nagas and the Security Forces in the months of April and May, 1962 in Manipur;

(b) the number of persons killed, wounded, and the number of arms lost on both sides;

(c) the approximate number of hostiles now operating in the hill areas of Manipur; and

(d) measures adopted and proposed to be adopted to suppress the activities of the Hostile Nagas?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):** (a) and (b). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 81].

(c) 500 approximately.

(d) The Ukhrul, Tamenglong and Mao Maram sub-divisions have been declared as disturbed areas under section 3 of the Armed Forces (Assam and Manipur) Special Powers Act, 1958. The West Bengal Security Act, 1950, has also been extended to Manipur, to enable the Administration to take effective measures against the activity of Naga hostiles. Security forces are carrying out intensive patrolling.

#### Oil in Gangetic Basin

**\*1295. Shri K. C. Pant:** Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether any preliminary surveys for the exploration of oil have been carried out in the Gangetic basin of U.P.;

(b) if so, what is the promise held out by the results of the surveys; and

(c) the steps Government have taken or propose to take to begin drilling operations without any further delay?

**The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is premature to make any assessment of potentialities.

(c) Information drilling was started in this area on 26-8-1960. Three structural holes have already been drilled and one deep well is being drilled near Ujhani. Another deep well is proposed to be drilled near Garha in Shajahanpur District.

#### Petroleum Resources in ECAFE Regions

**\*1296. Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the ECAFE has recently completed a survey of the petroleum resources of Asia and Far East, including India in connection with a proposed symposium on development of petroleum resources in ECAFE region;

(b) if so, the estimated reserve in India according to that survey; and

(c) what is their assessment of the petroleum reserves in Assam?

**The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya):** (a) to (c). A statement is placed on the table of the House. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 82].

#### Forged Currency Notes

**\*1297. { Shri Warior:  
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Police have detected forged Hundred Rupee Indian currency notes as coming from Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken to apprehend the offenders?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat):** (a) and (b). 5 forged hundred rupee notes were detected by the Delhi Police during this calendar year. The cases are under police investigation and it has not been possible so far to determine the sources of these forgeries.

**Shortage of Coal in Ahmedabad**

\*1298. { Shri Balkrishna Wasnik:  
Shri Yajnik:  
Shri P. C. Borooah:

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

(a) whether the Engineering Manufacturers' Association Ahmedabad has declared that it will close its units from 1st June, 1962 due to shortage of coal; and

(b) if so, whether Government are taking any action to supply enough coal and avert closure?

**The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya):** (a) The Engineering Manufacturers' Association, Ahmedabad, had resolved to observe a token strike for one day on 1st June, 1962. No report about any strike actually having taken place has been received.

(b) To improve supply of hard coke to Ahmedabad it is proposed to move 3 block rakes of 50 wagons, at the rate of 1 rake per month, i.e. about 3,000 tons in all, of nut coke from Bhilai Steel works to Ahmedabad. This movement will be over and above the State's existing quota.

**Manufacture of Coffee Machines in Defence Rifle Factory**

\*1299. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a rifle factory of Defence Department manufactured Espresso Coffee machines which venture proved to be uneconomical; and

(b) the reasons for manufacturing such machines in the Rifle Factory?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramalah):**

(a) No, Sir. The project is economical and of benefit to Defence Services.

(b) (i) To use spare capacity and re-utilizable material.

(ii) To utilise labour which becomes available on account of fluctuations.

(iii) To retain all expert labour within the factory and keep their skills in action.

**Foreign Exchange for Students going abroad**

\*1300. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether some new conditions have recently been laid down for release of foreign exchange for those going abroad for higher studies;

(b) if so, what are the conditions and the necessity for improving them at this stage; and

(c) whether it is a fact that many University students already admitted to foreign educational institutions are unable to proceed as a result thereof?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat):**

(a). Yes; Sir.

(b) Government have decided that:

(i) As regards non-technical subjects, for certain subjects no foreign exchange should be released; for certain other subjects, exchange should be released only if the students have already secured admission in certain institutions which have an international repute in the respective fields; and

(ii) As regards technical subjects, for diploma courses and apprenticeship minimum educational qualifications should be imposed in the case of those who are not graduates or have not secured stipends abroad.

These restrictions have become necessary due to further deterioration in our foreign exchange position.

(c) To avoid hardship to students who have already obtained admission to courses which were eligible in terms of past policy, it has been decided to release foreign exchange to them provided they satisfy a stricter criterion of minimum educational qualifications.

#### Nationalization of Private Coal Mines

\*1301. { Shri Subodh Hansda:  
Shri S. C. Samanta:

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

(a) whether any final decision has been arrived at to nationalise the uneconomic private coal mines;

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken in that direction; and

(c) how long Government will take to nationalise them completely?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) There is at present no proposal for the nationalisation of private coal mines.

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

#### Institute for Training Machine Tool Designers at Jalahalli

\*1302. { Shri P. C. Borooah:  
Shri Subodh Hansda:  
Shri Bishanchander Seth:  
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:  
Shri Venkatasubbaiah:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a training institute for training of machine tool designers, research on machine tools and production of Prototype is being set up at Jalahalli near Bangalore;

(b) if so, when the construction of building for the institute will be completed;

(c) when the first batch of trainees will be admitted; and

(d) whether all the Czech experts have arrived?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). Discussions with Czech experts for the preparation of the Project Report have been held and the receipt of the Project Report is awaited. The details of construction, training programme, etc., will be known when the Report is received and a decision taken thereon.

#### School and College Education in Madras

\*1303. Shri Umanath: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Madras have proposed to Central Government their definite preference for a ten year secondary course, followed by a two year pre-degree course, and a three year degree course;

(b) if so, what are Government's reactions thereto;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Madras Government are finding it difficult to implement the eleven year course to be followed by 3 year degree course; and

(d) if so, what are the difficulties and steps proposed to be taken by Government to help the State Government to resolve them?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrinall): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix III, annexe No. 83].

#### Escorts Motor-Cycle and Scooter Factory, New Delhi

\*1304. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Poland has contracted to supply over one

million dollars worth of machinery and technical assistance to the Escorts Motor-cycle and Scooter Factory near New Delhi;

(b) if so, how the repayments are to be effected; and

(c) the production capacity of the factory and when it will reach the stage of full production?

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

(a) to (c). M/s. Escorts. Limited, New Delhi, have been granted a licence under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, for the establishment of a new industrial undertaking at Faridabad for the manufacture of Motor cycles and scooters. The capacity sanctioned is 6,000 Nos. per annum. They are expected to go into production by the end of this year. It will take two to three years to reach full production.

The firm propose to collaborate with M/s. CEKOP of Poland. They have been permitted to import machinery worth Rs. 52 lakhs for implementing the Motor cycle scheme. They have already entered into a contract with the foreign firm for the supply of machinery worth Rs. 10,90,000 required for the first phase of the scheme. Contract for the balance amount is likely to be finalised shortly.

The contract provides for payment of the cost of machinery in Indian Rupees.

#### **Natural Gas Struck in Olpad, Surat District**

\*1305. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that natural gas has been struck in Olpad, Surat District in an oil well drilled in the region; and

(b) if so, the nature of the findings?

**The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya):** (a) and (b). Indications of gas have been observed in two tube wells and one deep oil well in Olpad region. These indications are suggestive of minor pockets of natural gas.

#### **U.K. Loans to India**

\*1306. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and U.K. signed on the 23rd May, 1962 two agreements for a £32 million credit loans which will be supplied by U.K. to India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat):**

(a) to (b). Yes, Sir. Agreements were signed with the U.K. authorities for two loans (i) £22 million (Rs. 29.33 crores) for expansion of the Durgapur Steel Project, and (ii) £10 million (Rs. 13.33 crores) for import of a broad range of developmental goods. Both the loans are repayable over a period of 25 years, the first repayment of principal starting after 7 years. Interest is payable at the rate currently applied by the British Treasury to a loan for a comparable period out of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom plus  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent towards administrative charges.

#### **Polytechnics and Junior Technical Schools for Girls**

\*1307. { **Shri Subodh Hanwada:**  
          **Shri Mohammad Elias:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Curriculum Committee set up by the National Council for Women's Education has approved the setting up of

polytechnics and junior technical schools for girls;

(b) if so, what further steps Government have taken to set up such Institutes; and

(c) how many such institutions will be set up during the Third Five Year Plan period?

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

(b) The scheme has been sent to all State Governments and Central assistance will be given in the establishment of the Polytechnics.

(c) Twenty three.

#### Fourth Oil Refinery

\*1308. { Shri P. C. Borooah:  
Shri Warrior:

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

(a) whether the fourth public sector oil refinery is proposed to be set up in South India;

(b) if so, where; and

(c) what steps are being taken in that direction?

**The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya):** (a) No decision has yet been taken.

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

#### Arrears of Wages of MES Employees, Bikaner

2511. Shri Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether arrears of wages have been paid to the employees of M.E.S. Bikaner (Rajasthan) according to the recommendations of the Second Pay Commission;

(b) if not, when a decision in this behalf is likely to be taken;

(c) the number of workers who are eligible for this benefit; and

(d) the number of workers who have been paid according to the recommendations of the Commission?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri K. Raghu-ramaiah):** (a) to (d). Arrears have been paid to 36 out of 56 employees concerned. In regard to the remaining 20 employees, consultations with the audit or administrative authorities are not yet concluded. Instructions are being issued to expedite the pay fixation and the payment of arrears in these cases.

#### Fertilizer Factory at Mangalore

2512. Shri M. K. Kumaran: Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Mysore have submitted a proposal to the Centre to set up a fertilizer factory at Mangalore in the private sector; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken thereon?

**The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam):** (a) and (b). No proposal has been submitted by the State Government of Mysore for the establishment of a fertilizer factory at Mangalore in the private sector; but the State Government have recommended the grant of a licence to a private party. The scheme submitted by the party has been approved in principle and a formal licence will be issued after details relating to the financing of the project are settled.

#### Black-Marketing in Nationalised Text-books

2513. Shri M. K. Kumaran: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to complaints that there is black-marketing

in nationalised text books in different parts of the country; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Regional Training College for Multipurpose School Teachers**

**2514. Shri M. K. Kumaran:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that preliminary works such as acquisition of land for campus etc. were done in setting up a Regional Training College to train teachers for multipurpose high schools in Kerala;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the proposal was subsequently dropped; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

**The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali):** (a) to (c). The sites suggested by the Government of Kerala were examined along with the sites suggested by other State Governments. The Kerala site was rejected in favour of a better site available in the same zone. Beyond this, no other action such as acquisition of land was taken by the Government of India, in the case of the Kerala site.

#### **Accepting Higher Tenders in Manipur**

**2515. Shri Rishang Keishing:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to the Audit report, the Manipur Territorial Council in 1958-59 and 1959-60 as a result of accepting higher or the highest tenders suffered a loss of over a lakh of rupees;

(b) if so, whether the practice of accepting the higher or the highest

tenders has been stopped now as a result of audit objection;

(c) whether the lost amount has been recovered; and

(d) if reply to parts (b) and (c) above be in the negative the reasons therefor?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):** (a) to (d). The information is being collected from the Manipur Administration and will be placed on the Table of the House.

#### **Beggars in Delhi**

**2516. { Shri E. Madhusudan Rao:  
Shri Berwa:**

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of beggars are still found in Delhi and New Delhi despite the enforcement of Bombay Act in the Capital;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to check this?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shrimati Cham. drasekhar):** (a) No. only a few beggars are still found begging in the Capital.

(b) Some escape notice of the Anti-Begging Squad while a few are fresh arrivals from outside Delhi.

(c) Action is being taken for rounding up these beggars.

#### **Delhi Beggars Home**

**2517. Shri E. Madhusudan Rao:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of inmates of Delhi Beggars Home started recently by Government;

(b) number of persons, who are disabled and those who are able to do some type of work; and

(c) total number of women beggars housed there?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shrimati Chandrashekhar):** (a) 697.

(b) Disabled—238.

Able—459.

(c) 110.

**Compensation to I.A.F. Officers Released by Nagas**

**2518. Shri E. Madhusudan Rao:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether any compensation will be paid or has been paid to the four I.A.F. officers recently released by the Nagas;

(b) if so, the amount paid or to be paid to each of them;

(c) whether any secret activity of Nagas has been unearthed by these officers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). It is not in public interest to divulge information in this regard on the floor of the House.

**Divorce under Hindu Marriage Act, 1955**

**2519. Shri E. Madhusudan Rao:** Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to have some new legislation for having more simpler conditions for divorce etc. under the Hindu Marriage Act of 1955; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Bibhudendra Mishra):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

### Suicide Cases

**2520. Shri E. Madhusudan Rao:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of suicide cases in each Union Territory during the years 1961-62 and 1960-61; and

(b) the reasons therefor?

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

(a)

| Union Territory                    | Number of suicide cases during |           |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------|
|                                    | 1961-62                        | 1960-61   |
| (1) Delhi                          | 94                             | 97        |
| (2) Manipur                        | 3                              | 9         |
| (3) Tripura                        | 87                             | 93        |
| (4) Laccadive and Amindivi Islands | Nil                            | Nil       |
| (5) Andaman & Nicobar Islands      | 14<br>1961                     | 7<br>1960 |
| (6) Himachal Pradesh               | 19                             | 19        |

(b) (i) Disturbed family life

(ii) Protracted illness

(iii) Failure in love-affairs

(iv) Failure to secure employment

(v) Failure in examination

(vi) Poverty

(vii) Loss in business

(viii) Birth of illegitimate child

(ix) To escape punishment from law

(x) Mental derangement

(xi) Dispute over property

(xii) Unknown reasons.

### दिल्ली में भिखारी

**२५२१. श्री बेरबा :** क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में राज्य-क्षेत्र में इस समय भिखारियों की संख्या क्या है

(ख) दिल्ली में भिक्षा वृत्ति निवारण

अधिनियम लागू होने के बाद से अब तक कितने भिखारियों को पकड़ा जा चुका है ; और

(ग) इन पकड़े गये भिखारियों को कहाँ-रखा जा रहा है और इनके जीवनानिवह के लिये क्या प्रबन्ध किया गया है ?

गृह कार्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्रीमती चन्द्रशेखर) (क) समाज कल्याण निदेशालय, दिल्ली द्वारा १९५६ में किए गए एक फोटो सर्वेक्षण (Snap survey) के अनुसार दिल्ली में १ लाखियों की ल संख्या लगभग ६७०० थी ।

(ख) २६-५-६२ तक २७६२ भि १० पकड़े गए ।

(ग) भिखारियों को दिल्ली पृथ्व हाऊस, किम्सवे कैम्प तथा भिखारी मदन तिहाड़ में रखा जा रहा है । इन संस्थाओं में रहने वालों को भोजन और कपड़े आदि मुहूर्त दिए जाते हैं । समाज में उनकी अन्ततः पुनः स्थापना के हेतु व्यवसायिक प्रशिक्षण के प्रबन्ध भी किए जाते हैं ।

#### Iron and Steel Quota to U.P. Traders

2522. Shri Achal Singh: Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that originally Iron Merchants of U.P. were given quota both for Registered stocks holdership and fabricationship;

(b) why the licences in respect of one or the other above noted quotas were withdrawn from some of the dealers leaving others to continue with two licences; and

(c) the steps taken in the matter?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) to (c). Distribution of the States' quotas of iron and steel is done by the State Government, as they are

primarily concerned. The information, as furnished by the Government of Uttar Pradesh, is that originally some firms were functioning both as Registered Stockholders, and fabricators. Generally, quotas of the firms who have already been drawing two quotas for several years in the past are not cancelled except for good and valid reasons. In some cases, for valid reasons, action has been taken to cancel one or both the quotas of the firms drawing dual quotas. The present policy of the State Government is not to allow dual quotas to one and the same firm in new cases.

#### Elementary School Teachers of Orissa

2523. Shri Ulaka: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the Total grant sanctioned by the Central Government to Orissa Government for increasing the salary scales of elementary school teachers during the period from 1960 to March 1962;

(b) whether the grants were utilised fully; and

(c) amount sanctioned for 1962-63?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) According to the present procedure, Central grants on the development Schemes of any State Government are sanctioned as a lump-sum for all Schemes and not separately for individual Schemes or for individual items of expenditure. Accordingly the question of sanctioning Central grants to the Government of Orissa for increasing the salary scales of primary teachers does not arise.

(b) and (c). In view of the position stated under (a) above these do not arise.

#### Cultural Centres in Orissa

2524. Shri Ulaka: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have received any proposals from Orissa Government for the construc-



tion of cultural centres in the State during the Third Five Year Plan period;

(b) if so, the location of Centres, District-wise;

(c) the amount allotted to each centre;

(d) whether any financial assistance was given by Central Government to Orissa Government for construction of such Centres during the Second Five Year Plan period; and

(e) if so, the amount granted to each of the Cultural Centres?

**The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir):** (a) Proposals were received from Orissa Government for construction of Open-air theatres in rural areas during 1961-62, under this Ministry's scheme.

(b) The theatres are located at the following places:—

- (1) Tikabali Grampanchayat in Phulbani District.
- (2) Jamboni Grampanchayat in Mayurbhanj District.
- (3) Nawarangpur Grampanchayat in Koraput District.
- (4) Sukleswar Grampanchayat in Cuttack District.
- (5) Buguda Grampanchayat in Ganjam District.

(c) Rs. 1,150 per theatre, which is increased to Rs. 1,500 in heavy rainfall areas.

(d) and (e). Yes, Sir, Rs. 1,500 per theatre for 10 theatres, five each during 1959-60 and 1960-61.

#### **Scales of Utkal University Teachers**

**2525. Shri Ulaka:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the affiliated colleges of the Utkal University in Orissa have received any financial assistance from the University Grants Commission for improvement of pay scales of teachers during the period from 1958 to March, 1962; and

(b) if so, the amount granted year-wise?

**The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall):** (a) Yes, Sir; four affiliated colleges of the Utkal University have received such assistance.

(b) 1958-59—Nil.

1959-60—Nil.

1960-61—Rs. 1,22,825.78.

1961-62—Rs. 11,517.29.

#### **Oriya Drama**

**2526. Shri Ulaka:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sangeet Natak Academy has given financial assistance for the promotion of Oriya Drama during 1961-62; and

(b) if so, the amount sanctioned for the purpose to various Institutions during that period?

**The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir):** (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. During 1961-62 the Akademi sanctioned grants to the following institutions for the promotion of Oriya Drama:—

1. Orissa Sangeet Parishad, Puri—Rs. 1,000.

2. National Music Association, Cuttack—Rs. 5,000 (for production of a dance-drama).

#### **Sports in Orissa**

**2527. Shri Ulaka:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of grant given by Central Government to Orissa Government for the encouragement of sports during the Second Five Year Plan period;

(b) the details of amount spent year-wise on various schemes; and

(c) the amount of grant sanctioned for 1962-63?

**The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall):** (a) Rs. 98,500.

(b) Information is still awaited from the State Government.

(c) Nil.

### Development of Oriya Language

2528. **Shri Ulaka:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any financial assistance was given by the Central Government to the Orissa Government for development of Oriya language during the period from 1959 to March, 1962; and

(b) if so, the amount of grant in each year of the above period?

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

| (b) Year<br>Rs. | Amount |
|-----------------|--------|
| 1959-60         | 36,000 |
| 1960-61         | 12,067 |
| Total           | 48,067 |

### Vijnan Mandirs in Orissa

2529. **Shri Ulaka:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Vijnan Mandirs proposed to be established in Orissa during the Third Five Year Plan period;

(b) whether any Vijnan Mandir was established in Orissa during the Second Five Year Plan period; and

(c) the number of rural villages in Orissa benefited or expected to be benefited by the above scheme?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das):** (a) Ten, as proposed by State Government.

(b) Three.

(c) The information regarding the number of villages in Orissa benefited by the Scheme is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House. The villages expected to be benefited in future can be ascertained

only after new Vijnan Mandirs are established.

### Coal for Orissa

2530. **Shri Ulaka:** Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) the annual demand of Orissa for coal since 1957;

(b) the quotas allotted by Central Government against those demands; and

(c) the quantity of coal actually supplied annually?

**The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya):** (a) to (c). Statistics about the demands made by the State Governments from time to time, but not accepted by the Coal Controller, are not maintained. The figures of the allotted quota and despatches of coal and coke for Orissa since 1957 are given below:—

(Figures in wagons)

| Year | Quota | Despatches |
|------|-------|------------|
| 1957 | 8082  | 4347       |
| 1958 | 8304  | 5634       |
| 1959 | 9363  | 6060       |
| 1960 | 10162 | 4150       |
| 1961 | 10791 | 4800       |

### Reserves for Investments of L.I.C.

2531. **Dr. M. S. Aney:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether under the rules framed by the Life Insurance Corporation in the matter of providing reserves for investments in 'Building and Properties' and for 'Mortgage Loans' there are any provisions indicating conditions or circumstances to classify any such loan as bad and doubtful; and

(b) if so, what are those conditions?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai):** (a) and (b). No Rules as such have been framed by the Life Insurance Corporation of India for providing reserves for investments in Building and Properties.

and for Mortgage Loans and classify them as bad and doubtful. However, the following working principles have been evolved:—

With a view to replace the cost of the Buildings at the end of their life time the Corporation set aside some reserve at the close of each year. The amount transferred to Reserve each year in respect of each building will, after a certain number of years, amount to the original cost of that building. In other words, at the end of the lifetime of a building, a Reserve equal to the original cost of that building will be in existence.

So far as Reserves for loans on Mortgages are concerned, at the end of each year, each and every Mortgage loan is scrutinised to ascertain whether the balance of loan under each mortgage is fully recoverable or doubtful of recovery. If the Reserves provided in previous years are in excess of the total amount of loans which are considered doubtful of recovery, then no additional Reserve is provided for in that year. If, however, the total of doubtful loans is in excess of the Reserves previously provided, then an additional Reserve equal to this excess is provided in the Accounts.

#### Austrian Loan to India

2532. { Shri S. C. Samanta:  
          { Shri Subodh Hansda:  
          { Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the loan offered recently by Austria to India will come through 'Aid India' Club or bilaterally;

(b) what would be the amount;

(c) whether it has been offered for a specific purpose; and

(d) if so, what it is?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) to (d). There have been some discussions with the Aus-

trian authorities on the subject of a loan to India and it is expected that a loan may be extended under the auspices of the 'Aid India' Club. The amount of loan and the purposes for which it will be utilised will be negotiated bilaterally.

#### Scavenging Conditions Enquiry Committee Report

2533. { Shri Subodh Hansda:  
          { Shri S. C. Samanta:  
          { Shri Siddiah:  
          { Shri Balmiki:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scavenging conditions Enquiry Committee's report which had recommended the removal of the practice of carrying night soil as head loads has been accepted by all State Governments, Railways and other Institutions for implementation; and

(b) if so, whether the recommendations are being implemented everywhere in the country?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) and (b). Copies of the Scavenging Conditions Enquiry Committee Report have been forwarded to all State Governments, Union Territory Administrations and Ministries of the Government of India for their consideration and implementation. Most of the recommendations made by the Committee have to be implemented by local bodies under supervision of their State Governments. There are about 223 recommendations, action on all of which cannot be taken up simultaneously. The local bodies will have to draw up phased programmes and carry out implementation of recommendations over a length of period according to local conditions. Whereas, many of the local bodies in different States have already started implementing various recommendations, this is expected to be taken up at other places gradually.

Grant of financial assistance to State Governments for the scheme of introduction of wheelbarrows has been liberalised following the recommendations of the committee. Action is also being taken to implement the recommendations in the areas under the control of the Ministry of Defence and the Ministry of Railways. An Advisory Committee with Prof. Malkani as Chairman has been appointed to mobilise efforts.

दिल्ली के सहायता प्राप्त स्कूलों के अध्यापक

२५३४. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में केन्द्रीय सरकार से अनुदान लेने वाले स्कूलों में अध्यापक तथा अध्यापिकाओं की संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) उनमें से कितने अध्यापक तथा अध्यापिकायें स्थायी हैं और कितने अस्थायी ; और

(ग) अस्थायी अध्यापक तथा अध्यापिकाओं को स्थायी करने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं और उन्हें कब तक स्थायी कर दिया जायेगा ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली)

(क) ३,८३१.

(ख) अपेक्षित सूचना एक्टर की जा रही है और यथा-समय लोकसभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

(ग) सरकारी सहायता प्राप्त स्कूलों के प्रबन्धकों के लिए स्थायी आदेश हैं कि जैसे ही कोई अध्यापक अपना परीक्षण-काज पूरा कर ले, उसे स्थायी कर देना चाहिए ; शर्त यह है कि स्थायी पद खली हो । उन्हें फिर आदेश दिये जा रहे हैं कि वे उन सभी अस्थायी अध्यापकों को जो स्थायी होने के पात्र हैं, स्थायी कर दें ।

#### Primary Education under Municipal Corporations

2535. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

385 (Ai) LSD—3.

(a) whether the result of the study undertaken of the conditions of primary education under the Municipal Corporations in India is available;

(b) if so, the important findings and recommendations made;

(c) whether they have been considered and decision taken thereon, and

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

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) The study is not yet complete.

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

#### Excise Duty on Powerloom Silk Fabrics

2536. Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) how much excise duty was collected in the last financial year on powerloom pure silk fabrics since excise duty was doubled; and

(b) how the receipts that may have been collected compare with the collections made in the previous financial year when excise duty was 50 per cent less?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a). The excise duty on silk fabrics was not doubled. Additional Excise Duty in lieu of Sales Tax was levied from 1-3-1961. The total realisations of basic and additional excise duty during 1961-62 are as under:

|                      | Rs.      |
|----------------------|----------|
| Basic . . . . .      | 4,50,000 |
| Additional . . . . . | 3,68,000 |
| TOTAL . . . . .      | 8,18,000 |

(b) The total collections during 1960-61 are as under:—

|                                  | Rs.      |
|----------------------------------|----------|
| Basic . . . . .                  | 5,65,000 |
| Additional (for March 1961 only) | 38,000   |
|                                  | 6,03,000 |

### Oil and Coal deposits in Tripura

**2537. Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been made regarding oil and coal deposits in Tripura;

(b) whether reports of recent discovery of such mineral deposits are with the Government; and

(c) whether any survey would be taken up in the near future?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. As a result of surveys carried out by the Geological Survey of India during 1952 and 1954-55, the following results were obtained:—

**Lignite:** Lignite deposits were reported from several places in Dharamanagar and Kailaspahar subdivisions in northern Tripura. A 2 feet (0.6 metre) thick lignite seam was traced for about 1.2 kms. in Pratyakray Chara, east of Ujjain Thanngang. A number of exposures were also reported from Hira Chara, Dhartui Chara, Daula Chara near Natling Chara T.E. Bhutai Chara, Deba Chara, Lamba Chara about 10 kms. north-east of Pecharthail and Kumarghat. The analyses of lignite samples show that they contain up to 41 per cent. fixed carbon. The occurrences so far recorded are not of economic significance.

**Oil:** Promising anticlinal structures were located in the vicinity of Unkoti, Kobangshi, Kamuntah, Langtarai, Atharmura and Baramura.

Gas seepages were recorded at the following places:

1. Hossi Chara and Mikhi Chara north-west of Ampu Bazar

2. On the Aatharmura anticlinal structure:

(i) In the Branch of Mailak Chara east of Amarpur.

(ii) In the Laban Chara near Dambura.

3. On the Baramura-Deotamura anticlinal structure:

(i) In Tuibarehung Chara.

(ii) On the Mamurbhanga in a branch of Betuga Chara near Manu Bazar.

(b) No further discoveries have been reported recently.

(c) Systematic mapping in parts of Tripura is planned to be undertaken by the Geological Survey of India during the III Plan period and work will commence during this year.

The Oil and Natural Gas Commission also propose to conduct surface geological mapping in certain parts of Tripura during 1962-63.

### Officiating Allowance to Survey of India Employees

**2538. Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Class I, Class II, Class III and Class IV employees in Survey of India, directorate-wise, officiating in higher posts or grades during 1958-59, 1959-60, 1960-61, and 1961-62;

(b) the total amount of officiating allowance drawn by each class of employees separately during the said years; and

(c) the total number of Class I, Class II, Class III and Class IV employees confirmed during the said years, separately?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das):** (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 84].

### Survey of India

**2539. Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total square miles in different States of India, separately, surveyed by the Survey of India from the 1st April, 1957 to the 31st March, 1962; and

(b) the total number of employees recruited from the 1st April, 1957 to the 31st March, 1962 in Topographical Sections of Survey of India?

**The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das):** (a) and (b). The time and labour necessary for collecting the required information will not be commensurate with the results.

#### **Manipur Administration**

**2540. Shri Rishang Keishing:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Manipur Administration have to depend completely on Accountant General's office, Shillong for financial approval and sanction of any scheme or item and pay slips for the employees etc.;

(b) if the answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative, whether Government are aware of the immense inconveniences and hardships suffered by the Manipur Administration and the employees on account of it; and

(c) whether Government will take measures to remove the inconveniences and hardships?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai):** (a) Financial approval and sanction to schemes are accorded by the Government of India and Manipur Administration and not by the Accountant General's office. The pay slips are, however, required to be issued by the Accountant General in the case of gazetted officers in accordance with the procedure followed all over the country.

(b) The authority for payment on the basis of the sanctions to schemes issued by the Government of India and Manipur Administration and the pay slips to gazetted officers are issued by the Accountant General, where neces-

sary, in the normal course, as is done in all other States and in the majority of the cases the same are received by the Administration in time. It cannot, therefore, be said that immense inconvenience and hardship is caused to the Manipur Administration or to its employees.

(c) The question does not arise.

#### **Mica Mining Industry in Andhra**

**2541. Shri Yallamanda Reddy:** Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to supply heavy drilling machinery on rent to the Mine owners for conducting prospecting operations with a view to introduce scientific system of prospecting and to eliminate highly risky speculation in the Mica Mining Industry in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposal and when it will be implemented?

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

(a) No, Sir. Because of the erratic nature of mica deposits and uneven distribution of mica in the pegmatite, exploratory drilling may not be as useful in mica as in the case of metaliferous deposits. However, through periodic inspection and special field studies of mica mines, the Indian Bureau of Mines have detected certain characteristics by which it may be possible to locate mica bearing zones.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Reservation of Posts under Manipur Administration for Scheduled Tribes**

**2542. Shri Rishang Keishing:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of reservation in various grades of posts under Manipur Administration for scheduled tribes upto March, 1962;

(b) whether the reservation has been filled up in all grades of posts;



(c) whether strong demands have been made by the tribal people to reserve at least 40 per cent. of the posts in proportion to their tribal population; and

(d) if so, whether any action has been taken in this regard?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shrimati Chandrasekhar):** (a) For Class I and Class III posts, there is a reservation of 5 per cent. posts for Scheduled Tribes alone. In the case of Class III and Class IV posts, there is combined reservation of 20 per cent. for Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes.

(b) The reserved quota has been filled up only in the case of Class IV posts. The actual percentage of Scheduled Tribes as on 1st January, 1962 in services under the Manipur Administration was as follows:

Class I—7.9%.

Class II—13.1%.

Class III—14.7%.

Class IV—26.4%.

(c) and (d). Some representations have been received by the Manipur Administration, but it has not been considered necessary to enhance the percentage of reservation, as candidates from Scheduled Tribes are not coming forward in sufficient numbers to utilise fully even what is reserved for the Scheduled Tribes at present.

राजस्थान में निम्नलिखित केन्द्रीय गुप्तचर विभाग के कर्मचारी

२४४३. श्री प० ला० बाहूपाल : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत सरकार की ओर से बीकानेर डिवीजन में केन्द्रीय गुप्तचर विभाग के कितने अधिकारी व कर्मचारी हैं ; और

(ख) प्रतिवर्ष उनके वेतन के प्रतिशत और कितना भत्ता व महंगाई भत्ता और यात्रा भत्ता उन्हें दिया जाता है ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री वातार) :

३०-४-१९६२ को राजस्थान में केन्द्रीय गुप्तचर विभाग की स्वीकृत संख्या इस प्रकार थी :—

|             |     |
|-------------|-----|
| (क) अधिकारी | ६   |
| कर्मचारी    | १०५ |
| योग         | १११ |

(ख) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर पर रख दिया गया है। [देखिये परिशीष्ट संख्या ३, अनुबन्ध संख्या ८५]

#### Research Stations for Fruit Preservation

**2544. Shri Subodh Hansda:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to set up research stations for fruit preservation in different States;

(b) if so, number of such stations to be set up; and

(c) the time by which all the Stations will be set up?

**The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir):** (a) and (b). Attention of the Hon'ble Member is drawn to reply to part (a) of Starred Question No. 1178 on 4th September, 1961.

(c) Two main stations and two sub-stations are already functioning and the remaining are expected to be set up by the end of 1963.

#### Govt. Offices in Imphal Area, Manipur

**2545. Shri Rishang Keishing:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Government offices and institutions that will be shifted and located in the Imphal area, Manipur;

(b) the progress so far made in the construction of buildings for them;

(c) whether any special measure was taken before starting the constructions as the whole area remains wet and marshy throughout the year; and

(d) if so, the special measure taken?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):** (a) The following Government offices/institutions will be shifted to the new buildings at Lamphelpat, Imphal:—

- (1) Civil Hospital.
- (2) Nurses Hostel.
- (3) Fishery Centre and Office.
- (4) Office of the Inspector General of Police.
- (5) District Courts.
- (6) Office of the Sub-Registrar.
- (7) Co-operative Training Institute and Hostel.
- (8) Fire Station.

(b) Buildings for the Fishery Centre and office of the Inspector General of Police have been completed. Buildings for the Office of the Sub-Registrar, Co-operative Training Institute and Hostel and the Fire Station are under construction and have reached the roof level. Contracts for parts of the main Hospital building and the Nurses Hostel as well as for the District Courts have been allotted and the work on the former is in progress.

(c) and (d). Some of the area in which buildings are being constructed is wet and marshy during monsoon months. With the completion of the works relating to storm water drains, which are expected to be completed before all the buildings, conditions causing dampness will disappear.

#### **"Seizure of Gold Smuggled from Pakistan"**

**2546. Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state whether it is a fact that in a village situated in the border area of

Khalra, contraband gold was seized by police on 21st April, 1962, which was smuggled from Pakistan?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai):** It is a fact that on 21st April, 1962 gold weighing 7998 Grams and valued at Rs. 96,000 was seized from one Shri Mohinder Singh, son of Shri Bal Singh of Village Wan, Police Station Khalra, District Amritsar. The seizure was made at Bhagtan-Wala Gate, Amritsar and not in any village in the border area of Khalra. The gold was suspected to have been smuggled from Pakistan.

#### **Madras Engineering Group, Bangalore**

**2547. Shri Umanath:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Subedar T. N. Tatachary of Army Education Corps attached to Training Battalion, Madras Engineering Group, Bangalore, was found murdered while on duty inside the military barracks (Meanee Lines, Bangalore) on the 1st November 1961;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Officer Commanding that Battalion at Bangalore has entrusted the case to the civil authorities; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

**The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon):** (a) No, Sir, Subedar T. N. Tatachary was found dead in his residence, quarter No. 3 (JCOs.) Meanee Lines Bangalore on the morning of 2nd November, 1961.

(b) and (c). The case was first reported to the civil police for investigation but later when it was alleged that the murder of the individual was caused by a Havildar of the same unit, he was claimed from the civil police by the military authorities for trial by court martial.



### Student Houses for Calcutta University

**2548. Shri Subodh Hansda:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal to construct two student houses by the Calcutta University has finally been considered;

(b) if not, when this will be finally considered;

(c) what is the total estimated cost of these two houses; and

(d) what percentage will be borne by the University Grants Commission?

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

(b) When a suitable proposal is received from the Calcutta University.

(c) Rs. 7 lakhs.

(d) The Commission's assistance is on a basis of a ceiling of Rs. 2.5 lakhs against an estimated cost of Rs. 3.5 lakhs for each of these two houses.

### हिमाचल प्रदेश में हिन्दी जानने वाले कर्मचारी

**२५४९. श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री :** क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश प्रशासन के कार्यालयों में कितने अक्सर तथा कर्मचारी हिन्दी जानते हैं और कितने नहीं जानते ;

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

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

**गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री वातार) :**

(क) हिन्दी जानने वाले कर्मचारियों की संख्या १४,७९० है तथा हिन्दी न जानने वालों की ९५२ है ।

(ख) इस मन्त्रालय की हिन्दी शिक्षण योजना के अर्थों जो सुविधायें हैं वे हिमाचल प्रदेश प्रशासन के कर्मचारियों के लिए भी दे दी गई हैं । आजकल शिमला में इस प्रशासन के ३७ कर्मचारी हिन्दी शिक्षण प्राप्त कर रहे हैं ।

(ग) भारत सरकार के कामकाज में हिन्दी के उत्तमतर प्रयोग के लिये मार्च, १९६१ में जो योजना जारी की गई थी, उसे आवश्यक बदल-बदल के साथ हिमाचल प्रदेश प्रशासन ने अपना लिखा है ।

### Import of Horses/Males

**2550. Shri S. P. Singh:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that horses and mules are being imported from abroad for the use of our armed forces;

(b) if so, the number of such animals imported during the last three years;

(c) how many of these animals were meant for breeding purposes and how many for general use;

(d) what incentive and encouragement is being given to the breeders in this country; and

(e) when such imports from foreign countries are expected to be stopped?

**The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). It will not be in the public interest to disclose the number of animals imported during the last three years. However, these include 168 animals for breeding purposes.

(d) Apart from the various steps taken by the Ministry of Food and

**Agriculture and various State Governments to promote equine breeding generally, the following measures are taken by the Ministry of Defence by way of incentive and encouragement to breeders:—**

- (i) free service of Army's quality stallions to brood mares of private breeders;
- (ii) free technical advice in regard to the maintenance and upkeep of the breeders' stock;
- (iii) purchase of foals from the mares of private breeders in the open market at competitive prices; and
- (iv) organisation of Fairs and Shows and award of prizes to the breeders.

(e) It is not possible to say at this stage when imports of animals can be stopped; but the policy of Government is to promote breeding in the country and several measures have in recent years been taken to this end.

#### **Excavations in Ghaggar Valley**

**2551. Shri Bishwanath Roy:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recent excavations in the bed of the Ghaggar Valley in Rajasthan have revealed several sites of historic antiquity; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The details are available in "Indian Archaeology—A review" 1960-61 (pages 31-32).

#### **Pakistani Nationals overstaying in India**

**2552. Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 23 Pakistani nationals who came to India

last year on regular visas have overstayed and gone underground as reported in the Amrita Bazar Patrika dated 25th April 1962 (Calcutta morning edition); and

(b) if so, whether any steps have been taken to find them out and arrest them?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):** (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House, as soon as it is available.

#### **Conversion of Scheduled Caste Hindus to Christianity**

**2553. Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been mass scale conversion of Scheduled Caste Hindus to Christianity in the Ranchi area; and

(b) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a manifesto issued by the Christian Missionaries in which they want to bring the Scheduled Tribes and the Scheduled Castes under the care of Mother Mary?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):** (a) No.

(b) No such manifesto has come to the notice of Government.

#### **South Indian Languages in North Indian Universities**

**2554. Shri Umanath:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme of teaching South Indian languages in North Indian universities has been implemented in the North Indian universities;

(b) if so, the names of the universities where these languages have been introduced and the names of languages in each university;

(c) the number of North Indian students, who are being taught South Indian languages with names of the languages and universities in which they are taught;

(d) amount of grant given to each of the universities for this purpose; and

(e) the strength of teaching staff for each of the South Indian languages in each university?

**The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall):** (a) Yes, Sir; in some North Indian Universities.

(b) (1) Aligarh Muslim University: Telugu and Malayalam.

(2) Allahabad University: Tamil and Telugu.

(3) Banaras Hindu University: Tamil and Telugu.

(4) Delhi University: Tamil, Telugu, Kannada and Malayalam.

(c) This information is not readily available.

(d) (1) Aligarh Muslim University: Rs. 33,000. (Recurring and non-recurring).

(2) Banaras Hindu University: Rs. 12,000. (Recurring).

(3) Allahabad University: Nil.

(4) Delhi University: Rs. 93,350. (Recurring and non-recurring).

(e) Aligarh Muslim University:

Telugu—1 lecturer.

Malayalam—1 lecturer.

Allahabad University:

Tamil—1 Assistant Professor.

Telugu—1 Assistant Professor.

Banaras Hindu University:

Tamil—1 lecturer.

Telugu—1 lecturer.

Delhi University:

Tamil—1 lecturer.

Telugu—1 lecturer.

Kannada—1 lecturer.

Malayalam—1 lecturer.

Philology—1 Reader.

South Indian Histor & Culture—1 Reader.

Library Assistant—2.

#### **Trombay Fertilizer Factory**

**2555. Shri Subodh Hansda:** Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the construction of the Trombay Fertilizer Factory;

(b) whether it is according to schedule; and

(c) when it is expected to start production?

**The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam):** (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 86].

(b) Yes.

(c) In April, 1964.

#### **Women as Teachers of Primary Schools**

**2556. Shri P. R. Chakraverti:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that women are more suited to take up teaching work in primary schools;

(b) if so, what measures Government have adopted to persuade women to undergo training for the purpose in large number;

(c) what facilities have been made available to women for adequate training;

(d) what will be the proportion of women in total number of teachers employed in primary schools by the end of Third Plan period; and

(e) the progress so far achieved in fulfilling the target?

**The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall):** (a) to (e), A statement

is laid on the Table of the House.  
[See Appendix III, annexure No. 89].

### Building Material for Tripura

2557. { Shri Dasaratha Deb;  
Shri Biren Dutta:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total quota of G.C.I. sheet, steel, iron and cement for Tripura during the Second Five Year Plan period;

(b) the quantity that was supplied to Tripura out of that quota;

(c) whether it is a fact that due to shortage of these materials, construction works in Tripura is suffering at present; and

(d) if so, what steps are being taken to remedy it?

### The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs

South Indian History & Culture—  
try of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a)

G.C.I. sheets—4,795.05 tons

Steel and Iron—6,901.05 tons.

Cement—47,405.00 tons.

(b) G.C.I. sheets—3,645.99 tons.

Steel and iron—4,265.15 tons.

Cement—29,611.00 tons.

(c) No work is suffering at present for want of shortage of these materials.

(d) Does not arise.

### Dacoits in Tripura

2558. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that a gang of dacoits has been operating at Dainchara area in Tripura;

(b) if so, how many cases of dacoity have so far occurred in that area; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to check the activities of dacoits?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). No. There is a village named Dainchara in Police Station Kanchanpur, Tripura. Since the beginning of 1961 only one dacoity has been reported from this Police Station up till the 30th April, 1962.

(c) Police vigilance is being maintained

### Traffic Problem in Delhi

2559. { Shri Bishanohander Seth;  
Shri Gauri Shanker:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry is considering a proposal to appoint a broad based committee to study the growing and complex traffic problem in Delhi;

(b) if so, when the Committee is likely to be formed;

(c) its members and powers; and

(d) how it will solve the traffic problem?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). Government are shortly appointing a Committee to examine the traffic problems of Delhi.

(c) The matter is under consideration.

(d) Suitable measures will be taken after the recommendations of the Committee have been received and examined.

### Coke Oven Plant

2560. Shri Umanath: Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposals have been submitted by Government of Madras to Central Government for the establishment of a coke oven plant;

(b) if so, Government's reactions thereon; and

(c) the details of the proposals submitted?

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

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

#### Customs Duty on Old Goods

**2561. Shri N. Sreekantan Nair:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether old goods, originally manufactured in India, are liable for Customs Duty, when brought back to India;

(b) If so, the rates of assessment; and

(c) the items which are so liable for duty?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai):** (a) Under Section 25 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, if goods produced or manufactured in India be imported into any customs-port from any foreign port, such goods shall be liable to all the duties, conditions and restrictions, if any, to which goods of the like kind and value not so produced or manufactured are liable on the first importation thereof:

Provided, that, if such importation takes place within three years after the exportation of such goods, and it is proved to the satisfaction of the Customs-collector that the property in such goods has continued in the person by whom, or on whose account, they were exported, the goods may be admitted without payment of duty if no drawback in respect of the goods has been allowed under section 43B, and on payment of duty equal to the amount of the drawback if drawback has been allowed under that Section

(b) and (c). where the proviso to section 25 of the Sea Customs Act is not applicable, the goods in question are liable to the same rates of duty as are applicable to similar foreign

goods. The rates of duty on different articles are set out in the Indian Customs Tariff, which is a priced publication, available from the Manager of Publications, Publications Branch, Government of India, Delhi.

#### New Universities

**2562. Shri E. Madhusudan Rao:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the places where new Universities will be started during the year 1962-63; and

(b) the number of proposals received by Government for opening new Universities during the same period?

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

#### STATEMENT

(a) and (b). It is not possible to state how many universities will be started during 1962-63 and at what places they will be located. It is for the State Governments concerned to take a decision to establish new universities within their jurisdiction and a sum of Rs. 405.90 lakhs has been allocated in the States sector of the Third Five-Year Plan for the new Universities, details of which are given below:

| S. No. | Name of State Government | New Universities | Amount allocated (in lakhs of rupees). |
|--------|--------------------------|------------------|----------------------------------------|
| 1.     | Andhra Pradesh           | 1                | 10.00                                  |
| 2.     | Gujarat                  | 2                | 20.00                                  |
| 3.     | Madhya Pradesh           | 1                | 20.00                                  |
| 4.     | Punjab                   | 1                | 10.00                                  |
| 5.     | Rajasthan                | 1                | 10.00                                  |
| 6.     | Uttar Pradesh            | 3                | 110.00                                 |
| 7.     | West Bengal              | 3                | 225.90                                 |
| TOTAL  |                          |                  | 405.90                                 |

{This includes development of old and new Universities.

### **Fertilizer Plant in Madhya Pradesh**

**2563. Shri Birendra Bahadur Singh:** Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 669 on the 4th May, 1962 and state:

(a) whether the proposal to establish a fertilizer plant in Madhya Pradesh has been abandoned; and

(b) if not, whether any other party has approached Government for setting up this factory?

**The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam):** (a) and (b). The licence issued to the party has been surrendered and Government are considering alternative arrangements for establishing a fertilizer factory in Madhya Pradesh.

### **Andaman Firing**

**2564. Shri Nambiar:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the total number of dead in the Andaman Firing of 10th April, 1962 has risen to more than eight and the seriously injured to 36;

(b) how many of the dead and wounded are from Tamilnad;

(c) whether any compensation has been paid to the bereaved families and the injured; and

(d) whether the ban order under Section 144 still continues?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):** (a) No; 3 P.W.D. employees died and 20 were injured.

(b) All the three who died and 16 out of the 20 persons who were injured were from Tamilnad.

(c) Not yet.

(d) No. The order remained in force till May 9, 1962.

### **Pilot Linguistic Surveys in NEFA**

**2565. Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether a general classification of all the languages and dialects existing in the N.E.F.A. has been completed on the basis of pilot linguistic surveys in the different parts of the Agency carried out recently; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shrimati Chandrasekhar):** (a) This is in progress.

(b) The results are not yet ready.

### **Study of Modern Indian Languages in Delhi University**

**2566. Shri Malaichami:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the students who have studied anyone of the modern Indian languages of the States, have to take up the same language in the University classes also;

(b) if so, whether the same procedure is being adopted in the Delhi University;

(c) if so, how many students are studying the modern Indian languages in the colleges of the Delhi University; and

(d) whether the facilities offered are adequate for the proper prosecution of the studies?

**The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall):** (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

### **Charcoal Factory at Madras**

**2567. Shri Malaichami:** Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal has been received from Government of Madras

for aid to start burnt charcoal factory at Madras; and

(b) if so, the estimated amount and the aid asked for?

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

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Overtime Allowance in Armed Forces Headquarters**

**2568. Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that overtime allowance is being paid regularly to the employees concerned in the main Ministry of Defence, New Delhi;

(b) whether it is also a fact that overtime allowance has not so far been paid to the employees concerned working in Armed Forces Headquarters, New Delhi since June, 1961;

(c) if so, the reasons for the delay;

(d) when it is proposed to pay the arrears of overtime allowance to the employees concerned; and

(e) what steps have been taken to ensure that overtime allowance is paid regularly?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramiah):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Payments have been made to some individuals while in the case of others claims are pending with audit authorities.

(c) The delay in the payment of overtime allowance in respect of staff serving in Armed Forces Headquarters is due to the fact that claims on account of pay and allowances of the Defence Civilians are subject to pre-audit which entails some delay.

(d) Payments of outstanding dues on account of overtime allowance are expected to be made to the persons concerned shortly.

(e) Suitable procedure has been evolved in consultation with the audit authorities to ensure regular payment of overtime allowance.

#### **Chinese Nationals Overstaying in India**

**2569. Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Chinese nationals apprehended during the first quarter of the current year for overstaying in the country without valid documents; and

(b) the action taken against them?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):** (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

#### **Traffic Signals in Delhi**

**2570. Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether a study made by some officials of the Police reveals that there is need for more traffic police and road signals in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to provide the same to solve the traffic problems?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):** (a) and (b). While no special study has been undertaken recently, the question of improving the regulation of traffic is under the constant review of the Delhi Police. Government are shortly appointing a committee to examine the traffic problems of Delhi and to make their recommendations.

#### **Cars Owned by Central Government**

**2571. Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cars owned by Ministries and Departments of Central Government;

(b) how many of them are costlier than Rs. 20,000 and to what use these cars are put; and

(c) what is the total cost of these cars?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai):** Requisite information is being collected from the various Ministries/Departments and will be laid on the Table of the House when ready.

#### Fourth Asian Games in Djakarta

2572. { Shri P. K. Deb:  
Shri Y. N. Singha:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian team for the Fourth Asian Games to be held at Djakarta has been selected; and

(b) in which of the Asian Games India is going to participate?

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

(b) No final decision has yet been taken in the matter. It is understood that the Indian Olympic Association proposes to select for participation in the Asian Games only such competitors who at least conform to the performance registered in the Second place at the last Asian Games held at Tokyo in 1958.

#### Archaeological Survey in Ladakh

2573. { Shri P. K. Deo:  
Shri Y. N. Singha:

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

(a) whether a survey has been conducted of the archaeological sites in Ladakh; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

#### Tagore Centre in London

2574. { Shri P. K. Deo:  
Shri Y. N. Singha:

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

(a) whether any attempt has been made to have a Tagore Centre in London for cultural activities; and

(b) if so, the progress made so far?

**The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir):** (a) and (b). This Ministry has no information about the establishment of such a Centre in London. The School of Oriental and African Studies, London University, in co-operation with the Indian Council for Cultural Relations, New Delhi has however established Tagore Centenary Lectures, which will serve as a centre for Indian Studies with special reference to Tagore. The first series of Tagore Centenary Lectures was delivered in June, 1961.

#### National Institute of Sports

2575. **Shri P. K. Deo:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether foreign coaches are employed on the staff of the National Institute of Sports;

(b) who they are and what they coach; and

(c) their terms and conditions of service?

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

(b) 1. Mr. H. E. Wright (England)—Football.

2. Mr. Chan Kon Leong (Malaya)—Badminton.

3. Mr. Josh Culbreath (USA)—Athletics.



4. Dr. Otto Peltzer (West Germany)—Athletics (in the field Wing).

(c) 1. Mr. H. E. Wright (2 years' contract from 20th May, 1961).

2. Mr. Chan Kon Leong (3 years' contract from 21st October, 1961).

(i) A monthly salary of £ 100 sterling at the end of each calendar month, to be paid in Indian currency at the prevailing exchange rate.

(ii) Free board and lodging on a scale considered reasonable by the Institute.

(iii) Tourist class return air fare from Essex (U.K.) Penang (Malaya) to New Delhi and back respectively for the coach and his wife.

(iv) Single rail fare from the place of residence to the nearest airport.

(v) Single first class rail fare from New Delhi to Patiala.

(vi) Free medical facilities (excluding medicines).

3. Mr. Josh Culbreath (2 years' contract from 9-9-1961).

(i) A monthly salary of £ 40 sterling at the end of each calendar month, to be paid in Indian currency at the prevailing exchange rate.

(ii) Free board and lodging on a scale considered reasonable by the Institute.

(iii) Tourist class return air fare from NORRISTON (U.S.A.) to New Delhi and back for the Coach and his wife.

(iv) Single rail fare from place of residence to the nearest air-port.

(v) Single first class rail fare from New Delhi to Patiala.

(vi) Free medical facilities (excluding medicines).

4. Dr. Otto Peltzer. (He has been with the erstwhile Rajkumari Sports Coaching Scheme since August, 1958 and continues to be with the National Institute of Sports after the merger of the former with the Institute).

(i) One way economy class air passage India-Germany.

(ii) Free internal travel in India.

(iii) Free board and lodging in India.

(iv) Salary £ 40 upto 31-3-1962 and £ 50 from 1-4-1962 p.m. payable in Indian currency.

His services are utilised on the field and mostly with army units.

#### Delhi Schools in Tents

2576. **Shri Maheswar Naik:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) how far the ban on holding classes in tents in Delhi has met with success;

(b) whether a proposal is in hand for supply of text books free to the students of the primary classes; and

(c) if so, the estimated annual expenditure to be incurred under this head?

**The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall):** (a) No such ban has been imposed and as such, the question of its success does not arise.

However the Delhi Municipal Corporation have taken steps to replace 560 tents by prefabricated structures and have under consideration a proposal to construct 670 improvised structures to replace tents by the end of July, 1962.

(b) Yes. It is proposed to give free text books to poor and deserving children to the extent of 30 per cent. of total enrolment in Class I and 10 per cent each in classes II and III by the Delhi Municipal Corporation.

(c) Rs. 50,000.

