

Third Series Vol, XLVIII - No. 16

Thursday, November 25, 1965
Agrahayana 4, 1887 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Thirteenth Session)



(Vol. XLVIII contains Nos. 11 - 20)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

Price : Rs. 1.00

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LOK SABHA

Thursday, November 25, 1965/Agrah-
yana 4, 1887 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

अंग्रेजों की मूर्तियां हटाना

+

* 446. श्री यशपाल सिंह :

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धास्ती :

क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह
बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में सार्वजनिक स्थानों से
अंग्रेजों की सभी मूर्तियां हटाने के बारे में
1957 में तत्कालीन प्रधान मंत्री ने जो
आश्वासन दिया था, उस को पूरा न करने
के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ख) सरकार आश्वासन को कब
पूरा करेगी ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री
मेहरचन्द खन्ना) : (क) और (ख).
यह सरकार की नीति है कि बुतों को धीरे
धीरे हटाया जाये। दिल्ली में 12 बुतों
में से 9 बुत हटाये जा चुके हैं। दिल्ली
के बाहर ऐसे बुतों को हटाने का सम्बन्ध
राज्य सरकारों से है।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार
ने इस बात पर गौर किया है कि अगर इन
अंग्रेजों के बुतों का हटाने का काम एस०
एस० पी० को सौंप दिया जाय तो सरकार
का काम भी हलका हो जाय और एस०
एस० पी० का शॉक भी पूरा हो जाय ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य
अपने ही जिम्मे यह काम क्यों नहीं ले
लेते ?

श्री यशपाल सिंह : माननीय मंत्री
कहें तो मैं भी इस को ले सकता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : दूसरा सवाल और
कर लें।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या स्टेट गवर्नमेंट
से इस के मुताल्लिक राय ली गई है, उन से
पूछा गया है कि वह कब तक इन्हे हटा
वेंगे ?

श्री मेहरचन्द खन्ना : स्टेट गवर्नमेंट
का काम हम दिल्ली में नहीं करत, दिल्ली
ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन खुद करता है।

Shri Hem Barua: By removing the
statues of Britishers, some of which
are fine specimens of artistic beauty,
do the Government think that they
can write off the chapter of Indian
history which I am quite sure they
cannot do? Why is this ugly hurry
on the part of the Government?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: The
general feeling in the country is that
some of these statues should be re-
moved. We have done that gradual-
ly. We have removed some and we
want to remove others in the near
future or it may take a little time.

The idea is that these statues will be installed somewhere, or we may have a little park and instal them there. But the intention is to remove them.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: In view of the fact that even the names of the worst tyrants among Muslim rulers have been kept and have been applied to the various big streets in New Delhi....

Mr. Speaker: This is about the statues of Britishers.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I am just coming to that. In view of that, why is it that particularly in the case of British statues this animosity is being displayed by removing the historical figures? I would like to have the answer to this. Why are they being removed? Why this animosity to them in particular?

Mr. Speaker: He has answered that the Government has taken a decision in pursuance of a preponderant opinion in the country. **Shri Shinkre.**

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Where is the preponderant opinion? The opinion is of the S.S.P. and not of others.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: The naming of streets in Delhi comes under the jurisdiction of the local bodies.

Shri Shinkre: The hon. Minister just now stated that some of the statues are being removed. That means to say that there is some criterion about the removal of those statues. What is the criterion?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I never said that. What I said was that out of 12 statues, 9 statues have already been removed and the remaining 3 will be removed gradually.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister did use the words 'some of the statues' and, therefore, I also got an impression that some are to be left over.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: That must have been a slip.

Shri Shinkre: Will all the statues of Britishers be removed for the simple reason that they are Britishers....

Mr. Speaker: He says, all are to be removed. **Shri D. N. Tiwary.**

Shri Shinkre: What will be his reaction if tomorrow Mahatma Gandhi's statue from London or from some other place in Europe is removed.... (Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order, that is not the question. **Shri D. N. Tiwary.**

Shri Shinkre: There are Britishers and Americans... (Interruption).

An hon. Member: The statues should be removed as soon as possible.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Why this fighting? There ought to be some end to it.

Shri Shinkre: They are removing them....

Mr. Speaker: He should not get himself removed. **Shri D. N. Tiwary.**

श्री डा० ना० तिवारी : मंत्री महोदय ने अभी बतलाया कि धरोहरों के बूतों को किसी दूसरे स्थान पर रखा जायगा तो क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि कौन सा स्थान चुना गया है जहाँ पर यह बूत रखे जायेंगे और क्या वहाँ पब्लिक प्रोपीनियन साउंड नहीं होगी ?

श्री मेहरचन्द खन्ना : बात यह है कि कुछ बूत तो हटा दिये गये और कुछ हटाये जा रहे हैं ...

श्री डा० ना० तिवारी : कहाँ रखे जायेंगे ?

श्री मेहरचन्द खन्ना : सुनने की हवा तो करें। कुछ बूत तो वह ले गये जिनका कि उनसे कुछ ताल्लुक था, कुछ को म्यूजियम में ले गये हैं और कुछ के लिए

हमारा खयाल है कि हम इधर उधर किसी पार्क में लगा देंगे।

श्री डा० ना० तिबारी : कोन सा पार्क है यही पूछा है।

Shri Kapur Singh: I request for a specific reply to the question as to whether the removal and mutilation of British statues has a rationale grounded in public interest or it is just a concession to 'mobsterism'. I want a specific reply, yes or no.

Mr. Speaker: It is not always possible to answer "yes" or "no".

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: This question, I believe, was agitating this very House seven years ago and the then Prime Minister, Jawaharlalji, made a statement. It is in pursuance of that statement that action is being taken.

Shri Basumatari: May I know what is the reaction of the British Government to this?

Mr. Speaker: Why should we bother about that?

Shri Vasudevan Nair: In view of the recent development of Indo-Pakistan hostilities and the anti-Indian position taken by the rulers of Britain, may I know whether the Government is considering expeditious removal of at least the statues of the ex-rulers from Britain that are there in the Capital now?

Mr. Speaker: They may consider this suggestion.

श्री बड़े : सभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि कुछ स्टैचू रिमूव कि गई हैं। साउथ एवेन्यू में मैंने देखा है कि स्टैचू रिमूव की गई है, वहां से हटा दी गई है लेकिन स्टैचू के नीचे का जो पंडेस्टल है वह वैसे का बैसा ही पड़ा हुआ है तो क्या वहां पर शीशुत मुभाषचन्द्र बोस या किसी अन्य भारतीय महापुरुष की मूर्ति लगाने का

विचार है, यदि हां, तो कब तक जल्दी से जल्दी यह कार्य पूरा हो जायगा ?

श्री मेहरचन्द खन्ना : जहां तक पंडेस्टल का ताल्लुक है मैं उसे तोड़ने के हक में नहीं हूँ लेकिन अगर उस पर कोई नाम लिखा हुआ है तो उसे हटा देंगे। इसके लिये जो कमेटी नुकरर है वह इस पर सोचेंगी और विचार करेगी कि कहां कहां किस किस की स्टैचू लगायी जाय।

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know whether the Government has considered this question that the inordinate delay in removing these statues has provoked some people to disfigure them and, therefore, Government should remove them in a dignified manner?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: That is what we are aiming at.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is Government aware that there are very fine statues or memorials of some kind or the other of great Indians like Lokamanya Tilak, Mahatma Gandhi, Raja Ram Mohan Roy, and perhaps some others also, I believe, in Britain, which have not been so far touched by the hand of vandals and if so, has Government any proposal to indiscriminately remove all the statues of Britishers, the relatively good as well as the very bad, as the Minister said, and if so, what are the reasons therefor?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: This work is not being done indiscriminately. This is confined only to Delhi and we are doing it in a dignified way.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The hon. Minister should address the Chair.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: The hon. Member becomes impatient.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am not impatient. I said that he should not address me but that he should address the Chair.

Mr. Speaker: When a Member has put a question, he should listen to the answer.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: During the last seven or eight years, we have been able to remove only nine statues. That shows that we are not over-anxious. We make a certain amount of discrimination.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Are you satisfied with this answer? I said 'indiscriminately' and not 'undignified'.

Mr. Speaker: I do not allow any discussions.

Finance Minister's Visit to Russia and Czechoslovakia

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- *447. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri D. D. Puri:
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Rameshwar Tandia:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether he visited U.S.S.R. and Czechoslovakia recently on an invitation from the respective Governments; and

(b) if so, the outcome of the visit?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement on the visits to Czechoslovakia and U.S.S.R. will be made in the Lok Sabha immediately after Question Hour.

Shri D. C. Sharma: From the statement I find that....

Mr. Speaker: Why not allow the statement to be made and then put the question?

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: The statement is already there in our hands.

Mr. Speaker: I shall allow a few questions after the statement is made.

Development of Hill Areas

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- *448. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Bagri:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2736 on the 23rd September, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the recommendations of the National Development Council on development of hill areas have since been fully considered by Government;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) when the decision is likely to be arrived at?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) to (c). Under the Chairmanship of the Secretary, Planning Commission, a Steering Committee consisting of Secretaries of the concerned Ministries has been appointed.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि क्या बाराहोती के इलाके के लिए कोई स्कीम है, जिस से वहाँ की उन्नति भी हो सके और दुग्धन भी वहाँ हावी न हो सके ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : यह तो सभी हिल्टी एरियाज के लिए है ।

— अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या मिनिस्टर साहब को बाराहोती के बारे में पता है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : इस वक्त मेरे पास उस के बारे में सूचना नहीं है, लेकिन स्टीयरिंग कमेटी उस पर भी विचार करेगी ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : अगर मंत्री महोदय को बाराहोती का पता नहीं है, तो वह बताये कि क्या कांगडा और हिमाचल प्रदेश

के इलाकों को मजबूत बनाने के लिए कुछ किया जा रहा है।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : कागड़ा और हिमाचल प्रदेश तो हैं ही।

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know the terms of reference of this Committee, how long the committee will take to submit their final report and the schemes which will be implemented later on?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Broadly, the terms are as follows. The various working groups on agriculture, khadi, village and small-scale industries, education etc. have yet to make recommendations for these areas. This committee will go into those recommendations and suggest the programmes for the Fourth Plan and then allocate priorities for these programmes in these areas and make recommendations to that effect to the Planning Commission after the study is made.

Shri Hem Raj: Since most of these areas exist in different States, may I know whether the Central Government will give a special allocation for the development of these areas after the reports of the working groups have been received?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Certainly, that will be considered after the recommendations are made.

श्री बिद्याम प्रसाद : पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में फलों के अनुसन्धान और फल उगाने का बहुत बड़ा कार्यक्रम चलाया जा सकता है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस कमेटी के सामने यह भी मुद्दा है—और क्या वह इस पर विचार करेगी—कि पहाड़ों में फलों को उगाने और उन को बसाने और हाईकल्चरल डेवेलपमेंट के काम का बहुत प्रसार होना चाहिये।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : एग्रोकल्चरल प्रोग्राम के वरिष्ठ ग्रुप ने इस बात की सिफारिश की है और वह इस कमेटी के सामने आयेगी।

Shri Shyam Lal Saraf: May I know whether the concerned States have been kept in touch or are represented on this committee, particularly in view of the fact that they are drawing up Plans for the coming Fourth Five Year Plan and these might not militate later on when these plans are ready?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: This committee was formed as a result of the recommendations of the NDC sub-committee in which the Chief Ministers of all the concerned States like Assam, Himachal Pradesh and some other States are there, and the steering committee are guiding this work.

Shri Ranga: May I know whether the Assam hill tribal areas also would be brought within the ambit of the discussions of this committee and whether the tribal leaders who have been elected from those areas would be consulted before final decisions are taken in regard to the development of those areas?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Yes, that is the intention. For that, there is another commission headed by Shri Pataaskar and they are going into this question and they will make their recommendations about it.

Shri D. J. Naik: These areas are inhabited by Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes. May I know what steps would be taken to develop the economy of the Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes in order to render them social and economic justice?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: All these matters will be looked into by the steering committee.

श्री हुकम चन्द कश्यप : पहाड़ी इलाकों के लोगों की काम कर दो समस्याएँ हैं : शिक्षा और जमीन। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस सम्बन्ध में इस कमेटी को सुझाव दिया गया है और इस कमेटी को जितने भी सुझाव दिये गये हैं, क्या

उन सब के बारे में इस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट साल के अन्त तक आ जायेगी।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : यह विवरण क्रॉस क्राइब-पीयर प्लान के लिए बन रहा है। जैसा कि मैंने बताया है, एक सबकमेटी एन० डी० सी० की थी, जिस में स्टेट्स के चीफ मिनिस्टर्स थे। बकिंग ग्रुप की सब रिपोर्ट्स आनी हैं। उस के बाद यह कमेटी उन बातों की छानबीन कर के अपनी सिफारिशें करेगी।

Unaccounted Money

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- *449. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri Bagri:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Daljit Singh:
Shri Jashvant Mehta:
Shri Warior:
Shri Daji:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Rajeshwar Patel:
Shri Yogendra Jha:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri N. P. Yadav:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Dharmalingam:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2702 on the 23rd September, 1965 regarding unaccounted money and state:

(a) the total amount unearthed throughout the country during the months of September and October, 1965; and

(b) the further steps taken or proposed to be taken to accelerate the progress to unearth black money?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri Rameshwar Sahu): (a) Rs. 26,84,430.

(b) The problem of unearthing unaccounted money is constantly under review and all possible steps are being taken in the matter.

श्री यशपाल सिंह: क्या सरकार बता सकती है कि हाल ही में कलकत्ता में जो तनाशियां हुई हैं, उन में इस प्रकार का कितना रुपया मिला है ?

श्री रामेश्वर साहू : करीब-करीब एक कोड़ रुपया।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या यह सही नहीं है कि नया बिल इंट्रोड्यूस करने से, जिस में साठ फीसदी की रियायत दी गई है, यह काम चलते चलते रुक गया है और बिग बिजनेस हाउसिज ने रुपया देना बन्द कर दिया है ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री ब० रा० भगत) : जो नई डिस्कलोजर स्कीम है, वह तो जारी है और 31 मार्च, 1966 तक जारी रहेगी।

Shri Warior: Has Government blacklisted any of these business houses which had been raided and had been found to be guilty of these practices? If so, how many houses have been blacklisted in regard to the grant of licences, contracts etc. Also, will a list of such houses be published?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: No such step has been taken.

Shri D. C. Sharma: So far as unaccounted money goes, there are big fish, medium fish and small fish. Why is it that Government has been able to unearth only a few lakhs of unaccounted money during these two months when the open book—and the closed book—accounts are available to the income-tax officers to be investigated at any time they like?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): So far as this particular aspect of the work of the income-tax department is concerned it can only be done on information. In regard to other matters, wherever there is a suspicion that money has not been accounted for or has not been assessed, the usual procedures are followed.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: The hon. Deputy Minister said just now that in Calcutta in recent raids Rs. 1 crore have been seized....

Mr. Speaker: He need not make a distinction between Deputy Minister or Minister or Parliamentary Secretary. Under the rules, all of them are included in the term 'Minister'.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: I want to know in what form this amount of Rs. 1 crore was seized, whether in cash or hundis or in any other form.

Shri Rameshwar Sahu: It is difficult to give details.

श्री बज बिहारी मेहरोत्रा : क्या सरकार यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि जिन ब्लैक मार्केटियर्स के पास से यह काला धन निकला है, क्या उन के नाम प्रकाशित किये जायेंगे ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : अभी जो रेड हुप्पा है, उस में 47 घादमियों के यहां रेड हुप्पा है। उन सब के नाम मेरे पास नहीं हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या सरकार का इरादा उन को प्रकाशित करने का है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : अगर आप इजाजत दें, तो मैं एक स्टेटमेंट रख दूंगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस बारे में न मेरी इजाजत है और न मुमानियत।

श्री शिव नारायण : क्या ब्लैक मनी की समस्या को हल करने के लिए सरकार सी और हजार रुपये के क्रेमंती नोट्स को बेंज करने जा रही है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : जी नहीं।

श्री योगेन्द्र झा : क्या वर्तमान स्वर्ण योजना को लागू करने का तात्पर्य यह है कि छिपे धन को बाहर निकालने के लिये सरकार जो तत्परता दिखा रही है, उस में शिथिलता आने वाली है ? क्या सरकार ने यह सोच लिया है कि बूँक उसके प्रयास के बावजूद कामा धन बाहर नहीं आ रहा है, इसलिए

सम्बद्ध लोगों को सुविधा देने के लिए इस कार्य में शिथिलता लाई जाये ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : अभी जो कलकत्ता में रेड हुप्पा था 47 घादमियों के यहां वह तो नवम्बर में हुप्पा था स्वर्ण योजना के बाद। इस लिए काले धन को निकालने में जो तत्परता बरती जा रही है उस में कोई कमी नहीं की जा रही है।

श्री योगेन्द्र झा : मेरा मतलब यह था कि ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मतलब कुछ भी हो। हम यही समझे कि धाया उस में शिथिलता आ रही है ? उन्होंने ने कहा है कि नहीं आ रही है।

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सब से अधिक धन किस से धाया है और कितना धाया है और उस में कोई सोना भी शामिल था या नहीं ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : जैसा मैं ने बताया है अभी तक सोना मेरे पास नहीं है।

श्री शिव नारायण : नाम बताने चाहिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : छोटी छोटी तफसील में जाने की क्या जरूरत है। सब से कम कितना था और सब से ज्यादा कितना था, बजाय इस के अगर यह पूछा जाए कि कितना धाया तो वह तो कुछ माने रखता है।

Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: May I know whether this fact has come to the notice of the Central Government that this unaccounted money was found in large quantities at Mysore, whereas the minting machinery was found at Bellary in Mysore State?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: We are not aware of that.

Dr. Ranen Sen: Is it a fact that most of the raids that took place in Calcutta to recover unaccounted money was on smaller firms and no big firm was ever searched in the City of Calcutta or nearabout?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: These searches are made on the basis of precise and definite information. We cannot go and search every place.

Shri Hem Barua: Since all efforts to unearth black money have proved so far futile, a flop, are we to understand that the Government have evolved this new gold bonds scheme which puts a premium on dishonesty and is an incentive to tax-evaders; if so, are we to understand that this is a reflection of the morality of the Government?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The premises on which the question is based is not correct, nor is the conclusion justified.

Shri Firodia: Can the Government give the number of cases in which, after the raids, no unaccounted money was found?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: There may have been some, but for that I want notice.

Shri A. P. Sharma: Has the Government got any idea of the total amount of unaccounted money, and why is it not possible for the Government to render it illegal tender?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: It is very difficult. If I know the total amount of unaccounted money and where it is, it would not remain.

Mr. Speaker: How can that be unaccounted then?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: It will not be unaccounted.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: After passing this Gold Bill into an Act, what is the position of the Government? Will the Government continue its raiding process for unearthing unaccounted money, or will it slacken its pace and wait and see how far these black money hoarders are coming forward to respond to the scheme?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: There will be no slackening in our attempts to find out unaccounted money.

Uniform Rates for Supply of Electricity

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*451. **Shri D. N. Tiwary:**

Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken for supplying electricity at uniform rates in all the States; and

(b) whether any subsidy in the rates of electricity has been granted during the current year to the agriculturists in Bihar, particularly in North Bihar?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) The principle of introducing uniform tariffs in each State for agricultural uses in the area of supply of Electricity Boards has been accepted. So far Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Kerala, Maharashtra, Madras, Rajasthan, Mysore, Punjab and West Bengal State Electricity Boards are having uniform rates throughout their respective areas of supply.

(b) No, Sir.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: May I know whether the aim of the Minister as stated by him in his Budget speech that he will try to bring electricity rates in all the States on a par has been achieved so far?

Dr. K. L. Rao: I did not exactly get the hon. Member's question. Anyway, in the ten States which I have mentioned the rates are uniform within each State, but the rates differ from State to State.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: My question was whether any attempt has been made to make the rates in the States uniform.

Dr. K. L. Rao: That is the aim of the Government to secure uniform rates as far as possible but that is not possible at the moment because we do not have an all-India grid whereby power can be switched on from one State to another. For the present, we aim to make it uniform in each State.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: According to the budget speech of the hon. Minister, he said he would allow subsidy to agriculturists if they apply for it in Bihar. Has he received any application of that sort and has any subsidy been granted, if not why not?

Dr. K. L. Rao: I have already submitted that no subsidy was granted to Bihar. Bihar asked for a subsidy on account of the excessive agricultural rate. The matter is under consideration and we hope in the course of the next few months we will be able to arrive at some decision.

Shri K. N. Tiwary: Keeping in view the rate of electricity which is the highest in North Bihar and also the food scarcity, is Government going to make any special concession for that part of the country?

Dr. K. L. Rao: The matter whether to subsidise the rates in excess of a particular amount all over the country is being considered.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Is the hon. Minister aware that the entire economy of U.P. depends upon agriculture and the agricultural electricity rates in U.P. are very high....

Mr. Speaker: Why should not she come to the question? Why should there be such a long preface?

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: In spite of the assurance of the hon. Minister, the rates have not been reduced so far. Is the Minister going to take any action to get those reduced as soon as possible?