### हिन्दी साहित्य सम्मेलन की कार्य कारिणी समिति

२५७७ श्री भक्त वर्शन : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हिन्दी साहित्य सम्मेलन अधिनियम क अन्तर्गत जिस कार्य-कारिणी समिति की स्थापना सरकार द्वारा की जाती थी. उसकी स्थापना इस बीच कर दी गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां तो उस समिति में कौन-कौन महान्भाव रखे गये हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली)

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा स्थापित की जाने वाली प्रथम अन्तरंग सभा का गठन कर दिया गया है ।

(ख) विवरण संलग्न है । सभा पटल पर रखा गया है । [देखिये परिशिष्ट ३,

अनुबन्ध संख्या ८८]

### Body to study Institutions of Hindu Marriage etc.

2578. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to set up a body to study the working and the consequences of domestic legislation relating to the institutions of marriage, family and succession among Hindus; and

(b) if so, what would be the precise terms of reference and the basis of composition?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Bibudhendra Mishra): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

### Recognition of Associations

2579. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Accountant Generals of Bombay, Simla and Kerala have not restored recognition to associations even after the issue of orders by the Home Ministry;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of associations whose recognition has not yet been restored; and

(d) the steps taken by Government in this regard?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes, Sir, except that the recognition of one of the two Associations of the staff of the office of the Accountant General, Punjab has been restored.

(b) The recognition of the associations has not so far been restored because the conditions laid down in the Central Civil Services (Recognition of Service Associations) Rules, 1959, are still to be fulfilled by them.

(c) Three.

(d) The members of the staff of the respective offices have been informed that the restoration of the recognition of the associations will be considered as and when the defects pointed out to them are remedied.

### High Court of Assam

2580. Shri R. Barua: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose

to appoint a third judge for the High Court of Assam; and

(b) if so, when and why there has been so much delay in coming to a final decision?

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

(b) Owing to the difficulty in getting a suitable person for this high office, the vacancy could not be filled so far. The matter is under active consideration of Government.

#### **Pension Benefits for I.N.A. Personnel**

**2581. Shri Yashpal Singh:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the former I.N.A. personnel receive no pensionary benefits;

(b) if so, what kind of help Government have provided for their rehabilitation; and

(c) how many I.N.A. personnel have received help from Government?

**The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon):** (a) The answer is in the negative. Indian Army personnel who had joined the I.N.A. and were subsequently discharged from the Army, were granted service pensionary benefits under the normal rules for their total service, including the period spent in the I.N.A.

(b) Apart from the grant of pensionary benefits, they have been treated like other ex-servicemen, and have enjoyed the following facilities in the matter of re-employment in Government service:

- (i) Preference in recruitment to posts for which military training is a qualification, such as in the Border Police, Armed Police, Home Guards, Watch and Ward etc. and also in recruitment to civilian

appointments in Defence installations;

- (ii) Relaxation of the age-limit for recruitment to the extent of service rendered in the Armed Forces plus a grace period of three years, if necessary; and

- (iii) priority as for retrenched Central Government employees in the matter of registration and submission of their names by Employment Exchanges when vacancies are notified by employing departments.

(c) Pensionary awards were granted to 10780 ex-I.N.A. personnel. Payments could not be made to a few persons as they were not traceable. Upto April 1962, 1183 ex-I.N.A. personnel had been re-enrolled in the Army, and 98 had been employed as civilians in Defence Establishments upto the 30th June 1961.

#### **Manganese and Iron Ore in Bijapur District**

**2582. { Shri R. G. Dubey:  
Shri S. B. Patil:**

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

(a) the number of applicants who have applied for exploiting the Manganese and Iron ore in Kamatagi hills near Bagalkot in Bijapur District of Mysore State;

(b) how many of them were granted the licence; and

(c) the average production per year in this area?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Mines and Fuel (Shri Hajar-navis):** (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the Government of Mysore and will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as available.

**Strike in State Bank in 1960**

2583. { **Shri Bade:**  
 { **Shri Brij Raj Singh:**  
 { **Shri Lahri Singh:**  
 { **Shri Kachhavalaya:**

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) how many State Bank of India employees took part in the strike of March, 1960;

(b) how many of them have been suspended; and

(c) how many have been charge-sheeted?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai):** (a) About 18,000 employees in the categories of clerical, cash and subordinate staff participated in the strike of March, 1960.

(b) and (c). No employee was suspended or charge-sheeted on account of his having taken part in the strike.

**State Bank of India Union**

2584. { **Shri Bade:**  
 { **Shri Brij Raj Singh:**  
 { **Shri Lahri Singh:**  
 { **Shri Kachhavalaya:**

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the State Bank has withdrawn the facilities given to the Employees' Union prior to strike of March, 1960, for example, withdrawal of special Savings Bank rate and withdrawal of facilities given to the Union to deduct the subscription of the Union from the salaries?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai):** The rate of interest allowed by the State Bank of India on the funds of its employees' unions held in the savings bank accounts at certain offices was reviewed and re-fixed in September, 1961 on business considerations and principles and in order to facilitate the adoption of a

uniform practice in all offices. The facility given to the unions to deduct their subscriptions from the employees' salaries was discontinued by the Bank from June, 1960, on the advice of its solicitors that such deductions were not permissible under the provisions of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936. The State Bank was not influenced, in taking these decisions by the strike of the employees in March, 1960.

**Fire Control Radars**

**2585. Shri Basumatari:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) when the manufacturing of fire control radars will be taken up; and

(b) which foreign firm has entered into agreement?

**The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon):** (a) Such equipment is under production.

(b) Messrs. Contraves of Switzerland.

**Defence Production Conference, 1961**

**2586. Shri Basumatari:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the main recommendations made by the Defence Production Conference, 1961;

(b) how many of them have been accepted; and

(c) how many of them have been implemented?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramalah):** (a) to (c). It is not in public interest to discuss the main recommendations made by the Defence Production Conference 1961. The Conference was held to discuss the following:

- (i) ways and means of accelerating the achievement of self-sufficiency as far as possible for service requirements of

stores and equipments hitherto being imported;

(ii) utilisation of surplus capacity wherever available for manufacture of equipments for the civil sector of items now being imported;

(iii) ways and means of reducing foreign exchange expenditure as far as possible and also earning foreign exchange by exporting equipments manufactured in the Defence industries.

The recommendations of the Conference have been submitted to Government and they are under active consideration.

#### Agreements for Foreign Collaboration

**2587. Shri Basumatari:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) what agreements for collaboration have been concluded by his Ministry during the year 1961-62;

(b) names of the foreign firms which will be in collaboration; and

(c) how many are already in operation?

**The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon):** (a) Certain Collaboration agreements were concluded during the period 1961-62 for the manufacture in the Defence Production Organisation of electronic equipment, explosives, ammunition, Jeeps and Tanks.

(b) It is not in the public interest to provide this information.

(c) All the agreements are in operation.

उत्तर प्रदेश में कच्चे लोहे के निक्षेप

२५८८ { श्री प्रकाश बीर शास्त्री :  
श्री ब्र० बि० मेहरोत्रा :

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

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के चमोली जिले में बड़े पैमाने पर कच्चे लोहे के निक्षेप पाये गये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस सम्बन्ध में और खोज की गई है ; और

(ग) इस खोज के फलस्वरूप सरकार किस निष्कर्ष पर पहुंची है

खान और ईंधन मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री हजरतबीस) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उत्पन्न ।

#### B.A. First Year Students of Delhi

**2589. Shrimati Sarojini Mahishi:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of B.A. 1st year students of the constituent colleges of Delhi University have been detained not because of poor performance at the examination but because of shortage of attendance;

(b) if so, the number of students who have been so detained during the year 1961-62;

(c) if the students were ineligible for promotion on account of shortage of attendance, why they were permitted to appear at the examination at all;

(d) what is the point in detaining students who were otherwise qualified in the First year when the shortage of attendance could be made up in the Second year especially in view of the integrated three-year B.A. Course; and

(e) whether a similar rule exists in any other university?

**The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali):** (a) to (e). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

**Hardinge Library, Delhi**

**2590. Shri P. K. Deo:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the members of the Hardinge Library staff in Delhi are not paid their salaries regularly every month;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what steps are being taken by Government to relieve their hardship?

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

(b) The Management did not have sufficient funds.

(c) The Municipal Corporation, Delhi, which is responsible for making adequate funds available for meeting the financial requirements of the Library has recently enhanced its quarterly grant to the library from Rs. 7,500 to Rs. 10,000.

**Plaques of Poet Tagore**

**2591. Shri P. K. Deo:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether busts, statues and plaques of Poet Rabindranath Tagore have been in great demand from foreign countries;

(b) which countries have asked for their supply; and

(c) from which source Government are arranging their supply?

**The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir):** (a) and (b). Requests were received from our Missions in Brazil, Mauritius and East Pakistan.

(c) Busts, statues and plaques of Poet Tagore were not included in the material sanctioned for supply to the Indian Missions abroad for use for Tagore Centenary exhibitions, and have not been supplied. Large photographs have however been sent.

**Expeditions to Himalayan Peaks**

**2592. Shri P. K. Deo:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether any army team is leaving for expedition to some Himalayan peaks;

(b) if so, to which peaks;

(c) the composition of the party;

(d) whether the mountaineering equipments they carry are of indigenous manufacture; and

(e) if not, which are of foreign manufacture?

**The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An Army team will leave this month for Riwo Pharguyl (22,000 ft.). Another Army team is already on the mountains for climbing Mana (23,860 ft.) and Nilgiris (21,240 ft.). This party left for the mountains in May, 1962.

(c) *Mana, Nilgiris*

1. Capt. Jagit Singh
2. Capt. S. N. Dubey
3. Capt. Kuljit Singh
4. Capt. N. Sharma, AMC.
5. Capt. Harbhajan Singh
6. Capt. S. C. Sabharwal
7. Spr. Sohan Lal
8. Spr. Amar Dev.

*Riwo Pharguyl*

1. Capt. P. S. Bakshi
2. Capt. J. N. Wadhwa
3. Lt. H. V. Bahuguna
4. Capt. K. P. Sharma
5. One Doctor

(d) and (e). All the equipment carried by the expedition parties is of indigenous manufacture except items like Oxygen masks and raw material for eiderdown jackets, etc.

### **Institute of Indian Foundrymen**

**2593. Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:** Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Annual General meeting of the Institute of Indian Foundrymen was held in Bombay in the Second week of May, 1962;

(b) if so, the main suggestions/ observations made at the meeting; and

(c) Government's decision thereon?

**The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam):** (a) The Annual General meeting of the Institute of Indian Foundrymen was held in Calcutta on the 28th and 29th April, 1962.

(b) and (c). A copy of the proceedings of the meeting has been asked for and will be examined when received, with a view to taking appropriate action.

### **Coke Oven Plant**

**2594. Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:** Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether a coke oven plant is proposed to be established near Bombay during the Third Five Year Plan period;

(b) if so, at what cost;

(c) whether the Bombay State Government have approached the Centre for approval of the Scheme; and

(d) if so, whether the approval has been accorded?

**The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya):** (a) and (b). An application from a private firm for the grant of a licence under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, for the establishment of a Coke Oven Plant near Bombay at a cost of about Rs. 600 lakhs has been received.

(c) The State Government have recommended the grant of licence.

(d) The application is under consideration.

### **Overtime Allowance**

**2595. Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the overtime allowance payable to Central Government employees is restricted to a maximum of one third of an employee's monthly salary;

(b) if so, whether certain categories of employees like the personal staff of Ministers, etc. are exempted from such limitations;

(c) if the replies to parts (a) and (b) above be in the affirmative, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether the benefit of the exemption referred to in part (b) above is also proposed to be extended to other employees who are connected with the work relating to the sittings of Parliament or the Business before Parliament?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai):** (a) Yes, Sir, except in those cases where overtime allowance is paid under the statutory rules.

(b) The ceiling normally applies to the personal staff of Ministers etc. also; but, in special cases, overtime allowance can be paid to such staff subject to a maximum of one half of their monthly emoluments, if the officers to whom they are attached certify that they have satisfied themselves that the overtime work performed by their personal staff necessitating the payment of overtime allowance in excess of one third but not in excess of one half of their monthly emoluments was necessary in the public interest.

(c) The reason for prescribing a higher ceiling in the case of the personal staff is that the Ministers/Officers to whom they are attached often keep late hours and the personal staff have generally no option but to work overtime.

(d) No, Sir; there is no such proposal under consideration at present.

### Movement of Coal by Road

**2596. Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision on the proposal to subsidize the movement of coal by road; and

(b) if so, the nature of the decision?

**The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya):** (a) and (b). There is no specific proposal at present to subsidise movement of coal by road. But Government is considering the question of making increased use of road transport for the movement of coal, and, in this context, the economics of such movement is being examined.

### Children's Books

**2597. Shrimati Laxmi Bai:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of children's National Prize Winning books published so far; and

(b) the number of such books in Telugu?

**The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali):** (a) 156.

(b) 13.

### Mid-Day School for Adult Women

**2598. Shrimati Laxmi Bai:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme to help State Governments financially for opening mid-day schools for adult women to increase percentage of women education; and

(b) if so, the total amount spent so far State-wise?

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

(b) Does not arise.

### Ex-Servicemen

**2599. Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the number of ex-servicemen as on 31st December, 1961, State-wise;

(b) the number of those who are engaged in useful employment; and

(c) whether there are any proposals to give employment to those who are without work of any sort?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri K. Raghuramiah):** (a) and (b). The information desired by the Member is not available. However a statement giving (1) the number of ex-servicemen borne on the Live Registers of the Employment Exchanges in each State seeking employment assistance as on 31st December, 1961 and (2) the number of ex-servicemen found employment in each State during the year 1961 is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 89].

(c) No advanced proposals are under consideration at present. There are however general plans under consideration for rehabilitation and resettlement and for occupational fitness. These plans have not yet reached a stage in our consideration for information asked for to be given. The following facilities and concessions have been allowed to ex-servicemen to enable them to secure employment:—

(1) Preference is given to ex-servicemen in filling up posts in Police, Excise, Watch and Ward and other Departments for which military training and experience is a qualification.

(2) Ex-servicemen are treated as retrenched Central Government servants for the purpose of priority for consideration for recruitment into Government service.



(3) Relaxation of age to the extent of service rendered in the armed Forces plus a grace period upto three years, if necessary, has also been permitted except in the case of appointments filled by the Union Public Service Commission through competitive tests.

(4) Ex-servicemen (as well as ex-civilian employees of Defence Services) are given preference over all other categories of applicants in appointment to vacancies notified by Defence Establishments to Employment Exchanges.

(5) Ex-servicemen can enroll at any Employment Exchange irrespective of where they normally reside.

(6) Registration of servicemen at Employment Exchanges can be done 6 months before their discharge/release.

(7) Army Special Certificate has been recognised as equivalent to Matriculation Certificate Army Education Certificates of 1st, 2nd and 3rd Classes have been recognised as equivalent to 8th, 6th and 4th standards in schools by a majority of the State Governments.

#### Advocates Act, 1961

2600. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) the number of advocates and pleaders of various categories who were enrolled before the commencement of the Advocates Act, 1961 State-wise; and

(b) the number of pleaders who have enrolled themselves as advocates upto December, 1961? -

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Bibudhendra Mishra):** (a) and (b). The information is not available with the Government of India and will have to be collected from the High Courts, State

Bar Councils etc. As soon as it is available, it will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### Pay Scales of Primary School Teachers

2601. **Shri S. B. Patil:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any suggestion from the public or by an association of teachers to increase the pay scales of the primary school teachers in the country; and

(b) what are the pay scales of primary school teachers in the country (State-wise).

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

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-176/62].

#### Contract for Military Boot-Ankles

2602. { **Shri Brij Raj Singh:**  
           { **Shri A. P. Singh:**

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the contract for the supply of boot-ankles for the military forces has been changed over from the Bata Shoe Co. to some other firms; and

(b) if so, the name of the firm holding the contract?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramiah):**

(a) and (b) No. Sir, M/s. Bata Shoe Co. have never supplied Boots Ankle for the use of the Defence Services. The question of changing over from this firm to some other firm, therefore, does not arise.

### Defence Research and Development Council

2603. { Shri Brij Raj Singh;  
Shri A. P. Singh:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to establish a 'Defence Research and Development Council' for military research work;

(b) if so, whether it will be an autonomous body;

(c) how much staff Government intend to employ for the Council;

(d) how much staff will be taken from the present Defence Establishment and how much will be newly recruited; and

(e) what will be the service conditions of the staff to be employed at the said Council?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is autonomous to the extent that the Council will exercise full administrative powers of the Ministry of Defence in matters relating to establishment, control over staff etc., belonging to it.

(c) The staff for the Research and Development Council for the present will be found from the existing resources.

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

### Indo-U.S. Agreements

2604. { Shri P. C. Borooah;  
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of Indo-U.S. agreements providing for a total grant of Rs. 33.9 crores to India have been recently concluded;

(b) if so, how many agreements have been signed; and

(c) to what particular programmes the grants relate?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) to (c). PL 480 Agreements signed with the U. S. Government *inter alia* provide that certain specified portions of the generated funds would be given as grants and loans to the Government of India for economic development. These grants and loans are drawn after projects for the utilisation of the assistance are selected. Agreements for the utilisation of a sum of Rs. 66.255 crores as grant for certain projects had been signed in the past. In addition, the following further grant projects have been selected and agreements signed for them since December, 1961:

| Name of the Project                                            | Amount allocated |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
|                                                                | (Rs. in crores)  |
| Malaria Eradication .                                          | 15.00            |
| Elementary Education .                                         | 12.00            |
| Primary Health Centres .                                       | 3.00             |
| Medical Educator training i.e. expansion of medical colleges . | 2.90             |
| Small-pox Eradication .                                        | 1.00             |
| TOTAL . . .                                                    | 33.90            |

### Royalty on Minerals

2605. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received petitions from miners in Orissa seeking relief in regard to payment of some royalty arrears under the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and development) Act, 1957;

(b) if so, their precise grievances; and

(c) Government's decision thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Mines and Fuel (Shri Hajar-navis): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main grievance, as stated in Clause (a) of the question itself, is the demand made by the State Government on the lessees concerned for immediate payment of alleged arrears of royalty.

(c) The petitions which were received in April are in the form of revision applications, made by each individual party concerned, to the Central Government under rule 54 of the Mineral Concession Rules, 1960. They will be disposed of in accordance with the quasi judicial procedure relating to them, after obtaining the comments of the State Government and giving necessary opportunity to the parties concerned to make further representation on the said comments; consequently final decisions are likely to take some time.

#### Underground Mines at Korba

2606. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Soviet firm has furnished plans for two underground mines at Korba;

(b) whether the plans have been accepted; and

(c) the broad features of the plan?

**The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya):** (a) and (b). The Soviet firm, M/s. Tjzhpromexport, furnished Project Reports for the underground mines at Surakachar and Banki in Korba. These were duly examined by the National Coal Development Corporation and were recommended to Government for implementation. Government have sanctioned both these projects.

(c) The broad features of the schemes are—

|                                 | Surakachar Banki   |                    |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Non-Recurring expenditure       | Rs.                | Rs.                |
|                                 | 6,58,10,300        | 3,70,82,400        |
| Output per annum by March, 1966 | 1.1 million tonnes | 0.6 million tonnes |

Grade of coal and its possible uses.

High volatile non coking Grade—I suitable for steam raising and with possibility of blending.

Methods of working

The mines will be highly mechanised and will use coal cutting and conveying machines together with electric locomotives and mine cars for carrying the coal inside the mine upto the screening plants.

#### Handling of International Passengers by Delhi Police

2607. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Police has been directed to streamline the handling of international passengers by its immigration staff at Palam and Safdarjang Airports; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by them in this regard?

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

(a) and (b). The need for expeditious clearance of passengers at Palam and Safdarjang as well as other international Airports in India has been impressed on the immigration staff. Suitable measures in this regard, which are constantly under review, have also been taken.

#### Coking Coal Colliery at Ramgarh

2609. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to develop a coking coal colliery at Ramgarh with the aid of the T.C.M. of the United States; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

**The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya):** (a) and (b). The Agency for International Development (popularly termed as 'A.I.D.')

and formerly known as T.C.M.) is financing the preparation of a project report for the Ramgarh coal mines and the connected coal washery. The project envisages a production of 1.2 million tons of coal by 1965-66. The said Agency has already entrusted the work of preparing the project report to the Pierce Management Corporation, a reputed firm of mining and management engineers in America. It is proposed subsequently to seek D.L.F. assistance for the actual development of the mine.

#### **Black Marketeers near Cinema Houses in Delhi**

**2610. Shri D. C. Shrama:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of goondas and blackmarketeers have been operating near cinemas in Delhi; and

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

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):** (a) 69 such cases were reported from 1st January, 1962 to 15th May, 1962 as against 76 during the corresponding period of the preceding year.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III annexure No. 90].

#### **Scholarships to Scheduled Caste Students in Punjab**

**2611. Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state the total number of Central Government Scholarships awarded to the Scheduled Castes students of Punjab State during the year 1961-62?

**The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall):** 3,668.

#### **Tribal Housing Scheme in Punjab State**

**2612. Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to

state the total amount allocated for the Tribal Housing Scheme in Punjab State during the year 1961-62?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shrimatl Chandrasekhar):** The information has been called for from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

#### **Iron and Steel requirements of Punjab**

**2613. Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) the total requirement of Iron and Steel of Punjab during 1961-62; and

(b) whether this requirement was met from the Rourkela Steel Plant?

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

|           |                                                                      |
|-----------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| (a) Steel | 123,678 tonnes for restricted categories viz., sheets and wire only. |
|-----------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|

|          |                 |
|----------|-----------------|
| Pig iron | 127,417 tonnes. |
|----------|-----------------|

(b). No, Sir. The Rourkela works produces only plates, sheets and tinplate and not any other types of steel required by the State Government.

#### **School Mid-Day Meals Scheme in Punjab**

**2614. Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state the amount of grant given by Central Government to the Punjab Government for school mid-day meals scheme during 1961-62?

**The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall):** It is not possible to indicate the amount of Central assistance given to the Punjab Government during 1961-62 for the school mid-day meals scheme as the Central assistance is not given scheme-wise, but is given in lump sum for all programmes of education.

### Three Years Degree Course in Punjab

**2615. Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of colleges, both private and Government in Punjab State which have so far implemented the three years degree course scheme; and

(b) the number of colleges which are still to implement the scheme?

**The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali):** (a) Ninety-four colleges, both private and Government in Punjab State have so far implemented the three year degree course scheme.

(b) Two, Sir. They are to introduce the scheme with effect from the admissions of 1962.

### Vijnan Mandirs in Punjab

**2616. Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Vijnan Mandirs proposed to be started in Punjab State during the Third Five Year Plan period; and

(b) their location, if decided?

**The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das):** (a) Phased programme for the establishment of Vijnan Mandirs in Punjab State during the Third Five Year Plan has yet to be drawn up by the State Government.

(b) Does not arise.

### Pending Cases in Punjab High Court

{ **Shri Daljit Singh:**  
**2617. { Shri M. L. Dwivedi:**  
      { **Shri Shiv Dutt Upadhyaya:**

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of cases are pending in the Punjab High Court; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to dispose them of?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):** (a) The number of cases pending in the Punjab High Court on 1st January 1962 was 14,106. Out of these the number of over two year old cases was 4,503.

(b) Steps have been taken and are being taken for the clearance of arrears in the High Court. Six posts of Additional Judges have been sanctioned for this purpose. The number of working days has also been raised to 210 in a calendar year.

### Hard Coke for Gujarat

**2618. Shri Yajnik:** Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of hard coke allotted to the Gujarat State during the last six months; and

(b) the steps that Government propose to take to grant more hard coke to Gujarat and Ahmedabad City?

**The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya):** (a) The despatches of hard coke for Engineering Works in the State of Gujarat during the period from November, 1961 to April, 1962 have been as under:—

| Months         | Despatches<br>(Wagons) |
|----------------|------------------------|
| November, 1961 | 216                    |
| December, 1961 | 131                    |
| January, 1961  | 114                    |
| February, 1962 | 126                    |
| March, 1962    | 158                    |
| April, 1962    | 117                    |

(b) It is proposed to move 3 block rakes of 50 wagons, at the rate of 1 rake per month, i.e., about 3,000 tons in all, of nut coke from Bhilai Steel works to Ahmedabad. This movement will be over and above the State's existing quota.

### Royalty on Oil

**2619. Shri Yajnik:** Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of foreign exchange that has been paid as royalties and patents to any foreign concerns engaged in prospecting or refining oil during the last five years; and

(b) the steps that Government propose to take to reduce the drain on foreign exchange?

**The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya):** (a) and (b). Information is not readily available and is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

### शेब आय-कर

२६२२. श्री सूरज लाल वर्मा : : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उत्तर प्रदेश के सोनापुर जिले के आय-कर आयुक्त के क्षेत्र में कितना आय-कर अभी बाकी है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : सूचना इकट्ठा की जा रही है और उसे, जितनी जल्दी हो सकेगा, यथा की मेज़ पर रख दिया जायगा ।

### New Physics Laboratories

**2623. Shri Warior:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision to start new physics laboratories during the Third Plan Period; and

(b) if so, the nature of the scheme?

**The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) The question does not arise.

### Roads to Jawalamukhi

**2624. Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has closed its road constructed for drilling purposes in Jawalamukhi to vehicular traffic of the public;

(b) if so, whether it has put the public to great hardship;

(c) whether any representations have been made to this effect to the Commission; and

(d) if so, the result thereof?

**The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya):** (a) to (d). In view of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission's operations in that area the road was not open to the public except in case of extreme emergency. Certain representations were received in the matter and have been carefully considered by the Commission. To meet the convenience of general public restricted use of road is now being allowed.

### Group Insurance Scheme

**2625. Shri Nath Pal:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the procedure adopted by the Life Insurance Corporation in securing group insurance business directly from commercial and industrial undertakings;

(b) who is the recipient of the commission in such cases;

(c) whether Government have received any complaints recently from commercial or industrial concerns from Bombay regarding the non-payment of such commission; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai):** (a) At present, group insurance business is normally secured from Commercial and Industrial Undertakings through the efforts of

class I Officers of the Corporation. In a few cases, the services of agents have to be utilised for establishing contacts with the managements of the undertakings and in subsequent negotiations.

(b) The agent receives commission in those cases where his services have been availed of; in other cases no commission is payable.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

### Japanese Trade Credit

2626. { Shri Raghunath Singh:  
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state whether Japanese Government have decided to extend an additional trade credit of 10 to 15 million to India?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): No, Sir. The last meeting of Consortium was specifically convened to enable members to indicate additional assistance to India but the meeting was adjourned without arriving at any final decision. It is hoped that Japan as well as the other members of Consortium will indicate additional assistance adequate to cover our requirements at the next meeting to be held shortly.

### Employees of public undertakings

2627. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria entitling various State undertaking employees including the Administrative and other services to travel by A.C.C. first class; and

(b) whether it is proposed to review and/or revise the Government policy in this respect?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Employees of State undertakings are permitted A.C.C. travel according to the rules

made by each undertaking. Government have not prescribed any criteria for this purpose. But the general pattern of rules for A.C.C. travel is similar to that obtaining for Government servants.

For the latter, entitlement to A.C.C. travel is based on pay. Government servants with monthly pay of Rs. 2,250.00 or above are generally allowed to travel by A.C.C. Those drawing pay of Rs. 1,600.00 p.m. or above are also allowed A.C.C. travel but a recovery of one nP per kilometer is made from them. A.C.C. travel is not allowed on transfer.

(b) No, Sir.

### Tribal Block Staff

2628. { Shri D. J. Naik:  
Shri C. M. Kedaria:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recommendations of the Committee on special multipurpose development blocks regarding employment of tribals on the block staff have been implemented by the various state Governments; and

(b) if so, the number of tribals employed so far in class III and class IV services in all tribal development blocks. State-wise?

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

(a) The Government of India have addressed State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. Full information regarding acceptance or otherwise of this specific recommendation by the different Governments/Administrations is not available. Final replies from all of them have not been received.

(b) The information is being collected: a statement will be laid on the Table of the house as soon as possible, showing the number of tribals in

Class III and class IV service in the tribal Development Blocks.

**Engineering Students from NEFA, Nagaland and Manipur**

2629. **Shri Tombi:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any special arrangement to give admission to a good number of students from backward areas NEFA, Nagaland and Manipur in engineering colleges and post-graduate classes to bring them at par with their counterparts in other parts of the country; and

(b) if so, the steps taken and those proposed to be taken?

**The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir):** (a) and (b). Depending on the requests received from the Administration of these territories from year to year, seats are specially reserved for degree courses in various engineering colleges. In 1961-62, 17 seats were reserved for the students of these territories.

For post-graduate courses, no request has been received so far.

**समाज कल्याण विभाग, दिल्ली:**

२६३० श्री राम मेहरा यादव क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बनाने को कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या समाज कल्याण विभाग दिल्ली में समान क्षतिवायें योग्यतावाले व समान कार्य करने वाले सामाजिक कार्यकर्ता परीक्षाओं अधिकारी श्रेणी तथा परिवर्धन अधिकारी श्रेणी के वेतन में भेद है;

(ख) यदि हा. तो कितना घोर क्यों

(ग) क्या उमा विभाग में सामाजिक कार्यकर्ता श्रेणी के पद पर समान योग्यता वाले समाज-सेवियों को समान वेतन मिलना है

(घ) यदि हा., तो क्यों;

(ङ) क्या यह सच है कि रोजगार दफ्तर में पंजीकृत प्रशिक्षित व योग्य समाज-सेवकों के रहते हुए अप्रशिक्षित व्यक्तियों को समाज कल्याण विभाग में रखा जाता है और फिर उनका प्रशिक्षण पर बहुत-सा सरकारी धन व्यय किया जाता है; और

(च) यदि हा. तो क्यों और कितना धन उन पर व्यय किया गया?

**शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० बीमाली)**

(बं) में (च) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथा शीघ्र सभा-पत्र पर रख दी जाएगी।

**Delhi Rent Control Act**

2632. **Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether under the Delhi Rent Control Act 1959 as a result of the judgement of the Supreme Court the owner cannot recover possession for his own use however imperative his need of premises let with his consent express or implied, for residence cum business or commercial purposes;

(b) whether this is causing hardship;

(c) whether Government's attention has been drawn to this aspect of the matter; and

(d) if so, what they propose to do about it?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):** (a) The Delhi Rent Control Act was passed in 1958. According to a judgement of the Supreme Court, if premises are let for residential purposes and it is shown that they are used by the tenant incidentally for commercial, professional or other purposes with the consent of the landlord, the landlord would not be entitled to obtain



the eviction of the tenant under clause (e) of proviso to section 14(1) of the Delhi Rent Control Act, 1958.

(b) to (d). **Stray representations** have been made by individuals stating that some hardship is being caused to them due to the judgement of the Supreme Court referred to in reply to part (a). Government do not propose to take any action in this connection.

### **Sahitya Akademi**

**2633. Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) how many publications have so far been issued by the Sahitya Akademi;

(b) how many of these publications are in English and how many in regional languages;

(c) in which regional language the highest number of books have been published; and

(d) what are the Assamese language publications sponsored by this body?

**The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir):** (a) 209.

(b) 7 publications are in English, 3 in Sanskrit and the remaining 199 in other Indian languages.

(c) The number of books published in the various languages of India (excluding Sanskrit and English) is:—

|           |    |
|-----------|----|
| Assamese  | 5  |
| Bengali   | 10 |
| Gujarati  | 13 |
| Hindi     | 40 |
| Kannada   | 14 |
| Kashmiri  | 5  |
| Malayalam | 18 |
| Marathi   | 11 |
| Oriya     | 4  |
| Punjabi   | 14 |

|               |            |
|---------------|------------|
| Sindhi        | 5          |
| Tamil         | 24         |
| Telugu        | 15         |
| Urdu          | 21         |
| <b>Total:</b> | <b>199</b> |

(d) The publications in Assamese issued so far are:

1. *Banabhattar Atmakatha* (Hindi novel by Hazari Prasad Dwivedi).
2. *Sanchavana* (an anthology of Assamese poetry).
3. *Bhakti Gita-Pada Sanchayana* (an anthology of Ancient Vaishnava lyric poetry of Assam).
4. *Amar Kavi* (a biographical sketch of Rabindranath Tagore for young readers by Lila Majumdar).

### **National Book Trust**

**2634. Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) how many publications have so far been issued by the National Book Trust;

(b) how many of these publications are in English and how many in regional languages;

(c) in which regional language the highest number of books have been published; and

(d) what are the Assamese language publications sponsored by this body?

**The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali):** (a) 50 (including one reprint) upto 28-5-1962.

(b) English      8

**Regional Languages...42**

(c) 5 books each in Bengali, Hindi and Marathi.

(d) I. Books published.

- (i) 'India Today and Tomorrow' (Azad Memorial Lectures by Shri Jawaharlal Nehru)—translated by Shri Hem Barua).
- (ii) 'Kalki' (by Dr. S. Radhakrishnan—translated by Shrimati Nilima Dutta).

III. Assamese translations of the following titles are in various stages of preparation and publication.

- (i) 'Jwalamukhi'.
- (ii) 'Aspects of Science'.
- (iii) 'Educational Reconstruction in India'.
- (iv) 'A Tale of Two Cities'.
- (v) 'Lachit Barphukan and His Times'.
- (vi) 'Akbar'.
- (vii) 'Lakshminath Bezbarua'.
- (viii) 'The Grand Rebel'.
- (ix) 'Judy and Lakshmi'.
- (x) 'One World and India'.
- (xi) 'The Transposed Heads'.
- (xii) 'Introduction to Indian Art'.
- (xiii) 'Neel Durpan'.
- (xiv) 'When the World was Young'.

12 hrs.

**CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE**

(i) CERTAIN REPORTED REMARKS OF U.S. AMBASSADOR *re.* INDIA'S DEFENCE FORCES

**Mr. Speaker:** We shall now take up Calling Attention Notices.

**Shri Warior (Trichur):** Under Rule 197, I call the attention of the Minister of Defence to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

"U.S. Ambassador Mr. Galbraith's remarks about India's defence forces as revealed in the newly-released U.S. Congressional Committee Report."

**The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government of India has no responsibility nor any desire to condition the opinions expressed by His Excellency the Ambassador of the United States in India. So far as this particular matter is concerned, as I referred to before, they can only be regarded as estimates by an observer. I have stated to the House that all forces in the world are ill-equipped, that is, in regard to the making of new arms. It is very wrong to convey the impression that the Indian Army is weak and is incapable of meeting any reasonable contingency that might arise. I am sure that was not the purpose of the U.S. Ambassador. Obviously, our equipment would be lower in quality and in modernity than those of countries which receive foreign aid or military aid from other places.

The next part of the question relates to our relative relationships or lack of them, our allergy or lack of it, in regard to China and Pakistan. I have also stated in the defence debate that the defence policy of this country is conditioned by the protection of our frontiers and wherever the aggressors may come, we will do our best to safeguard ourselves. So, we do not choose between evils the way.

The third part relates to the estimate of the Ambassador about the relative reliance or otherwise that the Prime Minister places on his colleagues. I am not aware that the Prime Minister has communicated or is likely to communicate or is likely to have inferences drawn about the relative values of his colleagues in the cabinet system of Government. I have no other comments to make on this.

**Shri Warior:** May I know how His Excellency Mr. Galbraith got all the details in regard to the information about our forces? He states that it is about half a million strong, etc., etc. How did he get this information which

[Shri Warior]

is confidential? These are considered to be confidential matters.

**Mr. Speaker:** Mr. Galbraith himself must be knowing. Is there any answer to this?

**Shri Krishna Menon:** No, Sir. It is not necessary to answer. He can say what he likes.

**Mr. Speaker:** From what sources did Mr. Galbraith get this information? Has the Government any clues?

**Shri Krishna Menon:** We have not given any information.

**Shri Warior:** May I know whether the Government is making any enquiries to this effect? This is a leakage.

**Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli):** It is a serious leakage in respect of military matters.

**Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalapuzha):** Has it come to the notice of the Minister that between the statement made by the U.S. Ambassador in India and the statement made by the Indian Ambassador in the United States recently which was very much disputed, there is so much of similarity, especially regarding the equipment problem? If so, may I know whether the Government has enquired whether there was any exchange of views between the two?

**Shri Krishna Menon:** I submit that it does not arise out of this question.

## (ii) FIRE IN CONNAUGHT PLACE

**श्री बागडी (हिमालय) :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं नियम १६७ के अन्तर्गत गृह-कार्य मंत्री का ध्यान निम्न अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के विषय की ओर आकृष्ट करना हूँ और चाहता हूँ कि वह इस सम्बन्ध में अपना वक्तव्य दें :—

कनाट प्लेस में भीषण आग दुर्घटना में फायर ब्रिगेड को लापरवाही।

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):** Last night, a fire broke out in Connaught Place at about.....

**श्री बागडी :** स्पीकर साहब,—

**कुछ माननीय सदस्य :** हिन्दी में।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** क्या मिनिस्टर

साहब हिन्दी में बयान दे सकेंगे ?

**श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) :** वह बहुत अच्छी हिन्दी जानते हैं।

**Shri Datar:** The question was put both in English and Hindi.

**Shri Priya Gupta (Katihar):** Sir, I rise to a point of order. Is it because that the hon. Minister does not know Hindi that he has sat down?

**Mr. Speaker:** Yes; but he has asked his colleague to answer it. Where is the point of order?

**Shri Priya Gupta:** Thank you, but we should know it.

**Mr. Speaker:** But hon. Members also must know what the point of order should be.

**गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादूर शास्त्री) :** पिछली रात को करीब ६ बजे कर ५ मिनट पर कनाट प्लेस में एक जगह आग लगी। आग बतलाया जाता है कि कुछ बिजली की खराबी का वजह से लगी। पहल पहल डा० राम नाथ कोई ईटिस्ट है, उनकी दुकान में वह आग लगी फिर वह चारों तरफ आसानी से फैल गयी और उसमें जो दवाएँ थीं और कुछ दूसरा सामान जो ईटिस्ट्स का था, वह जल गया। आग उस के बाद आसपास के दूसरे मकानात में फैल गयी और आसपास के मकानात और खास तौर से हाउसिंग सोसाइटी जो बिल्कुल बगल में थी उसका भी कुछ सामान और फाइने आदि जल गयीं। उस के बाद वह आग और आग बढ़ी और साहनी कम्पनी का जो गुदाम था वहाँ आग लग गयी। वहाँ पर दवाएँ और कुछ

कौस्मेटिक्स का सामान, तरह तरह के रंग जो लगाये जाते हैं और जो कि वहां पर इकट्ठा थे उन को भी नुकसान पहुंचा। उस के बाद मिलाप अखबार का एक छोटा दफ्तर था, उस का कुछ रहने का हिस्सा था, थोड़ा उस के भी सामान वगैरह का नुकसान पहुंचा। किसी आदमी को और किसी व्यक्ति को जानी नुकसान नहीं पहुंचा लेकिन माली सम्पत्ति को जो हानि पहुंची है वह लगभग ६० से ७० हजार तक अनुमान की जाती है।

फायर एलार्म जैसे ही मिला उस के बाद फायर ब्रिगड घटनास्थल पर ६ बजे कर ६ मिनट पर पहुंच गया। उसको मोके पर पहुंचने में मुश्किल से ४, ५ मिनट का समय लगा। आग बुझाने में लगभग २ घंटे का समय लगा। सारिनटेंडेंट पुलिस, सब डिवाजनल मजिस्ट्रेट और डिप्टी मयरिनटेंडेंट पुलिस ट्रैफिक वगैरह सब वहां फौरन मोके पर पहुंच गये थे और उन्होंने जांच पड़ताल की। वह इसको देखते रहे कि फायर ब्रिगड ठीक तरीके पर काम करता है। ट्रैफिक वगैरह को दूसरी तरफ से उन्होंने खाना करना शुरू किया ताकि आने जाने वालों को नुकसान न पहुंचे।

**श्री बागडी :** मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि कितनी फायर ब्रिगड्स की मशीनें वहां पर पहुंची थी और क्या यह तथ्य नहीं है कि पानी की किल्लत की वजह से फौरी तौर पर आग पर काबू नहीं पाया गया जिस से कि नुकसान और बढ़ गया ?

**श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री :** हमारी रिपोर्ट तो यह नहीं है लेकिन अखबारों में कुछ इफका जिक्र आया है। मैं ने भी अखबारों में यह खबर देखी है कि पानी की कुछ कमी थी और उसी को देख कर मैंने यह मोबा या कि मैं इसका पता लगाऊंगा कि दरअसल ऐसी शिकायत थी या नहीं।

**Shri Shriv Charan Gupta (Delhi Sadar):** It has been pointed out in the Press reports that the hose pipes were  
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leaking. In this connection, I would draw the attention of the House to the fact that in 1958 a serious fire broke out in Teliwara area and at that time an enquiry was made. Many steps were suggested and two of them were regarding the fire hydrants and about the hose pipes also. I would like to know whether Government propose to make enquiries about those steps which had been taken by the fire service to make their service efficient and why these defects are still there?

**Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri:** As I said just now, I have also read especially the news which has appeared in the *Statesman* and I think some of the points raised in it are fairly important. I cannot say one way or the other unless I make enquiries from the Delhi Administration. But I do propose to make enquiries and satisfy myself on that point.

12.08 hrs.

## PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

### NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ALL INDIA SERVICES ACT

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):** I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951:—

- (i) a copy each of the following Notifications making certain amendments to Schedule III to the Indian Police Service (Pay) Rules, 1954:—
- (a) G.S.R. No. 1066, dated the 2nd September, 1961.
- (b) G.S.R. No. 1091, dated the 9th September, 1961.
- (c) G.S.R. No. 1233, dated the 7th October, 1961. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-170/62].
- (ii) a copy of the All India Services (Travelling Allowances)

[Shri Datar]

Amendment Rules, 1961, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1125, dated the 16th September, 1961. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-171/62].

(iii) a copy each of the following Notifications making certain amendments to Schedule III to the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Rules, 1954:—

(a) G.S.R. No. 1244, dated the 14th October, 1961.

(b) G.S.R. No. 1246, dated the 14th October, 1961. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-172/62].

(iv) a copy of the Indian Civil Service Provident Fund Amendment Rules, 1961, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1274, dated the 21st October, 1961. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-173/62].

(v) a copy each of the following Notifications making certain amendments to the Secretary of State's Services (General Provident Fund) Rules, 1943:—

(a) G.S.R. No. 1275, dated the 21st October, 1961.

(b) G.S.R. No. 1276, dated the 21st October, 1961. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-174/62].

#### NOTIFICATION UNDER FOREIGN EXCHANGE REGULATION ACT

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): On behalf of Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Foreign Exchange Regulation (Third Amendment) Rules, 1962 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 642, dated the 12th May, 1962, under subsection (3) of section 27 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-175/62].

12.09 hrs.

#### RE: LAYING OF A CERTAIN REPORT ON THE TABLE

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): May I request you, Mr. Speaker, to give your ruling on a matter which arose during the Question Hour? I could not raise it at that time, because under Rule 50 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business, no discussion shall be permitted during the Question Hour. The matter was, you were pleased to observe, in the course of an answer by the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries that the Solveen Report might not be or could not be placed on the Table, that you were not quite competent. I did not quite understand you. Is it that you cannot direct a Minister to place any report on the Table of the House?

Mr. Speaker: I did not mean that. If he wants to have that context, he can come to me, I will call for the records, and then he can explain to me.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): The impression was very clear. We got the impression because you said it was not up to you to direct the Minister to lay on the Table the report we were asking for. We beg to submit to you that this is a public enterprise and we are entitled to demand reports when there is a general impression that that public enterprise is not performing according to expectations. Certainly you can direct the Minister to lay them on the Table.

Mr. Speaker: Whenever such observations are made, they are certainly related to the context and under the circumstances that existed at that moment. I did not give a general direction at that moment that papers cannot be laid on the Table or I could not ask the Government to lay any statement on the Table. That was not

my intention at all. It has not been rightly understood.

**Shri Hem Barua** (Gauhati): We want your ruling for future guidance whether we can ask for such reports.

**Mr. Speaker:** When it arises next, certainly we will decide then.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** For the present, Sir, will that report be laid on the Table?

**Mr. Speaker:** Now I completely forget what the context at that moment was. Only when I refresh my memory with all the facts that were before me at that moment I can give my ruling. How can I remember all that now?

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** We shall bring it up later.

12.12 hrs.

#### CANCELLATION OF SITTINGS OF LOK SABHA

**Mr. Speaker:** The House will realise that on Friday, the 1st June, 1962, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs stated that Government were thinking that the current session might conclude on the 22nd June, 1962. The Government have since conveyed their proposal to me and I have agreed that the House might adjourn *sine die* on Friday, the 22nd June, 1962. Sittings of the House fixed for the 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th and 29th June, 1962 have accordingly been cancelled.

12.13 hrs.

#### ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

CENTRAL ADVISORY BOARD OF BIOLOGY  
FOR BOTANICAL SURVEY OF INDIA  
AND ZOOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

**The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir):** Sir, I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of paragraph 2(4) of the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs Resolution No. F. 14-43/58-S.II, dated the 23rd May, 1958, the members of the Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker, may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Central Advisory Board of Biology for Botanical Survey of India and Zoological Survey of India for a term of three years commencing from the date of the Gazette Notification notifying the appointments, subject to the other provisions of the said Resolution."

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is:

"That in pursuance of paragraph 2(4) of the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs Resolution No. F. 14-43/58-S. II, dated the 23rd May, 1958, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Central Advisory Board of Biology for Botanical Survey of India and Zoological Survey of India for a term of three years commencing from the date of the Gazette Notification notifying the appointments, subject to the other provisions of the said Resolution."

*The motion was adopted.*

12.14 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—Contd.

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS—Contd.

**Mr. Speaker:** The House will now take up further discussion on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Home Affairs. Out of 10 hours 4 hours have been taken and 6 hours remain.

**Shri U. M. Trivedi** (Mandsaur): Sir, may I make one submission. All of us sitting on this side have felt that

[Shri U. M. Trivedi]

this "six more hours" may kindly be extended to "eight more hours". Two hours more may be devoted to the debate on the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs. All of us are feeling that this will require a longer time than has been allotted to us. If you are pleased to do so and if the hon. Minister has no objection. Sir, the time can be extended.

**Mr. Speaker:** What is the reaction of the Government? The demand is that the time may be extended by another two hours.

**The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):** I have no objection. The more the merrier.

**Mr. Speaker:** I have no objection in doing that. To me the difficulty is that those who have not spoken on other subjects have given their names to speak on the Demands for Grants relating to the Home Ministry because it covers such a large variety of subjects that everyone can speak and wants to speak. Therefore, I have got already about 60 names. I do not know how many more would be standing up who would require to catch my eye. Therefore, I am also in difficulties. Even if I extend it by ten hours probably I may not be able to accommodate all the hon. Members. I would, therefore, request hon. Members to take as little time as possible. I suggest that they should reduce the time from fifteen minutes to ten if they want a larger number to be accommodated.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Ja-lore):** It is necessary that those Members who have not participated so far should be given an opportunity. At the same time, I would suggest that at least those Members who want to make valuable contribution should be given more time.

**Mr. Speaker:** Then there is an implication that those who do not get more time have nothing to contribute.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** I am prepared to withdraw.

**Mr. Speaker:** That is a good sacrifice if he can make it.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** What is the use of having a discussion in the budget if we cannot make good points?

**Mr. Speaker:** It is for the House to decide. If they want that they should get more time and fewer Members might be called, I have no objection. If the House wants to stick to that, certainly I am in the hands of the House. If it be the pleasure of the House that the time given to each Member should be longer, say, 20 to 25 minutes, I have no objection.

**Some Hon. Members:** No, no.

**Shri A. K. Gopalan (Kasergod):** Those who have not already spoken in the budget debate, the new-comers, they must be given an opportunity to speak.

**Mr. Speaker:** In that case, I shall have to reduce the time for others. Now Shri Dasaratha Deb.

**Shri Dasaratha Deb (Tripura East):** Mr. Speaker, I have moved a number of cut motions, inviting the attention of the Home Minister to the problems of the people living in the Union Territories. At the very beginning I should express my gladness over the fact that the Government have declared that all the *jhumias* of Raima-Sarma have been exempted from the additional tax of Rs. 4 annually with effect from the 14th April, 1962, because it was I who had been asking Government to exempt them for the last few years. Now, ultimately, the Home Minister has taken the decision and I congratulate him for that. There is no doubt that the decision of the Government will give some relief to the *jhumias* in our State in future, but it fails to give immediate relief to them. Government have still been demanding the arrears of that tax should be realised. This additional tax was imposed in this part of the territory of

Tripura during the period of the Maharaja's rule and in return they were provided certain facilities for exporting timber and other jhum products to the neighbouring State of Pakistan. That facility has been withdrawn after the integration of Tripura into India. The arrears have accumulated since that period. Since it has been withdrawn from that period, the exemption also should be effective from that period. Because there is no moral justification for Government to collect that tax from the people. So, I demand that the arrears that have been accumulated during this period should be written off. Why could our Home Minister not exempt this meagre amount, may be a few thousands, for the benefit of the poor people, if Shri Morarji Desai as Finance Minister could sacrifice a sum of Rs. 123 crores the arrears due to non-payment of income-tax, for the benefit of his capitalist friends? I hope he will do it.

Then I would suggest that he should waive not only this amount but also the arrears of the agricultural loans advanced to the refugees, because the people concerned have not the means to pay back that amount.

Coming to another point, it is very unfortunate that last year more than 2,000 tribal refugees migrated to Tripura State because of some communal trouble created by the Muslim communalists in East Pakistan. They came from the Chittagong Hill Tracts. At that time I appealed to the hon. Home Minister as well as to the hon. Prime Minister to give them shelter and rehabilitation aid. But they did not respond to it. It is a matter of great shame on the part of our Government as also the people of India that these people were refused shelter and were pushed back to Pakistan with the help of the Police at that time. I hope that this would not be repeated in the case of the exodus of the uprooted humanity which is now coming to India. Humanity demands that all the facilities should be given to those brethren of ours. When we have taken full responsibility for rehabilitating the so-

called Tibetan refugees, these brethren of ours should not be denied any rehabilitation aid. They should be rehabilitated here.

Regarding the future administrative set-up, just this morning I read in the *Statesman* that Shri Asoke Sen has submitted his report to the Home Ministry. In that report also I find that he has totally rejected the revival of a full-fledged legislative assembly. What he has suggested is that a small executive committee might be formed in each Union Territory which will carry out the day-to-day administration work under the overall supervision of the Lieut-Governor or the Chief Commissioner, whoever may be there. This executive council shall not be able to initiate any legislation. Also, it will have no jurisdiction over certain subjects, like, law and order, taxation etc. That is only the negation of the legislative assembly. I am sure, the people of our State and the Union Territories are not going to accept this proposal because they have demanded a full-fledged legislative assembly.

You know, Sir, ever since the emergence of the Union Territories they have been asking for a full-fledged legislative assembly. A number of movements were launched in that area. You might remember that some two years back a satyagraha movement was launched in Manipur. Similar movements have been launched in Tripura State also. I do not know why the Government are neglecting our demand. It is a matter of great tragedy for the people of our State and also a matter of shame for the Government that the Government till now should not respond to the democratic needs of the people there.

Very often the spokesmen of the Government have said that since the Union Territories are represented in Parliament and are under the supervision of the Parliament, there should not be any demand from these people. If that argument is to be accepted, why should we have legislative assemblies in the States at all? Why should we have legislative assemblies in the States if Parliament alone can



[Shri Dasaratha Deb].

keep control on each and every problem of the States? So, this is no argument at all.

Another argument advanced is very curious. I know when Shri Asoke Sen visited Tripura he advanced that argument. He said that we have territorial councils and territorial council also is a representative body; so, we cannot say that we are not getting any democratic rights. I do not know how a territorial council can be called an assembly. So, this should not be there.

Another argument was that if the legislative assembly was given, the Central aid may not be given to that extent that the people of that particular territory are now getting. If that amount is given to the Chief Commissioner and the Executive Council, why can the same amount not be given to the people who have been elected to the legislative assembly there? There is no argument about it. That is why I ask the hon. Home Minister whether Government consider the people of the Union Territories as second-grade citizens. Is it because of that reason that these people were given that second-grade democracy? This type of territorial council, corporation or the executive committee which has been suggested by Shri Asoke Sen would not do. They should realise the actual needs of the people and must give a full-fledged assembly. Without that, whatever administrative set-up you give may not satisfy the people there. That is my demand.

The most burning problem in Tripura is the proposed enhancement in the rate of land revenue. The Tripura Administration has already proposed to increase the rate of land revenue in our State. The proposed rate, I think, would be three to four times higher than the existing rate in the case of agricultural land. In the case of the land in the urban area it would be fifteen to twenty times higher than the existing rate. It is too much. What is the basis of calculat-

ing this? The only basis, I am told by the Chief Commissioner and also by the spokesmen of the Government, is that the prices of land have been increased and that is why, they say, the people have to pay more. This increase in the price of land should not be a criterion to increase the land revenue there. Because, people are not expected to pay the land revenue by selling their lands themselves. The main criterion would be whether the productive capacity of the land has increased and whether the crops or the net income which they derive out of their land is sufficient to fulfil the needs of the people; and if any extra amount is there, then that may be considered. Without that you cannot increase it.

I should say that our peasants are economically hard hit and the productive capacity of lands has come down; and the prices of agricultural products, particularly those which earn cash, are very low in our parts. Even the Government reports have recognised this. And this is due to the transport difficulties there.

Thirdly, the general condition of our people is also very very poor. Even the Government reports say that the indebtedness is greater than in any other part of India. And our cost of living index is much higher than that of any other part of India, and it is two times higher than that of Calcutta city. There is therefore no argument or reason why this land revenue should be increased. It should not be increased. That is why I suggest that there should be no increase in the rate of land revenue in Tripura for the next ten years. And in these ten years it should be the endeavour of the Government to create more irrigation facilities, so that the productivity of land can be increased. And after ten years we can see what actually happens, whether we can increase it or not.

Another point I want to stress is regarding jhumia rehabilitation in

Tripura. The Jhumia rehabilitation scheme is part and parcel of the Tribal welfare scheme in Tripura. But I must say that the Government have totally failed to execute this scheme in our part. And it is mainly for two reasons; one, the unrealistic nature of the scheme itself and, secondly, the corrupt practices indulged in by the executive officers there. A number of times I have drawn the attention of the Government in this respect, but Government did not take much care to remove all these difficulties. In their report the Government has claimed that about 13,000 jhumia families have been rehabilitated there. But I would ask the Home Minister to please visit the place and he will find that half of the people are not there where they have been settled. Why has this happened? I have no time at my disposal, otherwise I can give you the reasons in detail. One reason is the insufficient amount of aid. They were given only Rs. 500 per each family. How can a family be rehabilitated with that amount of Rs. 500? With that amount they have to purchase the agricultural implements, cattle etc. A pair of cattle costs Rs. 300. Reclamation of land is very costly. It is our experience that even with a much bigger amount Rs. 1200 or 2000, a refugee family cannot be rehabilitated there. We have seen that. How do you expect that a jhumia could be rehabilitated with Rs. 500 per family?

Then, the places where these people were settled could not provide any job. That is why, to find a job, they had to leave their places and go. The quality of the land is very bad. They are poor. Mostly they are tilla lands. Their yielding capacity is very low. That is why these people have deserted. In order to successfully implement the Jhumia rehabilitation scheme, I suggest that a Tribal development Board must be formed in Tripura. This Board must have full power to formulate the scheme itself in consultation with the Central

Government and the State Government. They should also be given full power to execute the scheme. This Board must be elected by the Tribal people. If you do this, you can solve this problem.

Then, I come to the question of forests. The Forest department is also another point of harassment in our part. The Forest department is bringing newer and newer lands under Reserve forests. Without considering whether any people are staying there and what would be their difficulties in that particular area, those areas are brought under Reserve forest. This consideration is not at all there. This is what actually happens. In a certain area some 100 or 300 jhumia families have been settled. All of a sudden, the area was declared as Reserve forest. These people were told, this is Reserve forest, you cannot cultivate jhum, you must go out. They are asked to work as forest labourers. How can you impose this on them? This policy is absolutely wrong. I am not against afforestation. Rather, I want it. But before doing that, you must arrange to rehabilitate those people of that particular area elsewhere. Without doing that, you cannot declare an area to be Reserve forest. There are areas where human villages have grown. Suddenly, you declare that area as Reserve forest. Enormous inconvenience is created. These people have to collect fuel and other forest products for their own use. This is not allowed. That is why my contention is, those compact areas where human villages have grown up, should not be brought under Reserve forests. We have got waste lands. If those areas are brought under Reserve forest, there will be less trouble to the people. There is no man there. What these people, the Government officials, do is this. There are certain roads constructed near villages. They construct offices near such villages and they immediately declare the area as Reserve forest. It should not be done in this way.

[Shri Dasaratha Deb]

My point is, a person, either a tribal or a non-tribal, should not be forced to become a forest labourer against his will. It is the duty of the Government to give work and persuade them. If they find from their own experience that working as forest labourer is prospective and better, these people can go there.

As regards Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, I have no time to speak. If I get any other occasion, I will speak. But, my point is this. Last time also, I said this. I want a separate Ministry for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Centre as well as in the States. I do not want the Home Ministry to be overburdened with this work. This is a big problem. Two-thirds of the population constituted by them. We have created a separate Ministry for rehabilitation of refugees. This population is much bigger. You must create a separate Ministry for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. If a separate Ministry is constituted, then, I think that this work can progress smoothly.

**श्री ब० प्र० सिंह (मुंगेर) :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, जिम समय मंत्रिधन बनाया गया था उस समय विचार किया गया था और यह निश्चय किया गया था कि १५ वर्षों के बाद हिन्दी राष्ट्र भाषा मानो जाएगी। आज जब इसकी चर्चा होती है तो लोग कहते हैं कि हिन्दी थोड़ी नहीं जानी चाहिए। मैं इसका अर्थ नहीं समझ सकता। जब मंत्रिधन सभा ने एक बार यह निर्णय कर दिया कि १५ वर्षों के बाद हिन्दी जारी कर दी जाएगी तो कोई कारण नहीं है कि बीच में दूसरी दूसरी बातें निकाली जाएँ; फिर भी ऐसा मालूम हो रहा है कि कोई बिल पेश किया जा रहा है कि १९६५ के बाद भी अंग्रेजी जारी रहे। ऐसा सरकार विचार कर रही है। मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार जो एक बार निश्चय करे उस पर बराबर स्थिर रहना चाहिए। ऐसा न होने से सरकारी कानूनों पर कोई विश्वास नहीं होता। जब ऐसा

निश्चय हो चुका है फिर उसके पीछे ऐसी बातें क्यों आवें।

साथही साथ इंटीग्रेशन कमेटी में मुख्य मंत्रियों का यह फैसला हुआ कि भारत में जितनी भाषाएँ हैं वे सब एक ही लिपि में लिखी जाएँ। यदि ऐसा हो तो यह समस्या बहुत दूर तक हल हो सकती है।

अखिल भारतीय पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन में हिन्दी एक मुख्य विषय होना चाहिए। ऐसा न होकर यह एक आण्डनल विषय रखा गया है। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यदि सरकार वास्तव में हिन्दी को राष्ट्र भाषा बनाना चाहती है तो इन साधारण बातों की ओर ध्यान न दे कर जो निश्चय कर चुकी है उसकी ओर आगे बढ़ना चाहिए। पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन में हिन्दी एक ऐच्छिक विषय न हो कर एक मुख्य विषय होना चाहिए और सारी भारतीय भाषाओं की एक लिपि होनी चाहिए।

साथ ही साथ जो निश्चय हो चुका है उसके अनुसार १९६५ के बाद में भारत सरकार का कारोबार हिन्दी में होना चाहिए। लोग बहुत तरह की बातें फैलाते हैं और कठिनाइयाँ बतलाते हैं। मैं कहता हूँ कि अंग्रेजी में भारतीय भाषाओं का कोई सरोकार नहीं है। लेकिन जिन हिन्दुस्तानियों ने अंग्रेजी सीख ली है वे अंग्रेजी को एक गौरव का पद देना चाहते हैं। मुझे अंग्रेजी में कोई विरोध नहीं है। अंग्रेजी अपनी जगह पर रहे, लेकिन राष्ट्रीय कारोबार में हिन्दी भाषा और प्रान्तों में प्रादेशिक भाषा का प्रयोग होना चाहिए।

साथ ही साथ मैं देखता हूँ कि आज हेल्थ पर बहुत सा पैसा खर्च किया जाता है और साथ ही साथ प्राहिबिशन भी चल रहा है। आज अगर वैज्ञानिक और डाक्टर लोग कहते हैं कि शराब पीने से हेल्थ बनती है तो मैं समझता हूँ कि इसको जारी रखना चाहिए। लेकिन यदि

उनकी राय है कि शराब पीने से लोगों का स्वास्थ्य खराब होता है तो भारत में जल्द से जल्द प्राहिबिशन होना चाहिए। हमें यह स्मरण रखना चाहिए कि पूज्य बापू ने कहा था कि यदि एक घंटे के लिए भी मुझे अधिकार मिले तो सबसे पहला काम जो मैं करूँ वह यह कि हिन्दुस्तान से नशाखोरी बन्द कर दूँ। हम कहते हैं कि हम गांधी जी के सिद्धान्तों के अनुसार काम करते हैं लेकिन आज १४ वर्ष शासन करते हो गए लेकिन अभी तक सारे भारत में शराब बन्दी लागू नहीं हो पायी है। इसका लागू होना बहुत जरूरी है।

आज हम हरिजनों के लिए भी काफी पैसा खर्च करते हैं और उनके लिए आसू बहाते हैं, लेकिन आज स्थिति यह है कि उनकी आय का पाँचवाँ हिस्सा शराब पीने में चला जाता है। इसलिए भारत सरकार की नीति शराब बन्दी की होनी चाहिए और उसको प्रान्तीय सरकारों को आदेश देना चाहिए कि वे अपने राज्यों में फौरन शराब बन्दी लागू करें।

यह दुःख की बात है कि बहुत से लोग कहते हैं कि क्योंकि शासन का खर्च बढ़ रहा है इसलिए उसका चलाने के लिए प्राहिबिशन न करना चाहिए। विचार में जब शुरू शुरू में शराब बन्द करने की बात हुई तो वहाँ एप्रोक्लुचुरल टैक्स लगाया गया। लेकिन आज अवस्था यह है कि एप्रोक्लुचुरल टैक्स भी चल रहा है और शराब खोरी भी चल रही है। तो ये बातें समझ में नहीं आती।

शासन का खर्च इतना बढ़ रहा है कि विकास के लिए कोई पैसा नहीं बचता। शासन का खर्च चलाने के लिए शराबखोरी जारी रखी जा रही है और जब उसमें लोगों का स्वास्थ्य खराब होता है तो उस पर सरकार पैसा खर्च करती है। तो मेरा निवेदन है कि आपको सारे देश के अन्दर शीघ्र से शीघ्र शराब खोरी और दूसरे नशों को बन्द करना चाहिए।

आज अवस्था यह हो रही है कि दिन ब दिन साधारण लोगों की आय नीचे गिरती जा रही है। खादी ग्रामोद्योग की रिपोर्ट में लिखा है कि यह ठीक है कि जो आज से १५ वर्ष पहले हमारी राष्ट्रीय आय थी उसमें १५ प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई लेकिन वह बड़े बड़े लोगों के पास हो गयी है, किसान और मजदूर की आय तो दिन ब दिन गिरती जा रही है। ऐसी अवस्था में सरकार को चाहिए कि फ्री ट्रीटमेंट और फ्री एजुकेशन का बंदोबस्त सरकार तमाम देश की जनता के लिए करे। खास तौर पर देहाती जनता को मुफ्त शिक्षा और मुफ्त ही चिकित्सा मुलभ की जानी चाहिए।

पिछड़े वर्ग का आधार जाति माना गया है जिसकी वजह से आज काफी गड़बड़ चलती है। अब बहुत सी जातियाँ जिनका कि नाम पिछड़े वर्ग की जातियों में दर्ज है वह ऐसा समझते हैं कि एजुकेशन पर जितना भी रुपया रक्खा है वह सब खर्च कर सकते हैं। इसका असर उन लोगों पर पड़ता है जिनका कि वाकई में सहायता की जरूरत है और जो कि गरीब हैं लेकिन चूँकि वह उस जाति विशेष में होते नहीं हैं इसलिए उनको वह आर्थिक सहायता मिल नहीं पाती है। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार को इस कामिटिज्म को बढ़ावा नहीं देना चाहिए और जरूरतमंद और गरीब लोगों को हालाँकि वह उन जाति विशेष में न भी हों तो भी उनका सहायता दे। सरकार को इस जातिवाद के दाँप को दूर करना चाहिए।

आज न्याय हमारी जनता का काफी महंगा पड़ रहा है। इसी के साथ भ्रष्टाचार का भी चारों ओर बोलबाला है। सरकार को इसके लिए एक कमेटी की स्थापना करनी चाहिए जो कि इस के निराकरण के लिए उचित परामर्श दे ताकि वह काम आगे बढ़ सके।

आज प्रान्तीयता का काफी जोर है। मैं तो चाहूँगा कि सारी स्टेट्स के स्थान पर

[श्री ब० प्र० सिंह]

शासन की इकाई डिस्ट्रिक्ट हो और यह डिस्ट्रिक्ट कौन्सिल की स्थापना कर के और ला एंड आर्डर का अधिकार उनको देकर शासन कार्य चलाया जाय और इस तरह शासन के व्यय में हम काफी कमी कर सकेंगे और लोगों को भी काफी लाभ होगा और प्रान्तीयता की भावना भी कम होगी।

आज देश में सबसे उपेक्षित वर्ग किसान है। आज किसानों की आय सर्वत्र बढ़ रही है। इंग्लैंड में १४ परसेंट लोग खेती करते हैं, अमरीका में ६ परसेंट लोग खेती करते हैं और हमारे हिन्दुस्तान में ७० परसेंट लोग खेती करते हैं लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान के किसानों की आय उतनी नहीं बढ़ी है जितनी कि अन्य देशों के किसानों की बढ़ी है। सरकार को इसके लिए सोचना चाहिए और खेती पर लोगों की संख्या कम कर के उनको अन्य धंधों पर लगाया जाय जिससे कि हमारे देश की राष्ट्रीय आय बढ़ सके और हम ज्यादा से ज्यादा समृद्ध हो सकें। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूँ।

**श्री मुहम्मद ताहिर** (किशनगंज) : जनाब स्पीकर साहब, होम मिनिस्ट्री की तरफ से जो रिपोर्ट आई है वह मेरे सामने है। सब से पहले मैं चैंप्टर २ पोलिटिकल की तरफ आप का इशारा करूंगा। वह नेशनल इंटिग्रेशन के बारे में है। अब हमारी समस्या में नहीं आता है कि आखिर यह नेशनल इंटिग्रेशन है क्या चीज? इसलिए कि जहां तक मैं समझता हूँ नेशनल इंटिग्रेशन तो है ही। **इंडिया ऐज ए होल**, सब लोग एक ही नेशन हैं। अब हम सब एक नेशन तो हैं ही। फर्ज कीजिये कि कोई आदमी बाहर जाता है और उस से उसकी नेशनैलिटी पूछी जाती है तो वह कहता है कि मैं इंडियन नेशनल हूँ। नेशनल इंटिग्रेशन के मान तो यह हैं कि बहुत सी नेशंस हैं उन को जमा कर के एक जगह ले आवें, मजबूती करें और एकजुट कर दें। लेकिन सवाल तो यह है कि नेशन तो एक ही

है। उस में एकजुटता पैदा करने की कोई जरूरत है ही नहीं। वह तो एक नेशन है ही। हम तमाम हिन्दुस्तान के रहने वाले इंडियन नेशन हैं। इसलिए मेरे ख्याल में सवाल यह है कि डिस्ट्रिग्रेशन से लोगों को बचाना चाहिए। होम मिनिस्ट्री की जो रिपोर्ट है मैं समझता हूँ उस में बहुत सी ऐसी चीजें हैं जो कि वजाय इंटिग्रेशन के डिस्ट्रिग्रेशन पैदा करती है। इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ कि ऐंटी नेशनल डिस्ट्रिग्रेशन मूवमेंट चलाना ज्यादा बेहतर होगा। नेशनल इंटिग्रेशन तो है ही उसमें कोई सवाल पैदा ही नहीं होता है।

अब मैं आप की नवज्जह उस के इंट्रोडक्शन की तरफ ले जाता हूँ। इंट्रोडक्शन में वह फरमाते हैं :—

"The Ministry of Home Affairs is also charged with the responsibility for the Administration of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and the Backward Classes."

इसमें उन्होंने गैडबल्ड कास्ट्स, गैडबल्ड ट्राइब्स और बैकवर्ड क्लासेज का नाम लिया है लेकिन उन्होंने दूसरी माइनारिटीज के बारे में अपनी जिम्मेदारी का जिक्र नहीं किया है। आखिर इस मुल्क में माइनारिटीज भी तो रहती हैं। मुसलमान भी हैं, सिक्ख भी हैं, ईसाई भी हैं और बूद्धिस्ट्स भी हैं। उन की रिसपॉसिबिलिटी लेने का इस इंट्रोडक्शन में कोई सवाल नहीं है। उन्होंने उस का कोई जिक्र तक नहीं किया। इससे तो साफ मालूम होता है कि हकूमत पर उन के मुतालिक कोई जिम्मेदारी नहीं है। अब बतलायें कि उनके दिलों पर आप किस तरह कब्जा हासिल कर सकते हैं।

होम मिनिस्ट्री के जरिये जो बहुत से एपॉयंटमेंट्स होते हैं और यूनिन पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन की तरफ से जो सैलेक्शंस होते हैं उन में यह तो बताया जाता है कि इतने

शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स लिये गये लेकिन यह नहीं बताया जाता है कि इस में कुछ मुसलमान भी हैं, सिक्ख भी हैं और फनां फलां माइनारिटीज के लोग भी हैं। मैं तो कहता हूँ कि हमारे होम मिनिस्टर साहब इस की तहकीकात करें। अगर वाकई उनका पत्थर का दिल नहीं है, गोश्त का दिल बना हुआ है तो वह इस की महसूस करेंगे कि माइनारिटीज के साथ बेइंसाफी हो रही है।

आप नेशनल इंटिप्रेशन कर रहे हैं और उस के लिए आप ने तमाम स्टेट्स के चीफ मिनिस्टर्स को बुलाया है। लेकिन क्या आप ने उन चीफ मिनिस्टर्स से यह भी पूछा है कि भाई आप नेशनल इंटिप्रेशन तो करने यहां पर आये हों लेकिन खुद आपको स्टेट में माइनारिटीज के साथ क्या सलूक किया जा रहा है? उनको एपायन्टमेंट्स देने में, इंडस्ट्रीज में और बिजनेस में क्या हिस्सा आप दे रहे हैं? आप को मालूम हो जायगा कि वाकई क्या नक्शा बन रहा है? ऐसी हालत में जब तक आप इन चीजों का खयाल नहीं करेंगे तब तक यह इम्प्रोशनल इंटिप्रेशन कैसे पैदा हो सकता है? इसलिए मैं आप से अर्ज करूंगा कि मेहरबानी फरमा कर आप की नजरे करम माइनारिटीज की तरफ भी होनी चाहिए। अगर आप ऐसा नहीं करते हैं और यह खयाल करते हैं कि इम्प्रोशनल इंटिप्रेशन हो जायगा, तो यह गैर फितरी मालूम होता है। जब तक आप इसको नहीं करेंगे इम्प्रोशनल इंटिप्रेशन नहीं हो सकता है।

इम्प्रोशनल इंटिप्रेशन को आप जाने दीजिये। रीजनल इंटिप्रेशन का भी सवाल इस में काफी है। होम मिनिस्टर ने अपनी यह जिम्मेदारी ली है और बार्डर एरियाज का जो एक चैप्टर है उसमें इन बार्डर एरियाज को डेवलप करने की जिम्मेदारी ली है। बार्डर एरियाज को डेवलप करना अपनी जिम्मेदारी मानी है। वह इलाके जो कि गैर मुल्कों से मिले हुए हैं उन की तरक्की करनी है। मैं देखता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए आप २८

करोड़ रुपया खर्च कर रहे हैं। पंजाब में १.३४, जम्मू काश्मीर में ३.२२ और हिमाचल प्रदेश में २.१४ करोड़ रुपया खर्च कर रहे हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आखिर बैस्ट बंगाल, असम और बिहार ने क्या कसूर किया है? क्या यह बार्डर एरियाज नहीं हैं? बिहार का हिस्सा क्या नैपाल से मिला हुआ नहीं है? अभी चंद दिन हुए यहां पर एक सवाल उठाया गया था कि जोगबनी में चाइनीज आये और उन्होंने उस जगह के नक्शे और फोटो वगैरह लिये। नैपाल एक गैर मुल्क है और वहां बिहार का हिस्सा उससे मिला हुआ है। इसी तरह से बैस्ट बंगाल पाकिस्तान से मिला हुआ है। असम भी पाकिस्तान से मिला हुआ है। उनका भी ख्याल करना चाहिए। मैं ने कई दफे कहा है कि यह जोगबनी के करीब ब्राउनगर नेपाल में जहां कि अभी चीनियों की तरफ से बहुत से उधर कारखाने वगैरह खुल रहे हैं तो न बार्डर के इलाकों में भी जो बिहार से मिला रोड्स वगैरह का इतजाम करके उनको डेवलप करना चाहिए। अगर गवर्नमेंट उस इलाके का डेवलपमेंट नहीं करता है, तो उस का नतीजा अच्छा नहीं मानूँ होता। मुमकिन है किसी दिन गवर्नमेंट को परेशानों का सामना करना पड़ेगा।

मिनिस्ट्री की रिपोर्ट में फ्रान्चेंज के बारे में एक चैप्टर दिया गया है। इस मिलमिने में एक बात कही गई है—जिम में मुझे बहुत ताजुब मालूम होता है—कि आसाम में पाकिस्तान से मुसलमानों का इन्फ्लू-शन हुआ है। हाल ही में आनरेबल मेम्बर श्री रघुनाथ सिंह, ने बहुत जोरों से एक स्पीच दी, जिस में उन्होंने कहा है कि हजारों मुसलमान पाकिस्तान से आसाम में चने आये हैं, जिस में से आसाम में उन की तादाद बढ़ गई है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि वहां पर गवर्नमेंट के बार्डर पोस्ट्स हैं, वे लोग क्या करते हैं। जो पाकिस्तानी मुसलमान आसाम में जाते हैं, क्या वे गिरोहबन्दी के साथ

### [श्री महमद ताहिर]

जाते हैं, हंगामा कर दे जाते हैं या एक एक कर दे जाते हैं ? वे किसी भी हालत में जाते हैं, उनकी निगरानी करना जरूरी था। वहां के मिटिजेन्स और पुलिस को यह देखना जरूरी था कि वे लोग क्यों और किस तरह आसम में चले गये। और क्यों उनकी रोकने की कोशिश नहीं की गई।

लेकिन मैं आनरेबल मिनिस्टर साहब से गुजराणि कहूंगा कि वह मेहरबानी फरमा कर इस बात पर गौर करें कि पाकिस्तान से मुसलमानों के आसम में आने की जो आवाज उठाई गई है, उस की हकीकत क्या है। मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि यह आवाज १९६१ के सेंसस के वक्त से उठाई गई है। आप जानते हैं कि १९५१ के सेंसस के वक्त लोग परेशान-हाल थे और इस लिये उन्होंने अपने नाम वगैरह रिकार्ड करवाये थे, लेकिन जब १९६१ में सेंसस हुआ, तो उस वक्त लोग दुशियार थे और उन में इत्मीनान था। इस लिये जो लोग १९५१ के सेंसस में रिकार्ड करने की तरफ मुतवज्जुह नहीं थे, जिन को छोड़ दिया गया था, १९६१ में उन्होंने अपने नाम वगैरह रिकार्ड करवाये, जिस का नर्जाजा यह हुआ कि उन की तादाद बढ़ गई। उस वक्त जब ठाक तरह से रिकार्डिंग शुरू होती और उनकी तादाद बढ़ती नज़र आई, तो लोगों ने कहा कि इन्फिल्ट्रेशन हो गया है। यह बात गलत है, क्यों कि १९५१ के सेंसस में उन मुसलमानों के नाम दर्ज नहीं किये गये थे इस लिये उस सेंसस में उन की पूरी तादाद जाहिर नहीं हुई थी। सवाल यह है कि अगर उन लोगों का इन्फिल्ट्रेशन शुरू हुआ, तो उसी वक्त उस को बन्द क्यों नहीं किया गया। उस को उसी वक्त रोकना चाहिये था। ( interruptions ) जैसा कि मैं ने अभी कहा है, असलियत यह है कि वे लोग यहीं रहने वाले हैं। १९५१ के सेंसस

में उनका रिकार्डिंग नहीं हुआ। अगर १९६१ में चूक उन के नाम वगैरह रिकार्ड हो रहे हैं, इस लिये यह आवाज उठाई जा रही है सवाल यह है कि जब १९५१ से १९६१ तक इन्फिल्ट्रेशन हो रहा था, तो इस दरमियान में यह आवाज क्यों नहीं उठी। आखिर उन्होंने एक-एक तो इन्फिल्ट्रेट नहीं किया। १९६१ में जब सेंसस के मिलमिले में उन का रिकार्डिंग शुरू हुआ, तो यह आवाज उठी कि मुसलमान इन्फिल्ट्रेट कर रहे हैं। आनरेबल मिनिस्टर साहब इस पर गौर करें, क्यों कि मैं समझता हूं कि ऐसी बातों को बढ़ाना अच्छा नहीं मालूम होता है। उसकी सही तीर पर नज़र की होनी चाहिये थी।

अब मैं आप की खिदमत में माइना-रिट्रीज के हुक्क के बारे में कुछ गुजराणि करना चाहता हूं। नेशनल इन्ट्रेशन कौंसिल ने लिग्निस्टिक मानारिट्रीज के बारे में गौर किया और इस मिलमिले में स्टेट्स को कुछ हिदायत भी दी गई। मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि गवर्नमेंट खुद अपने रिकार्ड को देखे। आज से कई साल पहिले आल-इंडिया कांग्रेस कमेटी ने उर्दू के बारे में एक रेजोल्यूशन पास किया और उसी की रोशनी में होम मिनिस्ट्री ने एक प्रेस नोट निकाला। उस ने तमाम स्टेट्स को हिदायत दी कि उर्दू की सही पोजीशन उस को देनी चाहिये और कम से कम यू० पी० और बिहार में तो जरूर इस का खाम ख्याल रखना चाहिये। लेकिन मैं म्यूद्बाना गुजराणि कहूंगा कि इस गवर्नमेंट ने या स्टेट्स ने इस मिलमिले में क्या किया। कुछ भी नहीं। कोई बात कहने और फिर उस को न करने से क्या फायदा है ? अक्सर लोगों को यह ख्याल हा गया है कि यह गवर्नमेंट कहती कुछ है और करती कुछ है। यह अच्छी बात नहीं है। लोगों के जहन से यह बात निकाल देनी चाहिये और उन को बता देना चाहिये कि हम जो कुछ कह रहे हैं, वह करते भी

है। मैं समझता हूँ कि बिहार और यू० पी० में उर्दू को उस की सहीह पोजीशन देनी चाहिये। सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट का यह भी फर्ज है कि वह देखे कि स्टेट्स को हुकूमत ऐसा कर रही है या नहीं। अगर वे नहीं कर रही हैं, तो वह गलत है।

**श्री बिशन चन्द्र सेठ (एटा) :** ग्रान ए प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर, सर। यू० पी० में वैंलट-पेपर उर्दू में छपे हैं। यू० पी० गवर्नमेंट ने आउट आफ दौ बे जा कर उर्दू को मौका दिया है। चूंकि माननीय सदस्य ने गलत फरमाया है, इस लिये मैंने यह गुजारिश की है।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** यह प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर नहीं है। माननीय सदस्य ने सिर्फ यह कहने के लिये प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर का सहारा लिया है कि जो कुछ आनरेबल मेम्बर, श्री ताहिर, कह रहे हैं, वह ठीक नहीं है।

**श्री मुहम्मद ताहिर :** वैंलट पेपर उर्दू में छपे होंगे, लेकिन उर्दू को सहीह पोजीशन न बिहार में और न यू० पी० में दी गई। (interruptions)

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** क्या सब तरफ में प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

**श्री मुहम्मद ताहिर :** आप जानते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान में कम्प्यूनल डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन होते हैं। अभी कल की बात है कि प्राइम-मिनिस्टर साहब ने अपने स्टेटमेंट में यह कहा कि मालदा में डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन में सिर्फ बागद तरह के करोड़ मुसलमान मारे गये और हिन्दू नहीं मारे गये। ठीक है, यह रिपोर्ट सहीह होगी। इस तरह की बातें होती हैं। सवाल यह है कि उन को कैसे रोका जाये। उन को रोकने की एक सूत यह हो सकती है कि जहां कहीं ऐसे डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन होते हैं, इस हाउस और गवर्नमेंट का यह फर्ज है कि उन स्टेट्स को मेशुर करे कि ऐसी बात वहां क्यों होती है।

**श्री फ्रैंक एन्थनी (नामनिर्देशित-ग्रांगल भारतीय) :** बिल्कुल ठीक बात है। स्टेट्स को सेंसर करना चाहिये।

**श्री मुहम्मद ताहिर :** आज हालत यह है कि जब इस किस्म की बात इस हाउस में आती है, तो होम मिनिस्टर साहब कहते हैं कि यह स्टेट के ला एंड आर्डर का सवाल है, इस लिये यहां पर उसके बारे में डिस्कशन नहीं हो सकता है। स्पीकर साहब भी मजबूर होते हैं। और वह कहते हैं कि ठीक है, यह ला एंड आर्डर का किस्सा है, यहां पर उस के बारे में डिस्कशन नहीं हो सकता है। इस वजह से उन कम्प्यूनल डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन के बारे में पार्लियामेंट में डिस्कशन नहीं होता, बेगुनाह मुसलमानों की तबाही होती है—जैसे जबलपुर और दूसरी जगहों में हुई—, हालांकि आसाम के बारे में डिस्कशन हुआ जहां अगड़ा आसामी और बंगाली में था।

मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे कांस्टीट्यूशन और इस हाउस ने यह ऐलान किया है कि हमारा मुल्क एक सैकुलर स्टेट है और यहां पर हर एक कम्प्यूनिटी के लोगों के हुक्क की हिकाजत होंगी। इस लिये जब किसी कम्प्यूनिटी की हक-न्यायी होती है, तो उस स्टेट को सेंसर करने और उस बारे में डिस्कशन करने का हक इस हाउस को है, किसी दूसरे को नहीं। जब यह हमारे हाउस का ऐलान है कि हमारा मुल्क एक सैकुलर स्टेट है, तो फिर यह हमारा ही हक है कि ऐसे मामलात में जहां सेकुलरिज्म पर शब्दा आता हो, हम मुल्तालिफ़ स्टेट को सेंसर करें और बतायें कि उस की पालिसी गलत है। अगर हम ऐसा करें और गाढ़े-गाढ़े इस पार्लियामेंट और गवर्नमेंट में स्टेट्स को हियायान जाया करें, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि आहिस्ता आहिस्ता इस किस्म की बातों में कमी हो सकती है।

आखिर में मैं उम्मीद करूंगा कि आनरेबल मिनिस्टर साहब इस मसले पर गौर



[श्री मुहम्मद ताहिर]

करेंगे। मैं जोरदार तरीके से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब तक माइनारिटीज की हिफाजत नहीं की जायेगी और एजुकेशन, विजिनेस और एम्प्लायमेंट वगैरा में उन का ख्याल नहीं रखा जायकग सही मानों में इमोशनल इंटिग्रेशन की उम्मीद नहीं होती। ये ज्यादा थोड़े ही मांगती हैं ? जैसी माइनारिटी हो, उस के मुताबिक उस का खयाल करना चाहिये। अगर माइनारिटीज के टुकक की हिफाजत की जायेगी, तो इमोशनल इन्टिग्रेशन होगा, और वह हमारे लिये और मुल्क के लिये एक खुशी की बात होगी। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि आनरेबल मिनिस्टर साहब इन बातों की तरफ ध्यान देंगे।

श्री محمد طاہر : جناب اسپیکر صاحب - ہوم منسٹری کی طرف سے جو رپورٹ آئی ہے وہ میرے سامنے ہے - سب سے پہلے میں چیپٹر ۲ پولیٹیکل کی طرف آپ کا اشارہ کروں گا - وہ نیشنل انٹیگریشن کے بارے میں ہے - اب ہماری سمجھ میں نہیں آتا ہے کہ آخر یہ نیشنل انٹیگریشن ہے کیا چیز - اس لئے کہ جہاں تک میں سمجھتا ہوں نیشنل انٹیگریشن تو ہے ہی - انڈیا ایزلے ہوں - سب لوگ ایک ہی نیشن ہیں - اب ہم سب ایک نیشن تو ہیں ہی - آپ فرض کیجئے کہ کوئی آدمی باہر جاتا ہے اور اس سے اس کی نیشنلٹی پوچھی جاتی ہے تو وہ کہتا ہے کہ میں انڈین نیشنل ہوں - نیشنل انٹیگریشن کے معنی تو یہ ہیں کہ بہت سی نیشنیں ہیں ان کو جمع کر کے ایک

جگہ لے آئیں - مضبوطی کریں اور یکجہتی کریں - لیکن سوال تو یہ ہے کہ نیشن ایک ہی ہے - اس میں یکجہتی پیدا کرنے کی کوئی ضرورت ہے ہی نہیں - تو ایک نیشن ہے ہی - ہم تمام هندوستان کے دھلے والے انڈی نیشن ہیں - اس لئے میرے خیال میں سوال یہ ہے کہ تیس انٹیگریشن سے لوگوں کو پچانا چاہئے - ہوم منسٹری کی جو رپورٹ ہے میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ اس میں بہت سی ایسی چیزیں ہیں جو کہ بجائے انٹیگریشن کے تیس انٹیگریشن پیدا کرتی ہیں - اس لئے میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ ایلتی نیشنل تیس انٹیگریشن پرومٹ چلانا زیادہ بہتر ہو گا - نیشنل انٹیگریشن تو ہے ہی اس میں کوئی سوال پیدا ہی نہیں ہوتا ہے -

اب میں آپ کی توجہ اس کے انٹروکشن کی طرف لے آتا ہوں - انٹروکشن میں وہ فرماتے ہیں -

"The Ministry of Home Affairs is also charged with the responsibility for the administration of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and the Backward Classes."

اس میں انہوں نے شیڈیولڈ کاسٹس - شیڈیولڈ ٹرائبس اور بیکورڈ کلاسز کا نام لیا ہے لیکن انہوں نے دوسری مائنارٹیز کے بارے میں اپنی ذمہ داری کا ذکر نہیں کیا ہے - آخر

اس ملک میں مائٹارٹھز بھی تو  
دھتی ہوں - مسلمان بھی ہیں -  
سکھ بھی ہیں - عیسائی بھی ہیں  
اور پڈھستس بھی ہیں - ان کی  
دیسپانسمینٹی لہلے کا اس انڈوڈکشن  
میں کوئی سوال نہیں ہے - انہوں نے  
اس کا کوئی ذکر تک نہیں کیا -  
اس سے تو صاف معلوم ہوتا ہے کہ  
حکومت پر ان کے متعلق کوئی ذمہ  
داری نہیں ہے - اب بتلائے کہ ان کے  
دلوں پر کس طرح قبضہ حاصل کر  
سکتے ہیں -

ہوم منسٹری کے ذریعہ جو بہت  
سے ایپائنٹمنٹس ہوتے ہیں اور  
یونین پبلک سروس کمیشن کی  
طرف سے جو سلیکشن ہوتے ہیں  
ان میں یہ تو بتایا جاتا ہے کہ  
اتنے شہڈیولڈ کاسٹس اور شیڈیولڈ  
ٹرائنٹس کے لئے کئے لیکن یہ نہیں  
بتایا جاتا کہ اس میں کچھ مسلمان  
بھی ہیں - سکھ بھی ہیں اور فلاں  
فلاں مائٹارٹھز کے لوگ ہیں - میں  
تو کہتا ہوں کہ ہمارے ہوم منسٹر  
صاحب اس کی تحقیقات کریں -  
اگر واقعی ان کا پتہ ہر کا دل نہیں  
ہے گوشت کا دل بنا ہوا ہے تو وہ  
اس کو محسوس کریں گے کہ مائٹارٹھز  
کے ساتھ پرانسانی ہو رہی ہے -

آپ نہشل انڈیکریشن کر رہے  
ہیں اور اس کے لئے آپ نے تمام  
اسٹیمٹس نے چیف منسٹرس کو بلایا

ہے - لیکن کیا آپ نے ان چیف  
منسٹرس سے یہ بھی پوچھا ہے کہ  
یہائی آپ نہشل انڈیکریشن تو کرنے  
یہاں پر آئے ہو لیکن خود آپ  
کی اسٹیٹ میں مائٹارٹھز کے ساتھ  
کیا سلوک کیا جا رہا ہے - ان کو  
ایپائنٹمنٹس دیئے ہیں - انڈسٹریز  
میں اور بزنس میں کیا حصہ آپ  
دے رہے ہیں - آپ کو معلوم ہو  
جائے کہ واقعی کیا نقشہ بن رہا  
ہے - ایسی حالت میں جب تک  
آپ ان چیزوں کا خیال نہیں کریں گے  
تب تک یہ اموشل انڈیکریشن کیسے  
ہو سکتا ہے - اس لئے میں آپ سے  
عرض کروں گا کہ مہربانی فرما کر آپ  
کی نظر کرم مائٹارٹھز کی طرف بھی  
ہونی چاہئے - اگر آپ ایسا نہیں  
کرتے ہیں اور یہ خیال کرتے ہیں  
کہ اموشل انڈیکریشن ہو جائے گا -  
یہ غیر فطری معلوم ہوتا ہے - جب  
تک آپ اس کو نہیں کریں گے اموشل  
انڈیکریشن نہیں ہو سکتا ہے -

اموشل انڈیکریشن کو آپ جانے  
دیجئے - ریجنل انڈیکریشن کا بھی  
سوال اس میں کافی ہے - ہوم منسٹری  
نے اپنی یہ ذمہ داری لی ہے اور بارڈر  
ایریاز کا جو ایک چھتر ہے اس میں  
ان بارڈر ایریاز کو ڈیولپ کرنے کی  
ذمہ داری لی ہے - بارڈر ایریاز کو  
ڈیولپ کرنا اپنی ذمہ داری مانی ہے -  
وہ علاقہ جو کہ غیر ملکوں سے ملے  
ہوئے ہیں ان کی ترقی کرنی ہے -

[شری محمد طاہر]

میں دیکھتا ہوں کہ انٹر پردیش کے لئے آپ ۲۸ کروڑ روپیہ خرچ کر رہے ہیں۔ پنجاب میں ۰۳۴ - جموں کشمیر میں ۲۲۰۳ اور ہماچل پردیش میں ۶۰۴۱ کروڑ روپیہ خرچ کر رہے ہیں۔ میں پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں کہ آخر ویسٹ بنگال - آسام اور بہار نے کیا تصور کیا ہے۔ کیا یہ بارڈر ایریا ز نہیں ہیں۔ بہار کا حصہ کیا نہیں ہے سے ملا جلا ہوا نہیں ہے۔ ابھی چلند دن ہوئے یہاں پر ایک سوال اٹھایا گیا تھا کہ جوگملی میں چائلڈز آئے اور انہوں نے اس جگہ کے نقشہ اور فوٹو وغیرہ لیا۔ یہاں ایک غرر ملک ہے اور وہاں بہار کا حصہ اس سے ملا ہوا ہے۔ اس طرح سے ویسٹ بنگال پاکستان سے ملا ہوا ہے۔ آسام بھی پاکستان سے ملا ہوا ہے۔ ان کا بھی خیال کرنا چاہئے۔ میں نے کئی دفعہ کہا ہے کہ یہ جوگملی کے قریب بدانت نگر نیپال میں جہاں کہ ابھی چیلڈز کی طرف سے بہت سے کارخانے وغیرہ کھل رہے ہیں ان بارڈر کے علاقوں میں بھی بہار سے ملا ہوا ہے درختس وغیرہ کا انتظام کر کے ان کو قبول کرنا چاہئے۔ اگر گورنمنٹ اس علاقے کا ڈیوہاٹمنٹ نہیں کرتی ہے تو اس کا نتیجہ اچھا نہیں معلوم ہوتا ہے ممکن ہے اور کسی دن گورنمنٹ کو پریشانی کا سامنا کرنا پڑے۔ اس لئے کہ چین اور نیپال

کی دوستی بہت بڑھتی جا رہی ہے۔

ملستری کی رپورٹ میں فارملرز کے بارے میں ایک چھپر دیا گیا ہے۔ اس سلسلے میں ایک بات کہی گئی ہے۔ جس سے مجھے بہت تعجب معلوم ہوتا ہے۔ کہ آسام میں پاکستان سے مسلمانوں کا انفلٹریشن ہوا ہے۔ حال ہی میں آنریبل ممبر—شری دیکھو ناتھ سنگھ نے بہت زوروں سے ایک سپیچ دی جس میں انہوں نے کہا کہ ہزار ہا مسلمان پاکستان سے آسام میں چلے آئے ہیں۔ جس سے آسام میں ان کی تعداد بڑھ گئی ہے۔ میں پوچھتا چاہتا ہوں کہ وہاں پر گورنمنٹ کے بارڈر پوسٹس ہیں۔ وہ لوگ کیا کرتے ہیں۔ جو پاکستانی مسلمان آسام میں جاتے ہیں۔ کیا وہ گروہ بندی کے ساتھ جاتے ہیں۔ ہنگامہ بکے جاتے ہیں یا ایک ایک کر کے جاتے ہیں۔ وہ کسی بھی حالت میں جاتے ہیں۔ ان کی نگرانی کرنا ضروری تھا۔ وہاں کے سٹیشنز اور پرائس کو یہ دیکھنا ضروری تھا کہ وہ لوگ کھوں اور کس طرح آسام میں چلے گئے۔ اور کھوں ان کو روکنے کی کوشش نہیں کی گئی۔

لیکن میں آنریبل ملستری صاحب سے گزارش کروں گا کہ وہ مہربانی فرما

کر اس بات پر غور کریں کہ پاکستان سے مسلمانوں کے آسام میں آنے کی جو آواز اٹھائی گئی ہے - اس کی حقیقت کیا ہے - میں عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ یہ آواز ۱۹۶۱ء کے سہمس کے وقت سے اٹھائی گئی ہے - آپ جانتے ہوں کہ ۱۹۵۱ء کے سہمس کے وقت لوگ پریشان حال تھے اور اس لئے وہ اپنے نام وغیرہ دیکر کرانے کی طرف متوجہ نہیں تھے - لیکن جب ۱۹۶۱ء میں سہمس ہوا تو اس وقت لوگ ہوشیار تھے اور ان میں اطلاع دینا تھا - اس لئے جو لوگ ۱۹۵۱ء کے سہمس میں دیکر نہیں گئے گئے تھے - جن کو چھوڑ دیا گیا تھا ۱۹۶۱ء میں انہوں نے اپنے نام وغیرہ دیکر کرائے - جس کا نتیجہ یہ ہوا کہ ان کی تعداد بڑھ گئی - اس وقت جب تھیک طرح سے دیکرنگ شروع ہوئی اور ان کی تعداد بڑھتی نظر آئی تو لوگوں نے کہا کہ انفلٹریشن ہو گیا ہے - یہ بات غلط ہے - کیونکہ ۱۹۵۱ء کے سہمس میں ان مسلمانوں کے نام درج نہیں گئے گئے تھے اس لئے اس سہمس میں ان کی پوری تعداد ظاہر نہیں ہوئی تھی - سوال یہ ہے کہ اگر ان لوگوں کا انفلٹریشن شروع ہوا تو اس وقت اس کو بلند کہوں نہیں کیا گیا - اس کو اس وقت روکنا چاہئے تھا - (Interruptions) جیسا کہ میں نے ابھی کہا ہے اصلیت یہ ہے کہ وہ

لوگ یہیں کے دھلے والے ہیں - ۱۹۵۱ کے سہمس میں ان کا دیکرنگ نہیں ہوا - اب ۱۹۶۱ میں چونکہ ان کے نام وغیرہ دیکر ہو رہے ہیں - اس لئے یہ آواز اٹھائی جا رہی ہے - سوال یہ ہے کہ اگر ۱۹۵۱ سے ۱۹۶۱ تک انفلٹریشن ہو رہا تھا تو اس درمیان میں یہ آواز کیوں نہیں اٹھی - آخر انہوں نے ایک بیگ تو انفلٹریشن نہیں کیا - ۱۹۶۱ میں جب سہمس کے سلسلے میں ان کا دیکرنگ شروع ہوا تو یہ آواز اٹھی کہ مسلمان انفلٹریشن کر رہے ہیں - آنریبل منسٹر صاحب اس پر غور کریں - کیونکہ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ ایسی باتوں کو بڑھانا اچھا نہیں معلوم ہوتا ہے - اسکی صحیح طور پر تحقیق ہوئی چاہئے تھی -

اب میں آپ کی خدمت میں مانڈاریتھ کے حقوق کے بارے میں کچھ گزارش کرنا چاہتا ہوں - نہشل انٹیکریشن کونسل نے لنڈرسٹک مانڈاریتھ کے بارے میں غور کیا اور اس سلسلے میں سٹیٹس کو کچھ ہدایات بھی دی گئیں - مجھے افسوس کے ساتھ کہنا پڑتا ہے کہ گورنمنٹ خود اپنے دیکر کو دیکھ - آج سے کئی سال پہلے آل انڈیا کانگریس کمیٹی نے اردو کے بارے میں ایک ریزولوشن پاس کیا اور اس کی روشنی میں ہوم منسٹری نے ایک پریس نوٹ نکالا -

[شری محمد طاہر]

اس نے تمام سٹیٹس کو ہدایت دی کہ اردو کی صحیح یوزیشن اس کو دیلی چاہئے اور کم سے کم یو - پی - اور بہار میں تو ضرور اس کا خاص خیال رکھنا چاہئے - لیکن میں مودبانہ گزارش کروں گا کہ اس گورنمنٹ نے یا سٹیٹس نے اس سلسلے میں کیا کیا - کچھ بھی نہیں - کوئی بات کہلے اور پھر اس کو نہ کرنے سے کہا فائدہ ہے - اکثر لوگوں کو یہ خیال ہو گیا ہے کہ یہ گورنمنٹ کہتی کچھ ہے اور کرتی کچھ ہے - یہ اچھی بات نہیں ہے - لوگوں کے ذہن سے یہ بات نکال دیلی چاہئے اور ان کو بتا دینا چاہئے کہ ہم جو کچھ کہہ رہے ہیں - وہ کرتے ہی ہیں - میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ بہار یو - پی - میں اردو کو اس کی صحیح یوزیشن دیلی چاہئے - سہلڈرل گورنمنٹ کا یہ بھی فرض ہے کہ وہ دیکھے کہ سٹیٹس کی حکومتوں ایسا کر رہی ہیں یا نہیں - اگر وہ نہیں کر رہی ہیں - تو وہ غلط ہے -

شری ویشننبھ سٹھ : آٹان ا ویاڈٹ آف آڈر، سر۔ یو۔ پی۔ میں بیلٹ-وےپر اڈڈ میں اڈپے ہیں۔ یو۔ پی۔ گورنمنٹ نے آڈٹ آف بی بی آ کر اڈڈ کو موکا دیا ہے۔ آڈک ماننی سڈس نے غلط فرمایا ہے اس لیے میں نے یہ گواریش کی ہے۔

آڈکس مہوڈی : یہ ویاڈٹ آف آڈٹ نہیں ہے۔ ماننی سڈس نے سیکرٹ یہ کھنے کے لیے ویاڈٹ آف آڈٹ کا سہارا

لیا ہے کہ جو کچھ آٹانریبل ممبر، آڈی آٹاھر، کر رہے ہیں، وہ ٹیک نہیں ہے۔

شری محمد طاہر : بیلٹ پیپر اردو میں چھپے ہوئے لیکھ اردو کو صحیح یوزیشن نہ بہار میں اور نہ یو - پی میں دی گئی - (Interruptions)

آڈکس مہوڈی : کیا سب طرف سے ویاڈٹ آف آڈٹ اڈاے آ رہے ہیں ؟

شری محمد طاہر : آپ آٹاٹے ہیں کہ ہلڈرستان میں کمیونل ڈسٹریبلٹس ہوتے ہیں - ابھی کل کی بات ہے کہ پرائم منسٹر صاحب نے آپے سٹیٹمنٹ میں یہ کہا کہ مالڈہ کے ڈسٹریبلٹس میں صرف بارہ ڈیڑہ کے قریب مسلمان مارے گئے اور ہلڈو نہیں مارے گئے - ٹھیک ہے - یہ رپورٹ صحیح ہوگی - اور اس طرح کی باتیں ہوتی رھتی ہیں - سوال یہ ہے کہ ان کو کیسے روکا جائے - ان کو روکنے کی ایک ضرورت ہے ہو سکتی ہے کہ آٹاٹے کہیں ایسے ڈسٹریبلٹس ہوتے ہیں - اس ہاوس اور گورنمنٹ کا یہ فرض ہے کہ ان سٹیٹس کو سہلڈر کرے کہ ایسی بات وہاں کہیں ہوئی ہے -

آڈکس مہوڈی : بیلٹ ٹیک بات ہے۔ سٹڈس کو سنسار کرنا آٹاٹے

شری محمد طاہر : آج آٹاٹے ہے کہ جب اس قسم کی بات اس

ہاوس میں آتی ہے تو ہوم منسٹر صاحب کہتے ہیں کہ یہ سٹیٹ کے لائڈ آرڈر کا سوال ہے - اس لئے یہاں پر اس کے بارے میں دسکشن نہیں ہو سکتا ہے - سپیکر صاحب بھی مجبور ہوتے ہیں اور وہ کہتے ہیں کہ ٹھیک ہے - یہ : لائڈ آرڈر کا قصہ ہے - یہاں اس کے بارے میں دسکشن نہیں ہو سکتا ہے - اس وجہ سے ان کمیونل ڈسٹریکٹس کے بارے میں پارلیمنٹ میں دسکشن نہیں ہوتا - بے گناہ مسلمانوں کی تباہی ہوتی ہے - جیسے جیلپور اور دوسری جگہوں میں ہوئی - حالانکہ آسام کے بارے میں دسکشن ہوا - جہاں جھگڑا آسامی اور بلکالی میں تھا۔

میں عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ ہمارے اس ہاوس نے یہ اعلان کیا ہے کہ ہمارا ملک ایک سیکولر سٹیٹ ہے اور یہاں پر ہر ایک کمیونیتی کے لوگوں کے حقوق کی حمایت ہوگی - اس لئے جب کسی کمیونیتی کی حق تلفی ہوتی ہے تو اس سٹیٹ کو سہلشور کرنے اور اس بارے میں دسکشن کرنے کا حق اس ہاوس کو ہے - کسی دوسرے کو نہیں - جب یہ ہمارے ہاوس کا اعلان ہے کہ ہمارا ملک ایک سیکولر سٹیٹ ہے تو پھر یہ ہمارا ہی حق ہے کہ ایسے معاملات میں جہاں سیکولرزم پر دغہ آتا ہو ہم متعلقہ سٹیٹ کو سہلشور کریں اور بتائیں کہ اس کو پالہسی قلعہ ہے - اگر ہم ایسا کریں اور گالے گالے

اس پارلیمنٹ اور گورنمنٹ سے سٹیٹس کو ہدایات جایا کریں تو میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ آہستہ آہستہ اس قسم کی باتوں میں کسی ہو سکتی ہے -

آخر میں امید کروں گا کہ آنریبل منسٹر صاحب اس مسئلے پر غور کرینگے - میں زوردار طریقے سے کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ جب تک مائنداریٹھز کی حفاظت نہیں کی جائیگی اور ایجوکیشن - ہیلتھ اور ایمپلائمنٹ وغیرہ میں ان کا خیال نہیں رکھا جائیگا صحیح معنوں میں اموشل انٹگریشن کی امید نہیں معلوم ہوتی وہ زیادہ تھوڑا ہی مانگتے ہیں - جیسی مائنداریٹھز ہو - اس کے مطابق اس کا خیال کرنا چاہیئے - اگر مائنداریٹھز کے حقوق کی حفاظت کی جائیگی - تو اموشل انٹگریشن ہوگا - اور ہمارے لئے اور ملک کے لئے ایک خوشی کی بات ہوگی - میں امید کرتا ہوں کہ آنریبل منسٹر صاحب ان باتوں کی طرف غور فرماویں گے -

**Mr. Speaker:** Is Shri Maniyangadan here? No. Shrimati Akkamma Devi.

**Shrimati Akkamma Devi (Nilgiris):** Respected Speaker, Sir, I thank you for having given me this opportunity to speak on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Home Ministry. There is a sizable tribal population in Nilgiris which is a tribal area

[Shrimati Akkamma Devi]

in Madras State and I take this opportunity to speak on the Scheduled Tribes, their welfare, their economic problems, backwardness in education and the various measures of relief needed from the Government during the Third Plan period. Today we speak of national integration when the handicapped sections of our population who live in villages, slums, forest areas and such places are neglected. In the First and Second Plans some welfare schemes had been drawn up for the uplift of these down trodden people but unfortunately most of the schemes were not implemented successfully as they should have been. Many committees and commissions were appointed to study the living conditions of the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes. Accordingly, these committees after touring intensively the respective tribal areas have submitted their reports with their suggestions and recommendations to shower light hope and enlightenment on these neglected tribes. We have not seen the practical side to our entire satisfaction. Unless the lot of these Scheduled Tribes is improved economically, educationally and socially, I am afraid there will be no salvation for our country.

13 hrs.

Our Constitution places a special responsibility on the Central and State Government; for the advancement of backward classes. The welfare of the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes, economically, educationally and socially, is the concern of both the Central and State Governments. The report of the Backward Class Commission says that the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes yet have inferior social status than the other communities classified as backward, and as such, it is to these Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes that special relief measures by the Centre and the State Governments are absolutely necessary.

In Madras State, we find the Scheduled Tribes mostly in the Nilgiris. We have the Todas, the dwindling population, because of polyandry which is common among this tribe. They live in Munds, comprising small huts; the entrance to each hut is so small that we have to crawl on all fours to enter these huts. Their main source of income is their buffaloes. These tribes come under the lot of landless people. Under the first and second Plans, thanks to our Governments, the Women's Welfare Department, the Central Social Welfare Board, the All-India Handicrafts Board and the Servants of India Society came forward to ameliorate their living conditions by helping them with various welfare activities. Yet, these amenities are quite inadequate for this dwindling population. I request the Government to sanction agricultural relief measures and to provide a separate medical clinic for them.

Now, I pass on to the Adivasis, the Kurumbas, the Erulas and the Paniyas who inhabit the forest areas in the Nilgiris district. It is a shocking sight to see their living conditions in the midst of forests. No protected water-supply is there; there is no proper house other than the thatched huts with unclean surroundings. It is simply pathetic to see the little ones eating edible fruits of the forest and wandering about without education or proper clothes and other necessities of life. Community development projects, the Central Social Welfare Board and other voluntary organisations have come forward with welfare services, but I am sorry to say that most of the schemes have not been implemented.