Dr. K. L. Rao: It is true that in U.P. the rates are high for agricultural

purposes and the matter is under very serious consideration of the Government.

Shri P. K. Deo: Is it a fact that at a meeting of the state electricity boards yesterday it was decided that the Centre was going to subsidise the rural electrification schemes and, if so, has the Government got any blueprint?

Dr. K. L. Rao: This is with reference to subsidy to be given for extending rural electrification. This is another subject which is under...

Mr. Speaker: ...active consideration. That was under serious consideration; this is under active consideration!

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee: Could the hon. Minister enlighten us if subsidy had been given for certain industrial concerns in some States? I understand there are such cases.

Dr. K. L. Rao: For small-scale industries, the Government agrees to give a subsidy over 9 paise. I would not say the exact amounts.

बी तरजू पाण्डेय : माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया है कि पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में बिजली का रेट बहुत महंगा है। पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए खास तौर से गवर्नमेंट ने यह वादा किया था कि रिहाइ ईम बन जाने के बाद वहां सस्ती बिजली दी जाएगी। क्या निकट भविष्य में उत्तर प्रदेश में रेट घटाया जाएगा जबकि रिहाइ ईम से वहां बिजली की जरूरत है इस वक्त ?

Shri Buta Singh: In view of the fact that the supply of electricity in the neighbouring States of Punjab is done at a much lower rate than the rate prevailing in that area, especially in view of the fact that the farmers and the agriculturists in Punjab are charged much more...

Mr. Speaker: It is a statement. Members should put the supplementary questions precisely and concisely.

Shri Buta Singh: I was just referring to the high rates in Punjab. May I know what subsidy the Government propose to give to the farmers of Punjab to grow more food?

Dr. K. L. Rao: Punjab is one of the States where fortunately the rates are not high. But no subsidy is being given in Punjab.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: May I know whether it is a fact that so far the benefit of rural electrification is being reaped only by the rich section of the people residing in the rural areas and, if so, may I know whether the Government has any plan to see that the actual tillers of the soil, the agriculturists, get electricity at subsidised rates?

Dr. K. L. Rao: That is the idea of the fourth Plan: the aim of electrification in the rural areas will be to supply electricity for agricultural purposes, pumping, etc. and that being the case, naturally, the connected problems like subsidy will be considered.

Shrimati Vimla Deshmukh: Taking into consideration the serious famine conditions prevailing, and to encourage the grow more food campaign scheme, is the Government thinking of giving electricity free for irrigational purposes to agriculturists?

Dr. K. L. Rao: I am afraid it will not be free, but in this particular year, when conditions are very scarce, as has been said by the hon. Member, if any particular application or representation is made, it can be considered.

Shri Lahri Singh: May I know what steps are being taken by the Central Government to supply electricity to the States at cheaper rates to farmers and small-scale industries and cottage industries?

Dr. K. L. Rao: As I submitted, the Government is considering the proposal to subsidise above a certain rate for the agriculturists and the farmers and that matter is going between one

Ministry and the other, and I hope some decision will be arrived at soon.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : ताजे समाचारों के अनुसार इस बात का पता चला है कि मंत्री महोदय ने यह कहा है कि एक ऐसा विधेयक इसी सत्र में पेश किया जायेगा और देहातों और शहरों में बिजली के रेटों को यूनीफार्म किया जायेगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचारधीन है, और यदि है, तो क्या इसी सत्र में आयेगा ?

Dr. K. L. Rao: It is quite true; with the permission of the Speaker, it is likely that the Bill will be introduced tomorrow.

Dr. Ranen Sen: A few minutes back, the hon. Minister stated that in some States, including West Bengal, the electricity rates are uniform inside the State. May I know whether it is known to the hon. Minister that the electricity rates in West Bengal, under the State Electricity Board, are much higher than the electricity rates that are prevalent in the city of Calcutta, for the electricity supplied by the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation and, if so, what steps are the Government going to take in this respect?

Dr. K. L. Rao: It is a question in regard to the supply of electricity to the urban areas. It is quite true that the rate charged by the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation is less than that demanded by the Board. It is so because the Calcutta Corporation had set up its equipment and this system much earlier, in the days when the cost was much less. It is not intended to make it uniform that way.

Mr. Speaker: Shri P. R. Chakraverti.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Question No. 452. With this, I may be permitted to put Question Nos. 467 and 471 also; they may be taken together.

Mr. Speaker: Question No. 471 also may be taken together, if it is convenient to the Minister to answer it.

Insurance Business

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*452. Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have evolved a scheme for the stream-lining and modernisation of Insurance business in the public sector; and

(b) if so, the proposals under consideration for decentralisation of Life Insurance?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri Rameshwar Sahu): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The recommendation of the Committee on Public Undertakings that the Corporation should be split up into completely independent corporations is under consideration of Government.

Study of Insurance Problems

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*471. Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of the study report made by the Cabinet Secretary on insurance problems; and

(b) the reaction of Government thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri Rameshwar Sahu): (a) Shri S. S. Khara, formerly Cabinet Secretary, who was appointed as Chairman of the one man study team to review the problems of Life and General Insurance, has so far not submitted any report.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: "Chairman of the one man study team". How is it possible? Member and Chairman, together, all in one?

Mr. Speaker: Everything is combined in one. Shri P. R. Chakraverti.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know whether the Government has considered the question that the abolition of all intermediaries, namely; Divisional and Zonal Managers, will be most effective to ensure the stream-lining process? There must be no intermediaries between the local unit manager and the Centre, namely, the zonal and divisional managers.

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): This is a matter of far-reaching importance whether there should be one corporation or more than one, whether the divisional office should be abolished and the zonal office should have direct dealing with the local unit, etc.—these are matters which will be examined by this one-man team. Government will take into consideration all these aspects.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: While determining its investment policy, has it been made clear by the LIC and by the Government that the low income group should be helped as best as possible, specially with regard to housing?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: If I remember aright, we provided Rs. 50 crores for the low income group, but so far only Rs. 5 crores have been utilised. There is no dearth of finance for low-income housing. Actually the utilisation is low.

श्री पी. ए. चक्रवर्ती : प्रधानमंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि टयूनी फार रीबींग इम्प्लैमेंट है तो फार रीबींग इम्प्लैमेंट का स्थान करते हुए क्या सर्वेमेंट इस बात पर विचार करती है कि इस कार्पोरेशन को सन्नाह दी जाये कि वह इस के माडर्नाइजेशन और स्ट्रीम-लाइनिंग का प्रबन्ध करे ।

श्री बी. ए. भगत : जहाँ तक स्ट्रीम-लाइनिंग या कार्यकुशलता का मसाला है वह बिसेन्दीकरण के द्वारा या नीचे के एफसरों को अधिकार देने के द्वारा किया जा रहा है ।

जो पब्लिक प्रइंटरटेकिंग की रिपोर्ट और दूसरे सवाल हैं, आया एक कारपोरेशन हो या चार पांच कारपोरेशन हों, उन के लिये मैंने कहा कि बड़ा इम्पाट्ट सवाल है और इस पर हर पहलू से ठानबीन की जानी चाहिये।

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: May I know whether the government has in contemplation the introduction of electronic computer machines which will create havoc so far as employment in LIC is concerned?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: No, Sir; we do not agree with that view. We have already given the assurance that there will be no retrenchment as a result of that.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: Has the government in contemplation the introduction of electronic computers?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Not the government, but LIC is contemplating it.

Shri Bade: With reference to question 471, may I know the nature of the study made by the former Cabinet Secretary on insurance problems and whether Government have received complaints about so many benami agents and corruption going on everywhere, especially from Maharashtra?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: That is one specific problem. Its importance cannot be compared to this. The LIC is trying to tackle that problem; it is quite alive to this.

Polio Vaccine

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*453. **Shri S. C. Samanta:**

Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the teachers of Epidemiology in the All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health were asked to submit their views to her Ministry on the feasibility and desirability of mass production of live (oral) polio vaccine;

(b) if so, what is their opinion; and
(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

In 1961 a Committee was appointed by the Government of India to advise Government on a comprehensive immunization programme suitable for adoption in this country and to recommend priorities in this respect. The Professor of Epidemiology, All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta was also a member of this Committee.

The Committee was of the view that poliomyelitis is endemic in this country and recommended that infant and children should receive protection against this disease at quite an early age. However, until sufficient quantity of vaccine was produced in the country Government should not venture upon a mass immunisation programme but to give it on an individual and voluntary basis to those who have been recently exposed to the disease while reserving mass vaccination only for epidemic control. Government have accepted this recommendation and have taken steps to produce this vaccine within the country.

Shri S. C. Samanta: The statement says that government has accepted the recommendation of the 1961 committee to produce polio vaccine in the country. May I know if any factory has been established and whether its capacity will suffice for mass treatment of the disease?

Shri P. S. Naskar: Yes. Arrangements have since been made to produce this vaccine on a mass scale by the pasteur Institute at Coonoor and the Haffkine Institute at Bombay. It may be possible to produce the vaccine on a mass scale by 1966, i.e. next year.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether research is being conducted in ayurvedic medicines that can cure poliomyelitis?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): We do not know of any ayurvedic treatment for prevention or cure of poliomyelitis. But some of the paralytic after-effects of polio can be treated by certain types of massages.

श्री स० सा० द्विवेदी : पोलियो-माइलाइटिस इस समय पर देश में बहुत फैली हुई है। जब तक कारखानों में वैक्सीन उपयुक्त मात्रा में तैयार की जायेगी उस वक्त तक बच्चों में इस को फैलने रोकने के लिये स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय क्या प्रबन्ध कर रहा है।

डा० सुशीला नायर : हम ने विदेशों से कुछ पोलियो वैक्सीन खरीद कर मंगाई है और पांच लाख डोज़ हमने पिछले साल यू०एस०एस०घार० से ली थी। जो बच्चे खास तौर से किसी केस के कंटेक्ट में घाये हैं और उन्हें खास खतरा है तो उन्हें देने के लिये वह व्यवस्था की गई है।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि महात्मा गांधी जी ने 25 साल तक इसके खिलाफ पूरा प्रचार किया था और हमारी स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जो हैं, वह खास महात्मा गांधी जी की अनुयायी हैं, तो गांधी जी के उद्देश्यों के खिलाफ क्यों इस कदर काम किया जा रहा है और क्यों यह गंदी चीज़ें मंगाई जा रही हैं?

डा० सुशीला नायर : गांधीजी ने पोलियो औरल वैक्सीन का विरोध नहीं किया था। उनकी जिन्दगी में यह चीज़ खोजी ही नहीं गई थी। (अवधान)

श्री यशपाल सिंह : किताबें मौजूद हैं..

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उनको कभी निकाल कर पढ़िए।

Indus Waters Commission

*454. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 212 on the 26th August, 1965 and state:

(a) whether any reply has since been received from the Pakistan Government regarding the refusal of Pakistan to allow Indian Delegation to the 18th permanent Indus Commission meeting on the 21st May, 1965 to proceed to Lahore by road; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Hem Raj: May I know whether it is a fact that the Pakistan Government did not allow the Indian Delegation to the Indus Waters Commission to proceed to Lahore by road because they were preparing for war with India, as it has now come to the notice of the Government after the Pakistani aggression?

Dr. K. L. Rao: We do not have exact information, but it looks like that because they prevented the Indus Commissioner to proceed to Lahore by road.

Shri Hem Raj: When members of the Pakistan delegation come to the Indian side they go to the border areas. Will the Government now see that they do not allow members of the Pakistan delegation to go to the border areas by road?

Dr. K. L. Rao: Quite so.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know whether it is a fact that under the Indus Waters Treaty the water that is being supplied to Pakistan was supposed to be utilised for drinking and irrigation purposes; if so, whether thought has been applied as to in what way water has been diverted to the Ichhogil Canal which has pro-

ved to be something different from the provision made in the agreement that was arrived at?

Mr. Speaker: That is a different thing from the question that has to be answered now.

Dr. K. L. Rao: It is quite different.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: I have one submission to make. This is under the Indus Waters Treaty. A number of things come under that vast agreement.

Mr. Speaker: I am not concerned with all that. This question only says that they were refused permission to go by road.

Shri Hem Barua: Is it a fact that Pakistan has charged India saying that India has refused to make the promised supply of water to Pakistan since this Indo-Pakistan conflict; if so, may I know how far this allegation is correct and whether our Government, in view of the fact that Rajasthan is starved of water, would consider the proposal not to part with water to Pakistan?

Mr. Speaker: The second part of the question is a suggestion and the first part is not relevant to the original question.

Priority for Irrigation over Power

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*455. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**

Shri Himatsingka;

Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether irrigation is proposed to be given priority over power production to meet food situation;

(b) whether any detailed programme has been chalked out for the purpose; and

(c) if so, the scope and extent thereof?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power: (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c): Detailed programmes are being drawn up in each case as it arises.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know what are the guide lines operating in these broad programmes which the Government is going to draw and whether they will differ from State to State?

Dr. K. L. Rao: It is quite so; each depends on the particular occasion. For example, in Bhakra, what we are doing is, we are releasing water according to irrigation requirements up to 10th December after which the rabi crops do not require water and thereafter regulation will be according to power requirements.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether the Government is going to have an overall view of the agricultural needs of the whole country with reference to each State or it is going to evolve a thumb-nail formula which may meet the requirements of one State and may not meet the requirements of another State?

Dr. K. L. Rao: I have not followed the hon. Member's question.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I want to know whether the Government is considering the needs of each State for irrigation and power separately or it is going to apply some uniform formula to some States in India; if so, what are those States?

Dr. K. L. Rao: The general principle that is being adopted this year, a year of scanty rainfall, is that water will first be utilized for irrigation and then for power.

श्री रामेश्वर दादिया : बीकानेर और शेखावटी जिले में बहुत जमीन ऐसी है जो कि सिंचाई की व्यवस्था के बिना खाली पड़ी है। क्या सरकार वहाँ बिजली का रेट कम करके उस जमीन में खेती की व्यवस्था करेगी जिससे कि ज्यादा धान पैदा हो ?

Dr. K. L. Rao: I submitted all this in reply to the question. This is being done this year due to acute scarcity conditions. If any particular representation is made, Government will consider it.

श्री रामेश्वर ठाटिया : श्रीमान्, मैंने पूछा

खपसल बहुमुख : खपने रुजेसन दिया है, उसके ऊपर गौर करेंगे ।

Shri Bhagwat Iha Asad: While sympathy for irrigation is always being mentioned, is it not a fact that a cut of Rs. 200 crores has been applied only in the field of irrigation from the cut in original Plan of Rs. 1,000 crores? If so, how do the Government reconcile between the two-expression of sympathy and actual cutting of the money allotted to the irrigation sector?

Dr. K. L. Rao: Perhaps the hon. Member is referring to the Fourth Plan proposals. They are not completely ready yet. I have also heard what the hon. Member has stated. I hope the House will insist that the cut is restored.

Shri Liladhar Kotaki: May I know from the hon. Minister whether there is any single major irrigation project in the State of Assam? Out of the four medium schemes that were provided in the Third Plan work has been started only in one. That being the position, what does the Government propose to do to provide irrigation facilities in the State of Assam?

Dr. K. L. Rao: In the State of Assam the irrigation projects are all of medium type. They will all be completed in the Fourth Plan.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: The hon. Minister has just now stated that irrigation is given priority over power. Since we are having Tarapore and Rana Pratapsagar atomic power stations and various other thermal stations, may I know why the Narmada valley project has not been

taken up so far for irrigation purposes?

Dr. K. L. Rao: As I have said, the priority in respect of release of water is only for this year because of the acute conditions of scarcity. What the hon. Member has said about delay is entirely correct. I think there has been delay in these matters. In the case of the Narmada River development agreement has not been arrived at. As soon as it is done I am sure that project will be taken up.

Shri P. K. Deo: May I know if it is a fact that there are various lucrative projects which are capable of producing electricity and, at the same time, having capacity to irrigate large acres of land, like the Upper Indravathi, which has the capacity to produce 600 MW of electricity and irrigate three lakh acres of land and that no technical clearance is being given for political reasons?

Dr. K. L. Rao: There are no political reasons in these matters. All these projects are cleared on the basis of technical reasons only.

Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: May I know whether there is any idea to bring under developed States on par with developed States and, if so, in what way it is likely to be achieved?

Dr. K. L. Rao: It is very difficult to answer this question. It is always our endeavour to see that regional imbalances are removed. It is very difficult to say within what period it will be achieved.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: We hear that there is an intensive agricultural production programme costing Rs. 36 crores for this year. Out of this Rs. 36 crores what is the allotment for irrigation, as far as intensive agricultural production programme is concerned?

Dr. K. L. Rao: This is meant for the Ministry of Agriculture. The grants are not given to the Ministry of Irrigation.

श्री बिशनचन्द्र सेठ : मैं यह दरिपास्त करना चाहता हूँ कि जो एलेक्ट्रिसिटी हमारे देश में बन रही है उसका डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन इंडस्ट्रीज में मौलिक रूप से आज ज्यादा जरूरी मानते हैं या एग्रिकल्चर में ? क्योंकि आजकल हमारे देश में भोज्य पदार्थों की शार्टेज है तो ऐसी स्थिति में यह नितान्त आवश्यक है कि सारी शक्ति एग्रिकल्चर में लगनी चाहिए, तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसमें गवर्नमेंट की क्या प्रोपीनियन है ?

Dr. K. L. Rao: Agriculture is always given preference, as for example, this year so many States have made a cut in power distribution, but the cut does not apply to agricultural operations.

Representation from M.Ps. of Madhya Pradesh

*456. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received a detailed memorandum or representation from the M.Ps. of Madhya Pradesh, wherein requests and suggestions have been made for greater and accelerated assistance by the Centre for the speedy implementation of certain projects in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether it has been considered; and

(c) with what result?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Subject to limitation of resources that can be made available for the purpose, the views expressed in the memorandum, as well as other relevant consideration will be taken into account in finalising the recommendations for the Fourth Plan of Madhya Pradesh.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Does Government propose to give greater and accelerated assistance to important

projects in Madhya Pradesh—Chambal Valley Reclamation, Tawa Multi-purpose Project, Narmada Valley Project, which is still in embryo, and others—mentioned in the memorandum and does Government propose to have a meeting of the Members of Parliament from Madhya Pradesh as requested by the MPs in the representation?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Some of the projects, like the Tawa Project, have been given special assistance outside the Plan.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Because of the refugees.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Additional assistance has been provided. Tawa is one of the projects which the hon. Member referred to.

Mr. Speaker: The question is whether Government proposes to have a meeting with Members of Parliament from Madhya Pradesh.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Certainly, we welcome discussing with Members of Parliament.

Shri P. K. Deo: Has similar consideration been extended to other MPs also?

Mr. Speaker: I do not know.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Has the Minister's attention been drawn to a statement of the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission—I do not remember the exact words, but they were words to the effect—that the Plan is floundering and limping because the leaders of Government suffer from lack of economic commonsense and, if so, what steps are Government taking to make up the deficiency in economic commonsense?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): Government has seen no such reports.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: No; I will pass it on to you. Take it up with the Deputy Chairman then.

Mr. Speaker: But that deficiency would be made up when the meeting takes place.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I hope so. We will be able to give on loan. We cannot give them; we will loan them.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Will the Government be able to say, although this memorandum was submitted to the Prime Minister, that the question of locating the iron ore project of Bastar will be considered in the light of the memorandum to locate it in Madhya Pradesh rather than at other places suggested?

Shri P. K. Deo: Visakhapatnam is a better place.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: As far as I know, the project concerned is in Bailadilla. If the hon. Member means the steel project, it is a different matter. The iron ore project is already there and it is being exploited for the purpose of export.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: The point is where the steel plant is to be fixed.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: A representation was made and the representation will be considered when the sixth steel plant is being thought of.

Shri Ranga: Why is it that Government has made up its mind, even in the light of the experience it has had of the other steel mills, to have only steel mills with a capacity of three million tonnes and four million tonnes instead of having one million or two million tonnes capacity so that they can have it in two or three places simultaneously?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I would like to say, if I may, that the hon. Member should ask my colleague, the Minister of Steel, about this matter. All that I know is that a representation came to us. We have certainly Bailadilla in view as one of the possible sites to be exploited in future. So far as the other details are concerned, as I said, the question is to be addressed to the Minister of Steel.

Shri Bhanu Prakash Singh: In view of the recent statement of the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh that Madhya Pradesh can feed the entire country if assistance comes from the Centre, may I know what steps the Government propose to take in that direction?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: When details are received in regard to the proposal how any one State can feed the country, naturally those details will be carefully examined.

Pay of High Officials

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*457. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**

Shri Hoda:

Shri P. C. Borooah:

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:

Shri Mohammad Elias:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 500 on the 8th September, 1965 and state the reasons for not considering the pay scales of officers of categories lower than Joint Secretary at the time of increase in the pay scales of officers of the rank of Secretaries and Joint Secretaries?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri Rameshwar Sahu): The pay scales of Joint Secretaries and above were revised partly because of enhancement of responsibilities in recent years and partly because a study of the pattern of recruitment to the All India Services and Central Services Class I had disclosed the need for a revision of the higher salaries in Government service, which had remained unchanged since 1947. These considerations did not apply to lower categories, nor was a general revision of the salary structure intended.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know what prompted the Government to revise these scales at this stage?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): This is a matter which has been engaging the attention of Government for quite some time.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Keeping in view the sympathetic attitude of the Minister himself, may I know whether the Government is again going to revise all the scales to see that justice is meted out to all employees and that there is no invidious distinction?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: As a matter of fact, the categories below that of Joint Secretary were dealt with by the Pay Commission. If there are any specific grievances, they will be looked into from time to time.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: May I know whether the Government is keeping in mind the problem of the great disparity between the salaries of non-Gazetted and Gazetted Officers in the Centre and the salaries of those in the States and, if so, whether, when they are revising the salaries of officers, they will see that this gap is not widened still further?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The whole question of disparity has to be looked into from the point of view of disparity in regard to work load and in regard to responsibility. The position at the Centre, about which I know something, is different from what it is in the States. It is not a question of disparity in salaries. If the disparity in salaries is there, that is made up by an increase in the dearness allowance from time to time.

Shri A. P. Sharma: This question of enhancing the salaries of Joint Secretaries and Secretaries does not only go against the accepted policy of the Government to remove disparity between the high-paid and the low-paid but it has also created discontent amongst the people lower than the rank of Joint Secretaries. May I know whether the Government is aware of this discontent and whether the Government is going to take effective steps to remove this?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I am aware that there could be reason for discontent in the categories immediately below that of a Joint Secretary who rise upto Rs. 1800 automatically. If

there is anything else, I would like to have the details.

श्री के० बे० मालवीय : यह जो टुकड़े-टुकड़े कर ऐसे प्रश्नों पर विचार किया जाता है क्या इससे यह जाहिर नहीं होता कि सरकार बुनियादी तौर पर इस प्रश्न पर और उसके आर्थिक परिणामों पर नहीं सोच-विचार कर रही है, जिससे कि वेस के धन्वर बड़ी गड़बड़ी होने का धन्देसा है हमारे काम और बेजोब के सिलसिले भी बराबरी आ सकती है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : यह बताया गया है कि ज्वाइंट सेक्रेटरी के नीचे की तनख्वाहों पर पे कमीशन ने विचार किया था और उसकी सिफारिशें लागू की गयीं, उसके ऊपर की तनख्वाहों पर अब विचार किया गया है ।

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: May I know whether the State Governments were consulted in this matter and if so, what was their reaction to this proposal?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The channel for consultation is the Home Ministry—I can only make a presumption; I cannot say for certain what was done—and presumably they were consulted.

श्री हुकूम खन् कछवाय : यह उच्च-प्रधिकारियों का जो वेतन बढ़ाया है तो इस सम्बन्ध में हमें कितना भुगतान करना पड़ेगा ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : 14 लाख ।

श्री शिव नारायण : सरकार इन बड़े-बड़े अधिकारियों की तनख्वाह बढ़ाती है और इस तरह मध्यवर्गीय लोगों के साथ डिस्क्रिमिनेशन करती है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उनके साथ वह ऐसा भेदभाव क्यों बरसती है जब कि हमने सोशलिस्टिक पैटर्न आक्र सोसाइटी का ऐलान किया है तो 1 और 10 का रेंजको रखने में सरकार को क्या प्राप्ति है ?

Mr. Speaker: The Question Hour is over.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Electricity cut in Kerala

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S.N.Q. 3. Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Shri Warior:

Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether electricity cut of 25 percent has been effected in Kerala State from the 15th November, 1965;

(b) if so, the efforts being made to secure electricity from the neighbouring States; and

(c) what is the estimated impact of this electricity cut?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of Mysore have agreed to supply 80 million Kwh to Kerala upto the end of June, 1966.

(c) The total losses in revenues and in industrial production are estimated at Rs. 1.3 crores and Rs. 4 crores respectively.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Is it a fact that the power supply from Mysore will cost more than the power we used to get from Madras State because the transmission is not direct but through Madras and, if so, may I know what is the price likely to be charged per unit and whether the Union Government is proposing to help the State Government in meeting this great difficulty?

Dr. K. L. Rao: The rates have not yet been settled; but the difference will not be appreciable.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: In view of the fact that this kind of electricity cut is there almost every year, may I know whether the Government is proposing to explore the possibility of getting furnace oil from the proposed Oil Refinery at Cochin and make use

of it for setting up a thermal plant at Cochin?

Dr. K. L. Rao: Quite so; efforts are being made to set up a thermal plant at the Cochin Oil Refinery.

Shri Warior: Has it come to the notice of the Government that the Kerala Electricity Board has already declared that there will be 50 per cent cut instead of 25 per cent cut and if so, may I know whether any negotiations have been started with the neighbouring States for further enhancement of the supply?

Dr. K. L. Rao: It is quite true that the Kerala Electricity Board is anticipating a further cut, but the power supply from Mysore, at the moment, is only limited; the maximum that they could spare has already been arranged.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : इससे फर्टिलाइजर फैक्टरी में भी कमी आई है और वहां भी बिजली बहुत कम सप्लाई हुई है तो इससे कितना नुकसान हुआ है फर्टिलाइजर में कितना घाट हुआ है ?

Dr. K. L. Rao: It is estimated that the shortfall in the fertiliser factory will be somewhere about Rs. 2 crores.

Shri Hem Barua: The other day in reply to a question by me, the hon. Minister told us that Government had effected a cut,.....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Members are converting this into a Central Hall. They go on talking and nobody would listen to me.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: Canvassing is going on about the Banaras Hindu University (Amendment) Bill.

Mr. Speaker: I am not concerned with what the subject is. I must request the hon. Members that they should make a distinction between the Central Hall and the House. Across the benches they go on talking and when I am asking them not to do that, they do not pay any attention to it; probably they cannot hear me be-

cause they are so absorbed in their talks.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : संसदीय-कार्य मंत्री ज्यादा बातचीत करते फिर रहे हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप तो बैठ जाइये ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : हम तो बैठे हुए हैं ।

Shri Hem Barua: The other day in reply to a question by me, the hon. Minister said that Government had effected a cut in the power supply to the Punjab industries by 30 per cent and at the same time the Punjab industries were facing a crisis because of the Pakistani aggression. In that context, may I know what special steps Government propose to take to restore the power supply to the Punjab industries so that they do not suffer?

Mr. Speaker: The present question only relates to Kerala.

Shri Hem Barua: The thing is this that it is so essential. Your own State is suffering.

Mr. Speaker: I shall be partial to my State if I allow the hon. Member's question.

Shri Hem Barua: You should be interested in your State.

Mr. Speaker: I am really very much interested and I am thankful also to the hon. Member, but I cannot allow that question to be put by the hon. Member now.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: In the reply that the hon. Minister has given, it has been suggested that for meeting the deficit of Madhya Pradesh from the Chambal service. . .

Mr. Speaker: I would not allow that question.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: That is there in the question.

Mr. Speaker: That is in another question.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I want to know whether the question of restoration of power to Kerala alone is considered or whether the restoration of power to Madhya Pradesh is also being considered along with it.

Mr. Speaker: The main question relates only to Kerala. When I have not allowed a supplementary question about Punjab, how can I allow a supplementary question about Madhya Pradesh?

Shri Ravindra Varma: The recurring power cut in Kerala is well known and has been responsible for considerable deficits in production in the public sector factories including the FACT. In view of this recurring feature, have Government thought of allocating any of the electricity which Mysore has now agreed to release to the Southern grid for consumption in Kerala?

Dr. K. L. Rao: That is what I have submitted already that Mysore has already agreed to give 80 million k.w.h. of power.

Shri Ravindra Varma: I want to know whether any of this power will be earmarked for Kerala in view of the repeated shortage in Kerala?

Dr. K. L. Rao: Not as a permanent measure, but this year it is going to be given. For meeting the deficit in other years, we have got to think of other steps; one of the steps being thought of is the setting up of a thermal station at Cochin.

Mr. Speaker: Next question SNQ. No. 4.

Shri Ravindra Varma: My specific question still remains unanswered.

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

RE. S.N.Q. No. 4.

Mr. Speaker: Short notice question No. 4. Shri Rameshwaranand. The hon. Member is absent. Then, Shri Yadvir Singh. He is also absent.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS

व्यास बांध परियोजना

* 450. श्री बागड़ी :

श्री मधु लिमये :

क्या तिबाई और बिद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) व्यास बांध परियोजना के बारे में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) वहां पर बनाये जा रहे बिजली घर की क्षमता क्या है ; और

(ग) परियोजना पर कुल कितना व्यय होने का अनुमान है तथा इसके कब तक पूर्ण तैयार हो जाने की संभावना है ?

तिबाई और बिद्युत् मंत्री (डा० कु० ल० राव) : (क) व्यास परियोजना के दो यूनिटों पर हुई प्रगति निम्नलिखित है :—

यूनिट 1 : अनुसन्धान, सर्वेक्षण, ले-आउट और अन्वेषणात्मक छेदन कार्य चल रहा है। सुन्दर नगर, पंदोह, हरा बाग और बग्गी पर नये नगरों के निर्माण का कार्य प्रगति पर है। पंदोह-बग्गी की मुख्य सुरंग के लिये 1000 फुट लम्बे पहुंच मार्ग की खुदाई हो चुकी है और इसको पक्का करने का काम प्रगति पर है। पंदोह-बग्गी सुरंग की अनुप्रोतवर्ती ओपन कट की खुदाई पूरी हो चुकी है और अनुप्रोत सिरे से सुरंग की लगभग 40 फुट लम्बाई तक खुदाई कर दी गई है।

बग्गी सुन्दर नगर हाइड्रल चैनल के तीन क्राप ड्रेनिज कार्यों पर काम प्रगति कर रहा है। हरा बाग के लिये प्रवेश सुरंग की खुदाई पूरी हो चुकी है।

यूनिट 2 : तीन अवधारक सुरंगों और पांच व्यपवर्तन सुरंगों की खुदाई 16,500 फुट की कुल लम्बाई में पूरी हो चुकी है।

व्यपवर्तन सुरंगों की खुदाई को पक्का करने का काम प्रगति पर है। अवधारक सुरंगों के स्टिलिंग बेसिन की ओर दक्षिण तथा वाम अवस्थाधारों पर बांध के लिये नीवों की खुदाई प्रगति पर है। मुकेरिया और तलवाड़ा के बीच रेल पथ के निर्माण का काम पूरा हो चुका है जब कि तलवाड़ा और बांध स्थल के बीच इस काम पर प्रगति हो रही है। बांध स्थल के प्रतिश्रोत व्यास नदी के ऊपर एक अवस्थायी पुल बना दिया गया है।

(ख) व्यास परियोजना के दोनों यूनिटों की कुल प्रतिष्ठापित क्षमता निम्नलिखित है :—

मेगावाट	
देहर बिजली संयंत्र (165— 165 मेगावाट के 4 यूनिट)	660
पोंग बांध बिजली संयंत्र (60—60 मेगावाट के 4 यूनिट)	240
भाखड़ा दक्षिण तट बिजली घर का 5वां यूनिट	119
कुल	1,019

(ग) परियोजना पर कुल 208 करोड़ रुपये व्यय होने की संभावना है। परियोजना को पूरा करने की लक्ष्य तिथि, जिसको व्यास नियंत्रण बोर्ड ने स्वीकार किया है, 1971-72 है। किन्तु, परियोजना के लिये घन राशि की अपर्याप्तता और विदेशी मुद्रा की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने में कठिनाई के कारण इसको पूरा करने में देरी हो सकती है।

Loan from U.K.

*458. Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri P. C. Boreeah:

**Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhaviya:**

Shri Bade:
Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:
Shri Yudhvir Singh:
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Rs. 13-crore loan agreement has been signed recently between India and the U.K.;

(b) if so, on what terms; and

(c) how the loan is to be appropriated?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) Yes; Sir.

(b) The loan agreement provides for repayment of principal in 36 consecutive half-yearly instalments over a period of 25 years inclusive of a grace period of 7 years. The loan is interest-free.

(c) The loan is a general purpose loan in that it is not tied to any specific project but is available for financing current imports of a wide range of economic development goods from U.K.

Housing Programme

*459. **Shri Shiv Charan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Works and Housing be pleased to state:

(a) the provision for different Housing schemes made in the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) the extent to which this Plan was pruned in 1962 at the time of the Chinese aggression;

(c) whether there has been further pruning now due to the Pakistani aggression; and

(d) if so, the present provision and whether the provision will be utilised in full by the 31st March, 1965?

The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Rs. 182 crores, including Rs. 69 crores

from Life Insurance Corporation funds.

(b) Though no specific cut was imposed, on account of the emergency the priorities were changed by the State Governments.

(c) In regard to the sum of Rs. 15 crores of the Life Insurance Corporation funds to be made available to the State Governments this year, the Finance Ministry has suggested that only such amounts should be released as are required for completing the works already in the process of construction and that no new works should be started.

(d) In view of (c). above, the State Governments have been requested to re-assess their requirements and to intimate the minimum funds needed by them.

बम्बई में तस्करी के मामलें कः ३११२६१

*460. **श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अक्टूबर, 1965 के पहले सप्ताह में उत्पादन शुल्क विभाग के अधिकारियों ने बम्बई में एक मकान पर छापा मार कर 17 लाख रुपये से अधिक मूल्य का सोना, भारतीय मुद्रा और वडियां बरामद की ; और

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

वित्त मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री रामेश्वर साहू) : (क) 4 अक्टूबर, 1965 को बम्बई में अकरिया मसजिद रोड पर मेमन चेम्बर्स बिल्डिंग के एक कमरे में बम्बई सीमा शुल्क गृह के अफसरों ने विदेशी मार्का का 6000 तोला सोना लगभग 20,000 रुपये की 200 वडियां और 8,48,080 रुपये मूल्य की भारतीय मुद्रा पकड़ी। अंतर्राष्ट्रीय दर पर सोने का मूल्य 3,75,000 रुपये है।

(ख) मामले की जांच पड़ताल अभी चल रही है ।

गांवों में बिजली लगाना

* 461. श्री योगेश्वर झा :

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :

नया सिवार्ड और बिजली मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना प्रवर्ध के लिये गांवों में बिजली लगाने का कोई कार्यक्रम बनाया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ग्रामामी पांच वर्षों में कुल कितने गांवों में बिजली लगाई जायेगी और उनमें बिहार राज्य के कुल कितने गांव शामिल हैं ;

(ग) 1950-51 से 1965-66 में अब तक कुल कितने गांवों में बिजली लगाई गई है और उनमें बिहार राज्य के कुल कितने गांव शामिल हैं ;

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार में कितने गांवों में बिजली लगाई गई है उनकी प्रोसत-संख्या भारत भर के उन गांवों का प्रोसत संख्या से बहुत कम है, जिनमें बिजली लगाई गई है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो क्या गांवों में बिजली लगाने के सम्बन्ध में बिहार के गांवों की प्रोसत संख्या को भारत के अन्य ऐसे गांवों की प्रोसत संख्या के बराबर लाने के लिये क्या कोई कार्यक्रम बनाया गया है ?

सिवार्ड और बिजली मंत्री (डा० कु० ल० राव) : (क) चौथी योजना को अभी प्रतिष्ठान नहीं दिया गया है ।

बिबरन

(ख) सिवार्ड व बिजली मंत्रालय ने यह प्रस्ताव दिया है कि चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना

के दौरान लगभग 1,00,000 ग्रामों को बिजली दी जाये और इस में इस बात का ध्यान रखा जायेगा कि चौथी योजना के अंत तक जहां तक संभव हो प्रत्येक राज्य के कम से कम 20 प्रतिशत ग्रामों में बिजली दे दी जाये। खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय के साथ सलाह करके इस मंत्रालय ने यह प्रस्ताव रखा है कि चौथी योजना के दौरान 7 लाख कृषि संबंधी पम्पों को बिजली देने के लिये कार्यक्रम बनाया जाये। बिहार में कितने पम्पों को ऊर्जित किया जायेगा और कितने गांवों को बिजली दी जायेगी इस बारे में सही कार्यक्रम को राज्य सरकार से परामर्श करके क्षेपी प्रतिम रूप देना है ।

(ग) 31-3-51 से 31-3-65 तक 42,460 ग्रामों में बिजली लगाई जा चुकी है और इस में बिहार राज्य के 3523 ग्राम भी शामिल हैं। यह धारा की जाती है कि 1965-66 के दौरान बिहार के 494 ग्रामों के संगत 8678 प्रतिरिक्त ग्राम में बिजली लगा दी जायेगी ।

(घ) जी हां, 81 प्रतिशत की ग्रामिल भारतीय प्रोसत के प्रति बिहार राज्य में मार्च, 1965 के अंत तक ग्राम बिजुतन 5.2 प्रतिशत रहा। तृतीय योजना के अंत तक 9.6 की ग्रामिल भारतीय प्रोसत के प्रति बिहार में ग्राम बिजुतन प्रतिशतता 5.3 हो जायेगी, ऐसी संभावना है ।

(ङ) चौथी योजना के दौरान ग्राम बिजुतन कार्यक्रम में कृषि संबंधी पम्पों, के बिजली देने पर बल दिया जायेगा। उद्देश्य यह है कि बहुत से पम्पों और बहुत से ग्रामों को बिजली दे दी जाये और ऐसा करते समय इस बात का ध्यान रखा जाये कि चौथी योजना के अंत तक 20 प्रतिशत ग्रामों में बिजली लगा दी जाये ।

Central Advisory Committee on Small Savings

***462. Shri Basappa:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the decisions taken at the recent meeting of the National Savings Central Advisory Board;

(b) the gross and net collections from the small savings during the years 1963-64 and 1964-65; and

(c) the target set for 1965-66?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) A statement is given below:

STATEMENT

1. A Special effort should be made to persuade the public not to encash their certificates prematurely, nor withdraw unnecessarily from the Post Office Savings Bank.

2. An appeal may be addressed to Chambers of Commerce and associations of employers to help organise the Pay Roll Savings Groups of workers. The Board also requested the Chairman to convene a meeting of representatives of trade unions for forming savings groups.

3. Members of the State and Central Advisory Boards should concentrate their efforts in specific areas for enlisting voluntary workers, recruiting agents, addressing meetings and improving Small Savings Collections. Panchayati Raj and educational institutions should be approached to participate in the savings movement.

4. Branch Post Masters and Teachers should be appointed, agents on a large scale to carry the message of savings to the rural population.

5. Small Savings publicity should be intensified and defence-oriented.

(b) 1963-64 Rs. 405.53 crores Gross.
 Rs. 126.88 crores Net.

1964-65 Rs. 435.04 crores Gross.
 Rs. 129.77 crores Net.

The figures for 1964-65 are provisional

(c) The budget has assumed a net credit of Rs. 135 crores.

Industrial Licensing Policy

***463. Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the group set up by the National Planning Council to go into the question of industrial licensing and regulation policy has submitted its report;

(b) if so, its precise recommendations; and

(c) Government's decisions thereon?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Uplift of Village Economy

***464. Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Council of Applied Economic Research has called for opening market towns throughout the country for the uplift of the village economy; and

(b) if so, whether it has been examined by the Planning Commission and recommended to Government for implementation?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) The Report of the National Council of Applied Economic Research is a very recent publication. It has been just received in the Planning Commission and is still to be examined in the Planning Commission.

Mobile Banks in Rural Areas

*465. Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to start mobile banks to enable people in rural areas to subscribe to the Gold Bonds Scheme;

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

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

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) to (c). A proposal that the State Bank should run mobile vans in rural areas for receiving subscriptions to Gold Bonds is under consideration in consultation with the State Governments. The idea is that the State Governments should provide mobile vans with security guards for this purpose. Final decision will be taken after knowing the reactions of the State Governments.

Equipment for Power Projects

*466. Shri M. S. Murti: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that plant and machinery required for Upper Sileru Hydro-Electric Project and Kottagudem Thermal Project of Andhra Pradesh were confiscated by Pakistan from the ships impounded in their ports;

(b) if so, the steps Government are taking to replace the same; and

(c) the extent to which the time schedule of completing these projects will be affected?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a). Yes, Sir. Pakistan has impounded the plant and machinery meant for Upper Sileru and Kothagudem Projects.

(b) The matter is being pursued.

(c) In the case of Kothagudem, there will be no delay but in the case of Upper Sileru, the delay may be considerable extending upto two years, if the machinery has to be manufactured afresh.

Fall in Life Insurance Corporation Business

*467. Shri Kajrolkar:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a fall in Life Insurance Corporation's business in 1964-65;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken to show better results during the current year?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) The new business completed by the Corporation during the year 1964-65 amounted to Rs. 701.03 crores as compared to Rs. 702.76 crores during 1963-64.

(b) The short fall compared to the previous year is marginal in nature. No special reasons can be adduced for this marginal shortfall.

(c) The Life Insurance Corporation is alive to the need to increase the volume of new business and is exploring all possible means to achieve that end.

Decentralisation for Plan Implementation

*468. Shri Linga Reddy:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether a radical decentralisation of the Central authority in the field of plan implementation has been decided upon recently; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) and (b). The State Governments have been authorised to adjust their current year's plan (1965-66) to meet the needs of the emergency.