More voluntary organisations should be formed for running residential schools for boys and girls. The All-India Handicrafts Board should provide gainful employment to these tribal women to enable them to work and earn and supplement their family

income. Pure drinking water-supply is essential in these forest areas, besides housing and electricity.

The Kotas are agriculturists and artisans and they belong to the artisan classes without security of employment and their traditional occupation has ceased to be remunerative. I request the Government to grant agricultural relief measures, gainful employment, maternity assistance and more schools for the uplift of these tribal population. In this connection, I would like to state that in tribal areas, the girls study more or less up to the third or the fourth class and then they get into married life. After a number of years they become widows or deserted or destitutes, and it is a problem for them to stand on their own legs. I request the Government to start condensed courses of education for adult women and thereby help these girls to study and pass the eighth standard first and then get into training centres and thus enable them to stand on their own legs.

Lastly, I come to the Badagas of Nilgiris who are classified under the backward community. This population occupies the rural areas of Nilgiris. These agriculturists depend on the monsoons and if the monsoons fail them and if the prices go down, their lot becomes miserable. Their main income-giving crop is the potato, and recently this crop has been badly affected by the blight disease and as a result the poor agriculturists were placed in indebtedness. Not only were there such heavy losses, but they were faced with a shortage of seed potatoes and many thousands of acres were left uncultivated. I request the Government to supply them with at least a thousand tons of great Scot variety of seeds from the United Kingdom, which suits the soil and climate of Nilgiris. I also request the Government to supply insecticides at concessional rates to combat blight diseases and other diseases affecting agricultural produce.

Regarding indebtedness in the tribal areas, money-lenders dupe them and extract a high rate of interest from them. To repay this borrowed amount together with interest, the tribals are forced to dispose of their belongings. When these tribals apply for loans from the co-operative societies or co-operative banks, only the better-placed among them make use of all the opportunities whereas the really deserving cases are being neglected. Impartial selection should be made and special consideration should be shown towards the deserving cases of the tribal population.

In the report, it is mentioned that constant efforts are made to improve the representation of Scheduled Tribes in the Central services and that there is a special cell in the Home Ministry to deal with this problem. In this connection, I would like to state with due respect that many students who have secured good marks have been rejected and others well-placed in life have been selected because of recommendations and backing. From the report, I find that the representation of Scheduled Tribes in the All-India services is very low. I request the Government to give a fair representation under the third Plan and to start a pre-examination coaching centre in the South for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Caste students, and also to allot a substantial number of scholarships to post-matric courses and tribal research and training centres.

**Mr. Speaker:** Speeches are not read here. I allowed her to read because I thought this was her first speech, but I find that she has spoken earlier also.

**Shrimati Akkamma Devi:** There should be more girls' schools and hostels.

**Mr. Speaker:** She does not listen. It is most advantageous, at this stage, to ignore the Speaker! She should conclude now.

**Shrimati Akkamma Devi:** I shall conclude in a minute. I request the



[Shrimati Akkamma Devi]

Government to see that housing facilities are given; these are absolutely essential. Also, more girls' schools and hostels should be started in the Third Plan period in the tribal areas. Further, maternity assistance should be provided to all the tribal population. With these words, I resume my seat.

**Mr. Speaker:** Next time when she wants to speak, she should do so without a prepared speech.

**Shri Balakrishnan (Kolipatti):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, when I rise to speak on the Demands of the Home Ministry with respect to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and the backward classes, I must acknowledge that some progress has been made in the welfare of Scheduled Tribes and backward classes during the First and Second Plan periods but since there is no proper assessment about the progress which has been made so far, one cannot say how much progress has been made so far in this direction. But speaking frankly, I can say that the progress is very slow and poor. The main reason why I am saying that the progress is slow and poor is that the provisions made in the First and second Five Year Plans were insufficient for the large population of India. Another reason is, the officers to whom the work is entrusted are not taking keen interest in the implementation of that welfare work, and they are showing lack of interest in the execution of work. Another reason is there is no proper coordination between the various departments and the welfare department. Unless there is proper coordination and co-operation between the various departments and the welfare departments, the implementation of welfare work will not be successful. Take the police department. If it is not cooperating with the welfare department, the Untouchability Offences Act cannot be properly implemented. Similarly, if the revenue officials, the tahsildars, revenue divisional officers, revenue inspectors, etc., do not co-operate with the welfare officers,

welfare work cannot be properly implemented in the villages.

Then, there is no uniform policy in regard to the implementation of the welfare work in the country. From State to State, the policy differs. These are the reasons why the progress is very slow and poor.

Even the amounts which were provided in the First and Second Five Year Plans were not fully utilised. In the First Plan, a provision of Rs. 39 crores was made for the welfare work, out of which only Rs. 29 crores was utilised and a big amount was left unspent. Even in the Second Plan, out of Rs. 91 crores which was provided, only Rs. 65 crores were spent and Rs. 26 crores were left unspent. From the Commissioner's report, I find that a major portion of the amounts provided for various purposes was not fully utilised.

Take cottage industries, for instance. For starting cottage industries for scheduled castes and tribes and backward classes, in the Second Plan, the allocation made was Rs. 5,74,32,468. But the total expenditure incurred during the Second Plan period was only Rs. 1,32,77,816. That means only 48 per cent was utilised and 52 per cent of the amount was unutilised. Regarding cooperative societies for the scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and backward classes, the provision made in the Second Plan was Rs. 215.43 lakhs, but the total expenditure was only Rs. 90.37 lakhs. I am sorry to state that only 42 per cent of the amount was utilised and a large amount of 58 per cent was not utilised. Even in regard to housing, which is very important as far as the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are concerned, because most of them are houseless, the allocation made in the Second Plan was Rs. 1080.84 lakhs, out of which only Rs. 668.94 lakhs was spent and a major portion was left unspent. This means only 61 per cent of the amount was utilised and 39 per cent was not utilised.

Regarding employment in the Central Secretariat Service, I find that in the stenographers service, the figures are: Permanent strength—Grade I, total number of employees 83, scheduled castes nil, scheduled tribes nil. Grade II, total number 80, scheduled caste 1, scheduled tribe nil. Grade III, total number 937, scheduled castes 20, scheduled tribe 1. Temporary strength: Grade I—total number 70, scheduled castes nil, scheduled tribe nil. Grade II—total number 153, scheduled caste nil, scheduled tribe nil. Grade III, total number 704, scheduled caste 4, scheduled tribe 1. In the clerical service, permanent strength, Grade I—total number 1518, scheduled castes 17, scheduled tribe nil. Grade II—total number 3100, scheduled castes 215, scheduled tribe nil. Coming to All India Services, on 1-1-1960, out of a total number of 1652 IAS officers, there were only 38 scheduled castes and 10 scheduled tribes, IP/IPS officers: total number 917, scheduled castes 20, scheduled tribes 6. IFS(A): total number 192, scheduled castes 3, scheduled tribe nil. IFS(B): total number 1796, scheduled castes 29, scheduled tribe 7. This is the position of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in the Central Secretariat Services.

I understand that even when the candidates have passed the written examination for the recruitment of IAS and IPS officers successfully, they are not appointed. I do not know why. Perhaps the reason is the oral test. It is not the oral test which finds out the ability and efficiency. So, I request the Government to give some concession at least to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in the oral examination.

Regarding the special coaching centre, I am glad that the Government is proposing to open a centre in the south and in some other places. I submit that this can be done during the current year itself, so that more scheduled castes and scheduled tribe candidates may avail of this opportunity. The strength of the Allahabad

coaching centre, I am told, is very poor. I hope in the coming year, the strength would be increased.

Regarding sanction of scholarships, I hope the Minister knows that there is much delay in the sanction of scholarships. I request the Minister to see that the delay is avoided.

I want to make a request to the Minister. After the completion of the SSLC, many scheduled caste and scheduled tribe students could not go to college studies, because every student has to spend nearly Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 for the initial expenditure. I would request the Government to consider advancing a loan of Rs. 200 or Rs. 300 to the students, so that more students can avail of college education.

Regarding untouchability I want to make one or two points. Untouchability is the main obstacle faced by Scheduled Castes in their economic development. Supposing a Scheduled Caste man wants to run a restaurant or a tea shop, no caste Hindu will go there to take tea or idli. The caste Hindus are prepared to take coffee or idli from a non-Hindu hotel, from a Christian or a Muslim hotel, but not from a hotel run by a Scheduled Caste man. Therefore, untouchability is the main obstacle for the economic development of Scheduled Caste people.

**Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur):** I will take idli and coffee from you.

**Shri Balakrishnan:** Many people say that untouchability cannot be removed by application of law. I feel that no social reformation took place anywhere in the world without forceful application of law or without a revolutionary action. If at all the Negroes were liberated in America, it was not through peaceful application of law but by forceful application of law. Even in our country, without forceful application of law the Sharda Act could not have been a success. Therefore, unless the Act is effectively and forcefully applied, social disabilities will continue for ever.

**Mr. Speaker:** The hon. Member should conclude now.

**Shri Balakrishnan:** With your permission, Sir, I want to read the observations of the Estimates Committee about removal of untouchability. They have said:

"Regarding implementation and effectiveness of the Act, the Committee understand that the Act has not been very effective and the general experience has been that a large number of offences relating to the practice of untouchability go unnoticed partly due to lack of interest on the part of police officials and partly because the Scheduled Caste people in the rural areas being economically dependent upon the caste Hindus are afraid of lodging complaints against the offenders."

Therefore, unless the Act is effectively enforced untouchability will continue for ever. I would, therefore, stress that something should be done to enforce the Act more effectively so that the Scheduled Caste people also can march ahead with their brothers.

**Mr. Speaker:** The hon. Member should have at least shown this much of courtesy, when the bell was rung, to request that he may be permitted a little more time. Instead of doing that, he said he would read that quotation.

**श्री राम सेवक यादव (बारबंकी) :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, गृह मंत्रालय की यह जिम्मेदारी है कि वह देश में ऐसी परिस्थिति पैदा करें कि देश के अन्तर्गत रहने वाले सभी नागरिक राज-काज और दूसरे कार्यों में हिस्सा ले सकें। ऐसी परिस्थिति पैदा करने के लिये यह जरूरी है कि इस देश में जो सामाजिक, आर्थिक और राजनीतिक विषमता है, उस को दूर करने के लिये कुछ आवश्यक कदम उठाये जायें। इस सम्बन्ध में शासन-प्रणाली में भी इस प्रकार के संशोधन किये जायें कि देश के सभी लोग सीधे और पक्ष,

दोनों रूप में, शासन में हिस्सा ले सकें। अपने देश में सामाजिक विषमता एक बहुत बड़ी समस्या है। हजारों सालों की वर्ण-व्यवस्था ने कुछ मुट्ठी भर लोगों में परम्परागत व्यवस्था और स्वार्थ की भावना भर दी है और साथ ही रा देश के बहुसंख्यक समाज को अपंग बना दिया है ....

**सामुदायिक विकास, पंचायती राज और सहकार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ब० स० मति) :** सरल हिन्दी बोलिये।

**श्री राम सेवक यादव :** .. जिम्मेदारी और अधिकार से वंचित कर दिया है। इस समस्या की ओर संविधान के निर्माताओं का ध्यान अवश्य गया और यही कारण है इन दबे पिसे और पिछड़े लोगों के लिये, और खास तौर पर से हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के लिये, संविधान में विधान सभाओं और लोक सभा के लिये स्थान सुरक्षित कर दिये गये। यही नहीं, राज्य और केन्द्र की नौकरियों में भी उन के स्थान सुरक्षित किये गये। वह बात और है कि उन लोगों को अपने पूरे स्थान प्राप्त हो रहे हैं या नहीं। मैं आपका ध्यान एस्टीमेट्स कमिटी की १९६०-६१ की रिपोर्ट की ओर खींचना चाहता हूँ, जिस के सफह १६, पैरा-ग्राफ ४५ पर साफ दिया गया है कि केन्द्रीय नौकरियों में जो स्थान हरिजनों और आदिवासियों को मिलने चाहिये, उन का दो प्रतिशत भी पूरा नहीं हो रहा है, जब कि हम ने उन के लिये संरक्षण दिया हुआ है। स से कल्पना की जा सकती है कि अन्य पिछड़े लोगों की क्या दशा होगी, जिन के लिये संरक्षण की व्यवस्था नहीं है।

इस स्थिति का कारण जाति-प्रथा है, जो कि हमारे देश और समाज के लिये बहुत घातक सिद्ध हो रही है। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं आपके सामने उत्तर प्रदेश का उदाहरण रखना चाहता हूँ, जिस से हम लोगों के मन में शंका पैदा होती है कि हम किधर जा रहे

हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश में जब एक विशेष जाति का मुख्य मंत्री बनता है, तो मुख्य सचिव, आई० जी०, पुलिस, जेल के प्रमुख अधिकारी और अन्य बड़े बड़े अधिकारी सारे उसी विरादरी के हो जाते हैं और ऐसा लगता है कि सारी योग्यता उसी विरादरी के लोगों में आ गई।

**श्री ब० स० मूर्ति :** यही सोशलज्म है।

**श्री राम सेवक यादव :** इसी तरह अगर किसी दूसरी विरादरी का मुख्य मंत्री बन जाता है, जैसा कि आज है, तो फिर उसके मंत्रि-मंडल के सदस्य, विधान सभा के अध्यक्ष और उपाध्यक्ष, पब्लिक सर्विस का चेयरमैन, वहाँ की पुलिस का चीफ, सब उसी की विरादरी के हो जाते हैं और ऐसा लगता है कि सारी योग्यता उसी विरादरी में टिक गई है। यह सब जाति-प्रथा का दोष है और जब तक जाति प्रथा नहीं मिटती, तब तक ये सब दोष बने रहेंगे, क्योंकि पैदा होने से मरने तक हम सभी जाति-विरादरी के इर्द-गिर्द घूमते रहते हैं और इस स्थिति में यह स्वाभाविक है कि जो लोग जिम्मेदारी की जगहों पर बैठते हैं, उन के दिमाग उसी तरह से काम करते हैं।

जाति प्रथा को मिटाने के लिये मंत्रालय ने अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है, वह सारे देश के सामने है। मैं गृह-मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करूँगा कि अगर वह चाहते हैं कि मुक्त में एकता कायम हो, तो वह ऐसी व्यवस्था कायम करें, जिस में इस देश के सभी लोगों को आगे बढ़ने का मौका मिले और उस के लिये यह आवश्यक है कि इस देश के हरिजनों, आदिवासियों और पिछड़े लोगों के लिये, जो अल्प-संख्यक पिछड़े हुए हैं—जैसे शेख, संयद के अलावा कुंजड़े, कबड़िये और जुलाहे आदि मुसलमानों में हैं या जो हरिजन मत-परिवर्तन कर के ईसाई बने हैं—उन के लिये और महिलाओं के लिये—क्योंकि महिलायें

सर्वत्र पिछड़ी हुई हैं—जीवन के चार निर्णायक क्षेत्रों में—सरकारी गजटी नौकरी, फौज की अफसर, राजनीति और व्यापार में—कुछ समय के लिये साठ तिशत जगहें सुरक्षित रखी जायें, ताकि वे भी समाज के दूसरे लोगों के समकक्ष आ जायें।

इस विषय में यह तर्क दिया जा सकता है कि सब लोगों के लिये समान रूप से आगे बढ़ने का मौका है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि संविधान ने माना है कि जो लोग हजारों साल से जाति-प्रथा के नाम पर दबे हुए होने के कारण अग्रगं रह गये हैं, उन के आगे बढ़ने के विशेष अवसरों की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये और इसीलिये हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है। इस स्थिति में कोई वजह नहीं कि दूसरे ऐसे लोगों के लिये भी व्यवस्था न की जाय। यदि उन के लिये विशेष अवसरों की व्यवस्था नहीं की जाती है, तो उन लोगों के मुकाबले में, जो कि हजारों सालों से जाति-प्रथा के कारण जिम्मेदारी और अधिकार की जगहों पर रहे हैं और जिस के कारण उन में योग्यता पैदा हो गई है, पिछड़े लोगों का आगे बढ़ना, तरक्की करना और जिम्मेदारी और अधिकार की जगहों पर जाना सम्भव नहीं हो सकेगा। इस का नतीजा यह होगा कि आगे वाले लोग आगे रहेंगे और पीछे वाले पीछे रहेंगे, जैसा कि आज हम देख रहे हैं।

यह कहना कि जब पिछड़े हुए लोग दूसरे के समकक्ष हो जायेंगे और समान स्तर पर पहुँच जायेंगे, तब उन को जिम्मेदारी और अधिकार की जगह दी जायगी, वैसा ही है कि पहले तैरना सीख लिया जाय और फिर पानी में पैर रखा जाय। संविधान का ध्यान अन्य पिछड़ी जातियों की ओर अवश्य गया है। संविधान के अनुच्छेद ३४० के अनुसार राष्ट्रपति को यह अधिकार है कि वह सामाजिक और शिक्षा आदि की दृष्टि

### [श्री राम सेवक यादव]

से पिछड़ी हुई अन्य पिछड़ी हुई जातियों की हालत जानने के लिये एक आयोग नियुक्त करें, जोकि इस विषय में जांच-पड़ताल करे कि उन लोगों के पिछड़ेपन के कारण क्या हैं और उस पिछड़ेपन को कैसे दूर किया जा सकता है। हमारे भूतपूर्व राष्ट्रपति डा० राजेन्द्र प्रसाद ने इस अधिकार का उपयोग किया और उन्होंने २६ जनवरी, १९५३ को एक आयोग नियुक्त किया। १८ मार्च को राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने उस का उद्घाटन किया। उस समय हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी और उस समय के गृह मंत्री काटजू जी भी बैठे थे। काटजू जी ने अपने भाषण में यह कहा कि केवल यही जरूरी नहीं है कि यह आयोग सारे देश में भ्रमण करे और उन की स्थिति को जाने बल्कि यह भी बतलाये कि उन की दिक्कतों व उन की परेशानियों को कैसे दूर किया जा सकता है, उन के उपायों को भी सुझाये। आयोग ने सारे देश का भ्रमण किया और ३० मार्च, १९५५ को पहली पार्लियामेंट की अवधि के अन्दर उस ने अपना प्रतिवेदन रक्खा और उस में और सिफारिशों के अतिरिक्त यह सुझाव दिया कि अन्य पिछली जातियों के लिये नौकरियों में, खास तौर से क्लास १ में २५ प्रतिशत, क्लास २ में ३३ प्रतिशत और क्लास ३, ४ में ४० प्रतिशत संरक्षण दिया जाये। मुझे बहुत दुःख है कि उन सिफारिशों को लागू करना तो दूर, इस सदन के पटल पर वह रिपोर्ट तक नहीं रक्खी गई जिस पर लाखों रुपये खर्च हुए। काका कालेलकर जैसे व्यक्ति उस के चेअरमैन थे। उन्होंने बहुत अच्छी तरह से उन के मामलों की छान बीन की और रिपोर्ट के उस के बाद पेश की गई, लेकिन फिर भी उस को सदन के पटल पर नहीं रक्खा गया।

एक माननीय सदन्य : १३ लाख ६० खर्च हुए।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : जी हां, १३ लाख रुपये खर्च हुए। सदन के माननीय सदस्यों ने इस विषय की सन् १९५५ की पार्लियामेंट में, फिर सन् १९५७ की पार्लियामेंट में और तीसरी पार्लियामेंट में चर्चा की और आज भी उस पर विचार कर रहे हैं। लेकिन हमारे गृह मंत्री महोदय को इस देश के करोड़ों पिछड़े लोगों के प्रति इतना मोह और ममता है कि उन के बारे में वे सोच भी नहीं सकते हैं। व इस सदन में उस पर बहस भी नहीं करा सकते हैं, प्रतिवेदन की सिफारिशों को लागू करना तो बहुत दूर की बात है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप के जरिये निवेदन करूंगा कि मैं ने आप को एक पत्र भी लिखा था और आप ने यह आश्वासन दिया था कि आप को कोई आपत्ति नहीं होगी अगर माननीय सदस्य इस पर बहस करना चाहें। मैं इस सदन के माननीय सदस्यों से, जो कि लाबी में और बाहर इस पर चर्चा करते हैं और चाहते हैं कि इस पर यहां बहस हो, और गृह मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि आप सिफारिशों को लागू करेंगे या नहीं, मैं इस पर बहस नहीं करना चाहता लेकिन यह जरूर चाहता हूं कि प्रतिवेदन पर बहस हो ताकि कम से कम देश को आप की असली शक्ल तो मालूम हो जाये, उस को पता चल जाय कि आप के क्या इरादे हैं।

मैं गृह मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करूंगा कि समाजवाद और जनतंत्र सत्ता के केन्द्रीकरण का नाम नहीं है, जनतंत्र और समाजवाद सत्ता के विकेन्द्रीकरण से आयेगा। आज राज सत्ता की सारी शक्ति केन्द्र और प्रांतों की सरकारों में इकट्ठी है। राज-सत्ता के विकेन्द्रीकरण का नाम लिया जाता है, परिषदों और पंचायतों के रूप में। अभी जो एकता सम्मेलन हुआ उस में भी पंचायतों का जिक्र आया, लेकिन यह असलियत नहीं है। पंचायतों के अलावा जिलों में परिषदें

बनी हैं, लेकिन उन्हें शासन की प्रमुख एकाई बनाने के लिये कोई प्रयास नहीं हो रहा है। बल्कि परिषदों को इस प्रकार अंग कर दिया गया है जिस का ठिकाना नहीं है। उस का सीधा जनता के द्वारा चुनाव का रूप बदल कर सारे अप्रत्यक्ष चुनाव होते हैं और जनता को सीधे अपने जिले के शासन को चलाने में कोई हिस्सा नहीं मिलता। आज कल जैसी पंचायतें हैं उस में उन को कोई अधिकार नहीं है। जिलों में वैसे तो पंचायतें और परिषदें बनी हुई हैं, कहने को शासन का विकेंद्रीकरण हो गया है लेकिन असल में यह बात सही नहीं है। मैं चाहूंगा कि गृह मंत्री महोदय इस ओर कदम बढ़ायें।

आप की जो वर्तमान शासन प्रणाली है, आज के जो आप के आई० ए० एस० और आई० पी० एस० अफसर हैं, मैं गृह मंत्री महोदय से बहुत विनम्रतापूर्वक निवेदन करूंगा कि आजाद हिन्दुस्तान और जनतंत्र तथा समाजवाद के उपयुक्त उनका आचरण नहीं है। वे आई० ए० एस० और आई० पी० एस० पहले के अंग्रेजी काल के हैं। आज उन को अपने देश की असलियत की जानकारी नहीं। बड़े शहरों में, अच्छी जगहों पर पढ़ लिख कर जाकर जिम्मेदारी की जगह बैठ जाते हैं, दो तीन साल एक जिले में फिर दूसरे जिले में और बाद में तीसरे जिले में। उन को अपने जिले की जनता की बहबूदी और तरक्की से और उन की दशा से कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है। वह सरकारी नौकर होते हैं। इसलिये उनकी जगह कोई जिम्मेदार मशीनरी बनाई जाय, जो कि परिषदें हो सकती हैं और पंचायतें हो सकती हैं। कलेक्टर आदि जो आज शासन की प्रमुख इकाई बने हुए हैं, जो राज्य और केन्द्रीय सरकारों के मातहत होते हैं, जब तक वह प्रणाली खत्म नहीं हो जाती तब तक इस देश में जनतंत्र की जड़ें जम नहीं सकतीं।

आज राष्ट्रीय एकता की बड़ी चर्चा चलती है। अभी दूसरा राष्ट्रीय एकता सम्मेलन हुआ। उस राष्ट्रीय एकता सम्मेलन में कौन बुलाये गये? करनी और कथनी में जब भेद होता है तो उस से कोई अच्छा परिणाम नहीं निकलता। राष्ट्रीय एकता सम्मेलन बुलाने की जिम्मेदारी सत्तारूढ़ दल की है। सत्तारूढ़ दल को शिकायत है कि इस देश में साम्प्रदायिकता बढ़ती जा रही है, लेकिन यदि एक ओर सत्तारूढ़ दल अपना चुनाव जीतने के लिये मुसलिम कांग्रेस बुलाये तो उस की प्रतिक्रिया होगी और हिन्दू कांग्रेस भी होगी। क्या इस में कथनी के अनुसार करनी में भी एकता हुई? इसी तरह से और भी दल जनसंघ और महासभा जैसे, वहां पर तो एकता की बात करते हैं और सारे चुनाव का नक्शा और ढांचा तैयार करते हैं सम्प्रदायवाद पर।

**श्री बड़े (खारगोन) :** यह शलत बात है।

**श्री रामसेवक यादव :** इसी तरह से हमारे कम्युनिस्ट मित्र हैं। जब खुद उन को चुनाव लड़ना हो तो जनसंघ और मुसलिम लीग से समझौता कर लेंगे और मंच पर एकता की बात करेंगे। ऐसे ऐसे दलों को प्रधान मंत्री ने बुलाया है जिन को एकता में विश्वास नहीं है, सिर्फ भाषण पर विश्वास है, और ऐसे लोगों को, खास तौर पर सोशलिस्ट पार्टी को, जिन को एकता में विश्वास है, नहीं बुलाना चाहते, क्योंकि इस से उन का असली मकसद खत्म हो जायेगा।

अभी एकता सम्मेलन हुआ, पहले भी एकता सम्मेलन हुआ था और दोनों सम्मेलनों में एक बात पर ही जोर दिया गया कि अंग्रेजी हिन्दुस्तान की राज काज की भाषा बनी रहे। और कोई मसला वहां पर नहीं था। सिर्फ एक मसला। इस सम्मेलन में और पहले सम्मेलन में भी यह निश्चय हुआ कि अंग्रेजी राज काज की भाषा बनी रहेगी।

## [श्री रामसेवक यादव]

और अब तो यह तय कर लिया गया है कि अंग्रेजी यहां अनिश्चित काल तक बनी रहेगी। हमारे संविधान के अन्दर कहा गया था कि सन् १९६५ तक अंग्रेजी खत्म होमी और राज भाषा की जगह हिन्दी लेगी, लेकिन अब यह व्यवस्था कर दी गई है कि सन् १९६५ के बाद भी जबकि हिन्दी या हिन्दुस्तानी राज भाषा बन जायेगी, राज काज की बोली बन जायेगी, तब भी अंग्रेजी सहभाषा के रूप में बनी रहेगी। निश्चय हो गया कि अब अंग्रेजी इस देश से जाने वाली नहीं है। उस के लिये कानून भी हमारे मंत्री महोदय रक्खेंगे और उस पर भी शायद मुहर लग जायेगी। मुझे तो यह दुःख होता है कि वे दल भी जो राज भाषा हिन्दी का राग अलापते हैं वे भी उस फैसले पर दस्तखत कर देते हैं बैठ कर। जल्दी ही कानून बनेगा और कानून बनने के बाद अंग्रेजी सह भाषा के रूप में रहेगी, यानी वह हमेशा राज काज की बोली बनी रहेगी। इस तरह से हिन्दी या दूसरी क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं के बढ़ने का कोई सवाल नहीं है।

13.37 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

मैं कहूंगा कि यह एकता नहीं है बल्कि इस देश में १,००० ६० मासिक पाने वाले या इस से ज्यादा कमाने वाले और खर्च करने वाले अंग्रेजी अभिमुख कुछ मुट्ठी भर लोगों की हुकूमत या उन का वर्चस्व कायम करने की यह साजिश है। अंग्रेजी के जरिये सरकार उन का वर्चस्व बनाये रखना चाहती है। देश के करोड़ों पिछड़ी जाति के लोगों, हरिजनों और ऊंची जाति के उन लोगों के बीच जो धोती कुर्ता और पायजामा वाले लोग हैं उन को सत्ता पर पहुंचने से रोकने के लिये अंग्रेजी की दीवाल बनाई जा रही है। यह फैसला आप के एकता सम्मेलन में हो रहा है। अंग्रेजी भारत में शोषण और सामन्तों की बोली है। मगर वह यहां की जनता की बोली नहीं

हो सकती, जनतंत्र के उपयुक्त नहीं हो सकती, फिर भी यहां अंग्रेजी को कायम रक्खा जा रहा है। मुझे दुःख है कि जब हम गुलाम थे तो हम अंग्रेजी के खिलाफ, अंग्रेजी शासन के खिलाफ थे, यानी शारीरिक तौर पर गुलाम थे मगर मानसिक तौर पर आजाद थे, और जब हम आजाद हैं तो हम अंग्रेजी के गुलाम, अंग्रेजी शासन के गुलाम हैं। आज दिल्ली में जो अंग्रेज शासकों की मूर्तियां कदम कदम पर हैं वे बतलाती हैं हमारे यहां के नौजवानों को और हमारी आने वाली सन्तानों को कि तुम गुलाम थे, हम ने तुम्हें जीता था तुम पर हुकूमत की थी। आज अंग्रेजों की मूर्तियां को हटाने और अंग्रेजी बंगली को हटाने की बात नहीं होती : यह बात तो दूर रही, आज महात्मा गांधी की आत्मा इस देश के पूंजी-पतियों के पास कैद है। बिड़ला भवन जहां पर राष्ट्र पिता महात्मा गांधी के प्राण पखेरू उड़े, आज जनता की निधि नहीं है, आज वह राष्ट्र की निधि नहीं है, आज वह इस देश के बड़े पूंजीपति बिड़ला की सम्पत्ति है। उस पर बिड़ला का एकाधिपत्य है। आज हमारी सरकार उसे भी लेने में असमर्थ है। देश में विघटनकारी शक्तियां बढ़ रही हैं। धनी लोग पैसे के बल पर जनतंत्र को असफल बना देना चाहते हैं। मिसाल के तौर पर उत्तर प्रदेश में विधान परिषद् और राज्य सभा के चुनाव हुए। मैं बतलाऊं कि कानपुर में दो पूंजीपति जो किसी दल से सम्बन्धित नहीं, जिन का कोई भी आदमी उस विधान सभा में नहीं है, पैसे के बल पर कांग्रेस या दूसरे दलों के उम्मीदवारों के मुकाबले अधिक वोट ले गये। विधायकों के वोट खरीदे गये। कहा है देश की तरक्की ?

श्री शिव नारायण (बांसी) : अपोजीशन पार्टियों ने बेचा था।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : आप भी बिकने वालों में से थे।

यही नहीं दल के दल खरीदे गये । तो जब ऐसी स्थिति होगी तो जनतंत्र कहाँ जायगा । अब तक तो यह परम्परा थी कि पूँजीपति परोक्ष रूप से सरकार पर हावी रहते थे लेकिन अब उन्होंने तै कर लिया है कि पैसे के बल पर स्वयं सरकार बन जायें । इस से जनतंत्र को जबरदस्त खतरा पैदा हो रहा है ।

**श्री त्यागी (देहरादून) :** क्या माननीय सदस्य का यह इनसिनुएशन है कि लोगों ने रुपया लेकर वोट दिया ? क्या माननीय सदस्य का यह मंशा है कि जो असेम्बली के मेम्बर थे उन्होंने ने रिश्वत लेकर वोट दिया ? मेरे खयाल में इस हाउस में यह चीज कहना बहुत गलत है ।

**Shri K. C. Sharma (Sardhana):** The inference is this and he is entitled to this inference. When the circumstances are such that an inference can be made in logic, an hon. Member is entitled to make that inference.

**श्री रामसेवक यादव :** आज देशके जनतंत्र को जबरदस्त खतरा पैदा हो गया है । इस जनतंत्र को धनतंत्र में परिवर्तित करने की कोशिश हो रही है । इसलिए यदि इस देश के आर्थिक ढाँचे को न बदला गया तो बड़े भयंकर परिणाम होंगे ।

गृह मंत्री ने गत लोक सभा के सत्र में विघटनकारी शक्तियों को रोकने के लिये धारा १५३ में मंशोधन कर के एक धारा १५३ ए जोड़ी थी और उस का उद्देश्य ऐसे लोगों के खिलाफ मुकदमा चलाना था जो इस देश में साम्प्रदायिकता, कटुता, और भेदभाव की भावना को उत्पन्न करें । लेकिन केवल कानून बनाने मात्र से काम चलने वाला नहीं है । कानून बनाने का मंशा तभी सिद्ध होगा जब उस के अनुसार कार्रवाई भी हो । लेकिन सरकार कानून बना कर ही अपने दायित्व को पूरा हुआ समझ लेती है ।

एक मिसाल मैं आप के द्वारा सदन के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ । यह मेरठ की घटना

है । चुनाव के मोर्चे की घटना है । सोशलिस्ट पार्टी की तरफ से वहाँ से पार्लियामेंट के लिए श्री महाराज सिंह भारतीय श्री शाहनवाज खाँ के विरुद्ध खड़े हुए थे । मेरठ से एक अखबार "मय राष्ट्र" निकलता है । उस में छपा था —

**Shri K. C. Shara:** On a point of order, Sir. An election petition has been presented and the matter is sub judice.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara):** But he is not referring to the election petition.

**Shri K. C. Sharma:** Quotations are there. The whole case has come before the election tribunal.

**उपाध्यक्ष महोदय :** यह मामला सब-जूडिसी है । इस पर आप नहीं बोल सकते ।

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** Sir, he has not raised that. He does not refer to the petition. But he can make allegations.

**श्री रामसेवक यादव :** मैं इल्लुशन पिटीशन के बारे में कुछ नहीं कहता । मैं तो धारा १५३ ए की ओर गृह मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ । जो श्री महाराज सिंह भारतीय के खिलाफ प्रचार किया गया उस का जिक्र कर रहा था । तो उस अखबार में लिखा था कि महाराज सिंह भारतीय महमूद गजनवी हैं ।

**Shri K. C. Sharma:** Sir, I rise on a point of order. I make one submission. This is under dispute whether this was printed in the press or not. When a matter is before the election tribunal, the whole case comes up. The whole case means whether the facts are as they are alleged to be; whether the facts as they are alleged to be, if they happen to be the facts in fact, come within the orbit of law or not; if they come within the orbit of law whether the legal implication is such



[Shri K. C. Sharma]

that the election should be invalidated. These are the three principles of an election petition and it comes under that. Therefore he cannot refer to that.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** If the matter is *sub judice*, he cannot refer to it.

**Shri Badrudduja** (Murshidabad): On a point of order, Sir.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Sir, this point of order must be decided first.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I uphold the point of order. He should not refer to it when the matter is *sub judice*.

**श्री रामसेवक यादव :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय इस समय मैं यह नहीं कह सकता कि यह मामला अदालत में गया है या नहीं। इस का पता नहीं है। लेकिन मैं इलक्शन पिटीशन के बारे में कुछ नहीं कहता। मैं तो आप के सामने सिर्फ उस अखबार का हवाला दे कर गृह मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि “मय राष्ट्र” जैसे अखबार के खिलाफ जो द्वेष भाव पैदा करता है क्या कार्रवाई की गई? उस के खिलाफ कोई रिपोर्ट इत्यादि हुई या नहीं या कि अब तक गृह मंत्रालय इस पर सोता रहा?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** He should leave it to the court to decide.

**Shri Daji** (Indore): Sir, may I be allowed to submit that an election petition is an entirely different matter? A publication may be objectionable for the purpose of election or it may not be; yet, it may be objectionable under the Criminal Procedure Code or the IPC. What the hon. Member is referring to is this: What has the hon. Home Minister done to take legal steps? It may be that for election purposes it may be quite all right. The election tribunal may hold that it is not objectionable and the election may not be set aside. Yet, it may come under the Criminal Procedure

Code or the IPC. A matter is *sub judice* if it is an ordinary criminal prosecution and not on technical grounds as under an election petition.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Even an election tribunal is a court.

**Shri Daji:** Maybe, the same matter is not in dispute.

**श्री रामसेवक यादव :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस का उस से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है। इस में उन्होंने ने मुट्ठी भर जादों को साय ले कर यह समझ लिया कि इस देश में ब्राह्मण, वैश्य और क्षूद्रों की कोई कीमत नहीं, उन की आवाज में कोई जान नहीं...

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** He cannot read that. It is a matter before the court.

**Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:** This matter is not before the court. An election petition is something quite different from this pamphlet.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** What is it that he is reading?

**Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:** I am submitting that this press by publishing this note has created hatred against that particular gentleman and that it was the duty of the Home Ministry to bring to book that culprit.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** He cannot hold the Home Ministry responsible for everything that a private person does.

**Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:** It is not a private person.

**Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri:** If you will permit me to submit, the hon. Member should also realise that if any action has to be taken against the printer, publisher or the editor, it will have to be done by the State Government. Of course, the utmost that the hon. Member can do is to bring this to our notice and we can draw the attention of the State Gov-

ernment to it. "He has to keep that also in mind.

**Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:** That is what I am doing.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** He cannot hold the Central Home Ministry responsible for that. He must agitate that in the UP Assembly and not here.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** He is asking them to bring it to their notice.

**श्री रामसेवक यादव :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, एकता सम्मेलन में मुख्य मंत्रियों की राय के अनुरूप इस संशोधन को प्रस्तुत कर के कानून बनाया गया। इसलिये मैं इस मंत्रालय के सामने यह चीज रखना चाहता हूँ कि उस अखबार के खिलाफ कार्यवाई की जाय।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** It is time for him to conclude.

**श्री रामसेवक यादव :** मेरा समय तो ज्यादा तर प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर ने ले लिया। मुझे तो बहुत कम मौका मिला है।

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** He has to wind up now.

**Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:** I am just finishing, Sir.

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मणिपुर, त्रिपुरा, हिमाचल प्रदेश और गोआ आदि ऐसे स्थान हैं जो केन्द्र द्वारा शासित होने हैं। वहाँ पर जिम्मेदार हुकूमत बनाने की जरूरत है। उन को ज्यादा अधिकार देने की जरूरत है इसलिये कि केन्द्र वहाँ की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा नहीं कर सकता। मिसाल के तौर पर मैं निवेदन करूँ कि मणिपुर में पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था नहीं है। पहली पंच साला योजना में वहाँ पर एक योजना बनी कि पानी की सप्लाई की जायगी, लेकिन वह योजना ठप्प पड़ी रही। दूसरी पंच साला योजना में फिर उस के लिये व्यवस्था की गयी लेकिन वह भी पूरी नहीं हुई। अब तीसरी पंच साला योजना में फिर व्यवस्था की गयी है। देखना है कि कहाँ तक पूरी होती है।

इसी तरह से बिजली की जो अवस्था अंग्रेजी काल में थी वही अवस्था अभी भी है। जहाँ तक सड़कों का सवाल है उस की तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है।

तो गृह मंत्री से मेरा यह अनुरोध है कि केन्द्रीय शासित इलाकों में जिम्मेदार सरकार कायम करने की आवश्यकता है और उस की ओर सरकार को कदम उठाना चाहिये।

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this Ministry of Home Affairs is charged with very heavy and difficult responsibility. I will not agree with my hon. friend, Shri S. S. More, that it is a residuary Ministry. Very clearcut and very heavy responsibilities are clearly defined. The hon. Home Minister is responsible not only for peace and public tranquillity, tranquillity in public life, but as a matter of fact it is a ministry for internal affairs. He is in charge of the strength and health of the nation. He is supposed to keep his fingers on the pulse of the nation. He is supposed to keep track of the various trends and tensions that develop in this country. He is supposed to apply the necessary correctives when necessary. Not only that. He has been given a special charge of the Backward Classes and the Scheduled Castes also, because he is in charge of the social health of the country. And it is, therefore, that the entire administrative apparatus is placed under his direct control. He is in charge of the all-India services, his Intelligence agency is spread all over the country, he has his Vigilance Division in every sector of public life.

And his responsibilities, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, are very much enhanced in this developing economy. When about Rs. 2,000 crores are spent every year in the implementation of the Plan, it has a definite and a great impact on all aspects of social life. It increases the responsibility of the administration, and with this expansion particu-

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larly in the public sector, his responsibilities are definitely tremendous.

Apart from that, when we have got neighbours who are fomenting trouble, when we have border disputes, they have a repercussion on the internal affairs. When certain communal troubles are engineered over the other side of the border, they have their repercussions here. He has to keep a watch over them and he has to look to these things. He is supposed to look after the infiltrations from our bordering and neighbouring States, and he is charged with the responsibility in the matter of the spies and the sabotage and all that is happening in this country.

It is, therefore, in this context and in full appreciation of his tremendous responsibilities that I wish to make certain observations. I hope the hon. the Home Minister will not deny that this House has given him the fullest co-operation, all sections of this House. Whatever legislations he has wanted we have put them, including the repugnant Preventive Detention Act, in his armoury so that he may be effective and be able to keep the national health in perfect order. For border disputes, for propaganda on the border areas, for communal troubles, all sorts of legislations have been passed by this House, and his armoury is full of all these legislations. It therefore becomes necessary for him to give a full and good account of all these activities. I think these are more important matters than what have been referred to in this Annual Report, and I would expect the hon. the Home Minister to give us a full account of all these important and vital matters which are of national importance; I would expect him to take the House into confidence and tell us how he has discharged his responsibilities. How he has utilised all these instruments which we have placed in his hands.

We have in our minds now, first of all, the national integration. I do not

understand, what is the *locus standi* of this National Integration Council, or what is this National Integration Conference and Council which is convened here. I think it is primarily the responsibility of this Parliament to take account of these important factors which affect the national integration, which is a vital part of the nation-building activities. Is it a super Parliament, or what, I do not know. I could have understood if a certain Council could have been appointed through a resolution of this Parliament. Are these decisions regarding languages, are these decisions regarding communal activities to be taken by some exterior bodies? It is only an indication of the fact that this Parliament has not been able to discharge its responsibilities, that the leaders in this Parliament have failed in giving a leadership to the country, and that we, Members of Parliament, have not come up to the expectations. Even if we have not done so, who is the authority who appoints this National Integration Council over and above this sovereign body? It is the right and duty of this sovereign body to look into all these important matters. It is this body which will take a decision regarding languages, it is this body which will take a decision regarding all other matters. I refer to it more particularly because I find that immediately decisions are taken at that meeting, they are conveyed to the Chief Ministers and certain actions are initiated. These decisions can only be of a recommendatory nature and they must come to this Parliament, they must receive the seal of approval of this Parliament, and it is only then and then alone that certain actions can be taken.

I wish now to refer to another matter. It was in as early as 1950 that we passed this enactment, an Act "to provide for the expulsion of certain immigrants from Assam". What has happened to this? We gave all this power to the hon. the Home Minister as early as in 1950 under which he is

supposed to have taken action against the infiltrations which have been going on merrily for all these years. And I was simply surprised to find in this Report a reference that certain facts and figures having been brought to his notice because of the Census, certain enquiries are now being made. I would like to know whether there was any instrument, whether there was any agency which was working for the effective implementation of this enactment which was placed in the hands of the hon. Minister. May I know what his Intelligence agency was doing, what is the information of the Home Minister to this day, and how he explains that this is now being enquired into and it is now that we are going to find out whether there have been large-scale infiltrations or not? This is what is mentioned in this Report. I hope the hon. the Home Minister will be able to give a very smashing and a very effective reply to this. He should take the House into his confidence and tell the House that this matter was constantly in his notice and that he had taken particular note of it. In these reports which are before us the dispute is whether there have been about 2 lakhs of people who have emigrated, or 5 lakhs. Even in certain high quarters it is said—it has been discussed by the Assam Legislative Assembly and by the Assam Congress Party—certain sections say that the infiltration has been to the tune of 2 lakhs, while certain other people say that it has been to the tune of 5 lakhs. If that is so, certainly the hon. the Home Minister owes an explanation to this House and the country.

I would also draw attention to another enactment which was passed in 1959 when this section 198B was amended, so that action could be taken against the yellow press for publishing defamatory articles against Ministers and against high civil servants. When I asked a question on the floor of this House to find out whether any single case has been

launched under this provision, whether any use whatsoever has been made of this provision, the answer is "Nil". Why was this legislation passed? Is it the contention of the Home Minister that this enactment has served as a deterrent and that the yellow press ceases to be so, that there are no defamatory articles? Only the other day I read something against a Deputy Minister of the Central Government, and we read so many things. But if these enactments are passed we expect that certain effective action will be taken. So these are larger issues over which I hope the hon. the Home Minister will throw some light as to how these enactments have been functioning and how he proposes to make better use of them.

We find in Delhi itself so many cracker explosions. How do we account for them? I can understand, it is very difficult to stop the cracker explosions. In such a vast place somebody could do it at any time. But we do expect that we will be able to track these cases and seize the hand which is behind all this. I hope the hon. the Home Minister will be able to satisfy the House in respect of these large issues.

I will now pass on to the working of the public services. The hon. the Home Minister will excuse me if I say that this term "public services" continues to be a myth even today. I do not think we have any public services. We have officers. We have officials. We have subordinates. We have menials. There is no spirit of public service at all. I do not know what steps are being taken to infuse, to inject that spirit of public service and between the services also, whether there is any team spirit. I do understand, they cannot all be placed at one level. But, those people who are at the higher level can only take the respect of a captain. The whole team has to work as such. I do not know whether that team spirit is there or not, whether all these people who are working as subordinates of these

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officers feel, here is a captain who is giving leadership, who is looking after us very well and who is giving directions, or whether they work in separate departments or compartments. We have to see to that.

14 hrs.

We are talking so much of socialism. Have we been able to introduce any element of socialism in the services first? Whether they know how to behave between themselves; that is the first question. We have got at the top the I.A.S. We have got the National Academy at Mussourie. I tried to make a little study of the subjects which are being taught there. I feel and I have no hesitation in saying that there has been a considerable improvement in this National Academy. I have no hesitation also in saying that there is far greater room for further improvement. I would certainly submit to the hon. Home Minister that for recruitment and for training of services, which comprises a very large sector, there must be an Advisory body—a Standing advisory body—on which he must not hesitate to take certain people from public life. They will inject a new outlook. It is only an advisory body. Many other institutions have advisory bodies. Here, we have in the Community development, a Central institute of research and training. They do not hesitate to take an Advisory committee. I do not know why, in an important matter, where all these services are recruited for administrative purposes we cannot have an Advisory body to advise the Minister on various matters of training.

What is going to be the pattern of behaviour? They all talk of people of this country being the masters. Who are treating the people of this great country as masters? In a socialist state, even in a welfare state, the administration comes in the way of the people every day, at every step. When the administration comes into our life at every step, it becomes absolutely necessary that it does not

come as an irritant, it does not come as a provocation, it does not come as an obstruction and it does not come in a corrupt form. It must be sympathetic; it must be friendly. It must have understanding. It is this behaviour pattern of the administration which brings the administration into contempt, which brings the Government into contempt and which brings the ruling party into contempt. It should, therefore, be the anxiety of the hon. Home Minister to the that the behaviour pattern of the entire administration is completely orientated. This can only be done through proper recruitment and through proper training. For that purpose, I have suggested that at least, as a first step, there should be an Advisory committee.

I also recall the attention of the hon. Home Minister to what I submitted—I have not tried to deal with the matter at length—last time about the working efficiency in the Ministries. He was good enough to deal with it at length. He almost agreed with me. I do not know what steps the hon. Home Minister has taken in that regard by now. I hope he is looking into the matter.

I would also like to invite the attention of the hon. Home Minister to some very wrong trends which are developing in the districts. There is complete concentration of all the senior, experienced officers in the secretariat, whether it is at Delhi or whether it is at the State headquarters. Nobody wants to go to do the field work. Still, all the incentives are being taken for the higher services. To those who are working at the Centre, there are special allowance, special grades. In the Districts, you have the Collector and District Magistrate. He used to have 18 to 20 years experience in the British days, in the old days. From 18 to 20 years, it came down to 8 to 10 years. From 8 to 10, it came down to six years and now, it has come down to four years. I wish the hon. Home Minister realli-

ses this. A Collector and District Magistrate goes as the head of a district with four or five years experience. What do the people call him? A *clokra*. It is with this contempt of *chokraship* that he has got to maintain his position. When that complex is there, there is reaction in his mind and he resorts to bossism. That creates another chain of wrong reaction to this young man—I pity that young man—who has got to control on the technical side people with an experience of 10, 15, 20 years. I hope the hon. Home Minister will give particular attention to this matter. It will be said there are very few people. Facts and figures are given that there has been rotation and people from the Centre do go to the State. If you analyse the statement, you will find that it is only the junior staff which comes and goes: not the senior staff. I hope he will kindly give particular attention to this matter.

Regarding corruption, I would not like to indulge in any general statements. I entirely agree with the hon. Prime Minister that much talk of corruption also breeds corruption. But, I think, suppression of this malignant growth is far more dangerous. It is now agreed on all hands that there is widespread corruption. If you look at this report, you will find there are two classes here. One is dealt with under complaints from the people. If you look at the complaints, you will find that from year to year, the number of complaints has risen much more against Gazetted officers. Here is a statement. It was 1397 in 1956-57. It is 3305 in 1961. So far as vigilance cases are concerned, they were 616 in 1956-57; they are 536 in 1961. I do not know why there is this disparity. Even anonymous complaints which have come to them have been found to contain an element of truth, about 15 to 20 percent. Also I find that the percentage of disposal of vigilance cases has gone down from 55 to 39 in this year. This requires the immediate attention

of the hon. Home Minister. I cannot blame the services alone for this unfortunate state of affairs. There are certain stresses and strains which have come into working which are responsible for abuse of authority. One most unfortunate thing is groupism in the Ministries. When there is groupism in the Ministries, there is great abuse of the administrative services. The services exploit the politicians and the politicians exploit the services. It is a matter in which, I think, neither the Vigilance division nor anybody else can do anything. It is only the leadership of the hon. Home Minister which may, if he cares to go out of his way to take certain steps, do something. This is a chain which has started. When there is groupism, there is complete exploitation. It filters down to the services at the lowest level. It is a very unfortunate fact. This abuse of authority has got to be stopped.

Another thing is about the reforms which are going to be introduced. I wish to sound a note of warning that these reforms are going just the wrong way. Now, you are going to take technology and science to the masses. The increase in the number of the administrative services will only tilt the balance the wrong way. It is just the wrong thing which is being done. I shall take another opportunity to deal with this matter further.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The hon. Member should now try to conclude.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** I shall just mention three points briefly.

As regards the Industrial Management Pool, I find that that Pool is completely denuded. There are hardly three persons left in that Pool who are available for service. We have not been told what has been done about this matter. I feel that by the time we discuss these Demands next, the Industrial Management Pool would have been better consituted.

[Shri Harish Chandra Mathur]

I wish the Zonal Councils also to be strengthened.

Finally, I would say one word about the pensioners. You have completely forgotten them. They have the same ailments as other Government servants, and, therefore, their requests should be looked into.

As regards prohibition, I attach considerable importance to it. But I wish to say that the country is not prepared for prohibition. We have not been able to prepare the country during the last fifteen years for prohibition. The unfortunate fact is that the administrative services are not prepared and are not fully equipped to effect prohibition. The result is nothing but a loss of revenue on the one hand, and the opening of the flood-gates of corruption on the other. Therefore, until and unless you prepare the people, and until and unless you gear up your administrative machinery to yield results, it is no use. It is not a fad or a fashion to talk of prohibition. We believe in this, and we want this to come about, and if this country succeeds in having complete and total prohibition, that would be really a great day, and it would serve as a great example to the entire world. I entirely agree with that idea, but it is no use deceiving our selves and shutting our eyes to the realities of the situation namely losing the revenue on the one side and opening the flood-gates of corruption on the other.

**Shri Sezhayan** (Perambalur): Considering the limited time at my disposal, I shall focus my attention only on one particular problem, namely the language problem which is agitating very much the minds of the people of the South. At the outset, I have to say that we have nothing against Hindi as such. Hindi as any other regional language has got its own place and has got to be respected. As long as it is used as the lang-

uage of administration in the region where it is largely spoken, we have nothing against it. The trouble comes only when it is called the 'national language', when it is imposed as the 'official language'.

Even at the time of the Constituent Assembly, a Member coming from the South gave a note of warning. He said:

"I may say that the South is feeling frustrated. If there is the feeling of having obtained liberty, freedom and all that, there is very little of it felt in the South. Sir, coming to the capital in the northernmost part of the country, and feeling ourselves strangers in this land, we do not feel that we are a nation to whom the whole thing belongs, and that the whole country is ours. Unless steps are taken to make the people of the South feel that they have something to do with the country and that there is some sort of unity in the country, I do not think the South is going to be satisfied at all. There will be bitter feeling left behind. To what it may lead, it is not easy to say at present."

That was what Mr. T. A. Ramalingam Chettiar, a Congress Member of the Constituent Assembly said at that time. Now, it is found that his fears are well-grounded. From 1937, when the first anti-Hindi agitation started in Tamil Nad, from that date, we find that the opposition to Hindi language as the 'official language' has grown in the South. Persons who were for the introduction of Hindi in 1937, persons who have done yeomen service in the South for the spread of Hindi are now to be found in the forefront to oppose Hindi as the official language of India. Important persons, persons who are to be found outside the ranks of the DMK and the DK, persons who have

earned well-merited eminence in the South, have issued an appeal to the Prime Minister about three or four years ago, in which they have stated that:

"The opposition to the introduction of Hindi as the official language of the Union is shared by all sections of the people of South India, although except politicians, others are not so clamorous about it."

the signatories to this appeal being Dr. C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, C. Rajagopalachariar and other persons who were eminent educationists, scholars, professors, vice-chancellors, editors of leading dailies and weeklies, artistes etc.

They have further stated that:

"Where large parts of the country are affected adversely and such injury is made manifest to the Government the procedure of the Parliamentary vote has but a limited significance. It is a negation of the basic principle of democracy, namely respect and protection of vital minority interests and not the tyrannous rule of the majority vote.

Further in the context of the present issue, there is a misapprehension about those opposed to Hindi being in a minority. It is not as if those in favour and against are spread all over the country in varying proportions. The whole of South India is opposed to the official language policy. This is not the same as minority of numbers only. It is the opposition of a part of the country itself."

This is what their appeal contained, and this is what those eminent men had to say.

The plea of constitutional sanctity and constitutional provision sounds weak in the minds of those who have

been hurt by the policy of Hindi. Sir, the Constitution is not a rigid one. It is a flexible one. So many amendments have been made to the Constitution. Therefore, it is high time that we make a reappraisal and a fresh examination of the facts and the situation.

Even at the time of passing the Constitution, there was not a clear majority for the official language policy as it is found in the Constitution. A Member from the South—I think I can mention the name also—Mr. L. Krishnaswami Bharati, who was a Member of the Constituent Assembly disclosed later on how this language provision was included in the Constitution and passed. He gave a statement years later, in which he said:

"As a Member of the Constituent Assembly, I have no doubt signed the Constitution Act. But I wish the public to know more about the circumstances in which the Members of the Congress Party had to function. At our Congress Party meeting, after heated debates for many days over the language question, the poll revealed an equality of votes and the President adjourned it. At the next sitting also, the House (the party meeting) divided and curiously again, there was a tie, and the President of the meeting gave his casting vote in favour of Hindi.... Party discipline made us vote for the present article in the Constitution on language at the open session of the Constituent Assembly. Now I feel the atmosphere free enough for one to express the view that the question of official language must be revised so as to be in accord with the wishes of the people in the States."

That was what a Congress Member had stated.

Shri Tyagi: I am sorry that my hon. friend is wrongly informed. The



[Shri Tyagi]

casting vote was given on the question of numerals, whether they should be Hindi numerals or the Roman or international numerals. I was also present and I know what happened.

**Shri Sezhiyan:** Mr. Krishnaswami Bharati was a member of the Constituent Assembly and this is what he has stated. If my hon. friend wants to contradict me, he can do so when he gets his chance. I am only quoting what is contained in the statement issued by that member. If it is wrong I accept my hon. friend's correction.

**Shri Tyagi:** Sir, you yourself were there, and many of us were also there.

**Shri Brajeshwar Prasad (Gaya):** I was also a Member of the Constituent Assembly, and this provision was passed unanimously.

**Shri Sezhiyan:** I am referring not to the open session of the Constituent Assembly, but to what happened at the party meeting.

**Shri Brajeshwar Prasad:** Also at the party meeting, it was passed unanimously.

**Shri Rajaram (Krishnagiri):** It was passed by one vote.

**Shri Sezhiyan:** The same point is made out also in the appeal issued by Dr. C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar and other eminent men.

**Shri Tyagi:** At the party meeting also, we were practically unanimous. The only division was on the question of the numerals, whether they should be Devnagari numerals or they should be Roman numerals. That was the only question on which there was a division.

**Shri Sezhiyan:** I would inform the House that in the appeal written and issued and sent to the Prime Minister by Dr. C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, C. Rajagopalachariar, S. S. Vasan and others also, they have made a particular reference to this issue that at the party meeting, it was passed by the majority of a single vote only.

**Some Hon. Members:** No, no.

**Shri Rajaram:** It was passed by a majority of one vote.

**Shri Heda (Nizamabad):** That was only on the question of the naming of the language, whether it should be Hindi or Hindustani.

**Shri Sezhiyan:** Even on the language issue, 50 per cent were on one side, and 50 per cent were on the other side, and the casting vote had to be given by the President.

**Shri Tyagi:** No, no.

**Shri Brajeshwar Prasad:** No, no.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** An hon. Member can say even wrong things. But other hon. Members can refute him later on.

**Shri Tyagi:** I was not raising any point of order, but I only wanted to clarify the position.

**Shri Sezhiyan:** This was the statement issued by a Congress Member, and if some other Congress Members oppose it, I have nothing to say against it. I shall leave it at that. One Congress Member has said one thing, and another Congress Member says something else; so, I shall take their words for what they are worth.

**Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi):** There was only one opinion on the language question. The only question on which there was a difference was whether it should be Hindi or Hindustani.

**Shri Sezhiyan:** Even at that time, there was a difference of opinion. My point is that even at the time of passing, there was a difference of opinion amongst the party Members. Had there been a free vote, probably the position might have been otherwise.

**Shri Brajeshwar Prasad:** It was a free vote.

**Shri Raghunath Singh:** There was no party whip.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The hon. Member is entitled to express his own opinion. If he is wrong, other hon. Members can refute it later on.

**Shri Raghunath Singh:** But he was quoting a wrong thing here.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The hon. Member can say that it was wrong, afterwards.

**Shri Sezhiyan:** That was what I found also included in the appeal sent by Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, Dr. C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar and other eminent persons. If it is wrong I shall leave it at that.

There is also another thing. Our North Indian friends say that we can learn any number of languages. They come to us and flatter us and say 'You are really intelligent people; you can learn any number of languages. Hindi will not be very difficult for you to learn. You can learn Hindi in such a short time and beat us hollow in it' and so on, and they want us to learn Hindi. But we are intelligent enough to know why these things are being done. It is true that quite a large number of South Indians are to be found in Delhi, that they are learning and speaking Hindi language very fluently like the North Indians. But why it is being done? The reason has been given by Mr. Sankarrao Deo while speaking in the Constituent Assembly. Mr. Deo, who came from the then composite State of Bombay, told the House why Hindi was being learnt. He said:

"After all, people from the South come to the North not for the language, not for the culture that Hindi gives but to earn their livelihood".

Therefore, only at the point of bread and butter, Hindi is being learnt. It is because it has been made the official language and it is being forced on us. That is what I want to impress on the House.

I know that assurances have been given by the Prime Minister and the ex-President that Hindi will not be imposed on the non-Hindi speaking regions (*Interruptions*).

**An Hon. Member:** I hope you do not want Hindi to take the place of English.

**Shri Sezhiyan:** I am not going to yield....(*Interruptions*). Other Members will have their chance. They are more in numbers and they have got more time than we. They may accept what I say; otherwise, they may leave it.

**Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Raiganj):** He is quoting the Constitution. Will he kindly say whether there is anything in the Constitution as North India and South India? There is only one India.

**Shri Sezhiyan:** It is not in the Constitution, but it is in geography. If we go through geography and history, language and culture, we know about North and South. Even eminent people in our country speak about North and South.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** He reads everything with his own eyes.

**Shri Sezhiyan:** When he speaks, he can speak for the whole of India.

**Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:** When he quotes the Constitution, he must go by the Constitution.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** He has not quoted the Constitution.

**Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:** He cannot quote the Constitution when it is to his advantage and deny it when it is to his disadvantage.

**Shri Sezhiyan:** I am quoting what Congress members have themselves said. They have referred to North

[Shri Sezhiyan]

and South Mr. Sankarrao Deo does not belong to the DMK. He comes from Maharashtra. He is a person who has made great sacrifices in the freedom struggle. He has spoken like that (*Interruptions*).

As I said, assurances have been given by the Prime Minister and also by our ex-President that Hindi will not be imposed on non-Hindi speaking people. There is also a Bill under consideration to give effect to it. But in spite of these assurances, Hindi is still being imposed in all departments of Government, in the railways, Post and Telegraphs, in the radio—in broadcasting—in newsreels and feature films, in the Films Division, in weights and measures; in milestones and signposts of the highways we see Hindi being imposed and inscribed, in areas where it is not at all understood.

It has been suggested that one of the South Indian language should be introduced in North Indian universities. We are very much thankful for the courtesy shown to South Indian languages. But that does not solve the problem. When South Indians learn Hindi, they have to learn it as an official language for administrative purposes, but when a South Indian language is introduced in North Indian universities, it is only as an option, a hobby or pastime, and as a compulsory language to be learnt for doing administrative work.

There is one thing more that I want to impress on the House. The opposition to Hindi is not confined to South India alone. In Bengal, Punjab and NEFA also, there is some opposition to the introduction of Hindi as the official language.

**An Hon. Member:** No, no.

**Shri Sezhiyan:** Let me have my say. He can speak later.

Four years ago in the Assembly and Council of West Bengal, they

demanding in a resolution a fresh approach by a re-examination of the official language question. Then there was an All India National Language Convention held at Calcutta. There Dr. Naresh Chandra Sen Gupta said:

"Let it be remembered that Hindi is as much a foreign language to more than half of the Indian people as English is and Certainly not to pick up unless we are talking of the bazaar Hindi".

Another eminent professor of Bengal, Prof. Jyotish Chandra Ghose said in a more bitter and indignant tone:

"From the days of Raghu to Akbar, Bengal had never been cowed down to come under the sway of Delhi, capital of alien imperialism. Bengal resisted the attempts of Lord Krishna to make the whole of India as one".

He means that where the divine Lord failed, we poor mortals may not succeed in the attempt. He said further:

"Bengal had faced many a bullet over centuries in her struggle to preserve her freedom and culture. Yet one more shot has been fired in the shape of Hindi as official language. I say Hindi enthusiasts will fail, miserably fail, in their efforts".

This is what a Bengali, an eminent professor, has to say, and this is what I want to impress on the House.

The official language policy has created so much furore and so much indignation. Unless you allay the fears of the non-Hindi speaking areas all the efforts that Government make will be unsuccessful. Some people complain that nothing much has been done, some think that nothing more could be done, as everything is over; some others say that we have to postpone the evil day so that the future generation may solve the problem.

Yet some others think that somehow or other Hindi may become one day the official and national language of Indian.

In the Constituent Assembly, one Member—I think he came from UP—while supporting the official language policy, said this as regards Hindi:

"It is the official language, it is the national language. You may demur it. You may belong to another nation, but I belong to the Indian nation, the Hindi nation...."

**Shri Heda:** Who is that fanatic?

**Shri Sezhiyan:** He was Shri Dhulekar, and he was speaking on the official language. He says it is 'the national language', as though all the other languages are not national languages. 'You may demur it. You may belong to another nation'—that is, those who oppose Hindi are to be termed as belonging to another nation. 'But I belong to the Indian nation, the Hindi nation....' This is the crux of the matter. This means that in their heart of hearts, they want to convert the Indian nation into a 'Hindi nation'.

I concede that probably with the present provision, with a little more tact, a happy day may yet come when all people in India will speak and converse in Hindi without much difficulty. But at that time, India will be not the India that we see today; it will be an India comprising Uttar Pradesh and some parts of Madhya Pradesh only. If you want that nation, if you want that Indian nation, Hindi nation, we have no objection to the creation of such an Indian nation, Hindi nation.

**Shri Tyagi:** If I speak English, do I become English?

**Shri Rajaram:** We want our nation.

**Shri Sezhiyan:** If you accept what Shri Dhulekar said, that is the conclusion.

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):** Yesterday and today a number of hon. Members have covered a wide field so far as the activities of the Home Ministry are concerned. An hon. Member on this side called it a residuary Ministry but my hon. friend, Shri Harish Chandra Mathur, put it quite correctly by saying that the Home Ministry has to deal with a number of subjects. They are well defined and, therefore, it is possible to know what their functions are and how those functions are being discharged.

On this footing, I would deal with a few aspects of the Home Ministry's activities. Generally, they deal with the administration in all its aspects. So far as the administration is concerned, naturally the Government of India's administrative side has to be dealt with by the Home Ministry. Secondly, we are in charge of certain Territories, 6 in all, which are under the superintendence and control of the Central Government. So control has been vested in the Home Ministry. Lastly, so far as the various States are concerned, we carry on our task in the fullest co-ordination with them, with benefit to themselves and to us. This is a Federal Constitution, and with good offices, good wishes and a spirit of co-ordination between the Central Government's administration on the one hand and the State Administrations on the other, things have to be carried on by my Ministry. This is, therefore, what we call the administrative part of the activities of the Home Ministry.

Secondly, we have also to deal with the large services side of the Central Ministries.

As the House would be aware, the Central Government has been one of the largest employers in the world. We have got about two million employees and about a million are under the control of the Home Ministry. In addi-

[Shri Datar]

tion to this we also deal, to a certain extent, with the All India Services. At present we are having two; we are likely to have three more, and if the desire or the wishes of the Integration Conference have to be taken into account, there will be an all India Service, so far as education is concerned. There also, to a certain extent, we deal with this question. This is so far as the administrative side is concerned.

Then we deal with the welfare aspect, especially of certain communities which are backward so far as social and economic disabilities are concerned. Then there are certain minor points dealing with the administrative question. I shall try to be as brief as possible, because I have to cover a very wide field which hon. Members have traversed yesterday and in the course of today.

I shall start first with the services. So far as the services are concerned, a number of hon. Members made a sort of criticism which unfortunately was to a large extent ill-informed. An hon. Member this morning stated that the I.A.S. were of the same type as the former I.C.S. during the British regime. May I point out that after the advent of independence and after the acceptance of the new political ideology by the Government and the people of India, the services cannot afford to be as rigid or as hide-bound as they formerly were?

Secondly, so far as the I.A.S. and I.P.S. are concerned, they were formed in 1948 on the initiative of the first Home Minister of India. Since then, we are trying our best to see to it that the Indian Administrative Service and the Indian Police Service are placed on a proper footing. So far as the former are concerned, their number is about 1,800 and so far as the I.P.S. are concerned, their number is about 1,000. We are trying our best to see that these services are fully kept informed in the knowledge and also in the progress of the country.

That is the reason why we have started a special course where different types of training is given to these administrators at the district and other levels. May I point out to the hon. Member that it would not be proper to say that the services are what they formerly were? They are efficient; that is admitted. But in addition to being efficient, they have also to work under a democratic atmosphere. They have also to take into account the culture of the land. That is the reason why in the School of Administration we have started at Mussoorie we take care to see that all the officers of the I.A.S., the I.P.S. and the Central Services pass through what is known as foundational course consisting of lectures or instructions in not merely history, not merely economic subjects, but also in culture, the composite culture of India. May I also point out an interesting fact that Gandhian ideology has been specifically included as one of the subjects that have to be taught to our administrators at various levels. Therefore, it would not be proper to say that these administrators or members of the I.A.S. and I.P.S. are kept hide-bound as once perhaps they were, to a certain extent.

After the advent of independence things have changed and the services now are not the masters; the services are the servants of the people at large. So far as the Police are concerned, they have to carry on their work in a strong manner for the purpose of maintaining law and order. But they are in the ultimate analysis the servants of the people. That is the reason why in the case of all categories of government servants and the Police in particular we take care to see that they are instructed in humanities. They are instructed in the cultural side and they are also instructed in the important aspects of administrative functions. After the course has been gone through, the Indian Administrative Service personnel have to pass through

a further training both at Mussoorie as also in their own districts and only thereafter, after two years of such training, fairly severe training, are they confirmed.

To the I.P.S. officers also we give training in cultural subjects. In addition, they are also given training along with the military because the police and the military have a lot in common to do. Therefore, they have to be taught certain aspects of administrative duties in which they cannot afford to fail. This is so far as the two services are concerned.

We get the best types of officers from the States through what is known as promotion quota. They have also to pass such training and only thereafter are they put in charge of district administration and other important posts in the State Governments. Thus, so far as the modern aspect of the training of these highest officers in the land are concerned, Government are alive to the need to give them proper training, to give them humanistic training and also to give them training in efficiency and competency that are absolutely required of them.

Yesterday, an hon. Member while admitting that there ought to be national integration, said that he did not like the idea of having more All India Services. Shrimati Renuka Ray rightly pointed out that so far as India is concerned, we have to take it as one unit and if it is one unit and one nation, then any member of the services wherever he is has to consider himself as a national of the whole country and has to serve in all parts of India. He cannot say that because he is from the South he ought not to be posted in the North. I have myself seen Punjabi officers serving extremely well in Madras and Kerala States. I have also seen the South Indian officers of the I.A.S. and I.P.S. serving with full zeal and vigour in Bengal and other States of India. In fact, we have been trying our best to see that the outside element is as large as

possible. The States Reorganisation Commission desired that there ought to be a large influx of members from other States in a particular State's cadre. That is what we are trying to follow and roughly about 61 per cent of our I.A.S. and I.P.S. personnel are called upon to serve on cadres of other States and may I point out that they have been doing extremely well. They are learning the local languages and they bring to bear upon their work a considerable measure of detachment, a considerable measure of disinterestedness in addition to serving the particular area where they are called upon to serve. Therefore, in so far as the principle of national integration is concerned, Government are trying to follow it to the full extent, so far as these highest services are concerned. Therefore, if an officer born in Punjab has to go and serve in Maharashtra, or a Gujarat officer has to serve in Bihar, these officers have always to consider that these other parts of India are their own, and they ought not to complain that they have been transferred from one cadre to the other or placed on another cadre. This is in full consonance with the principle of national integration, because, after all, we are one. We get the best type of intellect, the most brilliant candidates, for these examinations, and we pick up the best among them, and then the whole machinery of administration is geared up to the fullest extent. So, instead of confining the administrative services in a State only to those born in that State, it would be always advantageous and in the interests of efficiency, apart from national unity, that the best in the country are called upon to serve in these highest services of an all-India character.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath** (Hoshangabad): I hope it is gearing and not jeering.

**Shri Datar**: I would further point out that under the Constitution, it is open to the Rajya Sabha or the Council of States as it was formerly

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known, to pass a resolution, and only on the basis of that resolution can we have new all-India services. During the December session, a similar resolution was passed by the Rajya Sabha in respect of three all-India services. Engineering is one, forest is another and medical health is the third. So far as these three are concerned, the Chief Ministers accepted it in principle. We have worked out the details. It would be in the interests of the whole nation to have more all-India services, and we should not consider that the administration in any particular service ought to be manned only by the persons born in that State. This is the highest competitive examination that we are holding. We are getting the best talent in the whole land irrespective of the province from which they come. Under the circumstances, you would agree that the all-India services ought to be manned by the best talent in India, that they ought to be trained properly, and thereafter, let it be understood clearly, they ought to be ready to serve in any part of India, though they might by accident belong to a particular part. Therefore, if an officer in Maharashtra or Mysore has to serve in Assam or elsewhere, he ought to consider the latter also as his own country, because, after all, we are one.

We are trying our best also to see that the Central Services are also brought to the highest pitch. We have been taking a number of steps.

**Shri Tyagi:** What about the judicial services?

**Shri Datar:** There was a proposal that there ought to be an Indian Judicial Service also, but consideration had to be deferred because there was some difference of opinion.

Then I would point out that in respect of the Central Services also, we are trying our best to see that the best talent is made available from the whole of India.

**Shri U. M. Trivedi:** That you must try very soon.

**Shri Datar:** That is the reason why at our instance the U.P.S.C. are holding various competitive examinations.

**Shri U. M. Trivedi:** And do not allow people from Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan to come.

**Shri Datar:** Let not the hon. Member make a running commentary. That would not make it possible for me to proceed with my speech. He can request the Chair to give him as much time as he wants.

I am pointing out that we are anxious that the Central Services should, in the first place, be efficient, and secondly that they have an all-India outlook. That is most important. That is the reason why, as an hon. Member rightly pointed out, if national integration has to be kept in view, our servants ought to be able to serve with the fullest vigour and without any mental reservations in any part of India where they are sent. That is the reason why the largest number of such people are taken through competitive examinations, and then at higher levels, whenever the question of selection arises, whenever the question of promotion arises, we also take care to see that proper persons are duly selected and promotion is not denied to any person. For that we are trying to associate the Chairman or a Member of the U.P.S.C. with this selection so far as selection posts are concerned.

**Shri Tyagi:** Would you just permit me to put one question? About the judicial services, the hon. Minister has not been able to throw enough light. In the case of High Courts, for instance, they are selected from the State itself. If the High Court Judges were to be all-India, then justice would be better.

**Shri Datar:** For the appointment of High Court Judges, the Constitution

has laid down a particular procedure. It says that in all such cases, the initiative has to be with the Chief Justice of the particular State. Before him there is a double choice. He can either accept the best from the lawyers, or he can accept the best from the senior District and Sessions Judges.

**Shri Tyagi:** The State Governments have their say.

**Shri Datar:** After such a proposal has been made by the Chief Justice of the particular High Court, it goes to the Chief Minister or the Government of the State. Then it comes here to us. I may point out for the satisfaction of the hon. Member that whenever any such proposals come here, we send them to the Chief Justice of India, and after the Chief Justice of India has given his reactions, the President makes the appointments. I have not got the actual figures, and I would not take the time of the House, but I would point out that during the last ten or twelve years, about 150 appointments were made.

**Shri Tyagi:** The standard is going down.

**Shri Datar:** In all these cases we had the approval of the Chief Justice of India. Only in about eight or ten cases there were some differences between the Chief Justice of the High Court and the Chief Minister or the Government of the particular State, but we always try to see that the views of the Chief Justice of India and those of the Chief Justice of the local High Court are given the fullest importance.

**Shri U. M. Trivedi:** May I seek one clarification if he does not mind? The question is this. Is it not a fact that on account of this procedure, during the last one or 1½ years eight appointments have been made of Public Prosecutors who have got the dignified name of Deputy Government Advocates or Government Advocates?

**Shri Datar:** I would not enter into particular instances at this stage, but I am pointing out the procedure which we invariably follow, namely the procedure of the recommendation of the Chief Justice of the State High Court, of the Chief Minister or the Government of the State, and then most important, the reaction or the approval of the Chief Justice of India. These are very high appointments and, as my hon. friend Shri Tyagi pointed out, these are appointments dealing with the highest judiciary in the land, and that is the reason why this particular type of procedure was laid down, and we have been following it literally. Now, it is perfectly open to the Chief Justice of the High Court or the State Government to make certain suggestions, and it is perfectly open to the Chief Justice of India to turn down such suggestions. The highest common factor of agreement we take into account. Except in one case where we disagreed with the Chief Justice of India because both the Chief Justice and the Government of the State had unanimously made a proposal in respect of one post and that was accepted, in all other cases we took the approval of the Chief Justice of India. You would agree that the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court is the highest judicial officer in the land. That is the reason why we follow this procedure.

**Shri Tyagi:** The Home Minister has the final say in the appointment.

**Shri Khadilkar (Khed):** Recently, in a Convocation Address at Nagpur, Shri D. R. Gadgil had charged the services with certain corruption at the highest level. I have no time to read it out. While the Minister is dealing with the All India services, especially when the highest cadres are more or less attracted by the big business houses—and they are sources of corruption at the highest level—he should throw some light on this charge.



**Shri Datar:** I have seen the speech of Shri D. R. Gadgil at the Convocation of the Nagpur University. We have gone into that speech. We are trying to find out whether there is the slightest justification for the particular view he has propounded.

But, apart from this particular criticism, I may say that this question was considered at all levels. So far as this evil of corruption is concerned, the desire to root out corruption has always been there before us, especially in so far as the integrity of our officers is concerned. That was why, as early as 1948, the Special Police Establishment was formed, and now it has been confirmed.

You would also note that a committee of this House and the other was appointed to make suggestions regarding the rooting out of corruption. They have made certain suggestions as early as 1951 and they have been fully given effect to.

If one goes through the reports of the Administrative Vigilance Division, in which the Delhi Police Establishment has now been included, he would find that whenever there are cases of corruption immediate action is taken, either at departmental level or by launching prosecutions. I may assure the House that Government is no respecter of persons. Even high officers like Secretaries of certain Governments were proceeded against. They were prosecuted and convicted in certain cases. In other cases they have been dismissed from service.

Thus, so far as the actual rooting out of corruption is concerned, all that I can say, within the time at my disposal, is to invite the attention of the hon. Members to the recent report of the Administrative Vigilance Division which was placed before this House only a week ago.

Secondly, in 1956 or 1957, we took another step to prevent the circum-

stances out of which corruption arose. In other words, instead of taking action against corruption, we took certain steps for the purpose of preventing the creation of an atmosphere congenial to corruption.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Preventive medicine, not curative.

**Shri Datar:** That is why the Administrative Vigilance Division was established. Government are taking steps to see that the whole administrative machinery is carried on in accordance with well-established methods; and that is the reason why we have got a special section in the Cabinet Secretariat where they deal with the methods that are to be followed and see to it that the work is properly carried on and expeditiously disposed of.

We were anxious that there should be complete vigilance even before actual corruption could take place. For that purpose, this Division was started. There are a number of sections, not only in the Ministries but in the departments also; and we are trying to see that all the circumstances that lead to the creation or the subsistence of a congenial atmosphere to corruption is removed. Without taking further time of the House, I would assure the hon. Members that the integrity of the government servant has always to be maintained at the highest level. It is not merely the integrity, but the reputation for integrity has to be duly maintained. That is why Government is taking action, either by way of prosecutions in certain cases or by way of departmental proceedings in others. As the number increased, Government have appointed Special Officers to carry on the work of departmental enquiries so far as these high officers are concerned. It is true that the dark side of human nature is also there. But, side by side with it, it is the duty of Government to see to it that corruption is removed, rooted out and all the congenial atmosphere for corruption is also removed as early as possible.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Has it been congenial so far?

**Shri Datar:** Let us wait for some time for Goa.

**Shri Datar:** For that purpose, in addition to the Special Police Establishment, we have got this Administrative Vigilance Division and they are co-ordinating their work with great vigour.

I may point out that even when certain anonymous letters are received, we look into them; and in a small percentage of cases we get a clue.

**Shri U. M. Trivedi:** For harassing.

**Shri Datar:** After all there are human foibles; and sometimes one is prepared to give the information without disclosing his name or identity. That is why we take care to see what the anonymous letters are. In a small number of cases, we get certain valuable clues. That is how Government are trying their best to see that the services are absolutely efficient, that they are above-board and they keep the highest measure of integrity so far as carrying on their duties is concerned.

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Hereafter I will deal with another category of subjects, namely, the Union territories. My ministry, at present, has been in charge of 6 Union territories. Delhi is one; Himachal Pradesh is another. It formerly consisted of about 22 or 23 former States that were joined into one; and now there is the Himachal Pradesh Administration. Then, we have got Tripura, Manipur, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and the Amindivi and other Islands so far as the Arabian Sea is concerned. These are the 6 Union territories with which we are concerned.

**Shri Khadilkar:** What about Goa?

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** What about Goa, nearest to you, to Belgaum?

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Wait!

**Shri Datar:** So far as I am concerned, let us wait for some time. I shall deal with these six and the seventh will come in due course. (*Interruption*).

So far as these are concerned, oftentimes, on the floor of this House and in the other place and from public platforms, there have been certain criticisms made. But part of this criticism is ill informed.

The question is asked, 'Why not raise all these 6 Union territories to the status of full-fledged States?' I should like to be as brief as possible so far as these questions are concerned.

You will see that Delhi is substantially a category by itself. It is the capital of India. There are certain problems so far as Delhi is concerned. In Delhi we have the Parliament of the whole nation to supervise our work so far as Delhi Administration is concerned. We have given good representation to the Delhi territory. There are 5 hon. Members so far as this territory is concerned. Delhi has always to be kept a class by itself, because it is directly under the control of this House and the other.

15 hrs.

So far as Himachal Pradesh and other territories are concerned, they were extremely backward; they were economically backward. Let us take that into account. Therefore, the States Reorganisation Commission was rather doubtful about the way in which these territories should be dealt with. The majority view was that it ought to be merged with Punjab just as PEPSU was merged with the former Punjab but there was a dissenting note by the Chairman of that Commission that Himachal Pradesh should remain separate. The principal ground, among others, was that this was a part which

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had been neglected since long, if not for centuries together and therefore it ought to be fully, properly and economically developed before it went into any territory or before its future was finally considered. When the matter came up in 1956, we considered the whole question and we thought that Himachal Pradesh required a large amount of help or economic outlay for its proper development and I shall be giving the figures soon, to show what we have done for them. With regard to Tripura and Manipur also there was difference of opinion but ultimately the States Reorganisation Commission stated that Manipur ought to be kept as a Centrally administered area for sometime and that Tripura ought to be merged with Assam. They were also former State areas and they were not properly developed and therefore Government of India had taken the responsibility for placing these three territories on the road towards full development. Almost no questions were raised in respect of the other three areas and so I am not referring to them. In respect of these Territories, in the First Plan we spent Rs. 15 crores and in the Second Plan this amount of Rs. 15 crores was raised to Rs. 51 crores. I am saying this so that hon. Members may understand how the Government of India have complied with their responsibility that was placed upon them for developing these long neglected areas. In the Third Plan we propose to spend Rs. 150 crores in all these territories put together.

**Shri Priya Gupta:** Please split up these figures.

**Shri Datar:** If the hon. Member will wait for one minute more, I shall give the figures. I shall confine myself to these three areas. I shall bring in Delhi only incidentally. You will find that for the year 1961-62 the total income or receipts of Delhi were Rs. 13 crores while we spent Rs. 30 crores. In 1962-63, Rs. 13 crores would be all the receipts for Delhi but we shall

nave to spend during this year Rs. 37 crores for developing Delhi, including rural and urban area. In respect of the other three territories also you can see the small amount of receipts and the large amounts that are being spent by the Government of India. The total income in Himachal Pradesh in 1961-62 was Rs. 4.07 crores while the Government spent Rs. 19.40 crores. The hon. Members do not appreciate what great measures of expenditure we are incurring in these areas. With receipts totalling Rs. 4 crores we spend over 19 crores in 1961-62. For the current year we shall be spending Rs. 21.76 crores while the receipts would be about Rs. 4.32 crores. Thus in Himachal Pradesh, we are spending five times the receipt. This factor should not be lost sight of. When a special study is asked for, all these questions will have to be taken into account. Now, take Manipur. All the income of Manipur is only half a crore, that is, Rs. 50.34 lakhs and in 1961-62 we spent Rs. 7.39 crores. That means, eight times the receipts. I am glad that we are spending this amount but this fact should also be appreciated by the hon. Members, especially from these areas. The smallness of the area and the smallness of the income are all factors that cannot be lost sight of when, for instance, they want that these areas should be full-fledged States.

**Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Our complaint was not about the money spent but that people are not associated with this expenditure.

**Shri Datar:** So far as Tripura is concerned, for the year 1961-62 the income was Rs. 52 lakhs—that is my hon. friend's territory—and we spent Rs. 10.83 crores.... (Interruptions). Please do not give me information; take the information from me. During the current year we have budgeted for Rs. 55.82 lakhs of total receipts and an expenditure of Rs. 11.52 crores;

it is more than ten times. I am now confining myself to these three territories not Delhi in respect of which oftentimes a very strong claim is made that they ought to be formed into full-fledged States. For the purpose of forming full-fledged States, certain requirements have also to be taken into account. They ought to be as they called at the time of States reorganisation, viable States. That factor should not also be forgotten. At the Government of India level, all India level, we are anxious that not a single part of India remains inaccessible, neglected or undeveloped.

Yesterday, some hon. Members made a reference to border areas. It is true that certain border areas had not been properly developed at all. They were almost inaccessible for the major portion of the year. That is the reason why the Government of India took a decision to help the State Governments and the State Governments formed small districts out of these inaccessible and highly neglected areas—three in Uttar Pradesh, one in Himachal Pradesh, one in the Punjab and one in the Ladakh region of the Jammu and Kashmir State. So far as these areas are concerned, the Government are anxious to see that they are properly developed not only in respect of the means of communication but also in the matter of education and economic resources. These must be given to the inaccessible places where people are living.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Sir I rise to a point of order.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** No. A point of order cannot be raised in the midst of a speech.

**Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur):** Sir, you must please allow points of order to be raised by any Member.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** The Minister of State is speaking about border areas. I believe that if the Defence

Minister were here he might have refused to disclose all this information in public interest.

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

**Shri Datar:** I was pointing out that there were certain areas in Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir which require immediate development. There were other areas which are being looked after well. We have got NEFA for example. Then we have got other areas which are being looked after well, largely out of the amounts at the disposal of the Government of India. These are the areas that require a large measure of development and a large measure of the means of accessibility since for a larger part of the year those unfortunate people are suffering due to inaccessibility of the area. We are making large grants.

**Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur):** I want ask one question with your permission. The Minister of State has given figures in respect of Himachal Pradesh, Tripura, etc. I want to know whether these figures include the amounts sanctioned for building check-posts also on the India-China border?

**Shri Datar:** The hon. Member should not have asked this question because these amounts are being spent on developmental projects. Therefore, the whole position was very clear.

Then, so far as the development of these areas is concerned, the Government are spending crores of rupees in order to see that the disparities in the different parts of India are removed as completely as possible. Therefore, those hon. Members who are anxious to have a full-fledged State must remember this. I am not posing any question for them. I am much less answering any question. But I do desire that we should all approach this question of a full-fledged State from a realistic point of view. Therefore, so far as these three territories are concerned, the Home Minister made an

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announcement some months ago that more powers should be given to the territorial councils: they can form an advisory body or an executive council, if you like, and they will have a large measure of control not only with regard to the present subjects but additional subjects also might be transferred to them. That is a matter which has to be considered in as dispassionate and as progressive a manner as possible. So much for the Union territories. Then, in respect of the backward classes—

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** What about Goa?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The Minister has taken 50 minutes

**Shri Datar:** I am trying to finish if you will kindly give me ten minutes more.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** We love to hear you.

**Shri Datar:** The subjects are vast and hon. Members are anxious to get more information from me. They are entitled to it. That is why, I request you to show me some indulgence. So far as the backward classes are concerned, the welfare side of the backward classes will be dealt with by the Deputy Minister, Shrimati Chandrasekhar.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Why such division of labour?

**Shri Datar:** I am only dealing with two or three aspects of this question. A number of hon. Members contended with considerable force that the percentage of representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the services is at all levels so extremely low. To a large extent their criticism is justified, but may I point out that we are taking a number of steps? My hon. friend yesterday was earnest but he criticised us, almost without appreciating what we have done.

**Shri Basumatari (Goalpara):** I appreciate what you have done.

**Shri Datar:** So far as the Schedule Castes and Scheduled Tribes are concerned, they have been working under disabilities in their own ways. So far as the Scheduled Tribes especially are concerned, they have been isolated more or less from the plains. Secondly, the Scheduled Castes have had a number of social disabilities and consequently the economic disabilities also. That is the reason why the question was slightly taken up by the British administration, but the moment we came to power, the moment the Government of India was formed by the leaders of society, this question was taken in hand in right earnest and we passed orders that on the one hand we ought to give them the largest measures of scholarships or stipends, while attending to their other needs on the other. In the year 1948, we gave only Rs. 30 lakhs to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by way of post-matriculation scholarships. Last year, you will find that the amount was Rs. 250 lakhs. Till now this has been extremely useful. Without any distinction, all the persons who were eligible were given scholarships, without any means test being used, and that has helped the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes to come up to the largest extent possible. They took to education. Unfortunately, one's heart must melt when one finds that for centuries, due to suppression, these people did not come out, but when they took to education we took proper care to see that the avenues for employment should also be opened up for them.

Take, for example, the IAS and the IPS. It is true that the number of these communities in these services is still small, and that is the reason why, three years ago, the Government of India took a decision that they ought to be specially trained. These unfortunate people had no proper environments for carrying on their studies. Therefore, the Government of India

took up this question with the universities. The Allahabad University was ready to accept our suggestion for opening tuition and coaching classes. The classes were opened two years ago. They have given excellent results. It had been my good fortune to go there when the classes were inaugurated, and within ten months, the best among the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe boys came up to the expectation that we had. That is on account of the excellent training that was given by the Allahabad University with the fullest grants from the Government of India. We were giving them Rs. 76,000 in the first year for meeting the running expenses. We have given them Rs. 2 lakhs odd for building a special hostel for the IAS and IPS trainees. As a result of this training, you will find that the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people in these services is growing. They are passing examinations, not merely the written tests but the oral examinations also. May I point out one instance? Formerly, for years together, we had hardly two or three from these communities. The highest number was five.

**Shri David Munzni:** (Lohardaga): What is the percentage of tribals in the Indian Foreign Service?

**Shri Datar:** You will be glad to note that in the 1961 examination 22 candidates from the Scheduled Castes and four candidates from the Scheduled Tribes qualified for the IAS. You can see that they are coming up in large numbers. Our scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are a virgin field. They have not been properly trained for centuries together. The moment you give them training, they come up. I would not go into all the figures neither shall I contest the fact that their number is low. All the same, including those whom we are taking immediately, the number of scheduled castes in the IAS comes to 70 and the number of scheduled tribes is 24. Formerly we were having one or two or hardly five. Now, the results of the training classes have more than justifi-

fied our expectations. May I tell the House that we are opening a centre in the South also?

My friend yesterday made light of efficiency, made light of UPSC and of all other things that require careful consideration. He said, "After all the UPSC is your creature and the rules are yours. Why don't you change the rules?" Under article 335, consistent with the claims of maintaining the highest degree of efficiency, we have to take these people. I have no time to give the other figures. I have got the latest figures for central services as well as for the various States. They are gradually coming up.

So far as Class IV is concerned, I am not going to deal with it, because Class IV, includes menial servants and others. In Class III, their number is steadily increasing. So far as Classes I and II are concerned, their number is rising slowly, but surely. We have laid down a number of rules. A number of concessions have been given to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and I am very happy that very large numbers are coming forward. This is so far as their representation in the services is concerned.

Some hon. Members made a reference in a very general and rather vague way that the Government of India appoints commissions, but they do not carry out their recommendations. In respect of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, during the last two years we had appointed three commissions. One is the Commission presided over by our elder colleague, Shri Dhebar. The other was the Scavengers Conditions Committee and the third was Father Elwin's Committee. We had the reports of these committees and as a result of the recommendations made by Father Elwin's Committee, we had taken a decision to see that the largest number of tribal development blocks are opened. Under the Second Plan, we opened 47 tribal

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development blocks, each costing about Rs. 27 lakhs in all. 324 blocks are to be opened during these 5 years and each block will cost Rs. 22 lakhs in the first phase, and Rs. 10 lakhs in the second phase. So far as each block is concerned, the share of the Government of India—Home Ministry—will be about Rs. 15 lakhs. That would be spread over 10 years, not 5 years. This is so far as the Elwin Committee is concerned. So, it is not proper to say that committees are appointed, but their recommendations are not properly looked into. We have given the fullest consideration and with certain minor modifications, we accepted them.

Among scheduled castes, the conditions of scavengers were extremely bad. They were almost inhuman. That is the reason why we took care to see that these conditions have got to be removed. The unclean conditions in which they were living have got to be removed. Housing conditions have to be provided for. The actual figures will be given by my senior colleague. Thus, you will find that we are trying our best to see that they come up to the level.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Gradually.

**Shri Datar:** Yesterday, the hon. Member, who was a member of the Tribal Commission and who ought to have known better, said that we are talking of national integration, but we do very little for the tribals. Does he know that we have spent about Rs. 125 crores over the tribals alone and their number is about 2 crores? So much money is being spent; roads are being opened and we are trying our best to see that tribals are as much Indians as others and they ought to be given the greatest help. May I point out to my friend, Shri Dasaratha Deb, that there is no such thing in India as second class or third class citizenship?

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Only first class.

**Shri Datar:** The tribals and the scheduled castes are entitled to special consideration with a view to bring them on a par with others. So, I would tell the hon. Member that we are trying our best to improve the conditions of the tribals and scheduled castes. What we have done may not be very satisfactory, but considering the magnitude of the difficulties which face us, we have done a lot.

I would appeal to hon. Members that if they think of national integration, they ought to help us, because we want to see that the tribals and Harijans are placed on the same parity with others so far as removal of disabilities and economic uplift are concerned. If that is done, then there will be national integration in the fullest sense. All of us are going towards that particular ideal.

Matters like prohibition and others are there and hon. Members have asked a number of questions. I have no time, but I would point out that so far as the main heads of our activities are concerned, Government are fully alive to the need to carry on the work progressively. Government are responsive to the criticism offered and with the fullest cooperation of not only the hon. Members on this side, but the hon. Members on the other side also, I think a day would come when these social and economic disparities would disappear and we shall have the fullest picture of actualised national integration in every sense of the term.

**श्री शिवमूर्ति स्वामी ( होपल ) :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, गृह मंत्रालय के बारे में बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने अपने अपने विचार प्रकट किये हैं। राष्ट्रीय एकता के सन्ध में बहुत सी परिपक्व और सभायें इस मुल्क में हो रही हैं। इस बारे में मैं राष्ट्रीय नेताओं से पुरजोर प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश के लोगों में जातीय और कम्युनिन आधार पर

जो तक्सीम हो चुकी है और जो पक्षीय हिस्से बन गये हैं जब तक हम उन को दूर नहीं कर सकेंगे, तब तक राष्ट्रीय एकता नहीं हो सकेगी। मैं समझता हूँ कि हम इन तमाम हिस्सों को खत्म कर के एकता की भावना को लाने में कामयाब नहीं हो पाये हैं।

मैं इस सदन का ध्यान एवार्ड (Association of Voluntary Agencies for Rural Development) में लिखे जे० पी० के एक लेख की तरफ खींचना चाहता हूँ, जो कि इस प्रकार है :—

“Political theory and practice naturally reflect this state of affairs, and political democracy is reduced to counting of heads. It is further natural in these circumstances for political parties, built around competing power-groups, to be formed, leading to the establishment, not of government by people, but of government by party: in other words, by one or another power-group.”

Democracy means government of the people, by the people and for the people. But now democracy is the government of the party, by the party and for the party.

डिमाकरी के माने अर्थ यह हो चुका है। जब तक हम उस को दूर नहीं करेंगे हर दृष्टि से, हम देश में राष्ट्रीय सरकार कायम नहीं कर सकेंगे। उस वक्त तक सिर्फ़ बातों में ही यह चीज हो गयी। अमलीय राष्ट्रीय एकता कभी नहीं हो सकेगी।

“Now, a community in order to be real, that is, in order that it might be infused with the sense of community, must emphasise in its internal life such ethical values as adjustment, conciliation, harmony and co-operation. Without these there can be no community. The community can never be at war with itself: one part of it fighting the other (albeit democratically)”

हम देखते हैं कि आज भी एक पार्टी हुकुमत को अपने हाथ में लेती है, वह मुल्क

को आगे बढ़ाने के लिये चाहे जितनी भी बातें करे, दूसरी पार्टी के लोग जो पार्टी हुकुमत में है उस को हटाने के लिये सोच-विचार, सत्याग्रह और जो जो बातें हो सकती हैं, करती है। इसलिये जो प्रतिक्रियावादी फोर्स है, जो विरोध में है, ये लोग इस एकता को नष्ट करना चाहते हैं। पार्लियामेंट के अन्दर जो इस तरह से नहीं होना चाहिये। यहां पर एक राष्ट्रीय गवर्नमेंट की तरह काम करना चाहिये। यहां पर किसी दलबन्दी को नहीं माना जाना चाहिये। बाहर भले ही वे अलग अलग तत्वों की तरफ से काम कर सकते हैं।

“The representative, political institutions for example, should be so constituted as to represent not individuals, but their communities, beginning with the primary community and going outward to embrace wider and wider circles. In this system, the community thus takes the place of the party—this differences within and between communities being adjusted and harmonised at every level.”

हम दुनिया की गवर्नमेंट का स्वाव देख रहे हैं, दुनिया में सहकार पैदा करने का स्वाव देख रहे हैं, लेकिन क्या इस मुल्क के अन्दर इस तरह के काम करते हैं? अगर आपस में कोई मतभेद होता है तो हम उस को पार्टी बाजी बन्द कर के तय कर सकते हैं। राज्य कर का जो पुराना इतिहास है, उस से हम कुछ सीखें। आप देखिये कि राज धर्म क्या है। भारत का राज धर्म क्षत्री धर्म है। क्षत्री धर्म का बुनियादी तत्व वही है जो कि कहा जा सकता है कि गीता में है। जो दुष्ट है उस का विनाश करना चाहिये। और जो शिष्ट होता है उसकी हमें मदद करनी चाहिए। अगर आप इस तत्व को देखें तो अपने लिये भी इस को अपना सकते हैं। अपनी पार्टी वाले भी अगर कोई गलती करते हैं तो उन को भी ठीक करने में



### [श्री शिवमूर्ति स्वामी]

हम लगे और उन को शिक्षित करें। लेकिन आज हम ऐसा कर रहे हैं? कितनी रिपोर्ट्स आती हैं कि सब जगह करप्शन चल रहा है। पी० ए० सी० की रिपोर्ट आती है कि चोरी होती है। अगर कोई १० रु० की भी चोरी करता है तो उस का छः महीने का सजा दी जाती है; लेकिन करोड़ों रुपये का करप्शन होता है। आखिर उस की रोक थाम क्यों नहीं की जा सकती। इस की क्या वजह है। अपनी पार्टी के लोगों के अन्दर जब घुमखोरी का सवाल उठता है तो उन को बचाने की कोशिश की जाती है। मैं आप का ध्यान इस की ओर खींचना चाहता हूँ कि इस रिपोर्ट में क्या है। अपनी स्टेट के बारे में जानता हूँ।

*The Mysore Administration—Some observations and recommendations by A. D. Gorwala*

"During the time I have been in Mysore the governmental and administrative atmosphere has seemed to be vitiated by what is known as the 'Vidhana Soudh' scandal. This incident aroused considerable feeling among the people and affected very detrimentally the morale of the entire administration"

गोरवाला साहब बड़े आई० सी० एम० आफिसर हैं, जिन को मैसूर के एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को देखने के लिये भेजा गया था, उन्होंने बहुत से बेहतरीन सजेन्स दिये हैं। मैसूर स्टेट के एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के बारे में एक्वायरी करने के लिये, अपोजीशन मेम्बरों की मांग पर उन को वहाँ भेजा गया। वह वहाँ जा कर देखते हैं और कहते हैं...

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Mysore State is not under discussion here. We are concerned with Government of India. So, that will not be relevant here.

**Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:** I am placing this before the House because law and order....

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** It may be relevant in Mysore, not here.

**श्री शिवमूर्ति स्वामी :** सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट वहाँ पर जितना भी करप्शन होता है उस की रोक थाम करने के लिये एक अफसर का भेजती है जो कुछ वहाँ पर जाता है उस का इन्वेस्टिगेशन करे के बाद जो वह कहता है उस के ऊपर कम से कम गवर्नमेंट कह सकती है, हिशारत दे सकती है कि क्या एक्शन लिया जाय। लेकिन अगर वह यह हिदायत न दे कि क्या एक्शन लिया जाय तो फिर उस के बारे में क्या किया जाय ?

"The Mysore scene looked at from this point of view presents a discouraging picture. There is the glaring example of the Vidhana Soudh. Nearly two crores have been spent...."

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Order, order. I told the hon. Member that it is not relevant here. So he cannot refer to it.

**Shri K. R. Gupta (Alwar):** It is only a report of a committee.

**Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:** It is only the report of a committee appointed by the Central Government. But the Central Government has not advised the State Government to take necessary action.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** It may be relevant in the Mysore Assembly, not here. Mysore Government is not here to defend itself.

**Shri Bade:** The Committee was appointed on the advice of the Central Government to inquire into the matter.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Please leave it to me to decide.

**श्री शिवमूर्ति स्वामी :** इस के बाद मैं दूसरा प्वाइंट ले लेता हूँ। आप ने बहुत सी स्टेट्स के क्लर्क को प्रीवी पर्स देने का फैसला हमारे सामने पेश किया है। उस के बारे में मैं खास तौर पर उस स्टेट की तरफ आप का ध्यान खींचना चाहूँगा जिस को

सांडूर स्टेट कहते हैं। इस स्टेट का क्षेत्रफल है १५८६४ वर्ग मील और आबादी है १५ या १६ हजार की। उस स्टेट में ३० विलेजिये। उस की आमदनी २ लाख रुपये की थी। आप अपने ह्वाइट पेपर की दृष्टि से देखें तो उसे २५ हजार से ज्यादा का प्रीवी पर्स नहीं दिया जा सकता। वैसे तो बहुत से लोगों का ख्याल है कि प्रीवी पर्स को खत्म ही कर दिया जाय, लेकिन अगर किसी वजह से आप ऐसा नहीं करना चाहते हैं तो जैसा कि ह्वाइट पेपर के अन्दर लिखा हुआ है और इस संसद् की स्वीकृति उस को है कि एक्स-क्लर को क्या दिया जाना चाहिये, उस के हिसाब से देने की बात की जाय।

इस के बाद मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैसूर के जितने फारेस्ट हैं वह इन राजाओं को सिर्फ शिकार के लिये दिये गये थे। लेकिन लोग वहाँ पर जा कर खुद ही मालिक बन गये और सन्दल वुड का लाखों रुपया खा गये। वहाँ पर खुले तौर से ब्लैक मार्केट हो रहा है और दाँतों हाथों से पैसा कमाया जा रहा है। इस को बन्द किया जाय और इस को साफ कर दिया जाय कि केन्द्रीय सरकार से यह जगह सिर्फ शिकार के लिये दी गई थी न कि सन्दलवुड ले जाने के लिये।

इस के बाद मैं माइनिंग आफ मैंगनीज के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। यस भी वहाँ उन राजाओं के हाथ में है। उस की भी आप अच्छी तरह से देख भाल करें और सेंटर से उसे किसी को न दिया जाय। जो माइनिंग ऐक्ट है, उस का ज्यादा से ज्यादा ग़लत फायदा लोग उठा रहे हैं, इस की तरफ भी ख्याल किया जाये।

अब मैसूर स्टेट के बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ। सेंट्रल ग्राडिट रिपोर्ट (सिविल) कल ही हम को मिली है। उस से पहले बहुत सी मिनिस्ट्रीज की मांगों पर बहस हो चुकी है। अगर पहले उसे दे दिया जाता तो शायद ज्यादा फायदा हो

सकता था। लेकिन मैं केन्द्रीय मंत्रालय से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि उस में मिनिस्ट्री आफ होम अफेयर्स में जो एम्बेजेलमेन्ट बतलाये गये हैं उन पर आप नजर डालें। लास आफ कैश एंड जुबेलरी गवर्नमेंट के खजाने से हुआ है। उस जुबेलरी और सामान की कमी पाई जाती है। फिजिकल असैसमेन्ट के बाद उस में बहुत कुछ नुकसान मालूम हुआ है। उस की आप देख भाल करें। इसी तरह से अदालत में दस दस बीस बीस हजार का रखा सोना चोरी चला जाता है : खुद रायचूर और हवेली की अदालत से इस तरह की चोरी हो गयी और उस का पता नहीं चला, इस का मुझे बहुत अफसोस है।

दूसरी बात जो आप ने लिग्विस्टिक स्टेट बनाये उन के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। भारत वर्ष में राष्ट्रीय भाषा एक ही हो सकती है। हमारा काम हिन्दी में होना चाहिये, अंग्रेजी का कोई सवाल नहीं है जो कि हजारों मील से यहाँ आयी थी। हमारे यहाँ उसमानिया यूनिवर्सिटी में उर्दू को आसानी से हिन्दी में बदला जा सकता था लेकिन वहाँ से उर्दू को निकाल कर अंग्रेजी को लाया जा रहा है। आप को हिन्दी को बढ़ावा देना चाहिये। दक्षिण भारत में, कुछ आदमियों को छोड़ कर जो अंग्रेजी बोलते हैं, कोई अंग्रेजी को नहीं चाहता। वहाँ आप हिन्दी को बढ़ावा दे सकते हैं और उस के लिये केन्द्रीय सहायता दी जानी चाहिये।

हरिजनों के बारे में भी मैं चन्द बातें कहना चाहता हूँ। हरिजनों का मुद्धार चन्द लोगों को वजीफे देने से और उन को स्कूलों में भेजने से ही नहीं हो सकता। आप को उन्हें इकानामिक इमदाद देनी चाहिये, उन को जमीन देनी चाहिये। मैं आप के द्वारा पूछना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार कहमारे सामने आंकड़े रखें कि उस ने कितने हरिजनों को जमीन दी, कितनी बावड़ियाँ खुदवा कर दीं, कितने मकान बनवा कर हरिजन को दिये। तो आप को उन के इकानामिक इमदाद देनी चाहिये।

### [श्री शिवमूर्ती स्वामी]

कुछ ह्वाइट कालर्ड हरिजन पैदा करने से ही उन की समस्या हल नहीं होगी। जो लोग झण्डियों में रहते हैं उन को मदद देने की आवश्यकता है।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि लिग्विस्टिक स्टेट्स बनने के बाद जो कुछ बार्डर डिस्प्यूट्स रह गये हैं उन को निपटाना चाहिये। कल ही मोरे साहब ने कहा कि मैसूर में महाराष्ट्र का कुछ हिस्सा है। मैं उन मैसूरियन्स में से नहीं हूँ जो इस सवाल को तंग नज़री से देखते हैं। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैं भी कुछ कन्नड़ बोलने वाले जिले हूँ। अगर वह बेलगांव की एन्क्वायरी कराना चाहते हैं तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि शोलापुर जिला कन्नड़ बोलने वालों का जिला है और उस के दक्षिण सारे ताल्लुके मैसूर राज्य में आने चाहियें। इसलिये आप को एक हार्ड पावर्ड कमेटी बिठानी चाहिये जैसी कि आप ने बिलारी का झगड़ा निपटाने के लिये वांचू कमेटी बिठायी थी और ये जो झगड़े हैं इन का पामाल न ले कर सब का फैसला कर दिया जायता अच्छा हो। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आंध्र राज्य में मैसूर का मडकशिरा आनूर, अडोनी, रायदुर्ग है और केरल में कासरगोड मैसूर राज्य का कन्नड़ इलाका है। इसी तरह से शोलापुर और मंगल बेड़ा और अक्कल कोट महाराष्ट्र में करनाटक के हिस्से हैं। हम यह नहीं चाहते कि किसी दूसरे राज्य का कोई हिस्सा हमारे राज्य में रहे लेकिन साथ ही हम यह भी नहीं चाहते कि हमारी स्टेट का कोई हिस्सा दूसरे राज्य में रहे। अगर सरकार चाहती है कि इस चीज को नेशनल इंटीग्रेशन का नाम ले कर दबा दिया जाये तो ऐसा नहीं हो सकता। जो बार्डर का झगड़ा है उसको तै करना होगा। इस हाउस में जो महाराष्ट्र के एडवोकेट श्री लिमे हैं उन्होंने खुद पिटीशन दी है। उस पिटीशन पर बहुत से लोगों के दस्तखत भी हो चुके हैं, लेकिन इस पिटीशन से नहीं एक कमीशन आप बिठाकर इसका फैसला कीजिये, जो दक्षिण भारत के

राज्यों में इस तरह के छोटे छोटे झगड़े हैं उन सब को एक जूडीशियल कमेटी स्थापित करके निपटाया जाये।

अन्त में मैं राष्ट्रीय एकता के बारे में कुछ कह कर अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूँ। राष्ट्रीय एकता उस वक्त तक कभी मैटीयर-लाइज नहीं हो सकती जब तक कि उन शब्दों पर अमल न किया जाये जो कि गांधी जी की जवान पर आखिरी समय में थे और वह क्या बात थी? वह बात लोगों को मेलफ रूल देने की थी और उसी को ले कर आप पंचायत राज कायम करना चाहते हैं। और पंचायत का चुनाव नान-पार्टी बेसिस पर करना चाहते हैं। लेकिन पंचायत से आगे पंचायत समिति और ताल्लुका परिषद का चुनाव कांग्रेस और नान-कांग्रेस के आधार पर होता है और हमने देखा है कि इनमें कांग्रेस के वोट ४५ पर सेंट थे तो दूसरों के ५५ पर सेंट। तो इससे झगड़ा पैदा होता है। इसलिए इस झगड़े को दूर करने के लिए जरूरी है राष्ट्रीय सरकार हो।

National government is the only salvation to keep the integration of the country. Otherwise, the country will go to the dogs.