Assistance to Orissa

***469. Shri P. K. Deo:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Orissa have asked for any Central assistance to fight the semi-famine conditions in certain parts of the State created due to unprecedented drought this year;

(b) if so, how much; and

(c) the amount given by the Centre?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) to (c). No specific assistance of this type has been asked for. However, the State Government had requested in general terms that additional allotment may be made for the Rural Works Programmes, so as to enable its coverage to be extended to certain drought affected areas. It has not been found possible to accept this request.

केन्द्रीय सरकार के कार्यालयों का दिल्ली से बाहर ले जाया जाना

***470. श्री डा० ना० तिवारी :** क्या निर्माण तथा आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) भारत-पाकिस्तान संघर्ष को दृष्टि में रखते हुये क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार के कार्यालयों को दिल्ली से बाहर ले जाने के संबंध में किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार किया गया है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि कोई भी संसदीय अपने सम्बद्ध कार्यालयों को इस आपातकाल के दौरान भी दिल्ली से बाहर नहीं भेजना चाहता; और

(ग) क्या अत्यावश्यक अभिलेखा को सुरक्षित रखने के लिये दिल्ली से बाहर भवनों का निर्माण करने के हेतु कोई सुरक्षित स्थान चुन लिया गया है?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री मेहरबान खान) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्राकृतिक पर हालत यही है ।

(ग) इस मामले पर अभी विचार नहीं किया गया है ।

राज्यों में विद्युत् उत्पादन में कमी

***472. श्री ब्रह्मपाल सिंह :**
श्री प्रकाशचरित शास्त्री :
श्री कपूर सिंह :
श्री बालकृष्णन :
श्री लिंग रेड्डी :
श्री डे० शि० पाटिल :
श्री मि० सू० मूर्ति :

क्या सिवाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस बात की ओर दिलाया गया है कि पर्याप्त वर्षा न होने के कारण कुछ राज्यों में विद्युत् के उत्पादन में कमी हो रही है ।

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो राज्य-वार कितनी कमी होने की आशंका है ; और

(ग) क्या इस कमी को पूरा करने के लिये अन्य कोई व्यवस्था की जा रही है ?

सिवाई और विद्युत् मंत्री (डा० सु० ल० राव) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) इस समय संबंध राज्यों में बिजली उत्पादन में कितनी कमी है, वह निम्नलिखित है :—

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------|
| (1) केरल | 25 प्रतिशत |
| (2) मद्रास | 30 प्रतिशत |
| (3) आन्ध्र | 20 प्रतिशत |
| (4) उड़ीसा (हीराकुड प्रणाली) | 15 प्रतिशत |
| (5) पंजाब | 15 प्रतिशत |
| (6) मध्य प्रदेश का चम्बल सर्बिस एरिया | 25 प्रतिशत |
| (7) राजस्थान | 50 प्रतिशत |

(ग) अपेक्षित जानकारी का विवरण सभा पटलपर रखा जाता है ।

राज्यों में बिजली उत्पादन में कमी के संबंध में लोकसभा में 25-11-65 को उत्तरार्ध तारांकित प्रश्न सं० 432 के भाग (ग) के उत्तर में निविष्ट विवरण

(1) केरल, मद्रास और आन्ध्र प्रदेश में बिजली की कमी को, जितना सम्भव होगा, मैसूर से इस समय उपलब्ध फालतू बिजली से पूरा करने का विचार है ।

(2) मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान के चम्बल सर्बिस एरिया में सहायता देने के लिये उच्च प्राथमिकता के आधार पर निम्नलिखित पन उठाये गये हैं :

- (i) मध्य प्रदेश में अमरकन्तक ताप बिजली केन्द्र से फालतू बिजली परेषित करने के लिये जबलपुर से इटार्सी तक 220 के० वी० परेषण पथ का निर्माण ।
- (ii) मैसूर राज्य बिजली बोर्ड से प्राप्त किए जा रहे एक 10

कई मेगावाट के गैस टर्बाइन सेट का कोटा, राजस्थान, में प्रतिष्ठापन ।

(3) भाखड़ा से दिल्ली को बिजली की कम सप्लाई को पूरा करने के लिये दिल्ली के ताप तथा डीजल के धारकित संयंत्रों को चालू किया जाएगा ।

Power Cut in Punjab

*473. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a cut of 25 per cent. in power consumption has been imposed by the Punjab Government;

(b) if so, in what circumstances this cut has been necessitated and whether this step had Government's approval; and

(c) how far the power supply from Bhakra to areas in Rajasthan and Delhi will be affected by this cut?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) Yes, Sir. A cut of 25 per cent. on large and medium industrial consumers, 18 per cent. on Nangal Fertilisers, 15 per cent. on small industrial consumers and other restrictions in power supply have been enforced.

(b) The cut has been necessitated as a result of adverse effect in the generation of power in the Bhakra System. This was caused due to low inflows into Gobind Sagar reservoir at Bhakra as the year 1965 was the driest one on record.

(c) The following programme of supply of power from Bhakra Nangal Project to DESU from 16-11-1965 has been agreed to:

- | | |
|---------------------------|------|
| (a) 12 midnight to 6 A.M. | 20MW |
| (b) 6 A.M. to 5 P.M. | 30MW |
| (c) 5 P.M. to 9 P.M. | 50MW |
| (d) 9 P.M. to 10 P.M. | 30MW |
| (e) 10 P.M. to midnight | 20MW |

With this arrangement, there will be no power cut at present in Delhi. The position will again be reviewed on 30-11-65.

It is not proposed to apply any cut to the average consumption of Rajasthan.

Coal Production

*474. Shri Sidheshwar Prasad: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the speech given by President of the Geological, Mining and Metallurgical Society of India at its annual meeting held at Calcutta on the 4th November, 1965;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that the targets fixed for coal production during the Third Plan period were wholly unrealistic and they were revised more than once; and

(c) if so, the final target fixed for coal production and the measures taken to implement it?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) The Third Plan target for coal was indicated at 97 m. tonnes at the time the Plan was finalised and this was on the basis of the anticipated requirements of the coal consuming sectors for achieving the targets indicated for them. In this sense, therefore, it cannot be considered as unrealistic. The target was not revised subsequent to the finalisation of the Plan.

(c) Does not arise.

'Pancha Sutra' on Food

*475. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Board of Irrigation and Power at their recent meeting laid down a 'Pancha Sutra' scheme for wiping out the food deficit in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when India is likely to become self-sufficient in respect of food requirements under the scheme?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao) (a) to (c).

On the occasion of the 38th Annual Meeting of the Central Board of Irrigation and Power held from the 6th to 8th November, 1965, a Symposium was organised on "Measures to Accelerate Food Production in the Country". In the papers presented and the discussions that followed, a number of short-term and long-term measures were suggested by the participants. The Minister of Irrigation and Power indicated the following five short-term measures for increasing food production:—

- (i) Early completion of selected irrigation projects which can yield results within the next two years;
- (ii) Special efforts to utilise the potential already created and to cover the lag in utilization;
- (iii) Adoption of multiple cropping where water is available and only single crops are grown at present;
- (iv) Utilization of surface and ground waters from wells and irrigated area; and
- (v) Intensification of crops like potatoes, as such crops give high yield per acre as compared to rice and wheat crops.

2. If these measures are taken up in conjunction with improved agricultural practices and implemented rapidly, the present shortage of food can be substantially made up.

3. The benefits expected to accrue from the adoption of the aforesaid five measures are given below:—

- (i) Addition of 2 to 3 million acres to the irrigated area, bringing an additional food production of six million tons, by acceleration of work on selected major and medium projects during the next two years;
- (ii) Addition of 2 to 2½ million acres of irrigation potential by taking special steps, such as quick excavation of field channels, area development programmes, adoption of improved farming practices and provision of adequate credit facilities;
- (iii) Multiple cropping in over 1½ million acres in Sone, Mahanadi delta, Matatila, Damodar, Mayurakshi, Krishna-Godavari deltas and in areas served by numerous tanks in Maharashtra;
- (iv) More than 1 million acres to be brought under irrigation by utilisation of surface and ground waters through lift irrigation schemes; and
- (v) Increase in the area under potatoes by ½ to 1 million acres, giving an additional output of 2 to 3 million tons.

Medical Council of India

1250. Shri Madhu Limaye:

Shri Bagri:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a general practice to hold special meetings of the Medical Council of India;

(b) how many times such special meetings have been held during the last 7 years;

(c) whether there has been any protest by some members against this practice of holding special meetings; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) No.

(b) There have been 3 special meetings during the last 7 years.

(c) Yes. There have been two: one in 1960 and another in 1965.

(d) Government are guided by the provisions of the Medical Council of India Act and Rules and Regulations made thereunder. The Regulations provide for such special meetings at the discretion of the President of the Medical Council of India.

Production of Water-mark Paper

1251. Shri Madhu Limaye:

Shri Bagri:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the setting up of the factory and starting of production of water-mark paper at Hoshangabad;

(b) whether any employees were sent abroad for training in this connection; and

(c) when the production is likely to start?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) The main Mill buildings and some of the ancillary buildings and works of the Security Paper Mill at Hoshangabad have been completed. The major part of the heavy machinery and other equipment have also arrived at site. Work of erection of the various equipment in the maintenance workshop has commenced. Contracts for the erection of the main paper making machines and other equipment have recently been finalised and erection work is expected to begin early in 1966.

(b) 55 operatives of the Project have been trained in the U.K. in the Mills of M/s. Portals Ltd., the technical collaborators of the Project. In addition,

the General Manager, the Deputy Chief Engineer and the Deputy Works Manager of the Project have also undergone training in Portals Mills. The Chief Chemist of the Project is currently undergoing training in the U.K.

(c) The Mill is expected to start production during the second half of 1966.

Public Sector Industries

1252. Shri Kolla Venkiah: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the public sector industries that are not working to their full capacity;

(b) the main reasons for this under utilisation of the capacity;

(c) the estimated loss caused thereby; and

(d) the steps taken to overcome the problem of under-utilisation in the public sector industries?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5234/65].

(c) No estimates are available.

(d) Every effort is being made to step up production by tackling the problems in each undertaking.

Committee on Godavari Anicut

1253. Shri Kolla Venkiah: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1336 on the 2nd September, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the Mitra Committee on Dowlaishwaram Anicut over the river Godavari has submitted its final report;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) whether a copy of the report will be laid on the Table?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) Not yet.

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

Tungabhadra High Level Canal

1254. Shri Kolla Venkiah: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2263 on the 16th September, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the additional loan assistance sought by the Government of Andhra Pradesh in the current financial year for the Tungabhadra High Level Canal scheme has since been granted;

(b) if so, when and the amount of assistance granted; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) Not yet.

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

Irrigation of additional areas

1255. Shri Kolla Venkiah: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to take any additional steps to bring additional area under irrigation next year;

(b) if so, their details;

(c) the extent of additional area in different States to be brought under irrigation in 1966-67; and

(d) the additional cost involved?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) Yes.

(b) Some of the measures under consideration are:

1. 12 major projects are being considered for concentrated attention in the immediate future.

2. 46 medium projects are suggested for accelerated attention with a view to early completion.
3. Implementation of an emergent programme for the acceleration of lift schemes.
4. Rapid utilisation of irrigation potential already created.
5. Raising a second crop in existing projects.

(c) and (d). The extent of additional area which can be brought under irrigation will depend upon the amount of outlay in 1966-67. A statement showing the additional area, State-wise, which can be achieved provided funds are made available, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-5235/65].

Siddapura Irrigation Project

1256. Shri Kolla Venkiah: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received the Siddapura Irrigation Project Scheme from the Mysore State Government;

(b) if so, when;

(c) the extent of the area to be irrigated under the scheme;

(d) the cost of the scheme;

(e) whether technical clearance has been accorded for the scheme;

(f) if so, when; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) and (b). Presumably the reference is to the Revised Upper Krishna Project which envisages construction of a Dam at Siddapur site. The Project report was received in the Central Water and Power Commission in March, 1965.

1930 (A) LS-3.

(c) An outlay of 6 lakh acres is proposed to be irrigated in the first stage.

(d) Rs. 59 crores as estimated for first stage.

(e) to (g). Comments of the Central Water and Power Commission have been forwarded to the State Government and their replies thereto are awaited.

महाराष्ट्र में सिंचाई परियोजनाएँ

1257. श्री दे० शि० पाटिल : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने इस वर्ष कौन कौन सी तथा कितनी सिंचाई परियोजनाएँ केन्द्रीय सरकार को स्वीकृति के लिये भेजी हैं ;

(ख) इन सब परियोजनाओं पर कुल कितना व्यय होगा; और

(ग) बीपी योजना में शामिल किये जाने के लिये कौन-कौन सी परियोजनाओं पर विचार किया गया है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मन्त्रालय में उपसत्री (श्री श्यामधर मिश्र) : (क) इस वर्ष महाराष्ट्र सरकार से निम्नलिखित आठ सिंचाई परियोजनाएँ, जिसमें से केवल एक ही परियोजना ऐसी है जो योजना में शामिल है, प्राप्त हुई थी।

योजना में शामिल परियोजना—

(1) बाघ (पुनरीक्षित)

परियोजनाएँ जो योजना में शामिल नहीं हैं—

- (2) डोंगरगांव
- (3) अपर पेनगंगा
- (4) अपर गोदावरी (पुनरीक्षित)
- (5) तुलसी
- (6) अपर तापी

(7) कुकादी

(8) मोरना^१

(ख) इन परियोजनाओं की कुल अनुमानित लागत 7291.38 लाख रुपये है।

(ग) बीपी योजना में कौन कौन सी परियोजनाएं शामिल की जाएं उनकी सूची अभी तैयार नहीं की गई है।

महाराष्ट्र में ग्रामीण जल संभरण योजनाएं

1258. श्री हे० शि० पाटिल : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने इस वर्ष कुछ ग्रामीण जल सम्भरण योजनायें स्वीकृत के लिये भेजी हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितनी योजनायें भेजी गयी हैं तथा उन पर कुल कितना व्यय होगा; और

(ग) उनके बारे में क्या निर्णय किया गया है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) :

(क) जी हां।

(ख) और (ग) महाराष्ट्र सरकार से लगभग 193.67 लाख रुपये के खर्च की 104 ग्राम जल पूर्ति योजनायें अनुमोदनाई प्राप्त हुई हैं। अनुमानतः 131.01 लाख रुपये की लागत की 61 योजनाओं को शुरू करने की अनुमति दे दी गई है। 15.01 लाख रुपये की लागत की 32 योजनायें राज्य सरकार को स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं के महानिदेशालय द्वारा व्यक्त विचारों के आधार पर संशोधन करने के लिये वापस कर दी गई हैं। 47.65 लाख रुपये की 11 योजनाओं की स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं का महानिदेशालय जांच कर रहा है।

Customs Raids in Salem District

1259. Shri Dharmalingam: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether any raids were conducted by the customs authorities in the Salem District during the years 1964-65 and 1965-66 so far;

(b) if so, the number of such raids;

(c) the amount of fine imposed; and

(d) the number of cases still pending for disposal?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) 3 during 1964-65 and 6 during 1965-66 upto 15th November, 1965.

(c) Penalties amounting to Rs. 400 were imposed in the cases adjudicated so far.

(d) 3.

Smuggling in South Arcot

1260. Shri Dharamalingam: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that large scale smuggling activities are going on in the South Arcot District of Madras State; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to check them?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) The Government are aware that the coast line in this district is relatively a vulnerable spot for smuggling activities.

(b) Intelligence is gathered and patrols along the coast both by sea and by land are undertaken by the Preventive staff to prevent smuggling of goods as well as to intercept the movement of goods clandestinely landed.

महाराष्ट्र में जीवन बीमा निगम द्वारा विनियोजन

1261. श्री हे० शि० पाटिल : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1963-64, 1964-65 और 1965-66 में अब तक जीवन बीमा निगम ने महाराष्ट्र राज्य में उद्योगों तथा अन्य उप-क्रमों में कुल कितना धन लगाया है ;

(ख) क्या महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने राज्य में अधिक धन लगाने के लिये जीवन बीमा निगम को कोई योजना भेजी है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इन योजनाओं में अनुमानतः कितनी राशि विनियोजित की जायेगी; और

(घ) इस बारे में जीवन बीमा निगम ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री ति० त० कृष्णमाचारी):

(क) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया, बेलिये संख्या एल टी—5236/65]

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) और (घ). ये सबाल पैदा ही नहीं होते।

बीस रुपये के नोट

1262. श्री हे० शि० पाटिल:

श्री श्रींकार लाल बरबा :

श्री लक्ष्मू भबानी :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने बीस रुपये के नोट जारी करने का निश्चय किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कुल कितनी राशि के नोट जारी किये जायेंगे ; और

(ग) क्या किसी अन्य मूल्य वाले के नोट जारी करने का भी विचार है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री ति० त० कृष्णमाचारी):

(क) सरकार ने भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक को 20 रुपये के नोट जारी करने का अधिकार देने का निश्चय किया है।

(ख) चलाये जाने वाले 20 रुपये नोटों की संख्या, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा, इनकी अनुमित मांग को देख कर निर्धारित की जायगी।

(ग) जिन मूल्यों के नोट पहले ही चल रहे हैं उनके और 20 रुपये के नोटों के प्रस्ताव, किसी अन्य मूल्य के नोट जारी करने का कोई विचार नहीं है।

उत्तर प्रदेश में जीवन बीमा निगम द्वारा विनियोजन

1263. श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जीवन बीमा निगम ने 1963-64 1964-65 तथा 1965-66 में अब तक उत्तर प्रदेश में उद्योगों में कितनी पूंजी लगाई है ;

(ख) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने राज्य में अधिक पूंजी लगाने के बारे में निगम को कोई योजना भेजी है; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में निगम ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री ति० त० कृष्णमाचारी):

(क).

(खास रूपों में)

निवेश का व्योरा	1963-64	1964-65	1-4-65 से 31-10-65 तक
जेयर और ऋणपत्र (डिबेंचर)	108.63	-57.94	59.97

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) यह सवाल वैदा ही नहीं होता ।

टिप्पणी : 1963-64 और 1964-65 के सम्बन्ध में निवेशों की रकमें वास्तविक हैं, अर्थात् इन वर्षों में लगायी गयी रकम में से, बिक्री की रकमें और वसूल हुई वापसी की रकमें घटा दी गयी हैं । पहली अप्रैल, 1965 से 31 अक्टूबर, 1965 तक की अवधि के लिए निवेशों के जो आंकड़े दिये गये हैं वे कुल निवेशों के आंकड़े हैं अर्थात् इन में से बिक्री और वापसी की रकमें घटायी नहीं गयी हैं । वर्ष के बीच में, अल्प सूचना पर, निवेशों के आंकड़ों से बिक्री और वापसी की रकमें घटा कर आंकड़े प्राप्त करना, व्यवहार्य नहीं है क्योंकि इस प्रकार की बिक्री और वापसी के राज्यवार और वर्गवार आंकड़े वर्ष के अन्त में ही तैयार किये जाते हैं ।

Electrical Sub-Divisions in Kerala

1264. **Shri Pottakkatt:**

Shri A. V. Raghavan:

Will the Minister of Works and Housing be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Electrical sub-divisions in Kerala under the Public Works Department in Kerala;

(b) whether any rules have been framed to regulate the conditions of service in this cadre; and

(c) the steps taken to confirm the employees working in this cadre?

The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

सिक्पूरिटी प्रिंटिंग प्रेस, नासिक के कर्मचारियों के लिए अस्पताल

1265. **श्री मधु लिमये :**

श्री बागड़ी :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सब है कि सिक्पूरिटी

प्रिंटिंग प्रेस, नासिक के कर्मचारियों तथा प्रबंधक के बीच हुए समझौते के आधार पर एक अस्पताल का निर्माण किया जा चुका है और हाल में वहाँ आवश्यक उपकरण लगा दिये गये हैं किन्तु इसमें अब तक चिकित्सा-कार्य आरम्भ नहीं हुआ है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके कारण क्या हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री ति० त० कृष्णमाचारी):

(क) इंडिया सिक्पूरिटी प्रेस, नासिक में उपर्युक्त साज-सामान के साथ एक अस्पताल की स्थापना की जा रही है, पर इंडिया सिक्पूरिटी प्रेस के प्रबंधक (मास्टर) और कर्मचारियों के बीच इस सम्बन्ध में कोई समझौता नहीं हुआ है । कुछ मामूली दृष्टियों को दूर करने के काम को छोड़ कर, अस्पताल से सम्बन्धित इमारती काम पूरा हो गया है । लेकिन इंडिया सिक्पूरिटी प्रेस के प्रबंधक ने इमारत को केन्द्रीय सरकारी निर्माण विभाग से अपने कब्जे में नहीं लिया है । कुछ साज-सामान, जिसमें फर्नीचर भी शामिल है, प्राप्त कर लिया गया है, लेकिन उसे अभी लगाया नहीं गया ।

(ख) अस्पताल के चालू होने में देर होने का मुख्य कारण यह है कि अभी तक अस्पताल का कार्यभार संभालने के लिए उपर्युक्त चिकित्सा-अधिकारी (मेडिकल आफिसर) की नियुक्ति नहीं की जा सकी । संघीय लोक सेवा आयोग की मार्फत, पूरे चिकित्सा क्षेत्र से, आवश्यक संख्या में चिकित्सा-अधिकारियों की भरती करने के लिए पहले से ही कार्रवाई की जा चुकी है ।

धाय-कर तथा सम्पदा शुल्क की बकाया राशि

1266. **श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1964-65 में धायकर की कितनी बकाया धनराशि वसूल की गई और

उसी वर्ष के अन्त में कितनी धनराशि बकाया रह गई थी; और

(ख) 1964-65 में उत्तर प्रदेश में कितनी बकाया सम्पदा शुल्क वसूल की गई और उसी वर्ष के अन्त में कितनी धनराशि बकाया रह गई ?

बित्त बंजी (बी लि० न० कुल्लुवाचारो) :

(क) धायकर की बकाया रकम 58.25
जो 1964-65 में वसूल करोड़ रुपये की गयी

31-3-1965 को वसूल 193.40
होने योग्य धायकर की करोड़ रुपये बकाया रकम

(ख) सम्पदा शुल्क की बकाया 3.89
रकम जो 1964-65 में लाख रुपये उत्तर प्रदेश में वसूल की गई

13-3-1965 को सम्पदा 8.39
शुल्क की बकाया रकम लाख रुपये

Medical and Health Personnel in Rajasthan

1267. Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2696 on the 23rd September, 1965 regarding Medical and Health personnel in Rajasthan and state:

(a) whether the proposals of the State Government for the Fourth Five Year Plan have since been finalised by Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.



Medical College at Sevagram

1268. Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2684 on the 23rd September, 1965 and state the further progress made so far in the opening of the Medical College at Sevagram by the Kasturba Health Society?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): A project report has been received giving details of the scheme which is being considered further in consultation with the Planning Commission, in the first instance.

D.V.O. Power Tariff

1269. Shri Subodh Hansda: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have appointed a Committee to examine the possibility of enhancement of the Damodar Valley Corporation Power Tariff; and

(b) if so, the terms of reference of the Committee?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) Yes.

(b) The Committee has been asked to examine in all its bearings the proposed revision of the Damodar Valley Corporation tariff with effect from the 1st April, 1965 after taking into account the financial position of the Damodar Valley Corporation and the West Bengal and Bihar State Electricity Boards, and make recommendations thereon. While making recommendations the Committee will take into account the following points:

(a) Commitments made to the World Bank regarding minimum return.

(b) Recommendations of the Venkataraman Committee.

(c) All other relevant issues such as the question whether the revised tariff should be allowed to remain in force until such time as the Damodar Valley Corporation takes a decision to revise the tariff on the basis of the Committee's recommendations.

Thermal Power Stations in Bihar and West Bengal

1270. Shri P. R. Chakravarti:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme to have super-Thermal Power Stations in Bihar and West Bengal coalfield areas has been abandoned; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) No. Super-thermal power stations are being established at Chandrapura (D.V.C.), Pathratu (Bihar) and Santaldih (West Bengal).

(b) Does not arise.

Housing Projects

1271. Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri P. R. Chakravarti:

Will the Minister of Works and Housing be pleased to state:

(a) whether representations had been received by the Union Government from the States that owing to the time-lag between the sanctioning and completion of housing projects, it was found difficult to spend the entire amount advanced to them by the Life Insurance Corporation;

(b) whether it is a fact that the State Governments have been allowed to sanction housing projects substantially in excess of their annual allocations;

(c) if so, the extent of the excess over the allocations; and

(d) whether there is any condition attached to this new facility?

The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) to (d). It had been represented to the Government of India that owing to the time-lag between the sanctioning and completion of housing projects, the State Governments found it difficult to spend the entire amount of Life Insurance Corporation funds advanced to them, during the same year. The State Governments have therefore been permitted, with effect from 1965-66, to sanction, every year, housing projects to the extent of 25 per cent in excess of the allocation for that year, subject to the condition that the actual expenditure is limited to the amount of loan advanced by the Life Insurance Corporation during that particular year.

V. D. Among Teenagers

1272. Shri P. R. Chakravarti:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether a seminar had been organised by the Indian Public Health Association recently in New Delhi;

(b) whether the participants expressed concern at the alarming rise in venereal diseases among the teenagers and college students;

(c) the steps taken to remove the shortage of V. D. Clinics and to renovate the existing ones; and

(d) the extent of co-operation sought from the University authorities and eminent educationists for organising effective propaganda amongst the students?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Yes. A Seminar on Problem of Venereal Diseases in the Territory of Delhi was held on the 28th August, 1965, under the aus-

pices of the Delhi Branch of the Indian Public Health Association.

(b) One of the speakers in the Seminar mentioned about the rise of V. D. among the adolescent age group.

(c) With an objective of having at least one V.D. Clinic in every district headquarter and one Head-quarter clinic in every State, a V. D. Control Scheme was included in the Second Five Year Plan as Centrally aided Programme. The Scheme has been continuing in the Third Five Year Plan. During the Second Plan, 100 V. D. Clinics were established in different States and in the Third Plan, 32 clinics have been set up so far. The clinics are established according to the local needs and Central assistance for this purpose is made available to the States at the rate of 75 per cent non-recurring and 50 per cent recurring expenditure.

(d) Six orientation programmes were held in Delhi University on the subject. Association for Moral and Social Hygiene in India is having regular seminars on V. D. The Central Health Education Bureau has also been assisting the Association in regard to its educational work in schools and colleges. A number of pamphlets, brochures and a film "Vicious Enemy" have been produced and distributed to all States.

Pay Scales of Assistants

1274. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Secretariat Assistants have not been given the benefit of merging full amount of Dearness Allowance in their revised scale of Rs. 210-530 as recommended by the Second Pay Commission;

(b) whether the Association of the Central Secretariat Assistants represented for the revision of their scale

of pay and if so, the reasons for not accepting the demand; and

(c) whether Government are now considering to revise the scale of pay of Assistants in view of the fact that the scales of pay recommended by the Second Pay Commission have recently been revised in the case of Joint Secretaries?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Central Secretariat Assistants had been given the scale of Rs. 210-10-290-15-320-EB-15-425-EB-15-530, as recommended by the 2nd Pay Commission.

(b) The Association of the Central Secretariat Assistants represented for revision of their scale of pay. Considering their duties and responsibilities, and the likely repercussions of a substantial revision of pay scale on other categories, a limited improvement was effected within the range recommended by the 2nd Pay Commission by laying down a scale of Rs. 210-10-270-15-300-EB-15-450-EB-20-530.

(c) No, Sir.

Pay Scales of Despatch Riders

1275. Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Mohammad Elias:
Shri Warior:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have revised the pay scales of Despatch Riders in the Posts and Telegraphs Department;

(b) whether Government have received a demand from the Despatch Riders working in the Central Secretariat Offices that their pay scales should also be revised accordingly and brought at par with Posts

and Telegraphs Department scales; and

(c) if so, the decision taken in the matter?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) It has been decided not to extend the higher scale of pay to Despatch Riders working in the Secretariat Offices.

Heavy Industries in Punjab

1276. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the allotment of large industries in the private sector during the three plan periods (State-wise);

(b) the reasons for the poor allocation made during the same period for the Punjab State; and

(c) whether it is being given more allotment during the Fourth Five Year Plan period?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) No State-wise allotment of large industries in the private sector is made in the Plan.

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

Cancer Treatment

1277. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the use of cobra venom has been found useful in the cancer treatment; and

(b) if so, the details of studies carried out so far?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). Cobra venom in

various forms and in different dilutions, has been used in the relief of pain in cancer and in the treatment of cancer. Studies have been carried out in India, America and Europe on the efficacy of cobra venom on several diseased states including cancer. Divergent opinions have been expressed by different schools of thought. The present considered viewpoint appears to indicate that cobra venom may be of some help in the relief of intractable pain caused in advanced stages of inoperable cancer, but has no real value in the curative treatment of cancer.

In the Indian Cancer Research Centre, Bombay, research is being undertaken on animals. This is still in an experimental stage.

दिल्ली में सड़कों को चौड़ा करना

1278. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकार ने हाल में ही दिल्ली की सड़कों को चौड़ा करने का निर्णय किया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कितनी सड़कों को चौड़ा करने का विचार है ; और

(ग) इस पर कितना धन व्यय होगा ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) :

(क) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकार ने दिल्ली की कुछ सड़कों को चौड़ा करने के नवशों को स्वीकृत कर लिया है । सड़कों को चौड़ा करने का वास्तविक कार्य दिल्ली नगर निगम और नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका द्वारा किया जाता है ।

(ख) और (ग). दिल्ली नगर निगम तथा नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका द्वारा चौड़ी की गई तथा चौड़ी की जाने वाली सड़कों की

संख्या और उन पर होने वाला अनुमानित खर्च इस प्रकार है : —

स्थानिक निकाय का नाम	चीड़ी की गई सड़कों की संख्या	चीड़ी की जाने वाली सड़कों की संख्या
दिल्ली नगर निगम	29 (इनमें से 6 सड़कों भी सम्मिलित हैं जिन पर काम चल रहा है) 77.59 लाख रुपये खर्च हुये हैं अथवा खर्च करने का प्रस्ताव है।	चीड़ी और पाँचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में 61 सड़कों को चीड़ा करने का विचार है, जिन पर अनुमानित: 561 लाख रुपये की लागत आयेगी।
नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका	(अनुमानित लागत 32.13 लाख रुपये)	दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकार और परिवहन मंत्रालय से परामर्श करके प्राथमिकता सूची तैयार करने के बाद कुछ और सड़कों को चीड़ा करने का काम शुरू किया जायेगा।

दिल्ली में खाली भूमि पर खेती

एकड़ भूमि गेहूँ तथा सब्जियों के लिए उपयोग में ले ली गयी है।

1279. श्री यशपाल सिंह :
श्री प्र० चं० बरब्रा :
श्री धोंकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री लक्ष्मू भवानी :
श्री योकुलानन्द महन्ती :

L.I.C. Premia

1280. Shri Heda:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने यह निर्णय किया है कि दिल्ली और नई दिल्ली में सड़कों के दोनों ओर तथा बंगलों के सामने और उनके साथ वाली खाली भूमि को अधिक घनाऊ तथा सब्जियाँ पैदा करने के उपयोग में लाया जाएगा;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस प्रकार कितनी भूमि का उपयोग किया जा सकेगा; और

(ग) उसमें क्या-क्या फसलें पैदा की जाएंगी ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री मेहर लाल खन्ना) : (क) से (ग). बड़े सरकारी बंगलों के आगे के भीतर की उपयोगी भूमि में अन्न तथा सब्जियों की खेती की जा रही है। अभी तक लगभग इस प्रकार की 30

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 236 on the 26th August, 1965 and state:

(a) the reasons for which the results of the investigations of the mortality of assured lives covering the period 1961 to 1964 cannot be made available before 1966; and

(b) whether Government propose to expedite the work?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). Any major mortality investigation like the one undertaken by the Corporation involves collection of a mass of data in a special form and its subsequent analysis. This would take a minimum period of 1 to 1-1/2 years from the expiry of the period of investigation. The results of the investigation cannot, therefore, be expected to be available earlier than 1966.

फसल की कति

1281. श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : क्या सिंचाई और बिद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गांधी सागर बांध से पर्याप्त मात्रा में पानी न मिलने के कारण धान तथा गन्ने की फसल पर बुरा प्रभाव पड़ा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां तो उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

सिंचाई और बिद्युत् मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री इयावर मिश्र) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) खरीफ और रबी की फसलों की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिये गांधी सागर बांध से पानी पर्याप्त मात्रा में उपलब्ध नहीं हो रहा है । किन्तु पानी की उपलब्ध मात्रा धान और गन्ने की वर्तमान फसलों के लिये पर्याप्त नहीं । किन्तु यदि किसानों ने इस पानी के एक हिस्से को भी रबी फसल को बोने के लिये प्रयोग में लाया तो इससे धान और गन्ने की खड़ी सफ़्तों के उत्पादन में कमी हो जाएगी । आशा है कि खरीफ और रबी दोनों फसलों की पैदावार अच्छी रहेगी । हरकों को कहा जा रहा है कि वे पानी को किराया से इस्तेमाल करें नालियां बारी से चलाई जा रही हैं ।

Tungabhadra Waters

1282. Shri Basappa:
Shri Kolla Venkaiah:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to give part of the surplus waters of the Tungabhadra river to which Mysore is entitled to other States;

(b) if so, whether Government of Mysore have objected to the same; and

(c) the decision taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri S. D. Misra): (a) to (c). The Chief Minister of Mysore and Andhra Pradesh have agreed that the surplus waters of Tungabhadra should be utilised for irrigation of about 1 to 1½ lakh acres second crop in Andhra Pradesh.

Unauthorised Constructions in Delhi

1284. Shri Shiv Charan Gupta: Will the Minister of Works and Housing be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that cases of the unauthorised encroachments and unauthorised constructions on Government and public land in Delhi are increasing out of proportion;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there is any proposal before Government to check these unlawful activities; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) to (d). All possible steps are being taken to check encroachments. The land owning authorities have been asked to keep careful watch over their lands and to report cases of encroachments to the Police; lands cleared are being fenced or put to the use for which they are meant to prevent re-squatting; fresh squatters are being evicted; and a proposal is under consideration to make fresh squatting a cognizable offence so that the Police can take action against fresh squatters on their own initiative, without waiting for complaints from the land owning authorities.

राज्यों में पूंजी निवेश

1285. श्री योगेन्द्र झा : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पहली, दूसरी तथा तीसरी पंच-वर्षीय योजनाओं की अवधि में विभिन्न राज्यों में सरकारी (राज्य तथा केन्द्र) और गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्रों के उद्योगों में प्रति व्यक्ति कितनी पूंजी लगी है ;

(ख) क्या यह सब है कि बिहार में उद्योगों में प्रति व्यक्ति पूंजी निवेश ऐसे कुल राष्ट्रीय प्रोसत निवेश का भाग है ; और

(ग) बिहार में अधिकांश उद्योगों के लिये पर्याप्त मात्रा में कच्चा माल तथा अन्य सुविधायें प्रचुर मात्रा में उपलब्ध होने के बावजूद भी वहां उद्योगों में कम पूंजी लगाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

योजनामंत्री (श्री ड० रा० भगत) :

(क) और (ख) : पहली, दूसरी और तीसरी योजना अवधि के दौरान सरकारी क्षेत्र में बड़े और मझोले उद्योगों पर अनुमानतः प्रतिव्यक्ति कितनी पूंजी लगाई गई है, इसका एक विवरण सभा हल पर रख दिया गया है (पुस्तकालय में रखा गया, देखिये संख्या एल० डी०-5237/65) । इस सारणी में यह भी दिखाया गया है कि राष्ट्रीय प्रोसत की तुलना में बिहार राज्य में प्रति व्यक्ति पूंजी निवेश कितना हुआ है । निजी क्षेत्र के राज्यवार पूंजी निवेश के प्राकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं ।

(ग) औद्योगिक प्रयोजनाओं के स्थान का निर्धारण प्राथमिक तथा अन्य संबंधित प्राधारों पर किया जाता है । विवरण में दिए गए प्राकड़े पर्याप्तः तुलनीय नहीं हैं क्योंकि निजी क्षेत्र की प्रयोजनाओं की सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है । दूसरे कुछ उद्योगों में अन्य उद्योगों की अपेक्षा अधिक पूंजी लगानी पड़ती है, कुछ राज्यों में प्राबादी अन्य राज्यों की अपेक्षा अधिक है और कुछ राज्यों में परिवहन, कच्चे माल की समीपता या तैयार माल की

मांग की निकटता आदि प्राथमिक सुविधाएं मौजूद हैं । अतः इन तुलनात्मक प्राकड़ों से कोई उपयोगी निष्कर्ष नहीं निकाला जा सकता है ।

World Bank's Team Findings on Agricultural Production

1286. श्री Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Ramnathwar Tanti:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a World Bank team has blamed India's administrative machinery for the 'poor results' in agricultural production in the country;

(b) the other findings of the World Bank team; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) to (c). Attention is invited to the reply given to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 411 on the 11th November, 1965. As the position remains unchanged, it is not possible to furnish the information asked for.

Swiss Credit

1287. श्री P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Swiss Government have agreed to give a credit of 63 million Swiss Francs to India;

(b) if so, on what terms; and

(c) the projects to be financed therewith?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) to (c). No, Sir. The matter is still under their consideration. Meanwhile a credit of 15 million Swiss francs has been made available on the same terms and conditions as the previous credits.

भारत से पाकिस्तान को देय ऋण

1288. श्री बड़े : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि भारत-पाकिस्तान वित्तीय संधियों के अन्तर्गत भारत द्वारा पाकिस्तान को कितनी धनराशि दी जानी है और यह धनराशि किस प्रयोजन के लिये दी जायेगी ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री ति० त० कृष्णमाचारी): भारत के विरुद्ध पाकिस्तान के दावों का मुख्य कारण मुद्रा (करेंसी) का पृथक्करण और विभाजन से बाद के कुछ लेन-देन हैं। इनसे सम्बन्धित रकमों के सम्बन्ध में अभी तक कोई समझौता नहीं हुआ है।

National Income

1289. Shri Sidheshwar Prasad: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the proportion of national income collected through taxation in India in 1950 and 1964, respectively;

(b) the other measures through which any portion of the national income is collected by the State and its proportion in 1950 and 1965 so far respectively;

(c) the proportion of the total economic activity directly under the control of the State in 1950 and 1964 respectively; and

(d) the proportion of the national income collected through taxation and other measures which was redistributed in favour of the poorer classes in 1950 and 1965 respectively?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Total tax revenue collected by the Central and State Governments as a proportion of National Income was 6.6 per cent in 1950-51 and is estimated at about 13 per cent for 1964-65.

(b) Besides taxation, the other means of draft on private incomes include non-tax revenues such as con-

tribution of public enterprises and various forms of domestic capital receipts such as market borrowings, small savings, State Provident Funds etc. The proportion of non-tax revenues of Central and State Governments to national income is estimated at 1.6 per cent in 1950-51 and at about 2.7 per cent in 1964-65 and the proportion of net domestic capital receipts to national income was at 1.2 per cent in 1950-51 and at about 5.2 per cent in 1964-65.

(c) The latest year for which the information is available relates to 1962-63. The Government share in total national expenditure is estimated to have risen from 8.3 per cent in 1950-51 to 16.5 per cent in 1962-63.

(d) No statistical information is available.

Irrigation & Power Schemes of Orissa

1291. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Moona:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state the number of Irrigation and Power Schemes of the Government of Orissa pending at present with the Central Government for sanction with their details in terms of money involved and the benefits likely therefrom?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri S. D. Misra): A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T-5238/65].

Assistance to Orissa

1292. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Moona:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1557 on the 25th March, 1965 and state:

(a) whether any assessment of the shortfall in the assistance given to the State of Orissa in 1964-65 has been made; and

(b) if so, its extent and the steps taken by Government thereon?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Towards the estimated shortfall of Rs. 70 lakhs, an equal amount has been sanctioned to the Government of Orissa in June 1965.

Rural Housing in Orissa

1293. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Works and Housing be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount sanctioned to Orissa for rural housing schemes during 1965-66; and

(b) the percentage of expenditure that has to be shared by the Central Government for the same purpose during the above period?

The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Rs. 8 lakhs.

(b) 80 per cent as loan for the construction or improvement of existing houses; and 100 per cent as grant for:

(i) provision of house-sites for landless agricultural labourers; and

(ii) laying streets and drains in selected villages.

The total financial assistance allotted to Orissa under this Scheme for 1965-66 is Rs. 7.6 lakhs, Rs. 3.6 lakhs as loan and Rs. 4 lakhs as grant.

Rural Industrial Projects in Orissa

1294. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the number of rural industrial projects functioning at present in Orissa; and

(b) the financial assistance proposed to be given by the Central Government to that State for the purpose during 1965-66?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) Two Rural Industries Projects viz. Barapali (in Sambalpur district) and Jajpur (in Cuttack district) are functioning at present in Orissa State.

(b) Rs. 12.45 lakhs have been allocated during 1965-66 by the Centre to the Orissa State Government for the two Rural Industries Projects.

Income-Tax Arrears Realised in Orissa

1295. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of income-tax arrears realised in Orissa as on the 30th September, 1965; and

(b) the amount still outstanding till the end of that period?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Rs. 12.04 lakhs.

(b) Rs. 2.19 crores.