अगर ऐसा नहीं किया गया तो जिस तरह पहले हिन्दुस्तान ने फूट के कारण सफर किया उसी तरह आगे भी हो सकता है। आज हालत यह है कि एक पार्टी दूसरी पार्टी के खिलाफ है, एक लोग दूसरे लोगों के खिलाफ हैं। मुझे खुशी है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के कांग्रेस के सदर श्री जैन मैसूर से चुन कर आ रहे हैं। बताया जाता है कि वहां पर नेशनल इंटीग्रेशन के नाम पर प्रचार हुआ। इसकी मुझे खुशी है कि इस तरह नेशनल इंटीग्रेशन हुआ। लेकिन अच्छा होता कि वहां से हारे हुए उम्मीदवार को खड़ा न करके कांग्रेस के किसी बड़े नेता जैसे टंडन जी, या डा० राजेन्द्र प्रसाद या नेहरू जी को खड़ा किया जाता तो ज्यादा अच्छा होता। यह जो किया गया यह नहीं

मानों में नेशनल इंटीग्रेशन नहीं है, यह तो अपने एक आदमी को ट्रेजरी बेंच में स्थान देने का तरीका है। उसके सिवा और कुछ नहीं है।

इतना कह कर मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूँ ।

श्रीमती लक्ष्मी बाई (विकाराबाद) : महिलाओं को भी बोलन का मौका मिलना चाहिए ।

Shri A. S. Alva (Mangalore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I want to place a few suggestions before the House in respect of this Ministry which if accepted, I am sure, will go a long way in having national integration. In the first place, I would like to refer to the Judges who are serving in the different High Courts. The Law Commission has suggested in its report recently that at least one-third of the judges in each State must be from other States. This recommendation of the Law Commission has not yet been given effect to. I do not see any insurmountable difficulty in bringing this suggestion of the Law Commission into force. I am told there is a rule that if a Judge wants to be transferred to another State, then the Chief Justice and the Government of that State have to agree to this. This is a rule which will not in any help the unification of the country. After all, judges must be prepared to serve in any State and there should be no question of any consent being obtained either from the Chief Justice or State Government of another State.

Again, in the matter of superior services also, it is absolutely necessary that at least one-third of the cadre must be from a different State. Now we are faced with the problem of border disputes in each State. We all know what happened in Goa itself recently.

Officers from the Mysore and Maharashtra States were drafted into the service of that Territory. Then allegations were made by each State

saying that the officers are trying to see that Goa is merged either in Maharashtra or in Mysore. Personal allegations are also made. I am sure that most of these things are false, but at the same time there is scope for allegations of that type to be made.

For this reason it is absolutely necessary that officers of one State should be posted to another States so that people may not feel that they belong to a separate State altogether and have nothing to do with another State and the rest of India. The Home Ministry must seriously consider this aspect. Delay in this respect will really be of not much assistance.

One other aspect which the Home Ministry may also consider is about prohibition and its enforcement. Of course, it is really a very good thing that prohibition should be introduced and implemented if it is possible. But the way in which prohibition, which is not complete in the entire country, is now being carried on has brought a lot of justifiable criticism which the Ministry has to face. Coming as I do from a particular State where five different portions of the States have been integrated—I refer to Mysore—we find that the entire State is not dry. Some of the areas are still wet. As was rightly pointed out, a man seems to be respectable if he could drink where there is no prohibition but he is disreputable if he drinks secretly in a place where it is dry. The way in which this prohibition law is being enforced also leaves much to be desired. So, I would humbly appeal to the Home Ministry to consider this aspect. After all, sentiments apart, if there is enough effective machinery and the public also can be taken into confidence and a time comes when we feel that prohibition is necessary, then it is all the more reason that the entire nation should go dry. So, I would humbly appeal to the Ministry to take this aspect into consideration.

Then there is the talk of corruption. The hon. Minister was kind enough to

[Shri A. S. Alva]

state that unnecessarily we are making allegations. It is true that wild allegations are made. At the same time, after the establishment of a special department the work is being done very effectively and officers, without any consideration of rank or other considerations, are brought to justice speedily. In this connection I would submit that there is one aspect which the Ministry has to consider. Sometimes it so happens that officers who are brought to book are tried before a court in the first instance. We know that before a court of law the only consideration is the evidence that is placed before it. Though we feel morally certain that a man is corrupt, very often for want of confidence we see persons being acquitted. Then when it comes to the question of departmental enquiry it is said that he has been acquitted by a court and the facts are final and no action is necessary. This also is depressing. I would submit that in such cases where it is not possible to get evidence for a conviction, it is better that the parties are tried departmentally.

I generally welcome the work that has been done by the Home Ministry. I hope that they will bear in mind these things in future.

**श्री पालीवाल (हिडान) :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय . . . .

**श्रीमती लक्ष्मीबाई :** कई बातें हैं जिन पर कि हम प्रकाश डालना चाहते हैं। चिल्ड्रेन ऐक्ट और वीमेन ऐक्ट अलग अलग हैं। इन पर मैं बोलना चाहती हूँ लेकिन अभी तक मुझे समय नहीं दिया जा रहा है . . . .

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Order, order. She must resume her seat.

**श्री पालीवाल :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, संयोग की बात है कि जितना मैं ने कहने को

सोचा था उस में से बहुत कुछ दूसरे माननीय सदस्य कह चुके हैं। विशेषतः राजस्थान से मेरे साथी श्री हरिश्चन्द्र माथुर ने करीब करीब उन्हीं सब विषयों पर अपना विचार प्रकट किया है जिन पर कि मैं बोलने की सोच रहा था। इस बारे में मैं उन से बिल्कुल सहमत हूँ कि गृह मंत्रालय का कार्यक्षेत्र बहुत विस्तृत है और देश के प्रशासन का कोई ऐसा अंग न होगा जिस में कि गृह मंत्रालय का किसी न किसी रूप में कुछ दखल न हो। आज की स्थिति में मैं समझता हूँ कि गृह मंत्रालय का दायित्व बहुत ऊँचा हो गया है, बहुत भारी हो गया है। यह मैं केवल भाषण के तौर पर नहीं कह रहा हूँ। मैं यह अनुभव करता हूँ कि देश के स्वतंत्र होने के बाद से आज तक अब से पहले किसी भी समय में देश के सम्मुख इतना बड़ा खतरा नहीं था जितना कि आज है, बाहरी खतरे और अंदरूनी खतरे भी। अब बाहर का खतरा तो स्पष्ट है ही। उन को हम सब मानते हैं। हमारे दो पड़ोसी राष्ट्र हमारे देश के प्रति आक्रमणात्मक कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं और हम अभी तक उसका सफल प्रतिकार कर पाये हैं। मुझे यह आशा है और विश्वास भी है कि वह समय दूर नहीं जब हम वह प्रतिकार कर सकेंगे।

जहाँ तक बाहरी खतरों का संबंध है सुरक्षा विभाग उस सम्बन्ध में अपनी तैयारी हमारा खयाल से कर रहा है और कर चुका है और समय आयेगा जब उसका फल हमारे सामने आयेगा। लेकिन देश के सामने एक अंदरूनी खतरा भी है जोकि बाहरी खतरों से कम गम्भीर नहीं है बल्कि उन से अधिक गम्भीर है। देश में राष्ट्रीयता की पुष्टि के लिए जिन तत्वों पर सफल होने की आवश्यकता है, जिन प्रवृत्तियों के सफल होने की आवश्यकता है, दुर्भाग्य से उनके प्रतिकूल प्रवृत्तियाँ आज सबल होती जा रही हैं। एकता के स्थान पर विच्छिन्नताओं की प्रवृत्तियाँ आगे बढ़ रही हैं। देश के नैतिक धरातल को ऊँचा उठाने के स्थान पर हम देख यह रहे हैं कि स्वतंत्रता

प्राप्ति के पश्चात् से नैतिक धरातल नीचे गिरता जा रहा है। यह एक बहुत गम्भीर बात है। कोई भी देश जिसके कि राष्ट्रीय जीवन में अन्दूरनी एकता की कमी होती जा रही हो जिसके कि सामाजिक जीवन में सार्वजनिक जीवन में अथवा प्रशासन में नैतिकता कमजोर होती जा रही हो वह देश बाहरी खतरों से मुकाबला करने के लिए उतना मक्षम नहीं हो सकता है जितना वह देश कर सकता है जिसकी कि नैतिकता और एकता दिनों दिन सबल होती जा रही हो।

देश में एकता की राष्ट्रीय भावना को सबल बनाने और सार्वजनिक जीवन तथा प्रशासन को नैतिक दृष्टि से ऊँचा उठाने का सब से अधिक दायित्व गृह मंत्रालय का है। इसलिए गृह मंत्रालय का दायित्व और उस का कार्य-क्षेत्र बहुत ही गम्भीर और महत्वपूर्ण है। मैं यह मानता हूँ कि देश में आज जो विच्छिन्नता की प्रवृत्तियाँ बढ़ रही हैं, उन को मजबूती से दबाना चाहिए और उन के साथ कोई लीनि-एन्सी या नमी नहीं बरतनी चाहिए।

16 hrs.

प्रश्न यह है कि क्या देश को आगे संसार में अपने पैरों पर खड़े रहना है या नहीं। मुझे इस में कोई सन्देह नहीं है कि यह देश खड़ा रहेगा और इस की स्वतंत्रता को कोई धक्का नहीं लग सकता, लेकिन उस से बड़ा एक प्रश्न यह है कि यह देश संसार के सामने स्वतंत्र देश की हैसियत में तो विद्यमान रहेगा, लेकिन प्रजातन्त्रात्मक देश की हैसियत में खड़ा रहेगा या नहीं। प्रश्न यह है कि जो खतरे हमारे सामने आ रहे हैं—चाहे वे बाहरी हों और चाहे अन्दरूनी—क्या हम प्रजातन्त्रात्मक मेट अप या ढाँचे में रहते हुए, प्रजातन्त्र के अनुसार चलते हुए, उन का मुकाबला कर सकते हैं या नहीं। मैं मानता हूँ कि हम कर सकते हैं यदि हम समय की गति को पहचानें और समय रहते काम करना सीख लें।

मैं समझता हूँ कि प्रजातन्त्र के—कभी कभी शब्द नहीं मिलते—केवल फ़ार्म पर न जा कर हमें उस के वास्तविक तत्व की ओर जाना चाहिए और इस दृष्टि से यदि इन प्रवृत्तियों का मुकाबला करने के लिए, इन प्रवृत्तियों को रोकने और दबाने के लिए हमें अपने संविधान में कुछ परिवर्तन करने आवश्यक हों, तो वे अवश्य करने चाहिए।

यहाँ बात आती है स्टेट्स की आटानोमी की। अभी कल जब एक और श्रीमती रेणुका रे ने कुछ अखिल भारतीय सर्वसिद्ध के निर्माण का स्वागत किया, तो दूसरी ओर एक माननीय मित्र ने यह एतराज किया कि ऐसी सर्वसिद्ध अधिक बढ़ाने से स्टेट्स की आटानोमी को आघात पहुँचेगा। मेरा नम्र निवेदन है कि फ़ेडरल आइडिया का बहुत लोगों को खयाल है, लेकिन मेरे खयाल से फ़ेडरल संविधान वास्तव में कोई संघ या फ़ेडरेशन का संविधान नहीं है और उस तरह की आटानोमी, जिस को एन्सोल्यूट आटानोमी कह सकते हैं, आज भी नहीं है। क्या हम प्रति-दिन यह नहीं देखते कि इस सदन में प्रश्न किये जाते हैं उन विषयों पर, जो वास्तव में स्टेट्स के विषय हैं, और किसी भी दिन केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उन विषयों के बारे में उत्तर देने से, उन के बारे में सफ़ाई देने से इन्कार नहीं किया, अपनी ज़िम्मेदारी से कभी इन्कार नहीं किया ?

**Shri K. C. Sharma (Sardhana):** It is a Union of States.

**Shri Paliwal:** Yes, that is what I was driving at.

जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है, हमारा देश फ़ेडरेशन नहीं, बल्कि एक यूनियन है। जहाँ तक फ़ेडरेशन का सम्बन्ध है, पहले कुछ स्वतंत्र राज्य होते हैं, जो अपनी सत्ता का कुछ अंश केन्द्रीय मंथ को सौंप देते हैं, लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान का संविधान बनने से पहले ऐसी कोई स्टेट्स नहीं थीं, बल्कि एक यूनियनरी फ़ार्म आफ गवर्नमेंट थी, जो कि एक विदेशी

### [श्री पालीवाल]

गवर्नमेंट थी, और उस से हम ने टेक ओवर किया और अपना नया संविधान बनाया।

इस सम्बन्ध में विस्तृत विवरण में न जाते हुए मैं केवल यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस समय जो खतरे हमारे सामने हैं, उन का यदि पूरी तरह से मुकाबला करना है, तो हम को मजबूती से, दृढ़ता से काम करना होगा और उस काम करने में यदि संविधान की कोई कठिनाइयाँ आती हों, तो उन कठिनाइयों को दूर करने में हम को हिचकना नहीं चाहिए और प्रशासन को अधिक शक्ति-शाली, अधिक सक्षम, बनाने में चूकना नहीं चाहिए।

इस देश में हिमाचल प्रदेश, त्रिपुरा और मनिपुर आदि जो कुछ छोटे छोटे हिस्से हैं, यहाँ पर उन के लिए पूरे प्रान्तीय स्वशासन की, फुल रेस्पॉन्सिबल गवर्नमेंट की, मांग की जाती है। यह सचमुच एक हंसी की बात मान ली जाती है। शायद कुछ मित्रों को यह बात अच्छी न लगे, लेकिन मैं इस बारे में गृह मंत्री महोदय से पूर्णतया सहमत हूँ। छोटे छोटे हिस्सों की अलग अलग स्टेट्स बना कर, ऐसे छोटे छोटे प्रदेश बना कर, जिन से बड़े जिले दूसरे प्रदेशों में मौजूद हैं, क्या हम ने इस देश को बाजीगर का खिलौना बनाना है? जिन स्टेट्स को बनाने की मांग की जाती है, वह लक्खपुरी उन के बल बूते पर चलने वाली नहीं है, यह वे लोग स्वयं भी जानते हैं। उस के लिए खर्चा आना चाहिए सेंटर से और सेंटर में वह रुपया आयेगा देश के दूसरे भागों के करदाताओं से। ऐसी स्टेट्स तो खिलौना मात्र होंगी।

मैं राजस्थान से आता हूँ, जो कि उन्नीस राज्यों को मिला कर बनाया गया है। यदि उस दृष्टि से देखा जाय, जिस दृष्टि से कुछ लोग देखते हैं, तो आज भी राजस्थान में कम से कम चार भाग ऐसे हैं, जिनकी भाषा करीब करीब अलग है, रहन-सहन और भौगोलिक विशिष्टता, जियोग्राफिकल फ्रीचर्ज,

भी अलग अलग हैं, लेकिन ऐसा होते हुए भी अगर कोई आवाज उठाए कि कि राजस्थान के अलग अलग हिस्से होने चाहियें, तो मैं पहला आदमी हूँगा, जो कि इस बात का विरोध करेगा।

16.05 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

राजस्थान में कुछ मित्रों ने कई दफ़ा राजस्थानी भाषा की बात कही है। मैंने उस राजस्थानी भाषा का हमेशा ही विरोध किया है—इस दृष्टि से कि राजस्थानी भाषा कोई अलग भाषा नहीं है, बल्कि असल में वह हिन्दी की एक डायलैक्ट है। इस दृष्टि से मैं हिन्दी का समर्थक हूँ, लेकिन फिर भी—यह विषयान्तर होगा—मैं यह जरूर मानता हूँ कि हिन्दी के भक्त हमारे साथियों ने हिन्दी के प्रश्न को जिन रूप में उठाया है, जिस रूप में उसको आगे बढ़ाया जा रहा है, ऐसा लगता है कि उससे दूसरे प्रान्तों में एक प्रकार की अरुचि और थोड़ी कटुता सी बढ़ती जा रही है। भाषा आखिर क्या है? भाषा अपने आप में कोई चीज नहीं है। भाषा मनुष्यों में एक दूसरे के विचारों को आदान-प्रदान करने का एक साधन-मात्र है। इट इज एव्होकल आफ थाट ग्रेन्ली। उस दृष्टि से भाषा के विषय में एक बड़ी भारी भक्ति, भाषा के क्षेत्र में एक शार्विनज्म की प्रवृत्ति हम को राष्ट्रीय एकता को दृढ़ करने में मदद नहीं करेगी। उल्टे उससे थोड़ी कठिनाई पैदा होगी। उससे हम उस भाषा की सेवा भी नहीं करेंगे।

मैंने अभी कल परसों कुछ आंकड़े जानने की कोशिश की, तो मालूम यह हुआ कि पहली लोकसभा में जितने सदस्यों ने हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी के अलावा दूसरी भाषाओं में शपथ ली, उससे कहीं अधिक संख्या में दूसरी लोकसभा में ली। हम चाहते हैं तो यह है कि अंग्रेजी के स्थान पर हिन्दी आ जाय। आज या अब से पहले तक अंग्रेजी ऐसी भाषा रही है जिसके

आधार पर इस देश के भिन्न भिन्न प्रान्तों में एक दूसरे से विचारों का आदान प्रदान हो सकता था। हम चाहते यह हैं कि अंग्रेजी पूर्णतया खत्म करने से पहले हिन्दी वह स्थान ले ले, और हिन्दी का जब तक वह स्थान नहीं लेती है तब तक अंग्रेजी को रखना अनिवार्य मालूम होता ही है। इसलिये अगर स्वाभाविक दृष्टि से देखा जाये तो पता चलेगा कि अधिकतर लोगों ने पहली लोकसभा में या तो हिन्दी में शपथ ली या अंग्रेजी में। इसके अलावा जो दूसरी भाषायें हैं उनमें थोड़े से लोगों ने, ६, १० या १५ लोगों ने, शपथ ली थी। जब दूसरी लोकसभा आई तो उसमें पहली लोकसभा की अपेक्षा कहीं अधिक लोगों ने देश की दूसरी प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में शपथ ली, और इस तीसरी लोकसभा में वह संख्या और भी ज्यादा बढ़ गई है। इसका अर्थ मैं केवल एक ही समझता हूँ कि हिन्दी के ऊपर जिस रूप से जोर दिया जा रहा है उससे दूसरे लोगों में एक प्रकार का रिएक्शन पैदा हो रहा है और हिन्दी भाषा भाशी जिस प्रकार हिन्दी प्रेम का प्रदर्शन करना चाहते हैं उस रिएक्शन के जवाब में दूसरे लोग अपनी भाषा का प्रदर्शन करना चाहते हैं, यद्यपि वे अपने काम काज में प्रायः इंग्लिश का व्यवहार करते हैं। इस तरीके की प्रवृत्तियों को प्रोत्साहन देने की अपेक्षा यह ज्यादा सही होगा कि हम कुछ दिन इन्तजार करें। मेरी एप्रोच इसमें यह होगी कि यदि हमें कुछ दिन प्रतीक्षा करनी पड़े और जब तक हिन्दी स्वाभाविक रूप से लोगों की सहमति से वह स्थान न ग्रहण कर ले तब तक उस पर इतना जोर देकर, दबाव डाल कर ऐसी भावनायें पैदा होने का अवसर हमें नहीं देना चाहिये जिनके कारण एक प्रकार की कटुता आती है। इस विषय पर इतना कहने के बाद मैं केवल एक बात और कहूँगा।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** अब माननीय सदस्य को खतम करना चाहिये।

**श्री पालीवाल :** अच्छी बात है।

**श्री गुलशन (भटिंडा) :** माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, गृह मन्त्रालय पर चर्चा चल रही है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह वह विभाग है जिसको देश की माँ कहा जाये तो वह कुछ गलत नहीं होगा। माँ का फर्ज है कि वह देख कि हमारे गृह का जो परिवार है उससे सभी सन्तुष्ट हों। उन को सन्तुष्ट रखने के लिये उसके सभी प्रबन्ध अच्छे हों, वह मुकम्मिल हों। उस को देखना चाहिये कि कोई अशांति तो नहीं फैली है। इस बात को देखना गृह मन्त्रालय का काम है। देश में शान्ति का बनाव रखना तो उसी माँ का काम है जो कि अच्छी माँ है। मैं समझता हूँ कि देश की शान्ति के लिये देखना ही पड़ेगा कि देश रूपी इस घर में रहने वाले जो मेम्बर हैं वह छोटे हों या बड़े हों, सभी सन्तुष्ट हैं या नहीं। अगर सभी सन्तुष्ट हैं तो माँ अच्छी है, सबसे एक सा प्यार करती है और सभी मेम्बरों को माँ के साथ प्यार होता है। मैंने देखा है कि बहुत कुछ कहा जा रहा है और जो चित्र या नक्शा हमारे सामने है उसको देख कर कभी कभी तो दिल ऐसा झूम उठता है कि गृह मन्त्री जी को श्रवण की तरह से एक बहंगी में उठा लूँ और कन्धों पर उठा कर तीर्थ तीर्थ घूमता फिरूँ और वह घुन अलापता फिरूँ जो कभी कभी एक फिल्म में मुनी जाती थी। वह क्या थी ? "नगरी नगरी द्वारे द्वारे"। हमारे गृह मन्त्रालय की जो रिपोर्ट है वही उठा कर ले जाऊँ। पहले दिल्ली की गलियों में, जो कि हिन्दुस्तान का दिल है, ले जाऊँ। उस वस्ती में ले जाऊँ जहाँ के लोगों के लिये इस रिपोर्ट में बहुत चर्चा होती है। जब वह हरिजन बहनें, वह देवियाँ मल मूत्र को उठा कर अपने सिर पर ले जाती हैं तो जितने विदेशी राजदूत देखते होंगे वे अपने मन में क्या कहें होंगे ? यह एक नक्शा है, एक चित्र है। बहुत खूब है। लेकिन उस औरत के बेश में एक शोखरा नाच रहा है।

इसी तरह मैंने देखा है कि पिछले सालों में ला एण्ड आर्डर के मुतालिक बहुत कुछ हुआ है। मगर साथ ही मेरे सामने दिल्ली



## [श्री गुलशन]

चांदनी चौक का १२ जून १९६० का नक्शा भी है। मैं कन्धों पर वह खून के छीटे देख रहा हूँ। जबलपुर, अलीगढ़ का भी नक्शा हमारे सामने है। तो देखना यह है कि उन जगहों पर जो बेटे मारे गये उन को देख कर मां शान्त है या अशान्त है, लोगों की भावना जो है वह शान्ति की तरफ बढ़ रही है या अशान्ति की तरफ बढ़ रही है। कहा गया कि हरिजनों के लिये बहुत कुछ किया गया। लेकिन हमारे सामने नक्शा है बेरोजगारी का कि जब हम देखते हैं कि हरिजनों की झोंपड़ियों, उनके वह टूटे फूटे घर, जो आज से सदियों पहले के हैं, उनका रहन सहन, बदला है या नहीं। मैं यह मान सकता हूँ कि जो हमारी लोकसभा है या जो हमारी विधान सभायें हैं, उन में कहीं कहीं हमारे भाई बैठे दिखाई देते हैं, उन के पास साफ मुथरे कपड़े भी हैं। उन में से कुछ को देख कर अगर हम यह अन्दाजा लगा लें कि यह तो सभी देवता बन गये हैं, और उन की जो हालत है वह सुधर गई है, तो एक अचम्भे की बात है। वह लोग जो झोंपड़ियों में रहते हैं, चाहे हमारी करनाल रोड पर या रोहतक रोड पर, उन गांवों की हालत ऐसी है कि वे अभी तक नीले अम्बर के नीचे रात में सोते हैं, पेट के लिये उन के पास अन्न नहीं और तन पर कपड़ा नहीं। मुवह उठ कर कहीं जायें, कहीं मजदूरी करें, उसकी भी जगह नहीं।

मैं पहली दफा इस उच्च लोकसभा में एक लंगड़ी सी हिन्दुस्तानी में बोल रहा हूँ।

**कुछ माननीय सदस्य :** नहीं, बहुत अच्छी भाषा है।

**श्री गुलशन :** मैं पेप्सू विधान सभा में और पंजाब विधान सभा में दस सालों से रहा हूँ और मुझे पंजाबी में ही बोलने का मुहावरा था और वहां जो बोलते थे उनमें से एक मैं भी था। तो मैंने कुछ मुताला किया। कहा गया है कि भाई हरिजनों के लिये नौकरियां बहुत हैं और उन के लिये सभी सोसाइटियां

बना दी ग हैं। तोयों मैंने कुछ नक्शा देखा है और अभी अभी मैं कुछ आपके सामने बतलाना चाहता हूँ। आजकल देश में सोसाइटियों का जोर है। हरिजनों को भी शौक हुआ कि उनकी भी सोसाइटियां बनें। सरकार ने बहुत कुछ किया। मैंने पंजाब की असेम्बली में एक सवाल पूछा। उसका उत्तर मुझे मिला कि बहुत कुछ किया गया है। सात कोआपरेटिव ट्रासपोर्ट सोसाइटीज हरिजनों की बनी हैं। यह सही है कि हरिजनों की सोसाइटियां तो बनी हैं लेकिन वे बिना रूट के फिर रही हैं। उनके लिये रूट कहीं नहीं है।

इसी तरह से नौकरियों का मामला है। हमें कहा जा रहा है कि भाई नौकरियों में तो हरिजनों को बहुत कुछ दे दिया है। कई दोस्त मुझे यह भी कह देते हैं कि भाई हमें हरिजनों का मुतबन्ना बना लें तो हमें भी खुशी होगी। मैंने एक सवाल पंजाब असेम्बली में पूछा था। उसका उत्तर मुझे मिला। उसका जर मुताला करें। सन् १९५५-५६ के आंकड़े एक मुहकमे के गृह मन्त्रालय की तरफ से दिये गए थे। डी० एस० पी० ५० रखे गए थे उनमें शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट का कोई नहीं है। इसके बाद सन् १९५७-५८ में ६८ डी० एस० पी० रखे गए और ऐसी चालाकी से उत्तर दिया गया कि उनमें से एक शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट और बैकवर्ड क्लासेज का है। अब इसका निर्णय कौन करे कि वह शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट का है या बैकवर्ड क्लास का। इसी तरह से सन् १९५९-६० में है। ६७ डी० एस० पी० रखे गए उनमें से दो शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट और बैकवर्ड क्लासेज के हैं। इसी तरह से मैं आपको बतलाऊं कि जो इंस्पेक्टर रखे गए उनमें १४२ में से कोई हरिजन नहीं, १५९ में कोई हरिजन नहीं, १७८ में केवल एक है, १७६ एक है और १७९ में एक है। इसी तरह से सब इंस्पेक्टर हैं। १९५५-५६ में ८७४ सब-इंस्पेक्टरों में आठ हरिजन हैं.....

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** यह आप सारे पंजाब असेम्बली के ही बतलायेंगे ?

**श्री गुलशन :** पंजाब के नहीं, यहां के भी बता दूंगा। मैं ने यहां पर भी एक सवाल पूछा था कि टेलीफोन और डाक तार विभाग में क्लर्कों में हरिजनों को तादाद क्या है। वह भी नक्शा मेरे सामने आया। मेरे सवाल हैं नम्बर १७२५ और नम्बर १६८१ और यह २५ मई के है। इस का मुझे उत्तर मिला। सेंट्रल टेलीग्राफ आफिस बम्बई में क्लर्क लिये गये १४७, उन में शिङ्गूल्ड कास्ट और बैकवर्ड क्लासेज के लिये गये ७, होने चाहिये थे ३०, तो इस तरह २३ कम लिये गये। इसी तरह से सेंट्रल टेलीग्राफ आफिस . .

**श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री :** यह १४७ आप किस साल के फिगर दे रहे हैं ?

**श्री गुलशन :** १९६२ के फिगर दे रहा हूं।

**श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री :** १९६२ में कितना रिक्रूटमेंट हुआ और उन में कितने हरिजन आये यह बतलाएं।

**श्री गुलशन :** मैं सेंट्रल टेलीग्राफ आफिस, बम्बई की बात कह रहा था। वहां १४७ क्लर्क लिये गये। उन में मात्र शिङ्गूल्ड कास्ट के थे, ताँस होने चाहिये थे, २३ कम लिये गये। सेंट्रल टेलीग्राफ आफिस, मद्रास में रिक्रूटमेंट हुआ २६ का, उस में दो हैं शिङ्गूल्ड कास्ट, होने चाहिये ६, चार की कमी है। इसी तरह से सेंट्रल टेलीग्राफ आफिस, कलकत्ता में २१४ का रिक्रूटमेंट हुआ, दस शिङ्गूल्ड कास्ट लिये गये, ४५ होने चाहिये थे, ३५ की कमी है। सेंट्रल टेलीग्राफ आफिस, आगरा में ३० का रिक्रूटमेंट हुआ, और दो शिङ्गूल्ड कास्ट हैं, ६ चाहिये, चार की कमी है। सेंट्रल टेलीग्राफ आफिस नई दिल्ली में जोकि आप के घर में है, यहां पर १५२ का रिक्रूटमेंट हुआ।

इन में आठ शिङ्गूल्ड कास्ट के हैं, ३१ चाहिये थी, २३ की कमी है। टोटल ५७२ का है, उन में सारे ३६ शिङ्गूल्ड कास्ट के हैं, जबकि चाहिये थे ११८।

जब हम रोजगार के मामले को देखते हैं तो एक और भी बात हमारे सामने आती है कहा गया कि हरिजनों को जमीन भी देंगे और कुछ भी देंगे। अभी तक तो मैं ने आप को पंजाब और सेंट्रल की बात बतलाई। अब मैं उत्तर प्रदेश में जाना चाहता हूं। उत्तर प्रदेश में एक इलाका है नैनीताल का जिला। वहां पर पंजाब के किसान भाई जा कर बैठे हैं जिन्होंने जंगल को खोद कर उस धरती को आबाद किया और वह लोग बदकिस्मती से वहां से उजाड़े जा रहे हैं। इन लोगों में सब से ज्यादा गिनती राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी के बेटे जो हरिजन हैं उन की है। तो कहा जा रहा है कि इन लोगों को बहुत कुछ दिया जा रहा है। मेरे पास उन लोगों की एक बड़ी फाइल पड़ी है। यह नहीं कि सरकार को उन्होंने ने कोई दरखास्त नहीं की। बहुत कुछ किया। इतिहास भी छापे हैं। मेरे पास उन के पत्र आये हैं, उन्होंने ने बताया है कि हम पंजाब के रहने वाले सन् १९४७ के समय यहां आ कर बसे थे। बदकिस्मती है कि हमारे केश और दाढ़ी है इसलिये हम को उजाड़ा जा रहा है। उन्होंने ने दरखास्त की। कहा जायेगा कि वह लोग चैन से बैठे हैं उन्होंने ने कोई दरखास्त नहीं की या यहां कोई दरखास्त नहीं मिली। उन्होंने ने बताया कि हमारी फाइल कहां कहां गये है। वह है फाइल नम्बर १७६ तारीख १३ जनवरी, १९५६। फिर आगे चल कर उन्होंने ने लिखा है कि १५-२० फाइलें हैं जो उन्होंने ने वहां की गवर्नमेंट और सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को दी है। उन की बात को कोई मुनवाई नहीं हुई। तो ऐसी हालत में मैं किस तरह से मान सकता हूं कि हरिजनों के लिये बहुत कुछ हो रहा है।

[श्री गुलशन]

यह ठीक है कि सेंट्रल सरकार दंद रखती है। गृह मंत्री या मंत्रालय उन लोगों की कुछ सेवा करना चाहता है। लेकिन मैं ने तो यह तजुर्बा किया है कि वह सेवा जो सेंटर करना चाहता है उस का रुपया सूबे में जाते जाते घिस जाता है। और तो क्या कहूं कि हमारे भटिंडा में जोकि सिविल स्टेशन है उस के नजदीक कुछ हरिजनों ने एक कालोनी बनानी थी। उस के लिये स्वयं डेवर भाई वहां गये थे। उन के हाथों के जरिये वह पत्थर रक्खा गया। सन् १९५५ में उन्होंने ने यह पत्थर रक्खा था। अभी कल मैं ने देखा कि आंधी वगैरह से वह पत्थर अपनी जगह से टूटा जा रहा है। हरिजनों के वास्ते कालोनी बननी तो दूर रही वह पत्थर भी जो रक्खा गया था वह भी अपनी जगह से उड़ रहा है और खिसक रहा है। उस पत्थर के ही एक दम गिर जाने का खतरा पैदा हो गया है। कल रात को जब मैं आठ बजे इधर आ रहा था तो मैं ने उस को अपनी जगह से उखड़ा सा देखा था। अब पता नहीं क्या बात है जो वह काम आगे नहीं बढ़ा। अब या तो डेवर भाई चूंकि कांग्रेस प्रेसीडेंट रहे नहीं, इस वजह से यह जो रुपया खर्च करना था वह पुराना हो गया है सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने जो रुपया सूबे की सरकार को हरिजन भलाई के लिये दिया था उस को वगैर खर्च किये वापिस किया गया है हम समझे कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने जो रुपया हरिजनों की तरक्की और बेह्तरी के वास्ते सूवाई सरकारों को दिया था वह रुपया उन के जरिये खर्च नहीं किया गया। श्री दातार ने इस बारे में हाउस में जो अभी जवाब दिया था उस से साफ नकशा आप के सामने आ जायेगा। सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने पंजाब सरकार को इस काम के लिये २३ लाख ८० हजार रुपया और ३ लाख ६३ हजार की रकम हरिजनों की उन्नति के वास्ते दी थी। उस के बारे में जब यह सवाल किया

गया कि वह रुपया पंजाब सरकार द्वारा खर्च किया गया या नहीं तो दातार जी ने जो हाउस में जवाब दिया था वह मेरे पास इस अखबार में दिया हुआ है। उन्होंने ने अपने जवाब में हाउस को यह बतलाया था कि पंजाब सरकार वह सारी रकम खर्च नहीं कर पाई है और उस ने बड़ी ईमानदारी से उस रकम को वापिस कर दिया है। कांग्रेस के प्रेसीडेंट पत्थर खाली रख आते हैं लेकिन वह कालोनी नहीं बन पाती है। केन्द्रीय सरकार सूवायी सरकारों को इस काम के लिये जो रुपया देती है वह रुपया भी वापिस आ जाता है। अब पता नहीं उस में पहिया लगा है या गाड़ी में चढ़ कर वह वापिस लौट आता है। मैं इस बात को तसलीम करता हूं कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट हरिजनों के उद्धार के लिये काम करना चाहती है लेकिन उस को इस के लिये सूबों की सरकारों पर डिपेंड करना होता है और उन की हालत यह है कि वह इस मामले में कदम नहीं बढ़ाती हैं और ईमानदारी के साथ अपने कर्तव्य का पालन नहीं करती हैं। यह सब देख कर मैं तो इस नतीजे पर पहुंचा हूं कि दरअसल वह इन हरिजनों को बस इसलिये ही भूख से मरने नहीं देना चाहते और जैसे तैसे जिंदा बनाये रखना चाहते हैं क्योंकि इन्हीं लोगों से तो मजदूरी करवा कर भाखड़ा नहर बनानी है, बंध बांधने हैं, मंदिर और महल बनवाने हैं। अगर यह लोग कहीं भूख से तड़प कर मर गये तो फिर यह फिर सर टोकरियों का बोझ कौन डोयगा? इसलिये कोशिश बस इतनी की जाती है कि यह किसी तरह उलटे सोपे जिंदा बने रहें ताकि इन से अपना काम लिया जा सके। अगर इन सदियों से समाज द्वारा सताये हुए लोगों में अकल आ गई और उन्होंने ने कहीं हमारी अकल का मुकाबला करना शुरू कर दिया तो गड़बड़ हो जायगी। इसलिये उन को रोटी बस इतनी ही दी जाती है जिस से कि वह किसी तरह जिंदा रह सकें। भूखे उन को इसलिये नहीं

मरने देना चाहते क्योंकि उन से सिरों पर बोझा जो ढुलवाना है। आखिर हमारी बड़े बड़े बांधों और नहरों की योजनाएं उन के बगैर कैसे अमल में आयेंगी? अब वे हमारे पसमांदा लोग सड़कों के किनारे धरती पर खुले आकाश के नीचे पड़ कर सो जाते हैं न उन को रहने के लिये मकान और कमरे बगैरह की जरूरत है और न ही पंख की जरूरत है। यह वह लोग हैं जोकि आप के बड़े बड़े महल और मंदिर बनाने हैं लेकिन उन के अंदर जाने की उन की आज्ञा नहीं है।

मैं इस चीज को मानता हूं कि सरकार यह बात कहन लगी है कि हरिजनों को ऊंचा उठाना है और देश की एकता कायम करनी है। मुझे खुशी है कि देश की एकता और खुशहाली के लिये वह राइट लाइंस पर सोच रही है। उन को ऊंचा उठा कर और उन की बेहूतरी कर के ही देश की एकता को कायम रक्खा जा सकता है और उस को खुशहाल बनाया जा सकता है। यह उचित ही होगा कि जो लोग किसी प्रकार का टैक्स देते हैं, जो किसी भी शकल में सरकार के खजाने में कुछ न कुछ अनुदान देते हैं उन लोगों का भी उन खजाने में कुछ हिस्सा होना चाहिये। उन लाखों गरीब और पसमांदा इंसानों की बेहूतरी के वास्ते भी सरकार को रुपया खर्च करना चाहिये। उन लोगों ने भी इस देश के लिये कुर्बानी की है। चाहे वह मुसलमान हों, ईसाई हों, सिक्ख हों अथवा हरिजन हों, कोई भी हों, चाहे वह थोड़ी गिनती में हों या ज्यादा गिनती में हों, उन लोगों का भी राजी करना होगा। उन का भी सहयोग हमें देश को बनाने के लिये लेना होगा। यह कह कर कि वह लोग गद्दार हैं, उन को छोड़ देना और नजरअंदाज करना देश के लार्जर इंटेरेस्ट में मुफीद साबित न होगा। क्या देश का ठेका सिर्फ बड़े तबके के लोगों ने और ऊंचे लोगों ने ही लिया है? कम गिनती वाले लोगों को राजी करने की सब

से ज्यादा जरूरत है। यह तो मां का काम है। गृह मंत्रालय घर की मां है और इस नाते उसे देखना है कि वह छोटा बच्चा क्यों रो रहा है? यह कैसे चुप होगा? एक मां का काम यह नहीं है कि रोते हुए बच्चे का कान पकड़ कर गाल पर थप्पड़ लगा दे। सयानी मां का यह काम नहीं होता है। ऐसा करने से देश की एकता और बहुबुद्धी नहीं हो सकती है। मुझे यह बड़े अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि सरकार अभी उस सयानी मां का फर्ज पूरी तरह से अदा नहीं कर पा रही है।

हरिजनों की बेहूतरी के लिए दो योजनायें निकल चुकी हैं। यह तीसरी योजना है। पंजाब के एक मिनिस्टर ने अभी एक बयान दिया है जोकि पंजाबी प्रेस में आया है और दूसरे प्रेसेज में भी आया है कि हरिजनों की रक्षा करना हमारा धर्म है। उन्होंने ने बतलाया है कि पंजाब में ४० लाख लोग हरिजन हैं और ८ लाख हरिजन परिवार हैं। उन्होंने ने बतलाया है कि ७ लाख परिवार ऐसे हैं जिन के कि पास रहने के लिये झोपड़ा भी नहीं है। पेट भरने के लिये उन के पास अनाज मयस्सर नहीं है और उन की हालत बहुत ही खराब है। आगे चल कर उन्होंने ने बतलाया है कि हमारे पास इतने साधन नहीं हैं जिन के कि जरिये इन लोगों को इतनी जल्दी उंचे ले जाया जाय। इसलिये मैं गृह मंत्री महोदय से आपकी माफत यह निवेदन करूंगा कि आप देश की उन्नति के लिये हरिजनों को और अन्य अल्पसंख्यकों को जो ऊंचा उठाना चाहते हैं तब उमर के लिए आपको इस बात का ध्यान रखना होगा कि जितनी भी रकम आप उमर के लिए मूबायी सरकारों को देते हैं वह सारी की सारी रकम उनकी बेहूतरी के कामों पर खर्च की जाय और वह बगैर खर्च किये वापिस न लौटा दी जाय। यह ध्यान भाग्य सरकार को रखना होगा कि साल के खतमे पर वह रकम कहीं वापिस मुड़ कर दिल्ली की सैर तो नहीं कर

## [श्री गुलशन]

रही है? मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि सरकार कुछ न कुछ इस के लिए कर रही है लेकिन जितना करना चाहिए वह नहीं किया जा रहा है। समाज ने जिस अंग को पिछड़ी कई सदियों से अपने पैरों के नीचे दबा कर रक्खा हुआ है उनको जल्द से जल्द ऊपर उठाया जाय। खास तौर पर उनके लिए ऐसी योजनाएं बनाई जायं ताकि जिस धीमी रफ्तार में उनको बेहतरी का काम चल रहा है उसमें तेजी आये। इसके साथ ही एक बहुत बड़ी गिनती वाले लोग जो कि तकरीबन ८ करोड़, १० लाख और ५० हजार के करीब इस देश में बसते हैं और जो कि सदियों से पस्त हानत में पड़े हुए हैं उनको दूसरों के बराबर लाने के लिए अमली कदम उठाये जायें। हमारे गृह मंत्री जी मैं समझता हूँ कि उन लोगों को ऊंचा उठाने की इच्छा रखते हैं, उनके प्रति एक श्रद्धा का भाव रखते हैं तो उनको इस बात से भी ध्यान में रखना होगा कि जो एकम हरिजनों के वास्ते रक्खी जाय वह सही तौर पर पूरी की पूरी उन पर खर्च की जाये। हरिजनों और अन्य अल्पसंख्यकों के वास्ते नीकरियों में जो आपने रिजर्वेशन रक्खा है और कंटा रक्खा है उसको वाक्यदा क्लिप्स किया जाय और यह न हो कि वह कंटा महज कागजों तक ही महदूद रह जाय। छोटे छोटे गांवों को मिला कर समितियां बनाये जिनमें कि जरिये हरिजनों का अपलिफ्ट का काम किया जाय और उनको वहां पर छोटे मोटे धंधे मुलभ किये जायें।

मेरा सजेसन यह है कि अगर इन लोगों को पीने के लिए पानी और रहने के लिए मकान मुहैया करता है, तो यह जरूरी है कि इन का रोटी-रोजगार का मसला सब से पहले हल किया जाये। इस की वजह यह है कि जिस को रोजगार मिल जाता है, वह रहने के लिए मकान भी बना लेता है, कुआं भी खोद लेता है और बाकियों भी बना लेता है। रोजगार का मसला हल करना सब से जरूरी है।

स्पीकर साहब, मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

**Mr. Speaker:** This morning, hon. Members had desired that the time might be extended by two hours, and the House had agreed to that, but because the programme is so tight and we have cancelled our sittings after the 22nd, we have to find time in the interval that we have got. I hope the Members will not have any objection to our continuing till 6.30 today because we shall require that time if we want the allotted time.

**श्री गणपति राम (मछली शहर) :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, कई बार मैं ने कोशिश की है। कल भी मैं ने नाम दिया था। मैं इस सेशन में एक बार भी नहीं बोल पाया हूँ। आखिर क्या बात है कि मुझे एक बार भी बोलने का मौका नहीं दिया जा रहा है?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** टाइम तो मैं मेम्बर साहबान को ही दे रहा हूँ। मैं खुद तो नहीं बोल रहा हूँ। मैं क्या कर सकता हूँ? मैं ने मेम्बर साहबान में ही गारा बकन तक्मीम करता है। माननीय सदस्य सत्र करें, शायद उन की बारी आ जाये।

**श्री गणपति राम :** दूसरों को दो दो बार मौका मिला है, लेकिन हम को एक बार भी मौका नहीं मिला है।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** माननीय सदस्य दूसरों के बारे में न कहें। आपोजेशन के लिए अलाहिदा बकन है और माननीय सदस्य के लिए अलाहिदा बकन है। माननीय सदस्य को मिनिस्टर साहब के साथ शरीक होना है। मिनिस्टर साहब ने उन के बकन में ही बोलना है।

**श्री लहरी सिंह।**

**श्री लहरी सिंह (रोहतक) :** स्पीकर साहब, माननीय मंत्री, श्री दानार, को स्पीच

सुन कर श्री खर्च के जो अन्दाजे बताये गये हैं, उन से तो यह यकीन आ जाता है कि सब ठीक हो रहा है। मैं मंत्री साहब का ध्यान कोई तुलनाबोनी के तौर पर नहीं—सीमा की रक्षा की तरफ दिवाना चाहता हूँ। हमारे देश की सीमा पर चीन और पाकिस्तान हैं, जिन से आज हमारी सहा दुश्मनी है और जिन की हर वक्त कोशिश यह है कि किसी न किसी शकल में हमारे मुल्क को नोचा दिखाया जाये। इस लिये सीमा का सवाल, जो कि कोई मामूली सवाल नहीं है, स्टेट्समैन पर छोड़ देना कि स्टेट्समैन उस का मुताबिक इन्तजाम करेगी, ठीक नहीं है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जब तक अमन काममें न हो जाये और हम चीन और पाकिस्तान से निपट न लें, तब तक सीमा का सवाल सेंटर को खुद मानने हाथ में ले लेना चाहिये।

जहाँ तक सीमा के पंजाब के हिस्से का ताल्लुक है, वहाँ इतना ज्यादा खतरा नहीं हो सकता। वहाँ कोई बड़ी समस्या भी नहीं है। लेकिन आसाम और प्रैस्ट बंगाल के बार्डर पर, जहाँ चीन के आक्रमणों के आने का अन्देजा है, ज्यादा से ज्यादा मजबूती को जरूरत है। मैं यह नहीं कहना कि वे लोग वहाँ पर हम जायेंगे, लेकिन वे जामूम की शकल में यहाँ आ कर मुल्क को स्कॉम्प और भेदों को ले जाते हैं, जिस को बज्र से लड़ाई की मूरत में मुल्क को बड़ी हानि हो सकती है। आज हम देखते हैं कि चीन कदम कदम पर धमकाशी कर रहा है, हमला करना चाहता है और एन्कोचमेंट कर रहा है और यही हालत पाकिस्तान की है। जब तक इन दोनों से निपट न लिया जाये, तब तक बार्डर के क्वेस्टियन को स्टेट्समैन को दे देना ठीक नहीं है।

मिनिस्ट्री की रिपोर्ट में बार्डर के सवाल के बबारे में एक अजीब सी बात लिखी गई है। उस में कहा २७ पर दर्ज है कि अखबारों में रिपोर्ट्स निकली है कि ईस्ट

पाकिस्तान से काफी तादाद में आदमी आसाम में आ कर बस गये हैं और उसको तहककात की जा रही है। मैं समझता हूँ कि होम मिनिस्ट्री या उस स्टेट का फर्ज था कि वे साफ कहें कि यह गलत खबर है, लेकिन यह नहीं कहा गया। यह कहा गया है कि उस को जांच-पड़ताल कराई जायगी। क्या आज हमारा मुल्क सीमा के सवाल पर जांच-पड़ताल की इन्तजार करे? गवर्नमेंट को साम्प्रतौर पर यह कहना चाहिए था कि यह खबर गलत है और इस में कोई सच्चाई नहीं है, लेकिन इस रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि यह बात हम को मैन्स में मालूम हुई है और इस को जांच-पड़ताल की जायेगी। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर हमारा इन्तजाम ठीक है तो हम सैन्स पर क्यों यकीन करें? हम कह दें कि हमारी सीमा का इन्तजाम ठीक था और इस में कोई दखल नहीं दिया गया है, कोई आदमी हमारे मुल्क में नहीं आया है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज जब कि कदम कदम पर मुल्क का हिफाजत का सवाल है, लोगों में बेबेनी है और वे डरते हैं कि हमारी सीमा को सुरक्षा मजबूत नहीं और स्टेट्समैन उस का ठीक इन्तजाम नहीं कर सकते हैं। ऐसी हालत में मैं मिनिस्टर साहब को तबज्जह इस तरफ दिवाना चाहता हूँ और मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि वह इस बारे में जल्दी कार्यवाही करेंगे।

सीमा की हिफाजत के अलावा देश के ला एंड आर्डर का सवाल भी बड़ा अहम है। गवर्नमेंट इस बात की तसल्ली रखे कि देश भर में ला एंड आर्डर की पोजीशन ठीक है। मिमाल के तौर पर आप पहले दिल्ली को लीजिये। आज दिल्ली में क्या हो रहा है? कैंकज के एक्सप्लोजन हो रहे हैं, पटाखे फट रहे हैं। यह कहना बिल्कुल गलत है कि उन का सुराग लगाना और उन के बारे में मालूम करना मुश्किल है। हमारा इतना भारी मुल्क है, गवर्नमेंट के पास इतने ज्यादा बसोले हैं, इतनी ज्यादा पुलिस और इतना ज्यादा इन्तजाम है, लेकिन इस के बावजूद दो तीन सालों से

### [श्री लहरी सिंह]

इस किस्म के वाक्यात हो रहे हैं और उन को रोकने का कोई इन्तजाम नहीं हो पाता है, हालांकि इस बारे में यह शुबहा है कि यह बाहर के मुल्कों का काम है। मैं समझता हूँ कि न अप्रेंज इस बात को बर्दाश्त करते और न ही कोई दूसरा मुल्क इस बात को बर्दाश्त करेगा कि मुल्क की राजधानी में, जहाँ प्राइम मिनिस्टर और होम मिनिस्टर बैठते हों, पटाखे चलते रहें और एक न एक दिन इस तरह का तमाशा होता रहे और उस का कोई इन्तजाम न किया जाये। इन हालात के बावजूद गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से कहा जाता है कि ला एंड आर्डर की पोलीशन ठीक है। मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि ठीक नहीं है। मुल्क की राजधानी में लगातार क्राइम के एक्सप्लोजन्ज होते रहना हमारी कमजोरी और हमारी मिसमैनेजमेंट को जाहिर करता है, यह जाहिर करता है कि हम ठीक तौर पर इन्तजाम नहीं कर रहे हैं।

और सूबों में जो भी हालत हों, माननीय मंत्री, श्री दातार, ने दिल्ली में क्राइम की पोलीशन के बारे में एक सवाल का जवाब देते हुए बताया कि यहाँ पर ६८ परसेंट क्राइम केसिज अनट्रेसड होते हैं, जिस के बारे में २४ मई, १९६२ के हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स में यह हेडिंग दिया गया : “६८ परसेंट आफ क्राइम केसिज अनट्रेसड लास्ट यीअर”। मुल्क की राजधानी हों, कदम कदम पर इतनी पुलिस हो और फिर भी ६८ परसेंट क्राइम केसिज अनट्रेसड रहें, यह बड़ी हैरानी की बात है।

मैं आप की इजाजत से मिनिस्टर साहब के जवाब को, जो कि इस अखबार में छपा, यहाँ पर पढ़ना चाहता हूँ :—

“The number of cases of crime registered in the Capital in 1960 was 6,542 of which 1,253 cases detected. The number untraced was 5,289.

During 1961, 6,980 cases were registered. Of these 1,114 were detected, 4,782 remained untraced...”