Farakka Barrage

1296. Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:
Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that excepting the main barrage, other ancillary works like branch canal, etc. in connection with the Farakka Barrage have been suspended; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri S. D. Misra): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

सरकारी क्वार्टर

1297. श्री हुकम चन्ध कल्लाय :

श्री बड़े :

श्री धोंकार सिंह :

श्री गौरी शंकर कक्कड़ :

क्या निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि किसी सरकारी कर्मचारी के मर जाने पर यदि उसे भलाट किये गये मकान में उसके परिवार को कुछ समय तक अपरिहार्य कारणों से रहना पड़ता है, तो उन से दुगुना मकान किराया वसूल किया जाता है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस प्रकार अधिक किराये के कारण उन परिवारों को होने वाली परेशानी से बचाने के लिये कुछ राहत देने के लिये सरकार कोई नियम बना रही है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री मेहरचन्द खन्ना) : (क) और (ख) सामान्य पूल के निवास स्थान के भलाटी की मृत्यु होने पर उसके परिवार को यह अनुमति है कि वह क्वार्टर को, वही किराया भदा करने पर जो कि भलाटी से ठीक मृत्यु के पूर्व वसूल किया जा रहा था, चार महीने तक अपने पास बनाये रखे। उन मामलों में जिनमें निवास स्थान उस भवधि में खाली नहीं किया जाता, बाजार दर के किराये के आधार पर क्षति की गणना करके वसूली की जा सकती है। इस सम्बन्ध में वर्तमान नियम में संशोधन करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

नीमच में नया भल्केलाइड कारखाना

1298. श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : क्या वित्त मन्त्री 23 सितम्बर, 1965 के प्रतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 2735 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि नीमच में नये भल्केलाइड कारखाना स्थापित करने के क्या कारण हैं, जबकि गाजीपुर (उत्तर प्रदेश) में एमिया का सबसे बड़ा कारखाना विद्यमान है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री ति० त० कृष्णमाचारी) :

गाजीपुर का मौजूदा भल्केलाइड कारखाना एक छोटा संयंत्र है जो हर साल लगभग 3500 किलोग्राम भल्केलाइड बनाता है। अप्रचलित उपकरण तथा पुराने तकनीकी तरीकों के कारण यह कारखाना तरह तरह की बाधाओं में काम कर रहा है जिससे उपलब्ध मारफीन तथा अन्य भल्केलाइड अपेक्षाकृत कम प्राप्त होती है। इसमें विस्तार के लिए तो गुंजाइश है ही नहीं बल्कि यह अपनी सामान्य मियाद से भी अधिक चल चुका है और काम रुक जाने की सम्भावना भी दिनों दिन बढ़ती जा रही है। किसी भी हालत में यह धागा नहीं की जा सकती कि यह अपनी मौजूदा निम्नस्तरीय कार्य-क्षमता पर भी ज्यादा समय तक काम कर सकेगा। काम रुक जाने की हालत में, हमें इन आवश्यक औषधों को मजदूरन आयात करना पड़ेगा।

अफीम से अधिक प्रतिशत में भल्केलाइड निकालने का एक नया तरीका खोज निकाला गया है लेकिन गाजीपुर की मौजूदा मशीनों पर इस तरीके को अपनाना सम्भव नहीं है। इस लिये एक नया संयंत्र लगाना जरूरी है। कच्चे माल की दृष्टि से और भल्केलाइडों के व्यापार की दृष्टि से, नीमच की स्थिति सुविधापूर्ण होने से, वह जगह इस काम के लिए विशेष उपयुक्त है। मारफीन तथा दूसरे भल्केलाइड, विशेषतः युद्ध के समय, अनिवार्य औषध होते हैं और मुरसा की दृष्टि से दोनों कारखानों को एक ही स्थान पर रखना बांछनीय नहीं है।

Watches seized from a Bank Locker in Bombay

1299. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**
Shri Kinder Lal:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Customs officials of Bombay seized

many wrist watches from a locker in a safe deposit vault of a local bank in Central Bombay on the 2nd November, 1965; and

(b) if so, the action Government propose to take in the matter?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Yes, Sir; 517 wrist watches whose market value is about Rs. 60,000 were seized by the Bombay Customs Officials from a safe deposit locker in a Bank in Dongri, Bombay, on 2-11-1965.

(b) Investigations are in progress and on completion of the same, departmental proceedings will be considered. Meanwhile, the person from whose possession the key of the said locker was seized, has been arrested, produced before a Magistrates and since released on bail.

रिजर्व बैंक में नोटों का बदला जाना

1300. श्री रामसेवक यादव : क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) फटे हुए तथा खराब हुए नोटों को रिजर्व बैंक में बदलने में कितने दिन लगते हैं ;

(ख) क्या नोटों को कम से कम समय में बदलने के लिए कोई प्रवन्ध करने का विचार है ;

(ग) रिजर्व बैंक में, अगस्त, 1965 में खराब नोटों के बारे में कितने दावे प्राप्त हुए तथा इस महीने में कितने दावे निपटाये गये ;

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि बैंक के कर्मचारी व्यावसायिक व्यक्तियों से कुछ कमीशन लेकर उनके पुराने नोट साधारण व्यक्तियों से पहले बदल देते हैं ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो क्या इस बुराई को समाप्त करने के लिये कुछ उपाय करने का सरकार का विचार है ?

वित्त मन्त्री (श्री ति० त० कृष्णमाचारी):

(क) और (ख) सिर्फ उन मामलों को छोड़ कर जिनमें नोट प्रत्यर्पण (रिफण्ड) नियमावली के अनुसार विस्तृत जांच करना जरूरी होता है बाकी मामलों में दावे कम से कम समय में अर्थात् धाम तौर पर सात दिन के अन्दर निबटा दिये जाते हैं ।

(ग) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और उसे यथा समय सभा की मेज पर रख दिया जायगा ।

(घ) रिजर्व बैंक या सरकार को ऐसी कोई सूचना नहीं मिली कि रिजर्व बैंक के कर्मचारी व्यावसायिक व्यक्तियों का काम जल्दी करने के लिये उनसे कमीशन ले रहे हैं ।

(ङ) यह सवाल पैदा ही नहीं होता ।

Contracts under Yen Credit

1301. Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Rameshwar Tania:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Japan has informed the Government of India that there will be a temporary hold-up of approval of contracts under the Yen credit to India for the current financial year;

(b) if so, whether any reasons have been given in this behalf; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The Government of Japan had temporarily suspended approval of contracts under the latest Yen credit, like some other members of Aid-India Consortium. Some contracts have, however, since been approved by them.

Shifting of Offices to Nagpur**1303. Shri Buta Singh:****Shri Narasimha Reddy:**

Will the Minister of Works and Housing be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of Officers who were evicted from their Government accommodation in Delhi on the eve of their office being shifted to Nagpur and elsewhere during the years 1963 and 1964;

(b) the number of cases of Officers who continued to occupy the Government quarters even after they were transferred to outstations along with their parent office, and whether such occupation has been regularised subsequently by the Ministry on compassionate grounds on the eve of the re-transfer of the said officers to Delhi; and

(c) if so, the number of cases of Scheduled Caste Officers and non-Scheduled Caste Officers among those who were evicted as stated in part (a) above?

The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) to (c). There were 32 cases, in which

officers continued to occupy Government residences after the expiry of the concessional period, during which they were permitted under the Rules, to retain the accommodation in Delhi, after the date of their transfer. Appropriate action is being taken in each case. It is not known whether any one of them belongs to the Scheduled Castes.

Rent Charged on Government Accommodation

1304. Shri Madhu Limaye: Will the Minister of Works and Housing be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 108 on the 4th November, 1965 and state:

(a) the amount of standard rent payable under F.R. 45-B and pooled standard rent under 45-A for types IV and V accommodation in various localities of New Delhi; and

(b) the amount of rent charged on the basis of market rates for the above two types of accommodation?

The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). The rents for such accommodation in a few selected localities are as follows:

	Pooled standard rent under F.R. 45-A.	Standard rent under F.R. 45-B (Without departmental charges)	Market rent
<i>Type IV</i>			
Pandara Road	Rs. 46.00	Rs. 103.85	Rs. 223.50
Laxmibai Nagar	Rs. 4.700 and 48.00	Rs. 103.85	Rs. 223.50
Gole Market area	Rs. 52.00	Rs. 45.35	Rs. 113.10
Sarojini Nagar	Rs. 47.00 and 48.00	Rs. 103.85	Rs. 223.50
Nanakpur	Rs. 53.00	Rs. 103.85	Rs. 223.50
<i>Type V</i>			
Pandara Road	Rs. 87.00	Rs. 208.70	Rs. 423.70
Kidwai Nagar	Rs. 86.00, 88.00 and 89.00	Rs. 187.00	Rs. 402.00
Gole Market area	Rs. 65.00, 66.00, 68.00 and 69.00	Rs. 55.75, 58.90 and 59.00	Rs. 143.55 to 150.10
Diplomatic Enclave	Rs. 112.00 and Rs. 116.00	Rs. 287.10	Rs. 576.35

Birth Control Drug

1305. Shri Brajeshwar Prasad: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item published in the *Times of India* of the 10th November, 1965 that Dr. Joseph Goldzieher, a Texas researcher in the field of hormones has developed a drug that would prevent pregnancy; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Yes.

(b) The drug has not so far been received and tested in India. Full details thereof are being called for through our Missions in Washington and Toronto.

Medical College, Alleppey

1306. Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Warior:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Kerala Government wanted the management of the Thirumala Dewaswam Medical College, Alleppey to sign an agreement with the Government for the proper management of the College; and

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

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a). Yes.

(b) The Government of Kerala have received the agreement duly signed by the management of the Thirumala Dewaswam Medical College, Alleppey.

Recovery of Outstanding Loans from States

1307. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government has taken up with some State Governments the question of recovery of certain outstanding loans and interests;

(b) if so, the names of the State Governments and the amount of loans due from them; and

(c) the outcome thereof?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a): Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) According to the information furnished by the State Accountants General, the defaults in the repayment of Central loans and payment of interest thereon by the State Governments amounted to Rs. 5.12 crores and Rs. 21.71 crores respectively as on 31-3-1965. Of these, recoveries already effected during this year have amounted to Rs. 14.81 crores. The details are:

(In lakhs of Rupees)

State	Defaults as on 31-3-1965		Recoveries effected during 1965-66	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
Andhra Pradesh	..	6.71	..	2.88
Bihar	21	3.39	21	1.59
Jammu & Kashmir	2.71	2.61		
Madhya Pradesh	1.95	66	1.95	68
Rajasthan		4.64		4.64
West Bengal	25	3.70	25	2.49
	5.12	21.71	2.41	12.20

Allotment of Accommodation to Employees' Unions

**1308. Shri Daji:
Shri Warior:**

Will the Minister of Works and Housing be pleased to state:

(a) whether several Central Government Employees' Organisations (Unions and Associations) have asked for allotment of accommodation in terms of his Ministry's Memorandum No. 12/110/58-ACC, dated the 2nd April, 1960;

(b) whether their requests for the allotment of accommodation have been turned down because Ministry of Home Affairs is opposed to allotment of accommodation to the Central Government Employees' Unions/Associations; and

(c) if not, the reasons for not allotting them accommodation?

The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) to (c). No Precise information is available. If a specific case is brought to the notice of the Ministry, the matter will be looked into.

Development of Hill Region of U.P.

**1309. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Kindar Lal:**

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the U.P. Government have re-organised the hill region in the State consisting of Almora, Nainital, Garhwal, Tehri, Pithoragarh, Chamole and Uttarkashi as a backward area for which a special development programme would be formulated and implemented under the Fourth Five Year Plan and had

asked the Planning Commission to help the region financially as a special case; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) and (b). The Draft Fourth Five Year Plan of Uttar Pradesh has not yet been received.

Power Target for NEFA

1310. Shri Rishang Keishing: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the target set for power for NEFA in the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) the extent to which the target has been achieved so far;

(c) the district and the sub-Divisional headquarters and villages so far electrified; and

(d) the attempts made to make up the shortfall, if any?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) The proposed physical targets during the Third Five Year Plan were as under:—

(i) Generation (installed capacity)	1142 kw
(ii) Localities to be electrified.	20 Nos.
(b) Till the end of September, 1965, the following targets were achieved:—	
(i) Generation (installed capacity)	580 kw
(ii) Villages electrified	13 Nos.

(c) The following villages and corresponding districts were electrified till the end of September, 1965:—

1. Bomdila	Kameng District
2. Hapoli	Sabansiri „
3. Passighat	Siang „
4. Khonsa	Tirap „
5. Along	Siang „
6. Margherita	Tirap „
7. Roing	Lohit „
8. Tezu	Lohit „
9. Anini	Lohit „
10. Jairampur	Tirap „
11. Daporjio	Subansiri „
12. G. T. C. Passighat	Siang „
13. Khelong	Kameng „

(d) In addition to 14 Nos. of diesel sets allocated to NEFA under Canadian Aid Programme, the local authorities have procured 33 more diesel generating sets and the installation of these sets against 29 electrification schemes is in progress.

(2) Arrangements are being made to obtain power supply from the Assam State Electricity Board to serve localities in Tirap District of NEFA on Assam NEFA Border.

(3) Presently five micro hydel scheme reports are under finalisation in the Central Water and Power Commission.

Government Accommodation in Delhi

1311. **Shri Gulshan:** Will the Minister of Works and Housing be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons who have applied for change of accommodation from Type I to VI (category-wise) from 1st August to 31st October, 1965; and

(b) the number of persons who have been given change category-wise?

The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). The rules regarding changes came into force on the 1st June 1965 and the position is as follows:—

Type of accommodation	No. of persons who applied for change upto the 31st October 1965	No. of persons who have been given change upto the 31st October, 1965 (from 1-6-1965 to 31-10-65)
I.	3276	282
II.	1985	292
III.	582	80
IV.	757	100
V.	377	66
VI.	110	34

पंजाब में दूधबूँतों के लिए बिजली का
बिना जाना

S.N.Q.4 श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :

श्री मुहम्मद खान :

क्या सिवाई घोर बिद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने
की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पंजाब में इस वर्ष वर्षा के
अभाव के कारण नहरों में पानी शून्यवत आ
रहा है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार "जय किसान जय
जवान" के नारे को कार्यान्वित करने के लिये
दूधबूँतों को बिजली देने में निरन्तर विलम्ब
कर रही है ;

(ग) क्या इसका कारण यह है कि
पंजाब के बिजली विभाग के पास ट्रांसफार्मर
संयन्त्र की भयंकर कमी है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस संकट को दूर
करने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

सिवाई घोर बिद्युत् मंत्री (डा० कु०
ब० राव) : (क) जी, नहीं। फिर भी
बहियों में पानी कम पड़ने के कारण, उपलब्ध
पानी के वितरण में अधिक ध्यान रखा जा
रहा है।

(ख) जी, नहीं। 1-4-65 से 30-9-65
तक 4215 नलकूपों के लिये बिजली के
कनेक्शन पहले से दे दिए जा चुके हैं और इस
वर्ष 11,000 कनेक्शन दिये जाने
की सम्भावना है।

(ग) और (घ). ट्रांसफार्मरों की कमी
नहीं, किन्तु कुछ अन्य आवश्यक सामग्री की
कमी जरूर है। इनको प्राप्त करने के लिये
बोर्ड हर सम्भव प्रयत्न कर रहा है।

12.07 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO A MAT-
TER OF URGENT PUBLIC
IMPORTANCE

BURNING OF VILLAGES IN ASSAM BY
PAKISTANIS

Mr. Speaker: Now, we shall take
up the calling-attention notice. Shri
Hem Barua might read out the call-
ing-attention notice now.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): I beg
to call the attention...

श्री हुकम चन्द कलशराव (देवास):
अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपना कौल प्रार्थना
नोटिस जो कि आज साढ़े चार बजे लिया
जाना है उसको विदज्ञा करता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अच्छी बात है।
मि० बड़े भी विदज्ञा करते हैं।

Shri Bade (Khargone): Yes.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : चतुर्वेदी साहब भी
विदज्ञा करते हैं और श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय
भी विदज्ञा करते हैं।

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi (Firozabad):
I have not withdrawn...

Mr. Speaker: As for Shri P. C.
Borooh, he is not present here. That
would be deemed to have been with-
drawn.

Shri Hem Barua: I beg to call the
the attention of the Minister of De-
fence to the following matter of ur-
gent public importance and I request
that he may make a statement there-
on:—

"The reported burning down of
Nalpara village in Assam on the
19th November, 1965, by a batch
of Pakistani nationals backed by
some armed forces."

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B.
Chavan): Mr. Speaker, Sir. On the
afternoon on November, 18, 1965, a
number of Pakistani nationals tres-
passed into Indian village of Nalpara
situated near the Assam-East Pakis-

tan border, one mile south of the Indian Border Outpost of Bhalaganj in Khasi Hills. These Pakistani nationals lifted 49 heads of cattle belonging to Indian nationals of village Nalpara. Later that night, Pakistani nationals again intruded into the same area and set seven village houses on fire. In the commission of these unprovoked and criminal attacks on Indian territory and property, the Pakistani intruders were backed by armed personnel of the Pakistani Irregular Forces.

A protest has been lodged with the High Commission for Pakistan in India about this incident. Government have also demanded return of the cattle carried away by Pakistani nationals and payment of full compensation for the damage caused by them to the houses and property of the residents of village Nalpara.

Government cannot but view with concern the continued aggressive and threatening activities of the Pakistani Forces in the eastern region. They are keeping a close watch on the situation and will take appropriate steps according to the needs of the situation.

Shri Hem Barua: Here are a group of Pakistani nationals supported by Pakistani Armed Forces, who have entered and intruded into a part of Indian territory and set fire to a village only 50 miles away from Shillong, the capital of Assam. In the context of that, may I know how long Government propose to neglect Assam and leave Assam to the vandalism of the Pakistanis? Why is it that Government have not considered it fit at least to adopt security measures for defending those vulnerable points in the Assam-East Pakistan border?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: In this particular region, the border security forces, which are working under the operational control of the Army, are in charge, and they are patrolling that area. Even on that very day, after

cattle were lifted by the trespassers, a police patrol went to the area. It was there for a few hours. It so happened that immediately the patrol withdrew, the trespassers came again and burnt those village Houses.

Shri Hem Barua: Why did it withdraw when there was an incident already?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I quite see that. It is a legitimate question to ask. Now I have received reports that they have now taken position in the village. Unfortunately, they withdrew earlier. It was a patrol; a patrol is not supposed to stay at one particular place; it has to remain mobile in that area. It was because of that that it withdrew. As a result of that, certainly seven houses were burnt. But now, as I said, they have taken positions in that particular village or round about the village.

Shri Hem Barua: My question was different. There are certain vulnerable points in the East Pakistan-Assam border. Why is it that those vulnerable points are not guarded and no patrols are being sent where incidents take place?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Normally, when there is an incident at a particular place, we consider that to be a vulnerable point. This is a contiguous area where the trouble is there. We will have to take care of that. But the hon. Member should understand the difficulties of the police force also.

Shrimati Renuka Barkataki (Barpeta): From the statement that the hon. Minister has just now made and from the fact that the Assam Government has issued a notification in the Assam Gazette Extraordinary offering rewards to anyone who gives information leading to the apprehension of armed infiltrators, it is clear that quite a number of armed infiltrators, have been able to elude detection and have intruded into our territory. May I know.....

Mr. Speaker: What has she been saying upto now? Now she says, 'May I know'.

Shrimati Renuka Barkataki: I am putting the question.

May I know whether Government have examined the fresh intelligence that may have been received from the security Officers who recently visited Nalapara and other adjoining areas to find out whether the entry of these armed infiltrators was only a stray incident or is part of a plan to stage a repetition of the now well-known, familiar type of aggression by infiltration in the east too?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I would not call it a stray incident; this must be according to some sort of pattern of intrusion in this particular area. About such individual incidents, it is difficult to get intelligence as such. But as suggested by Shri Hem Barua, we will certainly mark some definite areas and take care of them.

Shri Hem Barua: Do I understand that he has accepted that they are vulnerable points?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Yes, yes.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : जैसा कि भारत सरकार को मालूम है, पाकिस्तान कभी अतिपूति नहीं करेगा, हमारा जो मुकसान हुआ है, उस के लिए कभी पैसा नहीं देगा—और न ही आज तक उसने दिया है। तो फिर सरकार क्यों बार-बार अतिपूति की मांग करने की तकनीक गवारा करती है और वह इसके लिये कोई ठोस कदम क्यों नहीं उठाती है और यह साफ तौर पर क्यों नहीं कहती है कि अगर पाकिस्तान अतिपूति नहीं करेगा तो सरकार उचित स्टेप्स उठायेगी।

Shri Y. B. Chavan: He is asking about certain steps that Government should take. It is difficult for me to answer the question listing those steps.

Shri P. C. Borooah (Sibsagar): Is it a fact that under the cover of such occasional arsons and firings, armed infiltrators are infiltrating into Assam; if so, may I know whether any of them have been apprehended, and if not, what steps Government is taking to counteract this?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: In this particular incident there were no infiltrators who have taken position in this area, because most of them withdrew, but taking a review of the incidents that took place in the last few weeks, we have killed some of the infiltrators and injured many.

Shri Basumatari (Goalpara): Is it not a fact that the Government of India has under-estimated the situation in Assam; if not, may I know what measures have been taken having in view of the fact that Mujahids and Ansars have concentrated on the border of Pakistan?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: The hon. Member is pleased to draw a very wrong conclusion. We have never under-estimated the problem of East Pakistan and Assam.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to draw the attention of Government to the fact that there are Mujahids and infiltrators regularly coming.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: That, of course, we have taken note of.

Shri Basumatari: To my second question he has not replied.

Mr. Speaker: He should be satisfied with it. If there are two questions, I can allow only one.

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय (सलेमपुर) : जैसा कि श्री मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है, पाकिस्तानी नालपारा गांव से कुछ मवेगी उठा ले गये और उन्होंने उस गांव के कुछ घर जला दिये। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने पाकिस्तान की सरकार से कितने धन की मांग की है ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: No, Sir. We have not mentioned any particular amount of compensation.

following Members on the Panel of Chairmen.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty, Dr. Sarojini Mahishi, Shri T. H. Sonavane, H. H. Maharaja Pratap, Keshari Deo, Shri Vidya Charan Shukla, and Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah.

12.17 hrs.

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATION UNDER WEALTH-TAX (SECOND AMENDMENT) RULES ETC.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri Rameshwar Sahu): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications:—

(1) The Wealth-tax (Second Amendment) Rules, 1965 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1634 in Gazette of India dated the 4th November, 1965, under sub-section (4) of section 46 of the Wealth-tax Act, 1957. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5231/65.]

(2) The Central Excise (Ninth Amendment) Rules 1965, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1659 in Gazette of India dated the 15th November, 1965, under section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5232/65.]

12.18 hrs.

PANEL OF CHAIRMAN

Mr. Speaker: I had some time ago constituted a Panel of Chairmen, but for the last few weeks I have been experiencing certain difficulties because some of the Members are very busy and they cannot remain here present when they are required. While thanking all those who have served on that panel, I am reconstituting the panel.

I have to inform the House that under sub-rule (1) of rule 9 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I nominate the

12.19 hr.

STATEMENT RE: FINANCE MINISTER'S VISIT TO USSR AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Mr. Speaker: Shri T. T. Krishnamachari?

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Will he be also put on the panel of chairman?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): Between the 26th and 30th October, 1965, I visited Czechoslovakia, and between the 9th and 17th November I visited the Soviet Union....

Mr. Speaker: Were copies made available

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): We have got advance copies. He need not read it.

Mr. Speaker: It might be laid on the Table of the House.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I lay on the Table of the House a statement on my visit to Czechoslovakia and the USSR.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether he got any practical promises from the Czechoslovakian Government or it was only a case of exploring so many things when he visited Czechoslovakia, whether there has been any definite decision taken on anything or not?

Mr. Speaker: Whatever is contained in the statement need not be told again.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I have read the statement.

Mr. Speaker: I am putting it to the Minister.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The projects for which they have promised assistance beyond what they had already agreed to have been enumerated in the statement, and we have also got them to examine whether certain non-project assistance will also be available. That is under examination.

Mr. Speaker: Shri M. L. Dwivedi.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Two questions.

Mr. Speaker: It is not a Question. No. Only one question on the statement.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi (Hamirpur): It is stated in the statement:

"... further discussions on our requirements of capital goods and other imports from Czechoslovakia during the Fourth Plan are to be undertaken at a technical level before the Czechoslovak Government is in a position to indicate the extent of additional aid..."

I want to know whether any steps have been taken in this direction to have further discussions in this country or for sending a team to Czechoslovakia in the near future.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I think it is mentioned in the statement that we are expecting a team to come from Czechoslovakia and we are also thinking in terms of having joint teams for exploring the possibilities of mutual co-operation. It would be a two way traffic.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): The hon. Minister has been pleased to put down in his note that it was felt that the principle of international division of labour could be most beneficially applied to enlarge the trade between the two countries, and to further strengthen the friendly relations that

already subsist between them. Would he kindly elucidate how this international division of labour is going to take place?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: For instance, Czechoslovakia is a country with a small population and they could not go in for industries which are labour intensive without sustaining loss. It is a question of dividing the type of work that we can do because we have a lot of labour and what they can do by using machines which are labour saving.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Was the Finance Minister's visit in the nature of a follow up action after the Prime Minister's visit some time ago, and what does the Minister exactly mean by this statement here in this note that the Soviet Prime Minister was good enough to agree that all our additional proposals would be examined by Soviet experts within a very short time. Does that mean that they will be examined jointly by Soviet and Indian experts?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: We have, I believe, three Soviet teams now examining certain projects and the other projects listed would be examined. Soviet experts would come here; naturally they will examine them along with the Indian experts who are in the country.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): May I draw your attention to an assurance given by you during the Question Hour that you will allow me to put a question? May I remind you of that?

Shri Vishram Prasad (Lalganj): In the statement it says that he also proposed certain additional projects for assistance by the USSR in the Fourth Plan and that these proposals included the establishment of mechanised farms and certain schemes of land reclamation and plant protection in the agricultural sector. Will the hon. Minister be able to throw a little more detail of what he has in mind?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The matters of detail have to be negotiated between the two governments and technical teams had come out.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): In the statement it is said that it will not be possible for us to achieve balance in our trade unless further line of credit for so called non-project imports was extended to us by Czechoslovakia. This seems to be a very novel way of balancing our trade. May I know if similar steps will be taken in respect of other States also where our balance of trade is not favourable to us?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The idea is that where we cannot balance imports by trade, we ask for extension of time for payment.

Shri P. K. Deo: Credit?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: You may say long term credit. If there are cases of a similar nature, naturally we will approach the country concerned.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know if it is a fact that in spite of the loud pronouncements by our ministers as also by the Soviet leaders the soviet economic aid to this country has not taken any final shape or any clear definite outlines; that is seen from the statement also. In the face of that may I just enquire from the government if soviet economic aid to this country is till now an embryo and will take more time to take shape.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I am afraid that my knowledge of the English language seems to be imperfect; I could not quite follow what the hon. Member said.

Shri Hem Barua: May I repeat it?

Mr. Speaker: He says that soviet aid to our country is still an embryo and it would take time to take shape.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I am afraid the hon. Member is wrong; soviet aid to this country is quite substantial.

Shri Banga (Chittoor): How much?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: It is continuing aid which in terms of our needs is progressing.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida (Anand): The Minister, in his statement, has pointed out a number of industrial projects that he has discussed with Czechoslovakia and Soviet Russia. I fail to find any scheme for manufacturing tractors or any agricultural implements to be manufactured in this country.

Mr. Speaker: He cannot go into those items that are not there and ask whether they would be taken up. There are bound to be hundreds of items that are not there.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: When we are trying to improve our agricultural condition here, we must have implements and tractors and manufacture them in this country. Can't we think of these projects?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: We have under consideration a scheme for setting up a tractor factory with Czechoslovakian aid.

श्री प्रकाशचर शस्त्री (बिजनौर) :
रक्षा सामग्री की दृष्टि से रूस ने और देशों के प्रतिरिक्त पीछे पाकिस्तान के साथ जो हमारा संघर्ष चला था जितना सहयोग दिया उसके लिए इस देश के लोगों ने उसके प्रति कृतज्ञता प्रकट की। पर प्रश्न यह है कि नौसेना को अपने पैरों पर खड़ा करने की दृष्टि से समृद्ध बनाने योग्य सहायता के सम्बन्ध में श्री क्या विल मंत्री ने रूस के अधिकारियों से सहायता की बातचीत की और उस बातचीत के फलस्वरूप सरकार कुछ सहायता मिलने की संभावना है ?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: This question must be addressed to the Defence Ministry.

Shri Bade (Khargone): In the statement it is said that the terms of the investigations are to be widened, "for instance, to cover additional facilities for the proposed Korba Aluminium Plant, and coverage of more coking coal projects". They are to be given some additional facilities. What are those facilities which are to be given and what is the amount for the Korba Aluminium Plant project which is in Madhya Pradesh?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The idea is to set up a one-lakh ton aluminium project in Korba. The additional facilities that we have asked them to examine are to set up a rolling mill along with the reduction plant which should be set up.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : यह साफ नहीं हुआ है स्टेटमेंट से कि हमारी चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना की जो आवश्यकताएँ हैं, वे कसी सहायता से किस हद तक पूरे हो सकेंगी ?

Mr. Speaker: How far our requirements of the fourth Plan will be satisfied?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: It is very difficult to evaluate it in terms of money, because all the aid that comes from Soviet Russia and Czechoslovakia is in terms of projects. For specific projects that you put to them, if they are suitable and if they fix them with their own plan, they give aid; it is difficult for me to evaluate them at the present moment in terms of money.

Shri P. C. Borooah (Sibsagar): Since a large number of defence and civilian equipment are now lying idle for want of spares, may I know whether this matter was taken up with the USSR or Czechoslovakia and to what extent they can come to our help?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I am afraid I have had no information that projects aided by Soviet Union are lying idle for want of spares. If they are, that will come under the scheme

of non-project aid which we have put up to them.

Mr. Speaker: Let us now proceed to the next item of business.

Shri Hem Barua: Sir, on a point of order. May I draw your attention to an assurance given by you the other day? The other day, when we requested the hon. Finance Minister to make a statement in the House on his visit to Soviet Russia, he refused to make a statement in the House, but then, in the afternoon, he made a statement to the press. I know the press also is a powerful instrument in our democracy, but why should he feel shy of making a statement in Parliament? You gave us the assurance that when the Finance Minister is present here, you would enquire of him and let us know why he did that. May I remind you of that assurance given by you?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Whatever else my deficiencies might be, it is, I would plead, not lack of knowledge of parliamentary etiquette. I had not made any statement after I told the House that I would make a comprehensive statement in the House. In fact, the position of Ministers who go abroad is, they are met by the press. In Moscow, I had to meet the press and in Bombay and in Palam when I came back. Naturally, some questions were asked and the answers given were very meagre. I had made no statement to the press after I made the statement in Parliament.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It was before; not after.

श्री रामेश्वरामन्थ (कर्नाल) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक प्रश्न सूचना प्रश्न था . . .

श्री यशपाल सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इसके ऊपर कोई गौर नहीं किया गया है और न ही जवाब दिया गया है कि ज्यादातर मेम्बर्स की यह राय है कि इसको पोस्टपोन किया जाए। यह बिल बेमौक़ का है . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इतने ज्यादा मेम्बर
साहिबान क्यों खड़े हो रहे हैं ?

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय
मेरा

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब तक मैं बुलाऊं
नहीं, मेम्बर खड़े तो हो सकते हैं लेकिन बोल
नहीं सकते हैं। यह बहुत नावाजिब बात है
जो माननीय सदस्य कर रहे हैं। आप यही
तो कहना चाहते हैं कि आपका शार्ट नोटिस
स्वैच्छन था। अगर आपको आने की फुर्सत
नहीं थी तो क्या हाउस बैठा रहता। मैं ने
आपको बुलाया था, आप नहीं थे तो मैं क्या
करता।

12.29½ hrs.

BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY (AMENDMENT) BILL—Contd.

AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA

Mr. Speaker: The House will now
take up further consideration of the
following motion moved by Shri M. C.
Chagla on the 24th November, 1965,
namely:—

"That the Bill further to amend
the Banaras Hindu University Act,
1915, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be
taken into consideration."

Shri P. R. Chakraverti to continue
his speech.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti (Dhanbad):
Sir, I was pleading yesterday for a
realistic consideration of the issues
that confront us. It is not a question
of throwing a challenge here and then
running after it. We have to know
that young talents are not so discern-
ing and calculating as we are. They
are seized with a form of emotion and
passion, unless the matter is made
clear to them. I wanted to ask the
Government to understand that factor
instead of throwing a challenge.

My idea was to emphasise on this
aspect that when a particular issue
confronts the people at large and
pecially when young minds are sur-
charged with emotion, animated as
well as agitated the Government has
to take a realistic stand. There is a
short distance between animation and
agitation. Today there is an appre-
hension that this Bill has come before
the Parliament and the other Bill with
respect to the deletion of the word
'Muslim' or other denominations which
smack of community, caste or
any religions appellation may not come.
That is an admitted fact. When we
in India have formed a particular pat-
tern of life, we cannot also have these
religions denominations. It is well and
good; I am whole hog with it. I want
absolute elimination of all those in-
signia, bell, book and candle. In this
context, unless we have that compre-
hensive Bill, covering both the
Aligarh Muslim University and the
Banaras Hindu University, this ap-
prehension will create trouble and un-
rest. That is obvious. We are throw-
ing a challenge that indiscipline will
not be tolerated. We must have that
genuine and healthy atmosphere creat-
ed by a proper understanding. That is
what we are called upon to do.

Mr. Dwivedy raised a point of order
when I said, I am ready to support Mr.
Kamath's proposal. But as you know,
when you go with him, you are land-
ed in a quagmire. I know it is a con-
stitutional imbroglio. When I said I
am prepared to support Mr. Kamath's
proposal that we could review this
thing by sitting together, immediately
the constitutional question arose. If
that is so, my proposal is definite: All
denominations, all religious appella-
tions must be deleted. No personal
name should be attached to any insti-
tution. I would never allow Pandit
Madan Mohan Malaviya's name to be
reduced to an arithmetic figure—PM²
KV²—Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya
Kashi Vishwa Vidyala. We cannot
even pronounce this. It is impossible
to pronounce it. If my name cannot
be pronounced, how can this big name

[Shri P. R. Chakravarti.]

be pronounced? I am terribly opposed to this idea of associating the name of Pandit Malviyaji with this. As I said, he is one of the greatest nationalists. Some friends were telling me that he was a Hindu. It is a pity that he is so described. He is one of the greatest nationalists. I was a volunteer when he called upon us to face the bullet in this Delhi city. I accepted his command in 1932 and suffered incarceration. Undoubtedly he is a great nationalist. He is the embodiment of the culture and aspirations of India. I will not allow his name to be reduced to an arithmetic figure.

My practical solution, therefore, is this. Now that the people have got grave misapprehensions and there is a lack of understanding, it is quite in the fitness of things that the young minds are stirred to passion and emotion. They are surcharged with the feeling that here is something which stands in the way of their way of life. Immediately they come with a protest, we cannot throw this challenge and say that we are not going to tolerate their opinion. When I was the President of the Students' Union, I challenged the Prime Minister of Bengal, it was a fanatically communal minded Ministry headed by Nazimuddin. For that I lost my Ph.D. It was this challenge that created an atmosphere among the Muslim post-graduates. We cannot forget that aspect.

Now, these young men are not so calculating as we are. They are the embodiment of youth. Our youth has withered away. Their youth is in the offing. They are now in their prime of life. They must give expression to their feelings. When they protest, we, sitting within four walls, throw a challenge to them. Sir, I am terribly opposed to this. I give a warning that it will not end here. You must be reasonable, practical and realistic. You must see that there is a definite proposal. The Government must think judiciously and realistically and this Bill must be withdrawn at this stage.

Some hon. Members: No, no.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Sir, may I make a submission. Believing in the soundness of the motion that I moved yesterday, the old maxim "try, try, try again" and that patient perseverance is the *sine qua non* of parliamentary enterprise, I move that under Rule 109:

"Further debate on the Bill be adjourned."

Shri M. R. Masani (Rajkot): Sir, I rise to a point of order. Mr. Speaker, I think this motion is barred under the rules of this House. Yesterday, when the debate started, the hon. Member made the same motion and the House by an overwhelming majority rejected the motion and decided that the debate must be proceeded with. At that time; the hon. Minister made a very brave appeal to us to vote on the merits of this measure and not be influenced by what is happening outside. Now, Sir, I would like to know what is the new thing that has happened since we discussed this matter yesterday, why our four hours have been wasted and why now we are told, when we are at the fag end of this debate, that we should not further debate this matter?

Now, the rules take care of this situation. In order that the dignity of the House and its steadfastness of purpose may be preserved, there are two rules which say that this kind of motion should not be repeated.

The first rule is Rule 186(6) which says that in order that a motion may be admissible it shall satisfy the following condition, namely: "It shall not revive discussion on a matter which has been discussed in the same session." Yesterday, the House took a decision on a matter which was whether to proceed with the discussion or not. The House gave its decision in that matter and I submit that this repeated motion is, therefore, out of order.

There is another rule, Rule 338 which again deals with the same thing, the repetition of a motion. It says that "a motion shall not raise a question substantially identical with one on which the House has given a decision in the same session." Yesterday, there was a motion for adjournment. Today, again there is a motion for postponement of the debate. It is substantially the same motion. In fact, it is identical. More than substantially, it is hundred per cent the same motion.

Under what rule can this motion be admitted when there are two rules that come clearly in the way. Even Rule 109, on which the hon. Member relies, says that he can only move this motion with your consent. I appeal to you, Sir, first of all, to rule this motion out of order under the two rules that I have cited in this House. I think this House will lower itself if, after having very bravely decided to discuss this matter on merits yesterday, the whole House now runs away from its responsibilities because of what might be happening outside and because the hon. Members opposite do not want to displease somebody or other outside. I think the hon. Minister owes it to this House to oppose this motion. Yesterday he made a very brave statement which we were prepared to reciprocate. We appreciated that the Government were having a free vote on this. Let this House vote on this question of a name and be done with it once for all. Let us not have this issue pestering us from this session to the next session and poisoning the political life of the country simply because the majority do not have the courage to take a decision. I appeal for your ruling, Sir, to bar this motion.

Shri Frank Anthony (Nominated—Anglo-Indians): Under rule 109 I was myself going to move a motion for adjournment. It stands by itself. Any Member can move a motion which is not substantive, from time to time, subject to the consent of the Speaker. Rules 186 and 338 stand by them-

selves. Those procedures are related and there notice has to be given. Here, if considerations arise, from time to time you can move for adjournment. I submit with great respect that the debate has shown the intensity of feeling on both sides.

Mr. Speaker: It is a matter for the House to decide. So far as the point of order is concerned, I agree with Shri Frank Anthony. So far as rules 186 and 338 are concerned, there has not been any decision on any substantive motion. It has been only procedural. Suppose at this moment we decide that we do not adjourn the debate and after five hours' discussion we find that it must be adjourned to some other day, it can be done. A motion under rule 109 can be moved at any moment when the discussion is going on and it does not debar us from moving another motion in that respect. That is all what I have to say about the point of order. So far as the question itself is concerned, it is for the House to decide.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): If I may be permitted to say so, would it be proper in the course of one discussion which has not been interrupted either by efflux of time or any other special consideration, to revive a motion which yesterday was put before the House and rejected? Could we have it again? Quite apart from whatever might be in your discretion, would it be proper? Because, this discussion has gone on uninterruptedly from yesterday, interrupted only by Question Hour and certain other items of today's agenda which are there on account of our rules. This has gone on without interruption. I could have understood it if the discussion was interrupted, certain other things intervened and Parliament in its wisdom decided to adjourn it over again. But we are having an uninterrupted discussion and, as Shri Masani has pointed out, it is something which surely goes to the root of the matter, because the Minister has made the position of the Government clear, and I take it that when the Government

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee.]

says something, it means it sincerely, at least to a certain limited extent.

Shri M. R. Masani: That is a hope!

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: He presumes to be a very courageous gentleman and he even upbraided me when I tried to criticise him by posing as a very generous and liberal-minded person who was leaving the matter for decision by a free vote in this House and he would not use the whip in order to get the Congress to vote one way or the other. The Minister, therefore, posed as a very liberal and generousminded parliamentarian and told us to behave accordingly. We took him at his word. We discussed this matter on merits. We know, at the same time, that this House is being sought to be blackmailed by certain communal elements in this country, on whose horns the Prime Minister dare not tread. Even the Prime Minister, who has got the whole of the treasury bench behind him, does not dare tread on the horns of some communal elements in this country..... (Interruptions). That is exactly what is happening.... (Interruptions).

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalapuzha): The Prime Minister is behind all this.

Mr. Speaker: Order order. So far as the propriety is concerned, that is for this House to decide. It may vote any way it likes. Members are free to vote whichever way they like. When such a motion is moved, I have to put it to the vote of the House. A point of order was raised as to whether this motion can be raised at this moment or not. I had to decide that. Other things are left to the House. So, I will now put the motion to the vote of the House.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): Before you put it to the vote, we would like to take part in the discussion on the merits of the motion. We want to oppose it.

Mr. Speaker: Perhaps the hon. Member does not remember, but when yesterday Shri Mukerjee wanted permission to speak on the motion I refused it. Now I will put the motion to the vote. The question is:

"That further debate on the Bill be adjourned".

The Lok Sabha divided:

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) :
लेकिन साहब बता तो दिया जाय कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब ने क्यों इस बिल को रखवाया और क्यों आज विद्वड़ा कर रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं इस बात कोई जवानी तो नहीं पूछ रहा हूँ। यह प्रावाजे प्रा रही है किसी तरफ से प्राईज किसी तरफ से नोज।

Order, order. I will call for the division again.

Shri P. K. Deo: Why?

Mr. Speaker: The machine has failed; what should I do? Now, I am calling for the Division again. The Members should be ready.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is the machine ready now?

Mr. Speaker: I presume so; the light is there.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barackpore): The machine was shocked at the behaviour of the Congress Party.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That further debate on the Bill be adjourned".