इससे अन्दाजा लगाया जा सकता है कि और स्टैंड्स की इस बारे में हालत क्या होगी। यह कोई ऐसा बड़ा शहर नहीं है कि इस का मुकाबला बम्बई, कलकत्ता या लन्दन वगैरह से किया जाये। इस में तो बहुत सा हिस्सा आफ्रिशल्ज से घिरा हुआ है और बाकी सब्जी मंडी वगैरह हैं। ऐसे शहर में ६८ परसेंट केसिज अनट्रेसड हों और फिर भी कहा जाये कि ला एंड आर्डर की पोलीशन बड़ी शानदार है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मिनिस्टर साहब इन लफ्जों को कड़वा न समझें, लेकिन मैं उन को बताना चाहता हूँ कि आस-पास के देहात के इलाके का जितना गुंडा एलिमेंट है, वह सब दिल्ली में आ रहा है और दिल्ली में प्रोटेक्शन ले रहा है। मैं ने इस बारे में एक पुलिस आफिसर से पूछा कि इस की वजह क्या है। रोहतक में हम ने इतना स्ट्रांग पुलिस एक्शन लिया कि जब कि पहले वहाँ रोज़ मर्डर होते थे, अब एक भी मर्डर नहीं होता है। कहने लगे कि यह वजह है कि एक आदमी भी उन गुण्डों के डर की वजह से गवाही देने के लिये तैयार नहीं है। चार, पांच रोज़ हुए एक संगीन केस में एक गवाह के ऊपर अदालत के कम्पाउंड के अन्दर तेजाब डाल दिया गया, जला दिया गया जिससे थानेदार पर वह पड़ गया। आप तहकीकात करें। मिनिस्टर साहब मालूम करें आई० जी० और डी० आई० जी० से कि गवाह क्यों अनट्रेसड हैं। थानेदार वगैरह डरते हैं, गवाह डरते हैं, गुंडा एलिमेंट इतनी तेजी पर है। अक्सर कहा जाता है कि जब दिल्ली शहर में, जो कि राजधानी है, गवाह न मिलें और मुजरिम अनट्रेसड रहें, तो क्या यह ला एण्ड आर्डर पोलीशन ठीक है? कुछ भी ठीक नहीं है। मैं छोटी छोटी बातों में पड़ने वाला नहीं हूँ, लेकिन मजबूर हो जाता हूँ।

यहाँ पर देहातों में कितने ही डकायटी केसेज देश भर में चलते हैं। मामूली सा सवाल है और आसानी से हल हो सकता है। यह बात

नहीं है कि दस सिपाही थाने में हैं वे सब काम पूरा कर लेंगे। देहातों में जमींदार हैं, काश्तकार हैं, हरिजन हैं, जो जिन्दा रह सकते हैं, लड़ सकते हैं। डाकुओं के पास पिस्तौलें हैं, बन्दूकें हैं, स्टेनगनों हैं। हमारी गवर्नमेंट ने आर्म्स ऐक्ट सन् १९५६ में पास किया और कहा था कि वह आर्म्स देने में लिबरल होगी, आर्म्स देगी ताकि हम अपनी कन्ट्री को हिफाजत खूद कर सकें। लेकिन आज देहात के अन्दर एक आदमी के पास भी पिस्तौल और बन्दूक नहीं है। उनमें लिये लाइसेंस न देने की जैसे सरकार ने काम उठा ली है। अंग्रेजों के वक्त में कोटा बंधा हुआ था। मैंने डिप्टी कमिश्नर से कहा कि डाके पड़ रहे हैं तो कहने लगे कि हमारी यह मुश्किल है कि वही अंग्रेजों के वक्त के कोटे बने हैं और हम उतनी ही बन्दूक और पिस्तौल दे सकते हैं। मैंने कहा कि आर्म्स ऐक्ट तो है। तो कहा कि कोई हिदायत मैन्युअल गवर्नमेंट से नहीं है। मैं बहुत अदब से अर्ज करूँगा कि आप को जरूरत नहीं है डाकुओं से बचाने की। आप मेहरबानी करके गुण्डा एलिमेंट को छोड़ कर, उन लोगों को छोड़ कर जिन के बारे में आपको यकीन हो, आप के अफसरों को यकीन हो, कि वह गन्दे लोग हैं, वाकी पब्लिक के लोगों में से जो लेना चाहें, उन को आप आर्म्स दे दें, फायर आर्म्स दे दें, उसके बाद अगर आप के पास हिन्दुस्तान के किसी हिस्से से भी रिपोर्ट आये, चाहे मध्य प्रदेश से या किसी और स्टेट से, तो कहियेगा। एक भी रिपोर्ट डाके की नहीं आयीगी। अगर कहीं पर एक डाकू आ जायेगा तो उसके साथ लड़ने के लिये ५० आदमी तैयार होंगे, लेकिन उनके पास आज कोई हथियार नहीं है, वह करें क्या? अंग्रेज चले गये, वह नहीं चाहते थे कि हिन्दुस्तान में कोई भी आर्म्स रखे। उनको अन्देश था कि अगर यहां रिवोल्यूशन हो गया तो कोई इन्तजाम नहीं हो पायेगा। लेकिन १४ साल के बाद आर्म्स ऐक्ट, १९५६ पास किया गया। हमने बड़ी खुशी मनाई कि एक बड़ा कदम उठाया गया। लेकिन चलते चलते इन को भी दहशत हो गई कि हमारे यहां हिन्दुस्तान में

दूसरी पार्टियां हैं, कम्युनिस्ट लोग हैं, वह न जाने क्या कर देंगे या जनसंघ वाले न जाने क्या कर देंगे। अन्देशा यह है। या फिर उनके पास इतने आर्म्स नहीं हैं। न जाने क्या बात है। क्या यह मुल्क इस तरह से चलेगा कि यहाँ डाके पड़ते रहें, तमाशा होता रहे, रिपोर्टें आती रहें, और उन आदमियों को आर्म्स न दिये जायें जो उन्हें इस्तेमाल कर सकें? आर्म्स ऐक्ट, १९५६ जो पास किया गया वह एक सही कदम था। देहातों के अन्दर जहाँ तक पोस एण्ड आर्डर का सवाल है, उसमें लिये आर्म्स दे दिये जायें। फिर चाहे वहाँ पर कोई भी थानेदार हो या न हो, चाहे और कोई हो या न हो, वहाँ के लोग परवाह नहीं करेंगे। वे तगड़े आदमी हैं, किसी से भी डरने वाले नहीं हैं।

तीसरी बात मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि आप कहते हैं कि हमारे अफसरों का बड़ा अच्छा इन्तजाम है। मैं यकीन से कहता हूँ कि पिछले १८ सालों के दौरान जितने आई० पी० एम० और आई० ए० एम० हैं, मैं अपनी स्टेट के बारे में कह सकता हूँ, उन को बहुत ही डिमारालाइज कर दिया गया है। जो चीफ मिनिस्टर वहाँ है, जो रूलिंग पार्टी वहाँ पर है, जो मिनिस्टर वहाँ पर राज्य चला रहे हैं उन्होंने अफसरों को डिमारालाइज कर दिया है और कहते हैं कि हमारे कहने पर चलो, उनके कहने पर मत चलो। साथ ही साथ वहाँ पार्टीब्राजी बहुत है। मैं उस की एक मिसाल पेश करना चाहता हूँ। पुरानी बात है। ट्रिपल मर्डर केस करनल में हो गया। एम० पी० साबह ने आदमियों को मरवाया। जो मरे उन का खानदान का खानदान खत्म कर दिया गया। चार पांच सिख मार दिये गये। करनल करनल जिले में कोई सो नहीं सकता था। जब उन ब्रेचारों ने मुकाबला किया। तहकीकात हुई मजिस्ट्रेट के जरिये तो पाया गया कि कि वह आदमी मुकाबला करने से मरे, लेकिन वहाँ पर हालात कुछ ऐसे हुए कि जो गवर्नमेंट चला रहे थे, उन्होंने कहा, नहीं। सारी मशीनरी एक तरफ। गवाह



[श्री लहरी सिंह]

तारा सिंह ८८५ एल एस २७११ ८-६-६२ बनाये गये, झूठी शहादत बनाई गई और उस एस० पी० ग्रेवाल को जेलखाने में डाल दिया गया। ११ इस्पेक्टर और सब इस्पेक्टर और डाल दिये गये। उन बेचारों ने अपने जेबरात बेच कर पैरवी की एक तरफ वहां की गवनमेंट तुली हुई थी कि उन को सजा हो दूसरी तरफ ग्रेवाल और उसके आदमी। आखिरकार, मैं तो इसे बहादुरी कहूंगा कि मिह साहब ने, जो कि यू० पी० के सेशन जज थे, उन्होंने ७०० सफे का फैसला दिया और करार किया कि ग्रेवाल बेगुनाह है। यही करार नहीं दिया कि वह बेगुनाह है बल्कि कहा कि फलाने फलाने अफसर ने झूठी शहादत दी है। फलाने ने भी झूठी शहादत दी है ची० मिनिस्टर तक के खिलाफ स्ट्रिकचर्स पास हुए। उस के बाद उस की अपील की गई। लेकिन हाई कोर्ट ने भी उस फैसले को डिटॉ किया, सुप्रीम कोर्ट में गया, वहां फी उस को डिटॉ किया गया। फिर वह ग्रेवाल आई० पी० दिल्ली पहुंचता है कि खुदा के बन्दों, मुझे सचाओ। लेकिन कुछ नहीं हुआ। मालूम है कि वह बेगुनाह है, लेकिन उस को अभी भी हकूमत रगड़ रही है। यह तो जुडिशियरी को गलती है कि उस ने इस तरह का आर्डर दिया, सेशन जज ने फैसला दिया, सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने फैसला दिया कि वह बेगुनाह है, लेकिन फिर भी एक वहाने से कभी दूसरे वहाने से उसे रगड़ा जा रहा है। जब ग्रेवाल को इस तरह से रगड़ा जा रहा था तब मिह साहब ने उस की डिफाजत के लिये यह फैसला दिया कि वह बाहर रही। ऐसी हालत में बनलाइये कि बाकी जो एस० पी० हैं उन में कितनी दम खम है कि वह ऐसी कोई बात करें। (Interruptions) मैं सुनूंगा आपकी बात। मुझे मालूम है कि आप क्या कहना चाहते हैं। एक ग्रेवाल को रगड़ कर सीधा कर दिया, और यहां कहते हैं कि दातार साहब यहां की सर्विसेज बड़ी ठीक

हैं। जाकर देख लो स्टेट्स में पेशाब निकल रहा है, वे कहते हैं कि कहाँ जायें। प्राइवटली कहते हैं कि तबाह हो गये, कहाँ जायें हम अपने बाल बच्चों को कैसे खिलायेंगे ?

अभी कपूर साहब आई० सी० एस० थे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने आप को इस लिये इजाजत दी थी कि वह सब बातें फैमले में आ चुकी हैं। आप यह नहीं कह सकते।

श्री लहरी सिंह : मैं इस को छोड़ता हूँ। मैं जनाब का इशारा समझ रहा हूँ। मैंने आप का फैसला मुन लिया। मैं अपने निनिस्टर साहब से रिक्वेस्ट करता हूँ कि वह उसको नुकता चीनी न समझें अगर कड़वा लज्ज हो। आप अपने बड़े बड़े अफसरों को, आई० पी० एस० वालों को बुलायें और पूछें कि आखिर क्या बात हो गई है। डे टू डे इंटरफियरेंस हो रहा है। अभी एलक्शन पिटिशन आई, सारे लोग भाग गये एलक्शन के दिन। इस लिये मैंने कहा कि मैंने देखा है कि पंजाब में जो हो रहा है। कहते हैं कि हमें पंजाब से बाहर कर दो। हम मरे। यह हालत पैदा हो गये हैं और डे टू डे इंटरफियरेंस इस हद तक हो चुका है कि सर्विसेज बिल्कुल डिमाराइज हो चुकी हैं। मैं कर्प्शन वर्गरह का जिक्र क्या कुछ खामखाह यह कहने से क्या फायदा कि कर्प्शन है। सब जानता है कि कर्प्शन है।

मैं मिनिस्टर साहब का ध्यान दिलाऊंगा एक्टिंग एक्ट की दफा २७ की तरफ आज दफा २७ में क्या हो रहा है, उस में हर एक इन्वेस्टिगटिंग आफिसर क्या कर रहा है। मुलाजिम कुछ करे या न करे, कुछ कह या न कहे गवाह के इन्स्टेंस पर चीजे रिकवर की जा रही है। आप तमाम बेसेज की रिपोर्टें मंगवा लें। कम से कम हमारे सूबे में कई चीजें इस तरह की हो रही हैं गवाह हो या न हो दफा २७ लगा कर केस बनाया जाता है। मैइस्ट्रेटिंग ऑफिस बतलाऊं। दिल्ली के नजदीक बहादुरगढ़

का थाना है। वहां औरत मरी नहीं थी। एक लाश मिल गई। थानेदार ने कहा कि वह लाश फलां हरिजन औरत की है।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** उस का भी फंसला हो द्रो चका है ?

**श्री लहरी सिंह :** नहीं।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** अभी चल रहा है ?

**श्री लहरी सिंह :** फंसले पर डिस्पूट नहीं है, उस पर सब एग्री करत हैं। वह औरत जिस की लाश बरामद हुई, गंडासा कत्ल करने का बरामद खून से भरा हुआ,। वह औरत यू० पी० में निकली। चालान पेश किया जा रहा था तो उसका पता चला अब बतलाइय कि क्या हो। मैं कहता हूं कि दफा २७ ने इस मुल्क में जो मरे नही थे उन की लाशें निकलवा दीं, तलवार, गंडासे और बन्दूकें निकलवा दी और दिखला दी गई। यह तो हमारे ला गेंड आर्डर का सवाल है।

अगला सवाल यह है कि आप के सामने नेशनल इंटीग्रेशन के बड़े गीत गाये गये। लेकिन डिमंडेग्रेशन किमने किया ? राजा जी ने कहा कि खुदा के नामने यह स्टेट्स रिआर्गनाइजेशन कमिशन न बनाओ। तुम जोन बना लो, लेकिन माहव उग वक्त लोग जोश में थे और बर्गर देखे भाले एक वन्दर को जैम कि तिब्बत के मामले में हुआ, और एक इंटर्नल मामले में स्टेट्स रिआर्गनाइजेशन का रेजोल्यूशन पेश कर दिया गया और स्टेट्स मुकरर कर दी गई। और उनको हिदायत की गई कि लेम्बेज का खास ख्याल रखते हुए उन सूबों को आरगेनाइज करो। तो यह गलती किस की थी ? अब चारों तरफ से सूबों की आवाज हुई थम्बई में कत्ल होने लगे, गुजरात और महाराष्ट्र के सवाल को लेकर झगड़ा होने लगा। चारों तरफ

झगड़ा होने लगा। तो कहा गया कि भलती हुई। अब नेशनल इंटीग्रेशन की स्कीम बनायी जाए। इंटीग्रेशन काउंसिल बनायी गयी। मैं एक मिसाल देना चाहता हूं। यहां तो नेशनल इंटीग्रेशन काउंसिल बनायी जा रही है और मेरे सूबे में वहां की कैबिनेट इस बात पर दरपेदर है कि किस तरह से वहां की पब्लिक के टुकड़े टुकड़े किए जाएं और उसमें नफरत पैदा की जाए। अभी हाल में टेम्पोरी टैक्सेशन बिल पेश किया गया और मंजूर किया गया, उसका मतलब क्या है ? उसका मतलब यह है कि किसी तरह हरिजनों और जमींदारों को. . .

16 hrs.

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** अब आप ज्यादाती करेंगे अगर आप

**श्री लहरी सिंह :** वह तो पास भी हो लिया।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** वह तो लेजिसलेचर ने पास किया है।

**श्री लहरी सिंह :** मैं वही तो आपने सामने रखना चाहता हूं . . .

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** वह गवर्नमेंट का काम नहीं है। मैं ने आपको अब तक छट दे दी। आप अपनी बात कहते रहे। लेकिन यह बिल तो लेजिसलेचर ने पास किया है।

**श्री लहरी सिंह :** वही तो मैं कहना चाहता हूं।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** तो आप उस पर यहां नुक्ताचीनी तो नहीं कर सकते।

**श्री लहरी सिंह :** मैं नुक्ताचीनी नहीं करना चाहता।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आपने यही तो कहा है कि यहां तो नेशनल इंटीग्रेशन की बात हो रही है और मेरी स्टेट में इससे उलटा काम किया जा रहा है और उसकी मिसाल आप इस बिल से देना चाहते हैं।

**श्री लहरी सिंह :** मैं इस टैक्सेशन बिल के बारे में बोल रहा हूँ ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** लेकिन इस बिल को तौं लैजिस्लेचर ने पास किया है ।

**श्री लहरी सिंह :** मैं वही बात तो कहना चाहता हूँ कि लैजिस्लेचर ने किम तरह पास किया । यहाँ की तरह हमारे यहाँ भी रूलिंग पार्टी है और अपोजीशन पार्टी है । जो अपोजीशन के लोग थे वे इसके खिलाफ थे लेकिन रूलिंग पार्टी ने उसको पास किया ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** इसी वास्ते तो मुझे आपको रोकना पड़ा । जब कोई बिल पास हो जाता है तो वह सारे लैजिस्लेचर का बिल समझा जाता है, यह नहीं वह कह सकते कि यह रूलिंग पार्टी ने पास किया । अगर आप यहाँ पार्लियामेंट में कोई कानून पास करें तो यह समझा जाएगा कि सारी पार्लियामेंट ने उसको पास किया है । यह नहीं कहा जा सकता कि इसको रूलिंग पार्टी ने पास किया है । इसी तरह से पंजाब असेम्बली में जो कानून पास हो गया उसकी आप यहाँ यह कह कर नुक्ताचीनी नहीं कर कर सकते कि इसको रूलिंग पार्टी ने पास किया है ।

**श्री लहरी सिंह :** तो मैं बिना रेफरेंस दिए कहता हूँ कि आज मेरे सूत्र में झोंपड़े में रहने वाले छोटे जमींदार पर और छांटे दुकानदार पर जिसको कि प्रोटेक्शन दिया गया था और जिस पर आज तक टैक्स नहीं लगाया गया था उस पर भी टैक्स लगाया जा रहा है । उन पर यह कह कर टैक्स लगाया जा रहा है कि हम यह रुपया शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट वालों को देना चाहते हैं । हम कहते हैं कि तुम इस काम के लिए रुपया दो लेकिन इसके लिए जो चालीस और पचास मिनिस्टर्स की तादाद बढ़ा रखी है उसको कम करो । एक कमेटी बनी थी रिट्टेचमेंट करने के लिए

उसने १६ करोड़ की कमी की सिफारिश की । उसको न करके छोटे किसान और जमींदार से जो कि झोंपड़े में रहता है उससे कहा जाता है कि तुम को टैक्स देना पड़ेगा । मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इससे मुहब्बत बढ़ेगा ।

**Shri A. N. Vidyalankar (Hoshiarpur):** Is he criticising the taxation policy of the State Government.... (Interruptions.)

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मैं ने मना किया था ।

**श्री लहरी सिंह :** मैं मना हो गया ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** अब आप बन्द करें, आपका वक्त भी हो लिया ।

**श्री लहरी सिंह :** मैं एक बात और कह कर अपनी तकरीर को खत्म करता हूँ । आपके पास में हरियाना का गुवा इलाका है । वहाँ के लिये जो पानी है उसमें से पहले दिल्ली को ३५० क्यूमेक्स पानी दे दिया और फिर २०० क्यूमेक्स और दे दिया । हम वैंटरमेंट टैक्स दे रहे हैं और हमारे खेत सूखे पड़े हैं ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** क्या पानी भी होम मिनिस्टर ने लिया है ४

**श्री लहरी सिंह :** यही तो पानी का इन्तिजाम करते हैं ।

हम कहते हैं कि हमारे लिए पानी का इन्तिजाम करो तो कहा जाता है कि तुम कम्प्यूनल हो । आज हमारे इलाके में जमींदार भूखा मर रहा है । उसके खेतों में पानी नहीं है । तो मैं ज्यादा न कह कर यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि गो यह बातें कड़वी हैं लेकिन इन पर विचार किया जाए और यह सोचा जाए कि काम नेशनल इंडीग्रेशन काउंसिल से होगा या एक्शन से होगा ?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shrimati Chandra-sekhar):** Sir, during the discussion some of the hon. Members expressed great concern over the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Tribes and the other backward classes. My senior colleague a few minutes back spoke somewhat elaborately on certain aspects of the welfare schemes and I would now like to confine myself to some of the social welfare schemes undertaken by the Ministry. This section of the population has been receiving special attention since Independence. During the First Plan period assistance was given to the State schemes to implement them. The Second Plan undertook centrally sponsored schemes and the entire expenditure on them was borne by the Central Government. In addition to the fifty per cent contribution which was given to some of the State schemes during the Third Plan period, centrally sponsored schemes are now confined to schemes which relate to special disabilities keeping in view the recommendations made in the annual report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Tribes and also the recommendations of the various committees which make special studies of the problems of the backward class. The important schemes which have been taken during the Third Plan period are : the improvement of the working conditions of scavengers and sweepers, provision of subsidies for housing them as also house sites for those who are engaged in unclean occupations as also landless labourers. During the Second Plan period 43 multi-purpose tribal blocks were started with an outlay of Rs. 27 lakhs which was borne both by the Home Ministry and the Ministry of Community Development and co-operation. But in the Third Plan period it has been decided to allot, in addition to 324 tribal welfare blocks which were mentioned by my senior colleagues, six more of which two will be in Goa, two in the Union Territories and two in places still to be decided. Each

block will be started in an area of 200 sq. miles with a population of 25,000 of which 66.66 per cent will be Scheduled Tribes. All these blocks will be started during the Third Plan period. Each block will have a budget of Rs. 22 lakhs in the first stage and Rs. 10 lakhs in the second stage.

Mention was made about the landless Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I would like to mention here that since 1951, 7.8 million acres of land were allotted to landless persons, of which 3.6 million acres have been allotted to persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In the Third Plan provision has also been made for land colonisation schemes and supply of agricultural implements and other aids for the members of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes. Under the land colonisation schemes additional financial aids for land improvement, for the purchase of plough, bullocks, seeds and other implements will be provided to persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Tribes to whom land has been allotted by the State Government. For this, there is a provision of Rs. 3 crores.

In the matter of educational facilities, the progressive increase in the expenditure incurred under the post-matric scholarship schemes for these people is clear from the fact that while a sum of Rs. 30.52 lakhs was spent in 1952-53 it has risen to Rs. 286.57 lakhs in 1960-61. The amount that is going to be spent in 1961-62 is to the tune of Rs. 311.57 crores, nearly. All these go to show that something is done. But this does not satisfy the needs of the population. At the same time criticism was made that in the pre-matric stage nothing has been done. How could assistance be given at the post-matric stage unless the people have been given assistance in the pre-matric stage? So, unless they are given assistance in the pre-matric they cannot reach the next stage. Besides this, my senior colleague, an hour back, mentioned about the rise in the number of members from among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the All-India

[Shrimati Chandrasekhar]  
services such as the IAS and the IPS. All this goes to show that we are aiming at increasing the status of our people which of course has to be increased to a greater extent.

The Education Ministry has set apart Rs. 225 lakhs per annum for the post-matric scholarships for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. But this was found inadequate. So, the Ministry of Home Affairs, in accordance with the recommendations made at the conference of State Ministers in charge of the backward classes, has sanctioned an additional amount for 1960-61 to the tune of Rs. 46.62 lakhs. It was Rs. 9.7 lakhs in the year 1959-60. There is also an additional amount asked by the State Governments other than Andhra Pradesh and the Union Territories to the tune of Rs. 89.46 lakhs which is being sanctioned this year. All these go to show that our effort to improve the lot of the people are going apace.

The number of post-matric scholarships that were granted to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has increased from 2,181 in the year 1950-51 to 64,637 in the year 1960-61. Besides, these grants are also given for buying books and other implements and for mid-day meals.

With regard to the utilisation of funds, there has been a progressive improvement. But there has been a slight slack also in the previous years. But the improvement has been brought about by constant reviews and evaluation through progress reports and prompt removal of difficulties. We have also written to state Governments requesting them to take decisions early in the year so that they can utilise the funds early. In addition, we have also requested the State Governments to ensure maximum co-ordination among the various departments and also to arrange for training for their officers and give them incentives so that they can work in the interior of backward areas.

In addition, following the recommendations of the Estimates Commit-

tee of Parliament, the Ministry has constituted central co-ordinating committee with representatives of the different Ministries and the Planning Commission. This committee will see that the backward classes get a due share of the benefits from the general sector of the Plan. The State Governments and the Union Territories Administrations have also been requested to constitute similar committees.

In addition to this, assistance to voluntary organisations is given, that is, to organisations of an all-India nature. Rs. 67.88 lakhs were sanctioned directly by the Ministry to such non-official organisations as are working for the welfare and benefit of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes. Even during 1961-62, we have granted Rs. 19.73 lakhs to such institutions. There is a provision of Rs. 1.25 crores in the Third Plan for this purpose.

In this respect, I would like to say that some hon. Members expressed concern over the deplorable condition of the hostels that are run by some of the organisations. Here too we give direct grants only to organisations of an all-India nature. Their proposals, when they come in, are being examined in detail and in a realistic manner and adequate grants are given to enable them to extend suitable facilities to the boarders. In addition, there is a large number of local organisations who get funds from the State Governments. We bear 50 per cent of the expenditure. To ensure proper utilisation of the funds, the grants for each year are released in two instalments, the first in April or so, after the progress report and the unaudited statement of accounts of the previous years are furnished and the second instalment is released roundabout November, after the progress report for the first half-year is furnished. The Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes or his representatives serve on the managing bodies of all-India organisations. Similarly, local organisations have to accept on the mana-

ging bodies a nominee of the State Government. In addition, there are inspections by officers of the State Government. All these accounts of the organisations are also subject to test-checks through the organisations of the Auditor-General.

On the Scavenging Conditions Enquiry Committee report, an advisory under the chairmanship of Prof. Malkani has been appointed to mobilise efforts for solving the problem. The scheme for the purchase of wheel-barrow has been liberalised. The grants now also cover the supply of implements like scrappers and protective devices like gum boots and gloves. We are also sanctioning pilot project in each of the States for completely implementing all the recommendations of the Malkani Committee, with a view to totally eliminating the practice.

**Shri U. M. Trivedi:** On a point of order, Sir. The hon. Deputy Minister was a Deputy Minister in 1952 also. She is intervening in the debate. One must be very chivalrous towards her, but she is reading her speech. She is an intervener in the debate and she should speak *ex tempore* and not read her speech.

**Mr. Speaker:** Ministers are allowed to do it. Even when intervening, Ministers have that liberty.

**Shrimati Chandrasekhar:** I am sorry if I have given that impression. To be sure that I did not commit mistake about the numbers..

**Mr. Speaker:** Even if that be a fact and she be reading then too she has privilege.

**Shrimati Chandrasekhar:** Shrimati Renuka Ray referred to the Untouchability Offences Act and she wanted to know the number of prosecutions launched after the Act was passed in 1955. I have got the list. If you would like me to give that also, I have to read from the papers, because I cannot remember all the figures for all the States.

**Mr. Speaker:** That is for her to decide. She has the liberty to read

**Shrimati Chandrasekhar:** I will give the total number for all India: 174 in 1955, 574 in 1956, 467 in 1957, 603 in 1958, 552 in 1959, 474 in 1960 and 213 up to June 1961, totalling to 3057 prosecutions.

श्रीमती गंगा देवी (मोहनलाल गंज):  
यह फीगर्स जो कांट की गई हैं यह वह फीगर्स हैं जोकि अनटचेबिलिटी एक्ट के आने के बाद रिपोर्ट की गई है या इतने कैसेज के ऊपर एक्शन लिया गया है ?

**Mr. Speaker:** Prosecutions.

**Shrimati Chandrasekhar:** The numbers give the prosecutions launched after the Act was passed in 1955.

About scheduled areas and scheduled tribes, commissions have made recommendations on this subject and they have been examined. The Estimates Committee, in their 48th report, had recommended some special survey of the indebtedness among the scheduled tribes. Agreeing with the recommendations, action is being taken to have a sample survey made through the National Sample Survey Organisation. Certain States like the State of Madras have undertaken local survey in their States and the expenditure is being met from out of the grants given by this Ministry.

With these words, I would like to finish my speech.

**Shri M. Ismail (Manjeri):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, one hon. Member, Shri Harish Chandra Mathur, complained that the important matter which goes by the name of 'national integration' has been decided upon outside the House. He was of the opinion that such an important matter bearing upon the national life of the country must be brought before the House and the decision of the House must be taken upon it. He is perfectly

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correct, and I am also of the same opinion.

Sir, such things have happened in the past. It was announced a few years back that the end and aim of the society here in the country is the establishment of socialism or socialist pattern of society. That decision was not first made by the Parliament. That decision was made outside and later on it came into the House. Then again, another decision was made, a decision of very great importance, outside the House. I mean the question of adopting a uniform script for all the languages of the country. This is a matter which has a factor containing a large explosive emotional content in it and it ought to have been decided by the House itself. But that, again, was decided upon and settled outside the House. And, now this question of national integration is being dealt with by some other agency than this supreme, important and sovereign body—the Parliament of the country. That is one aspect of it.

In answer to a question this morning, the hon. Home Minister stated that though all the political parties of the country are not included in the national integration conference or the committees and bodies set up by it, other parties may come up before those committees as witnesses. I thought that this question, though it was being settled outside the House, would be done in a co-operative manner; but the way in which the matter is being done seems to be partaking of a partisan character. Some of the parties who are vitally interested in the affair are omitted from the deliberations. Then they are asked to appear before a committee. The members of the committee are to act as judges and these members of the other parties are to appear before them as witnesses or rather as criminals and culprits. The members of these other parties have no opportunity of test-

ing the data upon which the committee was going to base its conclusions. This is not fair to all parties. The members of these other concerned, and nothing will be lost in such a matter by bringing in all the parties concerned into the machinery that is set up for achieving the object.

But there is another thing. I do not know what the sponsors of this move have got in their mind in the name of national integration, whether they have got the idea, to put it bluntly, of liquidating certain parties and certain communities or interests in the country. If that were so, I want them to consider that history has had experience of such an action and such a procedure. Such attempts were made in other countries of the world in the past, and it never did any good to any country that indulged itself in such activities. I do not want our country also to have the same experience.

With regard to the National Integration Conference, it put forward a statement, an elaborate statement, and when one goes through the whole statement, only one sentence strikes as significant, as having any purposeful content, and that sentence is this:

"The Conference took note of certain apprehensions and fears of some minority groups and the need for taking steps to remove all legitimate grievances."

See the manner or the style of even this one sentence which is of vital importance in the whole statement. It evades the question and puts things in an evasive manner. First it speaks of "certain apprehensions and fears of some minority groups" and then it also speaks of the need, not of removing those apprehensions and fears in a direct manner, but it speaks of removing "all legitimate grievances". This seems to be a casual manner of putting things.

Now, anyway, they speak of taking steps in that direction. But, then, after the Conference met and made its deliberations and has set in motion its various agencies in the shape of committees, things have been taken place in the country, explosions have taken place in the very capital itself, disturbance like those in Malda have taken place. Speaking of these bomb explosions, there have been 70 explosions of bombs and crackers in Delhi since 1956, and one notable thing about it is, all these explosions have taken place in mohallas occupied by one community, and that is the Muslim community. It has been place inside mosques and around certain mosques. For example, these explosions took place inside the Fatehpuri mosque and outside the Fatehpuri mosque. They have taken place around Jama Masjid; they have taken place in Muslim mahallas like Bellimaran, Lal Kuan and Jama Masjid area. It makes one to believe that those who are responsible for these nefarious operations were capable of doing what they wanted, capable of choosing mohallas and then indulging in their operations in those particular mohallas. As I said, it is always the Muslims that were the victims. It is their properties that were damaged. But, then, another noteworthy fact is this, that it was always the Muslims that were arrested in connection with these explosions, they were arrested and kept in custody and then let off. Nobody was brought before a court of law, and no officer was taken to task for not detecting these happenings, which were going on for the last six years, and that too in the capital of this big country of ours. The Home Minister stated some days ago that the hand of foreigners is suspected to be in it. These things are going on for the last six years, and that too in the federal capital of India, and the Government and their officers have not been able to find out whose hand is in it and what kind of animosity that foreigner can have against these poor Muslims

who have been victims of these explosions.

**Shri Datar:** May I correct the hon. Member that all these are not in or near the mosques. One of these explosions has taken place even in a Congress office. It is not only the Muslims that are injured but Hindus also have been injured.

**Shri M. Ismail:** How many of them were near the Congress office?

**Shri Badrudduja:** Majority of those were Muslims.

**Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi):** One was in Diwan Hall. He cannot say that all these happened only in one community. It happened in both the communities.

**Shri M. Ismail:** I want to know whether the place mentioned by him is not adjacent to Muslim areas. From the vast majority of cases one can argue that the target was that community.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** Even our country is adjacent to a Muslim country.

**Shri M. Ismail:** Those living nearby, their (muslims) neighbours, also might have come to grief in one or two cases. The question is that these happenings are taking place for the last six years and even after so much has been made of this national integration conference and of the necessity for taking steps to reassure the minorities here these things happen again. With regard to the victims no compensation that the public know of has been given to them.

Then again I spoke of Malda. In the recent past there have been communal disturbances and violence in places, like, Firozabad, Sitamarhi, Mubarakpur, Jabalpur, Sagar, Bhopal, Chandausi, Aligarh, Meerut and Malda. With regard to Malda so many things are being said but no explanation has been found for certain things. In all these disturbances again, as in the case of these explosions in the Capital, the sufferers have been the members of the mino-



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community by way of deaths and by way of loss of property.

A new element can be seen in these disturbances. In Saropa village in Jabalpur District eleven people and in Gazalghat village in Malda six people, altogether 17 people, were burnt alive. These disturbances have taken place even during the foreigner's rule. But then such gruesome scenes were not enacted during those days.

The other day the hon. Prime Minister of India is stated to have said that these cases of being burnt to death were not deliberate cases; the houses were set fire to and the roof fell down on the people who happened to be there. I do not want to contradict the hon. Prime Minister for whom I have got great respect but I want him to consider the fact that when a house is burning it takes some time for the roof to come down and during that time people in the burning house do not simply wait there for the roof to fall upon them. There have been not one or two cases but 17 such cases have happened in the recent past. When such things are happening in the country there ought to have been some inquiry, if not a judicial inquiry, some public inquiry, so as to show to the people that there are others who are really interested in the well being of the people and in seeing that such things do not happen. Now even this burning alive is in doubt. Was there any public inquiry about these things? Then again, was there any relief offered to those people and do the public know what relief was given to them and how these people have been rehabilitated? These are the questions. This is the way in which the national integration programme is being worked.

Another thing which disturbs the emotional side of the people is the scurrilous writings indulged in by some parties from time to time. There

were agitations, there were meetings, and there were shootings in connection with such writings. Such writings are found even in text-books which are approved by the Government for use in schools and colleges. Some care must be taken of such literature being circulated in the country. Time and again it has been said that the matter will be attended to, and even the Prime Minister of India once said that such things must be attended to and that the Home Ministry will take all necessary steps, legislative steps if necessary. But things are going on. Even the other day there has been a protest in Calcutta with regard to such writings.

With regard to the reassurance given to the minority communities about equal treatment where employment and services are concerned, no less a person than the honoured Prime Minister of India said at a Congress meeting that he had facts and figures in his possession to prove that the position of the minorities is deteriorating from year to year in the matter of representation in the public services. And when somebody drew his attention perhaps to certain rules according to which these employments are made, he said why should such rules come into being which militated against the representation of the minorities, which representation they were having all along. The Muslims and other minorities were found fit for public services only fifteen years ago. All of a sudden they find themselves as having lost their ability and competence for public service! If such a calamity happens with regard to one whole community, is it not the duty and the interest of the government of the country to make an investigation into the matter and find out what is it that has happened which has made them so suddenly unfit for public service?

In that connection I have to mention that altogether about 18 Muslims were dismissed from service, from

the few people who were enjoying government service, on the score of their belonging to the Jamiat-Islami directly or indirectly. When the question was asked as to why these people were dismissed, it was said that they belong to an organisation which is subversive. But nobody has so far shown, and they have so far not made it clear as to how this organisation which is purely a religious organisation can be said to be a subversive organisation.

**Shri Raghunath Singh:** Their object is that. They don't believe in the sovereignty of India.

**Shri M. Ismail:** What they have done, what subversive activity they engaged themselves in, is the question. If it was because of any subversive action, it was the duty of the Government to bring those people before a court of law; to book them. Have they done so? Apart from saying this *Hukumat-e-Ilahi* and other things, if the Government had any concrete cases of subversion against the Jamat-e-Islami or other people, the duty of the Government was to bring them before a court of law. The law is there. It must be put in operation with reference to any evildoer, whoever it may be. Nothing of the sort was done. But, merely a charge alone is being made.

Another thing which is disturbing the feelings of the people is the use the Government are making of the Preventive Detention Act. Originally, when this Bill was brought before Parliament, I was one of those who stoutly supported the passing of this enactment. I said that such a measure was necessary in the country in the then circumstances and the Government must be armed with all powers to deal with subversive activities. Now, the way it is being made use of is only creating a feeling of insecurity amongst the people. For example, you all know the case of about 100 people, Akalis who have

been kept under preventive detention in reference to the Punjabi Suba agitation.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** Do you know what they were doing?

**Shri M. Ismail:** That agitation has been withdrawn. All reasonable people would have expected the release of these people. But, they are still kept in custody and people do not know the reason thereof.

One hon. Member referred to the comparative communal tranquillity in the southern region. I want to say without the fear of being contradicted, that the tranquillity and that kind of condition in that region was largely due to the co-operation of the Muslim League. Wherever the Muslim League was active, you would not have heard of the breach of law and order. This is a fact which is not claimed by me alone to our credit. This is a fact which has been testified to by the Chief Minister, late Shri Prakasam. He has said that, not only in public meetings, but also in the Constituent Assembly of India and in the First Provisional Parliament of India. If anybody wants, a reference may be made to the records of the Constituent Assembly. He has said that we in the south have set an example not only for the whole country, but for the whole world as to how different communities can live together. He has spoken in glowing terms of the Muslim League, how it co-operated with him and his Government in the matter of maintaining law and order. One Governor after another after Independence has been paying the same encomium to the services rendered by the Muslim League.

You may have heard of some agitation in Northern India and cases of shooting also in that connection, with reference to book called *Living Biographies of Religious Leaders*.

[Shri M. Ismail]

There, in the south, people were unruffled. They simply put the matter to the Muslim League. They said, the Muslim League is there and it is its look-out to do what is necessary in that connection. There was not a single meeting. There was no agitation whatever in that area, simply because they looked to the Muslim League to attend to the thing. The Muslim League did that. It put the matter to the Prime Minister of India who made a statement and the people kept quiet over that. This, I am telling you with reference to the accusation that is being levelled against the Muslim League. The Muslim League is anti-communal. It is national. (Interruptions) It has proved it not merely by any oral claim, but by solid acts and facts which can be found recorded even in the records of the Constituent Assembly and the legislatures of the States. Therefore, it is not a matter to be laughed at. It is a hard fact which can be verified and which cannot be erased out now by any amount of argument or derisive action.

**श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (विजनीर) :**

अध्यक्ष महोदय, गृह मंत्रालय ने जिन दायित्वों को अपने कंधों पर लिया है उनमें सबसे बड़ा दायित्व जिसे स्वयं संविधान ने गृह मंत्रालय के कंधों पर विशेष रूप से डाला है, वह है हिन्दी का प्रचार और प्रसार। लेकिन गृह मंत्रालय के प्रतिवेदन को देखने से प्रतीत होता है कि पिछले १२ वर्षों में हिन्दी जानने वाले ऐसे सरकारी कर्मचारियों की संख्या ५० हजार के लगभग है जिन्होंने हिन्दी पाठ्य क्रम पूरा किया है और लगभग १६ हजार कर्मचारियों ने प्रबोध, प्रवीण और प्राज्ञ आदि जो परिष्कार मंत्रालय ने चालू की है उनमें सफलता प्राप्त की है। चालू सत्र में, इस लिखा है कि लगभग ४०,००० कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी का प्रशिक्षण देने की व्यवस्था है। लेकिन केन्द्रीय सरकार और उस के अधीन प्रान्तों में जो कार्यालय हैं उनकी संख्या को देखत हुए १२

वर्षों में यह प्रगति जो की गयी है यह बहुत ही उदासीनता की सूचना है।

दूसरी बात जो विशेष रूप से मैं कहना चाहता हूँ, वह यह कि इसमें राष्ट्रपति जी के अध्यादेश की चर्चा की है जो संसदीय राज भाषा समिति के प्रतिवेदन के पश्चात् उन्होंने जारी किया था। वह रिपोर्ट मेरे हाथ में है और जो गृह मंत्रालय का २७ मार्च सन् १९६१ का इस बारे में आदेश है उसमें भी लिखा है :

“केन्द्रीय सरकार के बहुत से कर्मचारी हिन्दी और हिन्दी टाइप तथा आगुलिपि का प्रशिक्षण पा चुके हैं या पा रहे हैं, पर जब तक उन्हें अपने रोजमर्रा के काम में कुछ काम हिन्दी में करने का मौका न दिया जाए तो जो कुछ उन्होंने सीखा है उसमें से बहुत सा भूल जाने का खतरा है। फिर हिन्दी में काम करके ही उस विरोधी विचारों में व्यक्त करने, भव्य, लचीला और ब्राह्मण्य मुलभ साधन बनाया जा सकता है।

इस उद्धरण के पश्चात् मैं संक्षेप में कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो मंत्रालय की रिपोर्ट है उसको देखने से प्रतीत होता है कि किसी भी संबन्धित मंत्रालय में इस का पालन नहीं किया जाता। मुझे जहाँ तक जानकारी है, हिन्दी में ड्राफ्ट और नोट लिखने के सम्बन्ध में जो आने मंत्रालयों को आदेश किया है उनमें सबसे पहले सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय आता इस मंत्रालय के अधीन १२३ अनुभाग हैं लेकिन इनमें से केवल ८ अनुभाग ऐसे हैं जिनको हिन्दी में नोट तथा ड्राफ्ट लिखने की अनुमति दी गयी है। आपने इसमें यह भी लिखा है कि हम यह विशेष रूप से चाहेंगे कि जो कार्यालय विशेष कम हिन्दी क्षत्रों में हैं उनमें हिन्दी में ड्राफ्ट और नोट लिखने की अनुमति दी जाए। लेकिन इसी मंत्रालय से सम्बन्धित २३ कार्यालय इस प्रकार के हैं जो हिन्दी

क्षेत्रों में हैं, लेकिन उनमें से केवल तीन कार्यालयों में हिन्दी में ड्राफ्ट और नोट लिखने की अनुमति दी गयी है।

इसी प्रकार श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय में ११४ अनुभाग हैं जिनमें केवल तीन कार्यालयों में हिन्दी में ड्राफ्ट और नोट लिखने की स्वीकारी दी गयी है। सामुदायिक विकास मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत ३२ अनुभाग हैं, उनमें केवल एक को हिन्दी में ड्राफ्ट और नोट लिखने की अनुमति दी गयी है।

वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्रालय में लगभग ८० अनुभाग हैं जिनमें एक में भी हिन्दी में ड्राफ्ट और नोट लिखने की व्यवस्था नहीं है। निर्वाचन आयोग के अन्तर्गत १० अनुभाग हैं लेकिन उसमें भी हिन्दी में ड्राफ्ट और नोट लिखने की अनुमति किसी कार्यालय को नहीं दी गयी है।

मैं ने यह भी जानना चाहा था कि हमारी सरकार जो विदेशों को विशेष २ अवसरों पर सन्देश भेजती है, विशेषकर ऐसी सरकारों को जिनकी अपनी भाषा अंग्रेजी नहीं है जैसे रूस है, फ्रांस है, चीन है, तो उनको कितने ऐसे सन्देश हिन्दी में भेजे गए। मुझे यह जानकर आश्चर्य हुआ कि ७१ सन्देश राष्ट्रीय दिवसों पर भेजे गए और ६६ अन्य अवसरों पर भेजे गए, लेकिन उनमें से एक भी सन्देश हिन्दी में नहीं भेजा गया जब कि हमारे संविधान में हिन्दी को राजभाषा के रूप में स्वीकार किया गया है और उन देशों की भाषा भी अंग्रेजी नहीं है।

मैं ने यह भी जानना चाहा कि जितने मंत्रालय हैं उनमें हिन्दी टाइपराइटर्स की संख्या की स्थिति क्या है, तो मुझे मेरे प्रश्न के उत्तर में बताया गया कि अक्टूबर १९६० में अतिरिक्त हिन्दी टाइपराइटर खरीदने का जो सभी मंत्रालयों को निदेश दिया गया था उसके अनुसार जून १९६१ तक उनके द्वारा खरीदे गए टाइपराइटर्स की संख्या ११८ है। मैं ने यह भी जानना चाहा था कि ऐसे कितने संलग्न तथा अधीनस्थ कार्यालय हैं जिनमें अभी तक कोई हिन्दी

टाइपराइटर नहीं है, तो उनकी संख्या ६३३१ बतायी गयी। मैं ने यह भी जानना चाहा कि ऐसे कार्यालयों में हिन्दी टाइपराइटर खरीदने के लिये क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं तो उसको यह कह कर टाल दिया गया कि इस के लिए व्यवस्था की जाएगी।

इस तरह मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि संविधान ने हिन्दी को राजभाषा के रूप में स्वीकार किया है और आप चाहते हैं कि एक निश्चित समय पर हिन्दी अपने स्थान पर पहुँच सके तो यह कैसे संभव होगा? आपके अध्यादेश में यह भी कहा गया है कि मंत्रालयों को जो पत्र हिन्दी में आते हैं उनका उत्तर हिन्दी में दिया जाए। लेकिन मेरी सूचना के अनुसार १९६० की दूसरी छमाही में प्राप्त हुए हिन्दी पत्रों की कुल संख्या ४२,४३३ है। उनमें से २५,००७ के उत्तर हिन्दी में दिए गए और ५१,५४ के उत्तर अंग्रेजी में दिए गए। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जब आपने अपने कन्वेंशंस पर विशेष रूप से यह दायित्व संविधान में निश्चित किया है तो उसमें सतर्क होने की भी तो आवश्यकता है।

दूसरी बात जो मैं विशेष रूप से कहना चाहता हूँ वह है कि संविधान में हिन्दी को आपने राजभाषा के स्थान पर आसीन कराने का निश्चय किया है। लेकिन अभी कुछ दिन पूर्व इसी सदन में जब सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के अनुदाताओं पर चर्चा चल रही थी तो उसमें एक दूसरा रूप ही सामने आया। सम्बन्धित मंत्री उर्दू मिश्रित हिन्दी को व्यावहारिक भाषा चाहते हैं।

आप हिन्दी के सम्बन्ध में निश्चय करते समय उसके स्वरूप की घोषणा करें कि कौन सी हिन्दी को आप राष्ट्रभाषा के स्थान पर लाना चाहते हैं? उस हिन्दी को जिसको कि संविधान में आप ने स्वीकार किया है अथवा उस हिन्दी को जिसको हमारे वर्तमान सूचना एवं प्रसारण मंत्री निर्देश या संकेत के रूप में कह रहे हैं? उस विधेयक में स्पष्ट हो जाना चाहिए कि हिन्दी का स्वरूप क्या रहेगा, क्या संविधान में

### [श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

बताया गया स्वरूप रहेगा या श्री गोपाल रेड्डी जैसे कि हिन्दी का स्वरूप रहेगा ?

दूसरी बात यह कि सन् १९६५ तक हिन्दी को जो आप राष्ट्र भाषा के रूप में ला कर उसको आगे के लिए ले जाना चाहते हैं तो जैसा कि शास्त्री जी ने राष्ट्रभाषा प्रचार समिति वर्धा के अधिवेशन में भाषा देते हुए कहा था कि उसमें अंग्रेजी को सहयोगी भाषा के रूप में स्वीकार किया जायगा तो क्या यह सब प्रांतों के लिए समान रूप से बात होगी अथवा वह प्रांत जिन्होंने हिन्दी को अपनी भाषा स्वीकार कर लिया है और हिन्दी में अपना कार्य आरम्भ कर दिया है उनको छोड़ कर दूसरे प्रांतों के सम्बन्ध में यह बात लायी होगी ? उस विधेयक में हिन्दी भाषाभाषी राज्यों की क्या वही स्थिति रहेगी जो मद्रास, केरल आदि की है या कुछ भिन्न रहेगी ? मैं चाहूंगा कि उस के सम्बन्ध में विधेयक बनते समय इन बातों का विशेष रूप से ध्यान रखा जाय ।

देवनागरी लिपि के रूप के सम्बन्ध में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि मुख्य मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन ने विशेष रूप से सर्वसम्मति से इस बात को स्वीकार किया कि देवनागरी लिपि को सब भाषाओं के लिए एक समान लिपि के रूप में स्वीकार किया जाय । राष्ट्रीय एकता सम्मेलन में भी उन लोगों ने जो कि दक्षिण भारतीय भाषाओं के उत्तर भारत में अध्ययन पर विशेष रूप से दल दे रहे थे इस बात का स्वीकार किया था । लेकिन मैं यह समझ नहीं पा रहा हूँ कि गृह मंत्रालय इस दिशा में उदासीनता से क्यों कार्य कर रहा है ? ऐसा करने से तो राष्ट्रीय एकता की कहियां मजबूत होंगी । दक्षिण की भाषा, बंगाल की भाषा और असम की भाषा उत्तर के लोग समझ सकेंगे और आसानी से पढ़ सकेंगे तो इस दिशा में अधिक सतर्कता क्यों नहीं बरती जाती ?

अभी मेरे एक पूर्व वक्ता जोकि मुस्लिम लीग के प्रतिनिधि थे उन्होंने अपने भाषाण में राष्ट्रीय एकता के इस प्रश्न को उठाया

था । उन्होंने कहा कि इस देश में राष्ट्रीय एकता की चर्चा तो उठ रही है लेकिन फीरोजाबाद में क्या हुआ था ? जबलपुर में क्या हुआ था ? सीतामढ़ी में क्या हुआ था और अलीगढ़ में क्या हुआ था ? अब अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे पास इतना समय नहीं है कि विस्तार के साथ उन के बारे में मैं यहां कह सकूँ । लेकिन क्या उन घटनाओं के मूल में जो बात थी उसको लेकर मैं अपने उन मित्र से पूछ सकता हूँ कि फीरोजाबाद की घटना क्या इस आधार पर नहीं हुई थी कि रामलीला के जलूस पर बम फेंका गया था ? जबलपुर की घटना क्या इस आधार पर नहीं हुई थी कि एक युवती को एक मकान में ले जा कर दिन में उस के साथ बलात्कार किया गया ? मुबारकपुर की घटना क्या इस आधार पर नहीं हुई थी कि हिन्दुओं के होली के जलूस पर पत्थर फेंके गये थे ? सीतामढ़ी की घटना क्या इस आधार पर नहीं हुई थी कि दिन दहाड़े भरे मेले में गोकशी की गई ? अलीगढ़ की घटना क्या इसीलिए नहीं हुई कि यूनियन के चुनाव में जो विद्यार्थी हार गये थे उनका फनाजा निकाला गया और इस तरीके से उनको उकसाया गया और भड़काया गया ? इन सारी बातों को करते हुए राष्ट्रीय एकता की दुहाई दी जाती है । यह हमारा अपना दुर्भाग्य है कि जब हम इन बातों की चर्चा करते हैं तो दूसरे ओर से यह ही भाई कहते हैं कि हम साम्प्रदायिकता की बात कर रहे हैं । मैं सरकार को इस बात की साफ चेतावनी देना चाहता हूँ कि आज हमारे राष्ट्र में इस प्रकार के अराष्ट्रीय और अराजक तत्व ऐसे व्यक्तियों द्वारा उभर रहे हैं । इतना ही नहीं बल्कि इन दंगों के पीछे कोई योजनाबद्ध बात मालूम पड़ती है और मुझे यह भी प्रतीत होता है कि उस के पीछे किसी दूसरे देश का भी हाथ है और उनकी यह कोशिश जान पड़ती है कि भारतवर्ष इस मार्ग पर चल कर अपनी उन्नति करना चाहता है उसको उस

मार्ग से विचलित कर भ्रान्तरिक समस्याओं में इस प्रकार उलझा दिया जाय कि वह आगे उन्नति न कर पाये। जो झगड़े सन् १९४७ में स्वतंत्र होने से पहले थे उन्हीं चीजों को फिर धीरे-धीरे उसी रूप में देश में लाया जा रहा है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि गृह-मंत्रालय इन तमाम बातों पर विचार करते समय इस के ऊपर थोड़ा शीघ्र ही कड़ाई के साथ निर्णय करे अन्यथा अगर उपेक्षा के साथ इनको छोड़ दिया गया, आगे चल कर यह पानी मुँह से ऊपर हो जाने वाला है और अगर यह मुँह के ऊपर चला गया तो फिर उसको सम्हालना कठिन हो जायगा, यह चेतावनी मैं सरकार को देना चाहता हूँ।

मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि स्वर्गीय सरदार पटेल को जहाँ यह गौरव प्राप्त है कि उन्होंने हिन्दुस्तान की ६५० रियासतों को भारत में मिला कर देश की एकता बनाये रखने के लिए दृढ़ पग उठाया था वहाँ मुझे इस बात की भी प्रसन्ता है कि गृह मंत्री स्वर्गीय पंडित पंत ने राष्ट्रीय क्षेत्रीय परिषद् बना कर राष्ट्रीय एकता की कड़ियों को मृदु कर देने की ओर एक बहुत ही बुद्धिमत्तापूर्ण पग उठाया था। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जब हमारे प्रान्तों में धीरे-धीरे वह अलगवाव की प्रवृत्ति उभरती जा रही है तो सरकार को विशेष सतर्कता बर्तनी चाहिए। आज तो यह हमारा सौभाग्य है कि पुरानी पीढ़ी के नेता हमारे मध्य में विद्यमान हैं और उन के कारण इस तरह की प्रवृत्तियाँ अभी जोर नहीं पकड़ पा रही हैं लेकिन परमात्मा न करे आज से ५० वर्ष बाद या २० वर्ष बाद जबकि यह हमारे नेता नहीं रहेंगे तब हमारी स्थिति क्या होगी? इसलिए यह अत्यन्त आवश्यक है कि क्षेत्रीय परिषदों के अधिकार क्षेत्र में बुद्धि की जाय और कुछ किया जाय या न किया जाय लेकिन कम से कम जैसे पुलिस ऐड-मिनिस्ट्रेशन है या फाइनेंस है उनको इस तरह से अन्तर्प्रान्तीय सम्बन्ध में बाँध दिया जाय जिसमें प्रान्तों में जो पृथक्तावादी

मनोवृत्ति उभर रही है उसके ऊपर नियन्त्रण किया जा सके। इसके लिये मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि भिन्न भिन्न प्रान्तों में जो पुलिस रक्खी जाती है, मैं उसमें उत्तरप्रदेश की भी बात कहता हूँ, जिस प्रान्त में पुलिस रक्खी जाय उसमें एक अनुपात अवश्य नियत किया जाय कि उस प्रान्त में इतने प्रतिशत पुलिस दूसरे प्रान्त की रक्खी जायेगी। इस का परिणाम यह होगा कि अनेकता की प्रवृत्ति दूषित रूप में उभर न पायेगी और उभरेगी भी तो उस पर हम नियन्त्रण कर सकेंगे।

असम और बंगाल की भ्रान्तरिक स्थिति के संबंध में भी मैं कुछ शब्द कहना चाहता हूँ। इस सम्बन्ध में कई बार इस सदन में चेतावनी दी जा चुकी है। असम में आज पाकिस्तान से सीमा पार करके लोग बराबर ड़हर आ रहे हैं; मुझे इस बात को आज देख कर दुःख हुआ कि जहाँ एक ओर हमारे माननीय राज्य गृह मंत्री ने इस बात को स्वीकार किया है कि जनगणना की रिपोर्ट्स के आधार पर पाकिस्तान से बहुत बड़ी संख्या में मुसलमान सीमा पार करके भारत की सीमा में आ गये हैं, वहीं दूसरी ओर कांग्रेस बेंचेज पर बैठने वाले एक माननीय सदस्य ने इसके लिए यह कहा कि यह लापरवाही थी जो लोग सन् १९५१ की गणना में शामिल होने से रह गये थे, छूट गये थे उन्होंने सन् १९६१ में अपना नाम लिखवाया है और यह कैसे समझा जा सकता है कि वह पाकिस्तान से सीमा पार करके भारत में आये हैं? मैं अपने उन मित्र को बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि यह सीमा का अतिक्रमण केवल असम तक ही सीमित नहीं है और यह कोई नई बात नहीं है। असम और बंगाल में जो सीमा का अतिक्रमण करके पाकिस्तान से मुसलमान आ रहे हैं यह मिस्टर मुहम्मद अली जिन्ना की वही योजना है जिसके द्वारा वह असम और बंगाल को भी पाकिस्तान में शामिल करना

### [श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

चाहते थे। इस आधार पर ही तो वह इन दोनों प्रान्तों को पाकिस्तान में मिलाना चाहते थे। वही पुरानी चाल आज फिर खेली जा रही है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि माननीय गृह मंत्री विशेष सतर्कता और दृढ़ता का परिचय इस बात में दें। मैं सदन को याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि इसी पद पर जब पहले स्वर्गीय सरदार पटेल आसीन थे और जब पाकिस्तान में से इस तरीके से हिन्दुओं को धक्का दे दे कर निकाला जा रहा था तो सरदार पटेल ने उस समय दृढ़ता के साथ पाकिस्तान को यह चेतावनी दी थी कि अगर पाकिस्तान सरकार हिन्दुओं को इस प्रकार से धक्का दे दे कर पाकिस्तान से निकालना चाहती है तो एक साथ सब को धक्का देकर निकाले हम उन सब की व्यवस्था करेंगे लेकिन जितनी जनसंख्या वहाँ से निकाली जायगी उतनी ही अनुपात से धरती पाकिस्तान को हमें देनी होगी ताकि उन निकाले हुए लोगों को बसाने की हम व्यवस्था कर सकें। अगर पाकिस्तान उतनी धरती नहीं देता है तो फिर जितनी मात्रा में हिन्दू वहाँ से निकाले जा रहे हैं उतनी मात्रा में यहाँ से अल्पसंख्यक सम्प्रदाय के लोगों को उसे लेना होगा। स्वर्गीय सरदार पटेल ने जिस दृढ़ता का उस मौके पर परिचय दिया था और पाकिस्तान को ऐसी चेतावनी दी उस नीति का आज पालन क्यों नहीं किया जाता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह नीति इस समस्या के समाधान में एक बहुत बड़ा योग दे सकेगी।

एक बात जिसकी ओर माननीय गृह मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकृष्ट कराना चाहता था वह है देश में धर्म के नाम पर चल रहा अनैतिक व्यापार। आज हमारे देश में धर्म के नाम पर अनैतिक व्यापार आरम्भ हो गया है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा संकेत उन लोगों की ओर है जोकि धर्म के नाम पर देश में छोटा छोटी दुकानें खोल कर बैठ रहे हैं और उससे भयंकर अनैतिकता बढ़ती

जा रही है जिसका कि वर्णन मैं इस संसद में नहीं कर सकता। मैं चाहता हूँ कि हमारा गृह मंत्रालय जहाँ हमारे देश की राजनैतिक दृष्टि से सावधान रखने का दायित्व लेता है, वहाँ हमारे गृह मंत्रालय का यह भी कर्तव्य हो जाता है कि यह धर्म के नाम पर कम से कम हमारे देश में चरित्रमण्डता को प्रोत्साहन न मिले ऐसी व्यवस्था भी करे। कुमारों के नाम पर कुछ धर्म चल रहे हैं, कुमारियों के नाम पर कुछ धर्म चल रहे हैं और इसको लेकर एक रहस्यमय वातावरण बनाया गया है। धर्म के नाम पर जो यह अनैतिक व्यापार किया जा रहा है उस पर प्रतिबंध लगाने की अत्यन्त आवश्यकता है।

राष्ट्रीय एकता सम्मेलन में इस बात का निश्चय किया गया था कि जातिवाद के खिलाफ हम ने इस देश में आवाज उठानी है। लेकिन हमारा गृह मंत्रालय कम से कम इतना आदेश तो जारी करे कि जो सरकारी कर्मचारी हैं वह अपने नामों के साथ जातिवाचक उपनाम न लगाये। कम से कम वह तो इस जातिवाद को प्रोत्साहन न दें। सरकारी नौकरियों में भी तो जातिवाद के आधार पर निर्णय न लिये जाय।

सरकारी मिनिस्ट्रों के खर्चों के सम्बन्ध में मैं ने इससे पहले भी इस प्रश्न को उठाया था। जब पिछली बार मैं ने इस प्रश्न को पूछा था तो यह कह कर टाल दिया गया था कि हम इसके आंकड़े इकट्ठा कर रहे हैं और उनको यथासमय रख दिया जायगा। मैं ने अपने प्रश्न में यह पूछा था कि सरकार के मिनिस्टर्स वेतन के अतिरिक्त, कोठियाँ, डाक्टरी व्यय, कारों और मोटर खर्च के अतिरिक्त जब बाहर घूमने जाते हैं तो वह जो भत्ता उनको मिलता है वह किस मिनिस्टर को कितना मिला है? मुझे पूछना इसलिए पड़ गया कि एक बार मेरे ही एक प्रश्न का उत्तर देते हुए यह बतलाया गया था कि ऐसे ऐसे भी त्यागी और

तपस्वी मिनिस्टर हमारे देश में हैं जिनका कि वेतन एक साल में कुल मिला कर ३० हजार रुपये था लेकिन घूमने का भत्ता उनको ४८ हजार मिला है। सरकार इस तथ्य को छिपाना क्यों चाहती है? जब मैं ने पहली बार प्रश्न किया तो यह कह कर टाल दिया गया कि आंकड़े इकट्ठा किये जा रहे हैं और दुबारा प्रश्न करने पर भी यही कह दिया गया कि आंकड़े इकट्ठा किये जा रहे हैं। आखिरकार यह आंकड़े कब तक इकट्ठा होंगे? आपका वित्त मंत्रालय इसके लिए सावधान क्यों नहीं है कि इस प्रकार के प्रश्नों का उत्तर यथासमय दिया जा सके। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि उत्तर न देने के पीछे एक कारण है। सरकारी मिनिस्टर्स का खर्च जरूरत से ज्यादा बढ़ गया है और वह इतना ज्यादा बढ़ गया है जिसको कि प्रकट करते समय उनको भय होता है कि यह सब बातें समाचारपत्रों में आजायेंगी तो देश हमको क्या कहेगा और संसद हमको क्या कहेगी। लेकिन जब सरकार जनता से त्याग करने की बात करती है तो उसके अंदर भी त्याग की प्रवृत्ति आनी चाहिए और उन रहस्यों को आपको प्रकट कर देना चाहिए।

अन्त में मैं एक बात कह कर अपना स्थान ग्रहण करता हूँ। सरकार ने सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों का विकास करने के लिए एक एक प्रान्त में करोड़ों रुपयों की राशि निर्धारित की है। पंजाब और जम्मू-काश्मीर के लिए अलग अलग राशियाँ रखी गई हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए २८ करोड़ रुपए सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए रखे गए हैं। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिनने भी सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र हैं, उन का दिल्ली के साथ जो कि देश की राजधानी है, सीधा सम्पर्क स्थापित करने की कोई व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए। उदाहरण के लिए गढ़वाल, अल्मोड़ा और नैनीताल का इतना बड़ा भाग है, जो दूसरे देश की सीमा से टकराता है, लेकिन अगर

कोई गढ़वाल जाना चाहे, तो उस को गढ़नुक्ते-श्वर और गजरोला होते हुए जाना पड़ेगा। अगर मेरठ और बिजनौर होकर सीधे गढ़वाल से सम्बन्ध स्थापित कर लिया जाये तो रास्ता भी सीधा पड़ जायगा और विपत्ति के काल में भी हम को आसानी रहेगी।

**श्री गणपति राम** अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज राष्ट्रीय एकता की बातें हमारे लीडरों और देश के हर एक जिम्मेदार नागरिक की जुबान पर हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में मुझे आज से बीस साल पहले की घटना याद आती है, जब मैं काशी विश्वनाथ मन्दिर की बगल में औरंगजेब द्वारा बनाई गई मस्जिद के किनारे पर बैठा हुआ था।

18.02 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

उस समय एक सम्प्रदायवादी ने मेरे एक साथी से कहा, "वह श्री गंजेब कितना बदजात था। उस ने हिन्दू मन्दिर को तोड़ कर मस्जिद बना दी।" इस पर मेरे साथी ने तुरन्त उत्तर दिया, "खामोश रहो। उस ने क्या बुरा किया? अगर भगवान के पूजा के स्थान को उस ने पूजा का ही स्थान बनाया तो क्या बेजा किया?" आज सम्प्रदायवाद की बात करने वाले और जातीयता का नारा लगाने वाले लोग उस जबाब से शिक्षा और प्रेरणा ले सकते हैं और इस देश में साम्प्रदायिकता और जातीयता को ठोकर मार कर इस देश की एकता को बहुत ज्यादा आगे बढ़ा सकते हैं।

मुझे आश्चर्य होता है, जब दूसरी तरफ के माननीय सदस्य यह आवाज उठाते हैं कि आज से पंद्रह साल पहले, जब कि यह देश आज़ाद हुआ क्या यहाँ एकता की कमी थी और किस वजह से आज एकता की बातें की जा रही हैं मैं उन से नम्रतापूर्वक निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आज से पंद्रह साल पहले की समस्याएँ आज से भिन्न थीं। उस समय हमारे देश में हिन्दू



[श्री गणपति राम]

सम्प्रदायवाद, सिद्ध सम्प्रदायवाद और माइनारिटी सम्प्रदायवाद इन तीनों के नहीं थे। उस वक्त हमारे देश की बाइजें की हालत इस किस्म की नहीं थी। इस नाते वह एकता का सवाल उस मांके पर नहीं था।

आज देश में ऐसी समस्याएँ खड़ी हो गई हैं, जिस से देश की एकता की बहुत बड़ी ठेस लगने वाली है। हमारे जिन नेताओं ने अपनी कुर्बानी, त्याग और तपस्या से इस देश की विदेनियों के चुन से मुक्त कर के पहाँ पर आजादी लाई, उन के सामने यह एक बहुत बड़ा कर्तव्य है कि अपने रहते हुए भविष्य की सन्तानों के लिए इस देश की एकता को कभी न मिटने दें। आज देश का हर एक जिम्मेदार नागरिक इस बात को महसूस कर रहा है कि हमारे देश के जिम्मेदार नेता इन विषय में सही कदम उठा रहे हैं। आज इस देश में जो विघटनकारी शक्तियाँ काम कर रही हैं, उन को समाप्त करने के लिए सरकार का दृढ़ कार्यवाही करना चाहिए और देश में जहाँ पर साम्प्रदायिक और जातीय झगड़े शुरू होते हैं, सरकार की तरफ से वहाँ पर कड़े कदम उठाए जाने चाहिए। इस सदन के सभी सदस्य, देश का पढ़ा-लिखा तबका और देश का हर एक जिम्मेदार नागरिक आज इस बारे में सरकार के साथ है और कभी सरकार का पांव नहीं खींचेगा।

लेकिन मैं नम्रतापूर्वक निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हमें उन शक्तियों की ओर भी ध्यान देना चाहिए, जो कि हमारी ओर आप की आँखों के नीचे पनप रहे हैं, जिन को हम देखते हैं, लेकिन उन के बारे में कुछ कहना नहीं चाहते। आज कई माननीय सदस्यों ने हमारे आफिसर्स के बारे में सवाल उठाए। आज हम देखते हैं कि शिडयूल्ड

कास्ट्स, बैकवर्ड क्लासिज और माइनारिटीज के कैंडिडेट्स को सिर्फ़ इस लिए सार्वसिद्ध में नहीं लिया जाता है कि चुनाव बोर्ड में उन की जाति के आदमी नहीं होते हैं। मुझे यह सुन कर आश्चर्य होता है कि इस सदन में माननीय मंत्री के द्वारा यह जवाब दिया जाता है, जिस का उद्धरण, रिकॉर्ड दिया जाता है, कि फ़लां फ़लां सर्विसिज में संविधान के लागू होने के बारह बरस बाद भी हरिजनों और बैकवर्ड क्लासिज का कोटा पूरा नहीं किया गया है। आखिर इस का कारण क्या है? क्या सरकार ने कभी इस बात पर विचार किया है?

मैं माननीय मंत्री, श्री दातार, की भ्रम-वाणी को बड़े धैर्य से पीता रहा, लेकिन केवल बातों से किसी के दिल की बीमारी खत्म नहीं हो सकती। हम यह जानते हैं कि उन की नीयत में कोई खामी नहीं है, लेकिन उन के नीचे काम करने वालों की नीयत में खामी है। कई सिलेक्शन बोर्ड में ऐसे ऐसे आदमी रखे गए हैं, जो शिडयूल्ड कास्ट्स के उस कैंडिडेट से, जो कि इम्तहान में बड़े अच्छे नम्बरों से पास हो जाता है, इन्टरव्यू और वाइवा बोसी में पहला सवाल यह करते हैं कि “तुम किस गोम के हो”? एक महीने की बात है कि एक शिडयूल्ड कास्ट के कैंडिडेट ने, जो आई० ए० एस० और आई० एफ० एस० में पास हो गया, वाइवा बोसी में पास हो गया, रेलवे की एक पोस्ट के लिए एप्लाई किया, जहाँ वह एप्रेंटिसशिप में था, तो रेलवे बोर्ड ने सब से पहले उस से यह सवाल किया कि “तुम किस गोम के हो”? अगर इस प्रकार जातीयता का प्रचार करने वाले और जातीयता की भावना से प्रेरित हो कर लोगों के अधिकारों और हितों का हनन करने वाले लोग इस सरकार में पनप रहे हों और हमारी सरकार आँख मूंद बैठी

रहे, तो यह किस की जिम्मेदारी होगी ?

इस सदन में एक सवाल के जवाब में भूतपूर्व गृह मंत्री ने बताया था कि देश भर में आई० ए० एस० में शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के २०० आदमियों ने क्वालिफाई किया, लेकिन बाईवा बोरी में वे सब फ़ेल हो गए और उन में से केवल दस लिए गए। सरकार की तरफ़ से अबसर यह कहा जाता है कि शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के क्वालिफाइड कैंडिडेट्स नहीं मिलते हैं और जब वे एग्जामिनेशन में कामयाब हो जाते हैं, क्वालिफाई कर लेते हैं, तो इन्टरव्यू करने वाले बोर्ड के हर एक मेम्बर से कह दिया जाता है कि अमुक व्यक्ति शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स का है और वहीं पर उस की सारी योग्यता खत्म हो जाती है।

इस देश में जिन लोगों को सदियों तक सामाजिक, आर्थिक और तरह तरह की यातनायें दी गईं, जिन को समाज ने पढ़ने-लिखने का समान अवसर नहीं दिया, उन के लिए देश को आज़ादी के बाद बनाए गए संविधान में स्पेशल प्राविजन रख गए। अगर उन प्राविजन का ठीक तरह से पालन न किया जाये और उन लोगों को प्रगति का अवसर न दिया जाये, तो यह किस की जिम्मेदारी होगी ? हर साल इस सदन में, जो कि हिन्दुस्तान की साविरेन पार्लियामेंट है और जिस के माने हुए हर लफ़्ज़, का सरकार को पालन करना चाहिए, शिड्यूल्ड-कास्ट्स कमिशनर की रिपोर्टें दी गईं रीकमेंडेशन को एक्ज्यूट किया जाता है। अगर सरकार उन रीकमेंडेशन को भी इम्प्लोमेंट कर देती, तो हरिजनों और बैकवर्ड क्लासिज की बहुत सी समस्याएँ हल हो जातीं मुझे आश्चर्य और खेद के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि यद्यपि यह सदन हर साल उन रीकमेंडेशन को एक्ज्यूट करता है, लेकिन सरकार की तरफ़ से उन को इम्प्लोमेंट नहीं किया जाता है।

आज बहुत से लोगों को यह शुबहा स। हो रहा है कि क्या सरकार के नीचे काम करने वालों की नियत साफ़ नहीं है।

**उपाध्यक्ष महोदय :** आप का समय खत्म हो गया।

**श्री गणपति राम :** मैंने दो महीने लगा-तार कोशिश की, लेकिन मुझे समय नहीं मिला। कम से कम पांच मिनट मुझे और दे दिये जायें।

**उपाध्यक्ष महोदय :** नहीं, नहीं दस मिनट हो गये। और ज्यादा नहीं मिलेगा।

**श्री गणपति राम :** अपोजीशन के लोग तो २५-२५ मिनट वाले हैं। कम से कम पांच मिनट और दे दिये जायें।

**उपाध्यक्ष महोदय :** आप कांग्रेस पार्टी के सदस्य हैं। और ज्यादा समय नहीं मिल सकता।

**श्री गणपति राम :** मैं बहुत जल्दी समाप्त कर रहा हूँ।

गृह मंत्री जी अपने जबाब में कह रहे थे कि ढाई करोड़ रुपये शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और अदर बैकवर्ड क्लासेज के लड़कों के लिये वजीफ़े के नाम पर दिये जा रहे हैं। शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स की आबादी ८ करोड़ है, अदर बैकवर्ड क्लासेज की आबादी मिला कर वह देश की आबादी का तीन चौथाई हिस्सा हो जाता है, और स्कालरशिप का रुपया है ढाई करोड़। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि साल भर में एक विद्यार्थी पर कितने पैसे का हिसाब पड़ता है।

आज असुविध्यता निवारण के नाम पर सन् १९५६ से लगातार टेंट को सरकारों को पैसा दिया जाता है। एक माननीय सदस्य ने सदन के अन्दर हमारे गृह मंत्री का जबाब पढ़ कर मुनाया। वे 'पंजाब' के बारे में कह रहे थे, मैं उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में बतलाना चाहता हूँ। सन् १९५६ से आज तक जितना रुपया दिया गया

[श्री गणपति राम]

है उस में हमेशा आधा या तीन चौथाई रुपया वापस चला आता है, खर्च नहीं होता है। बड़ा बड़िया स्टेटमेंट दे दिया जाता है कि वजट अलॉटमेंट हुआ था लेकिन पैसा खर्च नहीं हुआ। रुपया जाता है लेकिन बड़ा इमान्दारी के साथ स्टेट सरकारें लौटा देती हैं। कहा जाता है कि हमारी सरकार केंद्र की तरफ से लाखों रुपया अस्पृश्यता निवारण के लिये खर्च करती है। सेंटर में आल इंडिया डीप्रेसड क्लासेज लीग है। मैं ने देखा कि पहले कुछ सालों तक उस को आर्थिक सहायता मिलती रही लेकिन अब वह भी बन्द कर दी गई है। आज देश के कोने कोने में ऐसी संस्थाएँ चल रही हैं, लेकिन क्या सरकार सोचती है। वह कानून के द्वारा अस्पृश्यता को खत्म कर सकती है? मुझे आश्चर्य होता है ऐसे लोगों पर जो कहते हैं कि संविधान ने अस्पृश्यता को खत्म कर दिया। मैं नम्रतापूर्वक पूछना चाहता हूँ ऐसे लोगों से कि चूंकि हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर अस्पृश्यता थी इस लिये कानून की जरूरत पड़ी, लेकिन क्या जिस दिन कानून बन गया उस दिन इस देश से अस्पृश्यता खत्म हो गई?

अभी हमारे गृह मंत्री जी ने बतलाया कि सरकार ने हरिजनों को योग्य बनाने के लिये कॉजिंग क्लासेज शुरू किया है। मैं ने उन कॉजिंग क्लासेज को भी देखा है। शायद अखबारों के द्वारा सरकार के सामने वह मसला आया होगा। जो लोग देश के जिम्मेदार पदों पर रखे जाने वाले हैं, उनके साथ छुआ छूत बरती जाती है। इलाहाबाद यूनिवर्सिटी के अन्दर पिछले साल मसला आया कि खाने में और रहने में छुआ छूत बरती जाती है। मुझे वह दिन भी याद आता है जब मैं पढ़ रहा था। बेद पढ़ने के नाम पर मुझे जैसे विद्यार्थी को भी अलग रखा गया। मुझे वह दिन भी याद आता है। आज भी क्या मैं नम्रतापूर्वक पूछ सकता हूँ कि देश में क्या कोई भी एक ऐसा गांव है जहां पर छुआ छूत न बरती जाती हो? कहीं कम और कहीं ज्यादा हो सकती है।

शहरों में कम हो सकती है और आज हिन्दुस्तान का हर जिम्मेदार और पढ़ा लिखा आदमी मानता है कि छुआ छूत में कमी है, लेकिन वह खत्म नहीं हुई है। आज जब वह खत्म नहीं हुई है तो सदियों से चल रही बीमारी को खत्म करने के लिये आप की तरफ से क्या कदम उठाया जा रहा है? क्या वह बातों से खत्म हो सकती है? आज जो सरकार देश के लिये जिम्मेदार है, जिस ने इमानदारी के साथ २०-६० लाख रिप्यूजियों के मामले को हल किया, क्या वह २ करोड़ हरिजनों की जो सदियों में, युगों से इस देश में रिप्यूजियों से बदतर जीवन बिता रहे हैं, आर्थिक, सामाजिक और शैक्षणिक दशा को अच्छा नहीं कर सकती? मैं नम्रतापूर्वक निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ इस छुआ छूत के मामले में।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member will, please, resume his seat. Shri Pratap Singh, Himachal Pradesh.

श्री प्रताप सिंह सिरमौर : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे बहुत कुछ कहना था लेकिन टाइम के अभाव से मैं चन्द अल्फाज में ही अपनी बात को खत्म करना चाहता हूँ। यूनियन टेरिटरीज का सब से ज्यादा सम्बन्ध हमारी होम मिनिस्ट्री से है, जिस के अन्तर्गत आज चर्चा हो रही है। हिमाचल प्रदेश ३० छोटी छोटी रियासतों का मजमूआ है, और छोटी छोटी रियासतों को तोड़ कर एक इकाई की शक्ल में लाया गया था, १९४८ में। उस वक़्त सरदार बल्लभ भाई पटेल ने जिन्होंने तमाम रियासतों को तोड़ने में सायता दी थी, उस वक़्त की राजनैतिक पार्टी को जो कि हिमाचल प्रदेश प्रजामंडल के नाम से काम कर रही थी, एक खत के द्वारा तहरीर किया था कि वह पहले चीफ कमिशनर का राज्य होगा, फिर हिमाचल प्रदेश में लेजिस्लेटिव असेम्बली होगी जिस का हेड लेफ्टिनेन्ट गवर्नर होगा, उस के बाद ज्यों ही उस की आमदनी काफी हो जायेगी, उस के जराय बढ जायेगी, उस वक़्त हिमचल प्रदेश एक फुलफ्लेण्ड स्टेट बन जायेगा। उसी आधार पर सन् १९४८ में

हिमाचल प्रदेश में चीफ कमिशनर का राज्य हुआ, उस के बाद सन् १९५१-५२ में वहां पर लेजिस्लेटिव असेम्बली लेफ्टेनेन्ट गवर्नर के मातहत हुई जो कि पाट सी स्टेट ऐक्ट के तहत हुई। लेकिन इस्टेट्स रिआगनाइजेशन कमीशन की रिपोर्ट के बाद वहां से डिमाक्रेटिक सिस्टम को हटा कर उस को टेरिटोरियल कौंसिल की शक्ल में लाया गया। मैं आप के सामने बतलाना चाहूंगा कि टेरिटोरियल कौंसिल ऐक्ट जो चीज है उस से हिमाचल प्रदेश को क्या कायदा पहुंचा और क्या नुबसान पहुंचा।

टेरिटोरियल कौंसिल एक ऐसा निकम्मा और अधूरा ढांचा है जिस की वजह से वहां की जनता बहुत मुश्किलत में है। न तो वह कुछ समझ सकते हैं कि यह ढांचा क्या है और न वहां की जनता यह जानती है कि उन्हें क्या करना है। वहां के लोग समझते हैं कि उन्हें कुछ नहीं करना है। हमारी सरकार लाखों करोड़ों रुपये हिमाचल प्रदेश की बहबूदी के लिये देती है। लेकिन जहां तक उस की बहबूदी का सवाल है, अगर वहां जा कर देखा जाय, तभी मालूम हो सकता है कि वहां क्या बहबूदी हो रही है। कहा जाता है कि वहां सड़कें बन रही हैं, कहा जाता है कि वहां दूसरे काम होते जा रहे हैं। लेकिन मैं दावे के साथ कह सकता हूं कि जो काम वहां पर मिनिस्ट्री के जमाने में हुए हिमाचल प्रदेश को ऊंचा उठाने के लिये, वह बाद के पांच साल के अर्से में नहीं हुए। अगर रुपयों के आधार पर देखा जाय तो दूने से ज्यादा रुपया हमारी भारत सरकार ने हिमाचल प्रदेश में लगाया लेकिन उस का कोई कायदा नहीं हुआ। अगर आप देखें कि मिनिस्ट्री के जमाने में हिमाचल प्रदेश में कितनी सड़कें बनीं तो पता चलता है कि १५०० मील लम्बी सड़कें बनीं, लेकिन उस के बाद उस खर्च का अन्दाजा लगाया जाये तो उस वकन सिर्फ २३२.८७ लाख रुपया खर्च किया गया था, उसके बाद दूसरी पंच साला प्लन में सड़कों को देखिये तो सिर्फ ३९९ मील लम्बी सड़कें

बनीं जब कि उसपर ४७७.५८ लाख रुपया खर्च हुआ। अगर हम इस बात को देखें कि किस जिले में कितनी सड़कें बनीं, किस इलाके में कितनी मालों में बनीं, तो मैं दावे से कह सकता हूं कि आप सिरमीर में जा कर देखिये कि जो सड़कें मिनिस्ट्री के जमाने में बनीं, जब असेम्बली काम करती थी उस के जमाने में बनीं, उस के बाद एक इंच भी कोई सड़क नहीं है जो उस पांच साल के बाद बनी हो और जिस पर मोटर चली हो यानी उसे मोटरबल बनाया गया हो। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि बावजूद इस के कि रुपया ज्यादा खर्च किया जा रहा है, और बावजूद इस के कि वहां पर लोगों की नुमाइदगी है काम कुछ नहीं हो रहा है। वह नुमाइन्दे महज देखने के नुमाइन्दे हैं, वह महज उस किसम के नुमाइन्दे हैं जिन के हाथ में सब कुछ दे दिया जाये और कहा जाये कि मकान तुम्हारे पास है, लेकिन तुम मकान के दरवाजे पर खड़े रहो, घर के अंदर तुम नहीं जा सकते इस आधार पर लोगों की नुमाइन्दगी है हिमाचल प्रदेश में। वहां पर जो टेरिटोरियल कौंसिल का ढांचा है उस में सिर्फ तीन महकमे अधूरे और निकम्मे शक्ल में उस कौंसिल के पास हैं जो वहां पर काम करती हैं, जहां पब्लिक के नुमाइन्दे काम करते हैं। बाकी सारा ढांचा ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के पास है। मैं बतलाना चाहता हूं कि वहां पर एजुकेशन का महकमा है। एजुकेशन के महकमे में क्या है? पहली जमात से लेकर दसवीं जमात तक की तालीम टेरिटोरियल कौंसिल के पास है लेकिन तालीम के महकमे के अन्दर जो ट्रेनिंग स्कूल हैं या कालेजेज हैं और दूसरी चीजें हैं, वह सब ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के पास हैं। वह लोग अपनी मनमानी करते हैं। वह किसी की बात नहीं सुनते हैं उस में क्या हो रहा है उसे कोई पृच्छने वाला नहीं है। इसी तरह से आप दूसरे महकमों को देखें जैसे अस्पतालों का महकमा है, तो आपको पता चलेगा कि छोटे दर्जे के अस्पताल टैरिटोरियल काउंसिल को दिए गए हैं और बड़ा अस्पताल ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के हाथ में है। तो जो महत्वपूर्ण

[श्री प्रताप सिंह]

विभाग हैं और जहां तक नोति का मामला वह एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के पास है। बेडनरी के जो छोटे अस्पताल हैं वह नुमाइन्द के पास है। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि केवल तीन महकमे काउन्सिल के पास हैं और बाकी तमाम बांचा गवर्नमेंट का डैम सड़क, डेवेलपमेंट, इरीगेशन, जंगलान पुलिस आदि जिनसे रोजाना हिमाचल की जनता को काम पड़ता है वे सारे के सारे विभाग एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के हाथ में हैं।

आप देखें कि एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन क्या कर रहा है। यह चीज हम दिल्ली में बैठ कर नहीं मालूम कर सकते। हमने वहां के काम के बारे में फिल्में दिखायी जाती हैं। उनमें हम देखते हैं कि सड़क बन रही है और सड़क के लिए पहाड़ की कटाई हो रही है। लेकिन मेरा दावा है कि अगर आप वहां जा कर देखें तो आपको मालूम होगा कि जो काम पहले असेम्बली ने किया है, जब कि बहुत कम रकम भारत सरकार की तरफ से दी जाती थी पहली पंच वर्षीय योजना में, वह उससे दुगना है तो अब क्या किया जा रहा है जब कि आज पहले से दुगना रुपया दिया जा रहा है। पहले के मुकाबले अब आधा भी काम नहीं हो रहा है। यह चीज देखने की है।

मैं अर्ज करूंगा कि जब हमारे मिनिस्टर मौजूद थे और पब्लिक के नुमाइन्दे मौजूद थे तो लोगों को सवाल करके यह मालूम हो सकता था कि क्या हो रहा है। अगर मिनिस्टर गलती करते थे तो पब्लिक के नुमाइन्दे सवाल करके पूछ सकते थे, मोशन करके पूछ सकते थे। अगर कोई गलत काम होता था तो वह इस तरह ठीक हो जाता था। सरकारी मुलाजिम डरते थे कि हमसे गलती हो जाएगी तो हमसे जवाब तलब किया जाएगा। लेकिन अब हमारे ऊपर ऐसा निकम्मा बांचा थोपा गया है। वहां पर जो असेम्बली थी उसको हटाकर जो टैरीटोरियल काउन्सिल दी गयी है यह बिल्कुल निकम्मी साबित हो गयी है। हम चाहते हैं कि

हमारी पुरानी हालत फिर लादी जाए, हम कोई नई चीज नहीं चाहते। हम वही चीज चाहते हैं जो हमसे ले ली गयी है। हमारी स्टेट पहले पार्ट सी स्टेट थी और पार्ट सी स्टेट के लिए कानून में यह प्रावोजन है कि यह हाउस जिस तरह से चाहे उसको चला सकता है। तो जो चीज हमको मिलनी चाहिए वही हम मांग रहे हैं। हम कोई छूटे वच्चे नहीं हैं। हम समझते हैं कि हमको अपने इलाके में क्या करना है। मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो हमारे मंत्री थे वे इंटिरियर में दौरा करते थे और चीनी तथा पांगी इलाके तक जाते थे। वे लोग १२ सी से २२ हजार फीट ऊंचे इलाकों तक जाते थे। उनको पता चलता था कि लोगों को किस चीज की जरूरत है, कहां पानी की जरूरत है, कहां सड़क की जरूरत है और कहां जंगलात की रक्षा करने की जरूरत है। लेकिन जब से वहां का शासन एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के हाथ में आया है आप पता कर लें कि कितनी दफा भ्रफसरान चीनी और पांगी इलाकों में गए हैं। वेलोंग मीक पर नहीं जाते और जैसा सरकारी मुलाजिम कहते हैं उसी के मुताबिक वह मैदान के इलाकों में घेठ कर स्कीमें बना कर भेज देते हैं वे स्कीमें उन इलाकों में कैसे कामयाब हो सकती है। हमारे यहां ऐसे इलाके हैं कि जिनमें जाने के लिए आज जून के महीने में भी गरम कपड़ों और गम्बलों की जरूरत होती है। वहां आज भी बरफ पड़ो हुई है। जो लोग यहां बैठकर उन इलाकों के लिए स्कीमें बनाते हैं वे वहां की जरूरतों को कैसे महसूस कर सकते हैं। जब वे वहां नहीं पहुंचते तो हरगिज वे वहां की जरूरतों को महसूस नहीं कर सकते। तो ये बातें मैं आप के सामने रखना चाहता था।

जहां तक डेवेलपमेंट का सवाल है जो ट्यूब वेल उन्होंने बनाए आज तक उनमें पानी नहीं है। जो नहरी और कूल बनायीं वे बिल्कुल खत्म हो चुकी हैं। हम यहां से लाखों रुपया हिमाचल के लिए भेजते हैं लेकिन वहां कोई पूछने वाला नहीं है। इसका कारण यह है कि

आज पब्लिक के नुमायंदों को कोई अधिकार नहीं है। हिमाचल में बहुत कम काम हो रहा है लेकिन दुनिया को फिल्मों में दिखाया जाता है कि हिमाचल में बहुत कुछ हो रहा है।

शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट वालों की हालत आप देखें। रिपोर्ट से पता चलता है कि पहले हिमाचल में शिक्षा ७.७ पर सेंट थी और सन् १९६० में २८.८ हो गया। लेकिन इसमें शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट का परसेंटेज लगभग २-२ है। यह हालत उनको तालीम की है। इसका कारण यह है कि जो असली नौति का काम है वह हमारे हाथ में नहीं, वर एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के पास है। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि जब तक इस डाले को नहीं बदला जाएगा और इस टैरीटोरियल काउंसिल को वहां से नहीं मिकाला जाएगा हिमाचल की तरक्की नहीं हो सकती। इतना कह कर मैं समाप्त करता हूँ।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Shri Badrudduja.

**Shri Badrudduja:** How long are we sitting today?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** He can begin now and continue tomorrow.

**Shri Badrudduja:** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I have grown wiser after hearing the observations of hon. Members on both sides of the House. I want to discuss at length a subject but as the time at my disposal is very short, I cannot do justice to it. So, with your permission, I shall only touch certain aspects of the subject this afternoon.

The Ministry of Home Affairs is mainly concerned with the problems of maintenance of peace and tranquillity in the land and the manning and administration of the public services. Peace and tranquillity in the land can only be maintained, can only be ensured, if justice, as laid down in the preamble to the Constitution—social, economic and political—can be

secured to all citizens of the State, if the fundamental rights of all citizens guaranteed in the Constitution, their lives and liberties, their honour and properties are protected, if the people of the country, all sections of the Hindus, Muslims and Christians are allowed to contribute according to their own lights and convictions to the political, social and cultural evolution of the common motherland.

Sir, only twentytwo years back, when Shri Fazul Huq, my revered leader, was the Chief Minister of Bengal, we constituted a majority in Bengal. In those days, the Muslim League was in its fullest swing. Dr. S. P. Mukerjee, a stalwart of this House, threw a challenge to the Government of Shri Fazul Huq when the Secondary Education Bill was being piloted on the floor of the Bengal Legislative Assembly, by saying that he would not allow that Bill to be placed on the statute book. Shri Fazul Huq, representing the Government of Bengal as Chief Minister and Education Minister, naturally had to accept that challenge. He said "I shall see that this Bill is placed on the statute-book". But, in that heat generated on the floor of the House by this challenge and counter-challenge, I stood on my legs and said: I do not propose to accept that challenge from a brother to a brother, from a friend to a friend, from a child of the soil to another, from a Bengali to another Bengali, bestowed with the same thought, disturbed with the same sorrow, tortured with the same suffering, the same misfortunes, the same trials and ordeals of life. I plead for a better understanding and deeper reconciliation between communities. I plead for a greater Bengal, happier Bengal, a prosperous Bengal, a greater India, a happier India, a more peaceful and prosperous India where all classes and communities groups. In society would be adequately represented, each one contributing according to its own light and convictions to the political, social,

[Shri Badrudduja]

cultural and economic reconstruction of the common Mother land, paving the way for inter-communal harmony and peace which was the cry in this much distracted, and much agitated, and much disturbed land of Hindustan. I had that dream of life then, and that dream was, however, shattered after partition. I had very great regard for eminent leaders of the Congress who were fighting the British Imperialism, braving the storms of the dangers created by class hatred creating a new re-orientation, developing a new phase, shaping and re-shaping, moulding and re-moulding, integrating and re-integrating the forces of India in those dark days of British imperialism reinforced by narrow loyalties. When the Congress came to power in December 1940,

once we linked up with the progressive forces in order to strengthen this country against the evil effects of the communal passions and prejudices which were eating into the very vitals of the nation. But our dream was not realised; that dream was shattered. Immediately after partition, the minorities on both sides of the borders had to pass through blood & fire and massacre which took place on both the sides on a scale which one could hardly have ever imagined.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** He might continue his speech tomorrow.

18.30 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, June 6, 1962/Jyaistha 16, 1884 (Saka).*

[Tuesday, June 5, 1962/ Jyaishta 15, 1884(Saka)]

# ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTION

| S.Q.<br>No. | Subject                                           | COLUMNS |
|-------------|---------------------------------------------------|---------|
|             |                                                   | 8461-98 |
| 1271        | Banning of communal bodies and institutions       | 8761-66 |
| 1273        | Tax collection and national income                | 8766-68 |
| 1274        | Rourkela Steel Project                            | 8768-72 |
| 1277        | Hindi books to non-Hindi speaking States          | 8772-77 |
| 1278        | New Polytechnics in Delhi                         | 8777-79 |
| 1279        | Steel Plant at Neyveli                            | 8779-81 |
| 1280        | Industries in Delhi                               | 8781-82 |
| 1282        | Aid to famine-stricken district of Andhra Pradesh | 8782-83 |
| 1284        | Free mid-day meals for New Delhi School children  | 8784-85 |
| 1285        | New education code for Delhi                      | 8785-89 |
| 1286        | Study of South Indian languages in Hindi regions  | 8789-93 |
| 1287        | Watch industry                                    | 8793-95 |
| 1288        | Import of transformer and axle oil and lubricants | 8795-97 |
| 1289        | Rest houses for Lamas from Ladakh                 | 8797-98 |

# WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

| S.Q.<br>No. | Subject                                          | COLUMNS   |
|-------------|--------------------------------------------------|-----------|
|             |                                                  | 8798-8885 |
| 1275        | Coal for steel plants                            | 8798      |
| 1276        | Heavy Electrical Plant in Andhra Pradesh         | 8798-99   |
| 1281        | Ordnance Factory for explosives                  | 8799      |
| 1283        | Iron Ore Project in Orissa                       | 8799-8800 |
| 1290        | Sale of 'B' vehicles to ex-servicemen            | 8800-01   |
| 1291        | Agreement with Esso Standard Eastern Oil Company | 8801      |
| 1292        | Pig Iron Plant                                   | 8802      |
| 1293        | Hindu Succession Act                             | 8802      |
| 1294        | Hostile Nagas' activities in Manipur             | 8802-03   |
| 1295        | Oil in Gangetic basin                            | 8803-04   |
| 1296        | Petroleum resources in ECAFE region              | 8804      |
| 1297        | Forged currency notes                            | 8804      |

# WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.

| S.Q.<br>No. | Subject                                                    | COLUMNS |
|-------------|------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| 1298        | Shortage of coal in Ahmedabad                              | 8805    |
| 1299        | Manufacture of coffee machines in Defence Rifle Factory    | 8805-06 |
| 1300        | Foreign exchange for students going abroad                 | 8806-07 |
| 1301        | Nationalization of private coal mines                      | 8807    |
| 1302        | Institute for training machine tool designers at Jalahalli | 8807-08 |
| 1303        | School and college education in Madras                     | 8808    |
| 1304        | Escorts Motor-cycle and Scooter Factory, New Delhi         | 8808-09 |
| 1305        | Natural gas struck in Olpad, Surat district                | 8809-10 |
| 1306        | U.K. loans to India                                        | 8810    |
| 1307        | Polytechnics and Junior Technical Schools for girls        | 8810-11 |
| 1308        | Fourth Oil Refinery                                        | 8811    |
|             | U.S.Q.<br>No.                                              |         |
| 2511        | Arrears of wages of MES employees, Bikaner                 | 8811-12 |
| 2512        | Fertilizer Factory at Mangalore                            | 8812    |
| 2513        | Black marketing in nationalised text books                 | 8812-13 |
| 2514        | Regional Training College for multipurpose school teachers | 8813    |
| 2515        | Accepting higher tenders in Manipur                        | 8813-14 |
| 2516        | Beggars in Delhi                                           | 8814    |
| 2517        | Delhi Beggars Home                                         | 8814-15 |
| 2518        | Compensation to I.A.F. Officers released by Nagas          | 8815    |
| 2519        | Divorce under Hindu Marriage Act, 1955                     | 8815-16 |
| 2520        | Suicide cases                                              | 8816    |
| 2521        | Beggars in Delhi                                           | 8816-17 |
| 2522        | Iron and steel quota to U.P. traders                       | 8817-18 |
| 2523        | Elementary school teachers of Orissa                       | 8818    |
| 2524        | Culture centres in Orissa                                  | 8818-19 |



WRITTEN ANSWERS TO  
QUESTIONS—contd.

| U.S.Q.<br>No. | Subject                                                                      | COLUMNS |
|---------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| 2525          | Scales of Utkal University teachers . . .                                    | 8819-20 |
| 2526          | Oriya drama . . .                                                            | 8820    |
| 2527          | Sports in Orissa . . .                                                       | 8820-21 |
| 2528          | Development of Oriya language . . .                                          | 8821    |
| 2529          | Vijnan Mandirs in Orissa . . .                                               | 8821-22 |
| 2530          | Coal for Orissa . . .                                                        | 8822    |
| 2531          | Reserves for investments of L.I.C. . . .                                     | 8822-23 |
| 2532          | Austrian loan to India . . .                                                 | 8823-24 |
| 2533          | Scavenging conditions Enquiry Committee Report . . .                         | 8824-25 |
| 2534          | Teachers in Delhi aided schools . . .                                        | 8825    |
| 2535          | Primary education under Municipal Corporations . . .                         | 8825-26 |
| 2536          | Excise duty on power loom silk fabrics . . .                                 | 8826    |
| 2537          | Oil and coal deposits in Tripura . . .                                       | 8827-28 |
| 2538          | Officiating allowance to Survey of India employees . . .                     | 8828    |
| 2539          | Survey of India . . .                                                        | 8828-29 |
| 2540          | Manipur Administration . . .                                                 | 8829-30 |
| 2541          | Mica Mining Industry in Andhra . . .                                         | 8830    |
| 2542          | Reservation of posts under Manipur Administration for Scheduled Tribes . . . | 8830-31 |
| 2543          | C.I.D. personnel posted in Rajasthan . . .                                   | 8831-32 |
| 2544          | Research stations for fruit preservation . . .                               | 8832    |
| 2545          | Govt. offices in Imphal area, Manipur . . .                                  | 8832-33 |
| 2546          | Seizure of gold smuggled from Pakistan . . .                                 | 8833-34 |
| 2547          | Madras Engineering Group, Bangalore . . .                                    | 8834    |
| 2548          | Student houses for Calcutta University . . .                                 | 8835    |
| 2549          | Hindi knowing staff in Himachal Pradesh Administration . . .                 | 8835-36 |
| 2250          | Import of horses/mules . . .                                                 | 8836-37 |
| 2551          | Excavations in Ghaggar Valley . . .                                          | 8837    |
| 2552          | Pakistani nationals over-staying in India . . .                              | 8837-38 |
| 2553          | Conversion of Scheduled Castes Hindus to Christianity . . .                  | 8838    |

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO  
QUESTIONS—contd.

| U.S.Q.<br>No. | Subject                                                    | COLUMNS |
|---------------|------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| 2554          | South Indian languages in North Indian Universities . . .  | 8838-40 |
| 2555          | Trombay Fertilizer Factory . . .                           | 8840    |
| 2556          | Women as teachers of Primary schools . . .                 | 8840-41 |
| 2557          | Building material for Tripura . . .                        | 8841    |
| 2558          | Dacoits in Tripura . . .                                   | 8841-42 |
| 2559          | Traffic problem in Delhi . . .                             | 8842    |
| 2560          | Coke oven plant . . .                                      | 8842-43 |
| 2561          | Customs duty on old goods . . .                            | 8843-44 |
| 2562          | New Universities . . .                                     | 8844    |
| 2563          | Fertilizer Plant in Madhya Pradesh . . .                   | 8845    |
| 2564          | Andaman firing . . .                                       | 8845    |
| 2565          | Pilot Linguistic Surveys in NEFA . . .                     | 8846    |
| 2566          | Study of modern Indian languages in Delhi University . . . | 8846    |
| 2667          | Charcoal factory at Madras . . .                           | 8846-47 |
| 2668          | Overtime allowance in Armed Forces Headquarters . . .      | 8847-48 |
| 2569          | Chinese nationals over-staying in India . . .              | 8848    |
| 2570          | Traffic signals in Delhi . . .                             | 8848    |
| 2571          | Cars owned by Central Government . . .                     | 8848-49 |
| 2572          | Fourth Asian Games in Djakarta . . .                       | 8849    |
| 2573          | Archaeological Survey in Ladakh . . .                      | 8849-50 |
| 2574          | Tagore Centre in London . . .                              | 8850    |
| 2575          | National Institute of Sports . . .                         | 8850-52 |
| 2576          | Delhi schools in tents . . .                               | 8852-53 |
| 2577          | Executive Committee of Hindi Sahitya Sammelan . . .        | 8853    |
| 2578          | Body to study institutions of Hindu Marriage etc. . .      | 8853-54 |
| 2579          | Recognition to Associations . . .                          | 8854    |
| 2580          | High Courts of Assam . . .                                 | 8854-55 |
| 2581          | Pension benefits for I.N.A. personnel . . .                | 8855-56 |
| 2582          | Manganese and iron ore in Bijapur district . . .           | 8856    |
| 2583          | Strike in State Bank in 1960 . . .                         | 8857    |

# WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.

| U.S.Q.<br>No. | Subject                                                        | COLUMNS |
|---------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| 2584          | State Bank of India Union . . . . .                            | 8857-58 |
| 2585          | Fire Control Radars . . . . .                                  | 8858    |
| 2586          | Defence Production Conference, 1961 . . . . .                  | 8858-59 |
| 2587          | Agreements for foreign collaboration . . . . .                 | 8859    |
| 2588          | Iron Ore deposits in U.P. . . . .                              | 8859-60 |
| 2589          | B.A. First Year students of Delhi . . . . .                    | 8860    |
| 2590          | Hardinge Library, Delhi . . . . .                              | 8861    |
| 2591          | Plaques of Poet Tagore . . . . .                               | 8861    |
| 2592          | Expedition to Himalayan peaks . . . . .                        | 8862    |
| 2593          | Institute of Indian Foundrymen . . . . .                       | 8863    |
| 2594          | Coke oven plant . . . . .                                      | 8863-64 |
| 2595          | Overtime allowance . . . . .                                   | 8864-65 |
| 2596          | Movement of coal by road . . . . .                             | 8865    |
| 2597          | Childrens' books . . . . .                                     | 8865    |
| 2598          | Mid-day school for adult women . . . . .                       | 8865-66 |
| 2599          | Ex-service men . . . . .                                       | 8866-67 |
| 2600          | Advocates Act, 1961 . . . . .                                  | 8867-68 |
| 2601          | Pay scales of Primary school teachers . . . . .                | 8868    |
| 2602          | Contract for Military boot-ankles . . . . .                    | 8868    |
| 2603          | Defence Research and Development Council . . . . .             | 8869    |
| 2604          | Indo-U.S. Agreements . . . . .                                 | 8869-70 |
| 2605          | Royalty on minerals . . . . .                                  | 8870-71 |
| 2606          | Underground mines at Korba . . . . .                           | 8871-72 |
| 2607          | Handling of international passengers by Delhi Police . . . . . | 8872    |
| 2609          | Coking coal colliery at Ramgarh . . . . .                      | 8872-73 |
| 2610          | Black marketeers near cinema houses in Delhi . . . . .         | 8873    |
| 2611          | Scholarships to Scheduled Caste students in Punjab . . . . .   | 8873    |
| 2612          | Tribal Housing Scheme in Punjab State . . . . .                | 8873-74 |
| 2613          | Iron and steel requirements of Punjab . . . . .                | 8874    |
| 2614          | School mid-day meals scheme in Punjab . . . . .                | 8874    |
| 2615          | Three Years Degree Course in Punjab . . . . .                  | 8875    |
| 2616          | Vijnan Mandirs in Punjab . . . . .                             | 8875    |

# WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.

| U.S.Q.<br>No. | Subject                                                        | COLUMNS |
|---------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| 2617          | Pending cases in Punjab High Court . . . . .                   | 8875-76 |
| 2618          | Hard coke for Gujarat . . . . .                                | 8876    |
| 2619          | Royalty on oil . . . . .                                       | 8877    |
| 2622          | Income tax arrears . . . . .                                   | 8877    |
| 2623          | New Physics laboratories . . . . .                             | 8877    |
| 2624          | Roads to Jawalamukhi . . . . .                                 | 8878    |
| 2625          | Group insurance business . . . . .                             | 8878-79 |
| 2626          | Japanese trade credit . . . . .                                | 8879    |
| 2627          | Employees of public undertakings . . . . .                     | 8879-80 |
| 2628          | Tribal block staff . . . . .                                   | 8880-81 |
| 2629          | Engineering students from NEFA, Nagaland and Manipur . . . . . | 8881    |
| 2630          | Social Welfare Department, Delhi . . . . .                     | 8881-82 |
| 2632          | Delhi Rent Control Act . . . . .                               | 8882-83 |
| 2633          | Sahitya Akadami . . . . .                                      | 8883-84 |
| 2634          | National Book Trust . . . . .                                  | 8884-85 |

# CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE . . . . .

- (i) Shri Warior called the attention of the Minister of Defence to U.S. Ambassador Mr. Galbraith's remarks about India's Defence Forces as revealed in the newly released U.S. Congressional Committee Report.

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon) made a statement in regard thereto .

- (ii) Shri Bagri called the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the outbreak of fire in Connaught Place on the 4th June, 1962.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri) made a statement in regard thereto.

# PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE . . . . .

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications under subsection (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951.

# **PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—contd.**

- (i) A copy each of the following Notifications making certain amendments to Schedule III to the Indian Police Service (Pay) Rules, 1954:—
  - (a) G.S.R. No. 1066, dated the 2nd September, 1961.
  - (b) G.S.R. No. 1091, dated the 9th September, 1961
  - (c) G.S.R. No. 1233, dated the 7th October, 1961.
- (ii) A copy of the All India Services (Travelling Allowances) Amendment Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1125, dated the 16th September, 1961.
- (iii) A copy each of the following Notifications making certain amendments to Schedule III to the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Rules, 1954:—
  - (a) G.S.R. No. 1244, dated the 14th October, 1961.
  - (b) G.S.R. No. 1246, dated the 14th October, 1961.
- (iv) A copy of the Indian Civil Service Provident Fund Amendment Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1274, dated the 21st October, 1961.
- (v) A copy each of the following Notifications making certain amendments to the Secretary of State's Services (General Provident
  - (a) G.S.R. No. 1275, dated the 21st October, 1961.

# **PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—contd.**

- (b) G.S.R. No. 1276, dated the 21st October, 1961.
- (2) A copy of the Foreign Exchange Regulation (Third Amendment) Rules, 1962 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 642, dated 12th May, 1962, under subsection (3) of section 27 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947.

# **ELECTION TO COMMITTEES**

8893-94

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir) moved for election of two Members of Lok Sabha to be members of the Central Advisory Board of Biology for Botanical Survey of India and the Zoological Survey of India. The motion was adopted.

# **DEMANDS FOR GRANTS.. 8894-9772**

Further discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Home Affairs continued. The discussion was not concluded.

# **AGENDA FOR WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6, 1962/ JYAI-STHA 16, 1884 (SAKA)**

Further discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Home Affairs and also consideration of the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Labour and Employment.