The Lok Sabha divided:

AYES

Division No. 7]

Abdul Rashid, Bakshij
 Abdul Wahid, Shri T.
 Alagesan, Shri
 Alva, Shri A. S.
 Alva, Shri Joachim
 Aney, Dr. M. S.
 Anthony, Shri Frank
 Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
 Babunath Singh, Shri
 Bade, Shri
 Bal Krishna Singh, Shri
 Barman, Shri P. C.
 Barua, Shri Hem
 Baswant, Shri
 Bhagwati, Shri
 Bhakt Darshan, Shri
 Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri
 Brijeshwar Prasad, Shri
 Brij Basi Lal, Shri
 Chakraverti, Shri P. R.
 Chandak, Shri
 Chandrabhan Singh, Shri
 Chaturvedi, Shri S. N.
 Chaudhuri, Shrimati Kamala
 Das, Shri B. K.
 Deshmukh, Shri B. D.
 Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri
 Dighe, Shri
 Dixit, Shri G. N.
 Dorsi, Shri Kasinatha
 Dwivedi, Shri M. L.
 Ering, Shri D.
 Ganapati Ram, Shri
 Gupta, Shri Badabhab
 Gupta, Shri Kashi Ram
 Hanumanthaiya, Shri
 Harvani, Shri Anwar
 Hazarika, Shri J. N.
 Jena, Shri
 Joshi, Shri A. C.
 Kachhavaia, Shri Mukam Chand
 Kamath, Shri Hari Vishnu
 Kamble, Shri
 Kanakasabai, Shri
 Karni Singhji, Shri
 Kinder Lal, Shri

Kisan Veer, Shri
 Kotaki, Shri Liladhar
 Kripa Shankar, Shri
 Kripalani, Shri J. R.
 Krishnamachari, Shri T. T.
 Lakhan Das, Shri
 Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati
 Lalit Sen, Shri
 Laskar, Shri N. R.
 Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
 Mahadeva Prasad Dr.
 Mahida, Shri Narendra Singh
 Mali Mariyappa, Shri
 Mansen, Shri
 Masuriya Din, Shri
 Mathur, Shri Harihar Chandra
 Mehrotra, Shri Braj Bihari
 Mehta, Shri Jaahvant
 Melkote, Dr.
 Minimata, Shrimati
 Morarka, Shri
 Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda
 Munzai, Shri David
 Murthy, Shri B. S.
 Muthiah, Shri
 Muzeffer Hussain, Shri
 Naik, Shri Maheswar
 Nanda, Shri
 Naskar, Shri P. S.
 Niranjani Lal, Shri
 Oza, Shri
 Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath
 Panna Lal, Shri
 Parasbar, Shri
 Patel, Shri N. N.
 Patel, Shri Rajeshwar
 Pratap Singh, Shri
 Raghunath Singh, Shri
 Raja, Shri C. R.
 Rajdeo Singh, Shri
 Ram Swarup, Shri
 Rampure, Shri M.
 Ramchekhar Prasad Singh, Shri
 Ramani Lal Singh, Shri
 Rao, Shri

12.51 hrs.

Rao, Shri Hanumanth
 Rao, Shri Jagannatha
 Rao, Shri Muthyal
 Rattan Lal, Shri
 Reddiar, Shri
 Reddy, Shri Linga
 Reddy, Shri R. Surender
 Roy, Shri Bishwanath
 Sadhu Ram, Shri
 Saha, Dr. S. K.
 Saigal, Shri A. S.
 Samanta, Shri S. C.
 Snatak, Shri Nardeo
 Sarma, Shri A. T.
 Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati
 Sen, Shri P. G.
 Sharma, Shri A. P.
 Sharma, Shri K. C.
 Shaahi Ranjan, Shri
 Shastri, Shri Lal Bahadur
 Shastri, Shri Ramanand
 Sheo Narain, Shri
 Shinde, Shri
 Shree Narayan Das, Shri
 Shyam Kumari Devi, Shrimati
 Singh, Shri A. P.
 Sinha, Shrimati Ramdulari
 Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
 Sinhasan Singh, Shri
 Soundaram Ramachandran, Shri
 Subramanyam, Shri T.
 Sumat Prasad, Shri
 Swamy, Shri Sivamurthi
 Tahir, Shri Mohanmad
 Tiwary, Shri D. N.
 Tiwary, Shri K. N.
 Tiwary, Shri R. S.
 Uikey, Shri
 Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Dutt
 Valvi, Shri
 Verma, Shri Balgovind
 Vyas, Shri Radhela
 Wankar, Shri Balkrishna
 Yadav, Shri N. P.
 Yadav, Shri Ram Harish
 Yashpal Singh, Shri

NOES

Barkatki, Shrimati Renuka
 Bhattacharya, Shri Dinan
 Bheel, Shri P. H.
 Buta Singh, Shri
 Chakravarty, Shrimati Renu
 Dundekar, Shri N.
 Doo, Shri P. K.
 Ghosh, Shri P. K.
 Himmat Singhji, Shri
 Jagjivan Ram, Shri

Jha, Shri Yogendra
 Kalakar, Shri Gauri Shankar
 Kapur Singh, Shri
 Kelshing, Shri Rishang
 Krishnapal Singh, Shri
 Mahananda, Shri
 Melaviya, Shri K. D.
 Masani, Shri M. R.
 Mohanty, Shri Gokulnanda
 Mukerjee, Shri H. N.

Murmu, Shri Sarkar
 Naik, Shri D. J.
 Nair, Shri Varudevan
 Neamony, Shri
 Pandey, Shri Sarjoo
 Razhavan, Shri A. V.
 Ram Singh, Shri
 Ranga, Shri
 Rao, Shri Ramapathi
 Reddy, Shri Narain Ba.

Reddy, Shrimati Yashoda
Sen, Dr. Ranen
Seshayan, Shri
Sharma, Shri D. C.
Shashank Manjari, Shrimati
Shastri, Shri Prakash Vir
Shukre, Shri

Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
Sidheshwar Prasad, Shri
Singh, Shri D. N.
Singh, Shri S. T.
Singha, Shri Y. N.
Sonavane, Shri
Soy, Shri H. C.

Surya Prasad, Shri
Tan Singh, Shri
Utiya, Shri
Varma, Shri Ravindra
Vishram Prasad, Shri
Wadiwa, Shri
Warior, Shri

Mr. Speaker: The result of the Division is: Ayes—137; Noes—51.

The motion was adopted.

Some hon. Member: Shame; shame!

Shri Sinhasan Singh (Gorakhpur): On a point of order, Sir, Shri Raghunath Singh has brought a brick here—a real one.

Mr. Speaker: Though that is not usually done, but it might be interesting for the Members to just learn that I got a telephone from Dr. Lohia from Lucknow this morning and he said that every brick in that University bears these three letters, Kashi Vishwa Vidyalaya—crores of them—and then the Viceroy, when he laid the foundation also said the same thing and that stone also bears the same thing. (Interruption). I do not know whether it is correct or not.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): I have brought the brick. It is written there, Kashi Hindu Vishwa-vidyalaya. If you want I can show you.

Mr. Speaker: No; we do not want it today.... (Interruption).

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The brick can be dropped then. We can have the brick then when the further consideration of this Bill is taken up.

Mr. Speaker: That is for the Members.

12.53 hrs.

PATENTS BILL—contd.

Mr. Speaker: We shall now take up further consideration of the follow-

ing motion for reference of the Patents Bill to a Joint Committee:

"That the Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to patents, be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 45 members, 30 from this House, namely: Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao; Seth Achal Singh; Shri Peter Alvares; Shri Ramachandra Vithal Bade; Shri Panna Lal Barupal; Shri Dinan Bhattacharya; Shri Bibhuti Mishra; Shri P. C. Borooah; Sardar Daljit Singh; Shri Basanta Kumar Das; Shri V. B. Gandhi; Shri H. K. V. Gowdh; Shri Kashi Ram Gupta; Shri Prabhu Dayal Himatsingka; Shri Madhavarao Laxmanrao Jadhav; Shri Mathew Maniyangadan; Shri M. R. Masani; Shri Braj Behari Mehrotra; Shri Bibudhendra Mishra; Shri Chhotubhai M. Patel; Shri Naval Prabhakar; Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar; Shri Sham Lal Saraf; Shri A. T. Sarma; Dr. C. B. Singh; Dr. L. M. Singhvi; Shri P. Venkatasubhaiah; Shri K. K. Warior; Shri Balkrishna Wasnik, and Shri Ram Sewak Yadav and 15 from Rajya Sabha;

that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee;

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the first day of the second week of the next session;

that in other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees shall apply with such variations

and modifications as the Speaker may make; and

that this House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of 15 members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

Dr. Lohia was on his feet. He is not present. So, his speech shall be deemed to have been concluded. Any other Member to speak? Shri Joachim Alva.

Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to support this Bill. This Bill should have come up before the House long ago. This is a 54-year old measure that we are trying to put in some proper shape. This enactment, in its old form, was made almost 54 years ago and the next enactment was devised sometime in the fifties. Today we are trying to put a measure of sanction, justice and sense of humanity into this measure.

Sir, this Bill is not what it should be though it is burdened with 163 clauses. I would like to congratulate the Minister of Health for having first taken the initiative in trying to see that the patent law is not what it is in regard to drugs and foods. I do not know how the whole Bill became a kind of a wash out in the later stages. I do not know which Minister or the Ministry got into it and sabotaged some of the most important principles that were first enacted. I do not know whether it is the Ministry of Industry or the Ministry of Finance that came into it. It was the opinion of the late Shri Jawaharlal Nehru that there should be no patents for drugs and infant foods. But we seem to have lost sight of the great standard-bearer in the sense that infants' food and drugs and pharmaceuticals are still under the clutches of patents.

What is the state of affairs in this country? We are in the hands of

racketeers. Let us nationalise this drug industry once and for all. Let us nationalise it. We are handing over very previous materials plus fantastic profits into the hands of foreigners. We are at their mercy for infants' food and for our drugs. There are so many varieties of drugs, the vitamins, the antibiotics and the sulphur drugs and what not which must be placed at the disposal of the poorest man at the cheapest rate.

We had the Soviet offer that they would put up four pharmaceutical factories in our country. What happened to that? Who sabotaged it? How did it pass through the eyes of the various Ministries that it turned a dead wood. This House has the responsibility for the children of this land and for every patient that goes to the hospital. Can a poor man afford sulphur drugs or injections which cost Rs. 10 or Rs. 15 or even Rs. 30?

About four or five years ago, I saw a very distinguished American up on the gallery, late Mr. Estes Kefauver. I left my seat and went to him and I asked him that I wanted to talk to him about the problem of Goa. He said, "Please come and see me at 3 O'Clock." What happened was that the boys in the American Embassy put me off by saying, "He is here, there and everywhere." With the result I could not meet him though he was quite willing to meet me. I saw him for the first and last time and lost the chance of meeting him. But here I find in the *Science Digest* the article entitled "Kefauver's Last Interview". He knew a lot about the manoeuvres of the pharmaceutical industry as to how the pharmaceutical industry in America has become a giant through huge advertising and how the people were compelled to buy only one kind of medicine because that was advertised and the medicines or how the drugs produced by weaker sectors of the industry were not sold. This is the last will and testament of late Mr. Estes Kefauver. He had also said in one of

[Shri Joachim Alva]

the Committees that India is one country where the drugs are priced at the highest, where the poor man has to pay the highest price for the drugs! Why should this be so when the hon. Minister has power in his hands to do away with all the patents and to nationalise the drug industry? Today, the pharmaceutical manufacturers have become multi-millionaires and they carry away foreign exchange from our land. Acharya Profula Chandra Roy, a great patriot and a scientist, founded the Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals concern. To what pains has it come? It is not as it should be. It should have been a powerful banyan tree but the roots have been cut off by the numerous foreign concerns.

Mr. friend, Shri Chatterjee, who is an eminent lawyer started by saying that the Bill is very essential and good in basic purposes but he went on pleading for foreign collaborators. We do not want foreign collaborators—out with them all! Our people have got the capacity and the ability and even the genius to produce these drugs and medicines. Some of our chemists have gone abroad and produced notable inventions. Why not get together all our youngmen and women and make them work in this field? We are being thrust with so much literature produced by these rapacious people—the Pharmaceutical and Allied Manufacturers' and Distributors Association glorified as PAMDAL. They throw vast amounts on advertisements and dump this literature. They pressurise the public and also pressurise the Ministry and even M.Ps. Now, this is what Mr. Estes Kefauver has said in his last interview:

“.....large companies can control the market in a particular drug through brand names. Brand names are short and catchy. Generic names are often long and difficult. For example,

one drug sold under the brand name Cortate has the generic name.....”

—it is a long name; I need not repeat it here—

“.....Combined with a constant barrage of advertising and promotion, this tends to plant the brand name in the doctor's mind in place of the generic name. Large companies imply that small firms making drugs under generic names have low standards, so that it is safe to prescribe only by brand name. However, the same drug may be available under its generic name for a fraction of the cost....”

If this is the opinion of a distinguished American leader, who aimed at the Presidency of the United States of America, what shall we say about our poor folks?

13 hrs.

The PAMDAL, i.e. the Pharmaceutical and Allied Manufacturers and Distributors Association, have got plenty of money at their disposal which they extracted from poor men.

Some doctors demand their commission from the drug manufacturers for recommending their drugs. What is this commission and why should they demand it? Is the doctor sworn to serve the community or to take commission from the drug manufacturers? That is why I say that at every stage we have to view this problem from the point of view of poor men.

We have over 32 foreign concerns in India including many with Indian collaboration. The big monopolists of India are not satisfied with dozens of their big businesses. The Tatas have their Voltas—Roche and Birlas have their Geoffrey Manners.

On this occasion I would like to recall a debate that took place when the

Agreement with Merck was challenged in regard to Hindustan Antibiotics. They had the audacity to take the Hindustan Antibiotics people to task; they had the audacity to say as to whether a particular scientist was good or not in our public sector. Here is a foreign company saying that this particular Indian, who was working in a public sector concern, shall or shall not hold a job. This happened, I think, about 10 years ago.

This Merck firm was fired for the infringement of anti-Trust laws in the United States and yet, one of the rich Indian collaborators—Sarabhais—have got an agreement with them.

Let us take another big firm, American—Parke-Davis. This is a very well known firm amongst pharmaceutical manufacturers. They were fined over Rs. 10,000 for infringing the Indian customs regulations. If this is the morality and integrity of the highest firms, what can we talk of others?

This Government should have come with a big Bill and nationalised all drug pharmaceutical industries. Today these foreign—collaborated pharmaceutical manufacturers are able to pressurize us, pressurize the Ministries, against us a Bill which is right and proper and is in the interests of poor people. What have they done? They have not built up any research institutes except the CIBA who had built up one research institute which was inaugurated by the late Prime Minister.

We have got untold, unparalleled wealth for medicines in our forests. Our Ayurvedic system also has been very effective. I would not like to talk about our next-door neighbour, China; they have got the Ayurvedic section or the Chinese medicinal section and the allopathy section. We do not want to take a lesson from others; we shall take a lesson ourselves. We had the pioneer and impressive Ayurvedic College founded

by the Maharani of Jamnagar wherein I saw a large exhibition of Ayurvedic system put up. I am afraid it is almost liquidated now. Who worries?

Over 30 large foreign and Indian pharmaceutical firms, especially the foreign ones, are waging an evil battle against this Bill and have, therefore, dumped us with lot of literature. But take the Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works, Alembic Chemical Works, Ciplas and Zandu Pharmaceutical Works, and a really few others. They are doing good work but they are still not very large units and are not able to stand up to the foreign giants unscrupulously planted in our country.

Cheap and effective drugs for leprosy, Tuberculosis, venereal diseases, fevers, etc., must be placed at the disposal of the poor masses. The State has a duty towards the sick and poor people. I have mentioned about half a dozen diseases; these are vital diseases that affect the masses of humanity. How are you going to help them?

The Russians, the Poles, the Hungarians and the Czechs did not wait for the patents or permission from America to build up their automobiles, planes and medicines. They produced their own automobiles, planes and medicines and they did not wait for the patents. But unfortunately we are at the mercy of foreign pharmaceutical concerns. Take the Restinon pill, produced by Hoechst. It is a tablet for diabetes available for 12 annas. Is a poor man not entitled to get even this pill? The Hoechst had the audacity to file a suit against the Haffkine Institute, whose founder was a Russian and which was praised by Mr. Khrushchev when he visited the Institute in Bombay. This Haffkine Institute discovered this life-saving drug, but they allege that it is an infringement of their patent right. These are the companies that have come.

[Shri Joachim Alva]

I took up a case with the Finance Minister of a young and enterprising man who had been granted collaboration with an Italian firm for a drug. But the American firm, Parke-Davis, stepped in with the legal threat saying that their patent was being infringed. He went from pillar to post.

The Indian production of drugs in 1948 was worth Rs. 110 million and today it is over Rs. 1000 million. So it will increase a hundred-fold in the future. So we also want the patents in dyestuffs, textiles and other engineering goods to be forthwith removed, so that Indians can produce for the welfare of the masses and for the greatest good of our country.

Now in regard to the Controller, do not make him a demagogue; do not give him the final voice. I have said on a former occasion that there are certain appointments in India which are higher than even those of Cabinet Ministers—Gold Controller, Central Vigilance Commissioner, and Chairman of the Food Corporation; they affect the destinies of the millions of our people. The Chairman of the Food Corporation will handle more money than all the banks of India put together. Hence, all these people should be men of unquestioned integrity and character. The Central Vigilance Commissioner was alleged to have delayed cases in the Mysore High Court when he was the Chief Justice there and that was said in this House. How can he settle the cases effectively and quickly, though he may be a man of character. These are important things. I want the drug industry to be nationalised. We are helping a few people to earn more and more money, but we ignore the poor people of the land.

I hope all these points will be considered by the Joint Committee and the Bill will be put in a proper form.

The Minister of Heavy Engineering and Industry in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri T. N. Singh): With your permission I want to make an amendment.

I beg to move:

That in the motion moved by me on the 22nd November, 1965, for reference of the Bill to a Joint Committee—

- (i) for "Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 45 members, 30" substitute—

"Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 48 members, 32".

- (ii) after Serial No. (19), insert
"(20) Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee

(21) Shri P. S. Naskar"

and re-number other Serial Nos. accordingly.

- (iii) for "and 15 from Rajya Sabha" substitute—

"and 16 from Rajya Sabha";
and

- (iv) in the last paragraph, for
"15 members" substitute "16 members".

Shri T. N. Singh: I am grateful to several members who have participated in the discussions on this important measure. As I said in my opening speech, let us be very clear about two basic principles. One is that in certain regards, so far as other goods are concerned,—other than drugs and chemicals. They should be on a separate footing; white drugs, infant food, etc., which are concerned with life-saving and alleviation of human suffering—have to be treated on a different footing. This is what the Bill proposes to do. We have made a difference and stated that whereas it may be possible for industrial and other patents to continue for 14 years, in the case of patents of drugs etc.

the maximum period will be ten years. The second thing that should be borne in mind is that it is possible to patent processes and not products. It is very important to remember these basic points. We had a rather unfortunate experience during all these years in regard to these things.

13.10; hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.]

There is no deviation in this regard from Sir Rajagopala Ayyangar's report. In the past we have been patenting products. What is the result? No drugs industry in the real sense has been established in India. The units in India are mostly importing the penultimates and repacking them here. We want to do away with the old system and compel industries to start full-fledged production.

I am really amazed that friends who are all for development of industries of this kind in this country should have been pressurised or influenced by propaganda to say that it is wrong to do away with patenting of products. I suggest that the main principle which I have enunciated earlier should never be deviated from. It is very necessary that we should differentiate between processes and patents. If we want the drug industry and the invalid food industries to grow in this country, we have to bear this in mind. That is why we have made this stipulation.

Some hon. Members have waxed eloquent about our trying to take away property rights. I would submit that the only consideration which should determine our course of action in a matter of this kind should be what is in real national interest or public interest. Surely, simply because somebody has got an edge over others in regard to industrial or scientific work, he should not hold the whole community to ransom for long years to come. I can understand that scientific research should be developed, and we should provide certain facilities and compensations

and rewards for that purpose, but not indefinitely. Surely, drugs are something quite different from other industrial patents. Therefore, to suggest that they should be put on a par, I would submit, would not be a correct attitude to take.

Shri N. Dandekar and Shri N. C. Chatterjee said that nowhere was this difference existing between processes and products. I would submit that this difference exists already in many countries. I have got a long list of such countries here with me, namely Argentina, Austria, Brazil, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, the Federal Republic of Germany etc. where food-stuffs, pharmaceutical preparations and products obtained by chemical processes are not patentable but only processes for preparing them are patented. So, we have more or less followed what are now generally recognised principles all over the world in this regard.

I was rather amazed at the unfinished speech of my hon. friend Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia. I am afraid he did not even care to read the Bill. He said that he was also the inventor of the name of a particular cycle and, therefore, he should be rewarded. He forgot that this was the Patents Bill and not a Bill relating to trade marks. If he had just remembered that difference, he would never have made that preposterous statement which he did make the other day. I am sorry he is not here now; he has not even been considerate enough to come and finish his unfinished speech. Be that as it may, because of the very poor information on which all his criticisms were based, I think it would be wasting the time of the House if I were to go at length into his criticisms and try to meet them.

My hon. friend Shri Joachim Alva and others have expressed certain views. So far as their intention is concerned, I am wholeheartedly in sympathy with what they have said.

[Shri T. N. Singh.]

I do not like any set of people trying to take advantage of a country like ours in this matter when the alleviation of human suffering is involved. That was why we have made a difference in this regard. But we felt that it would be wrong not to recognise the services of scientific persons; they should also have some recognition; and rewards for them should also be there. So, to wholly abolish the patents system will not be proper. Let us also remember that most of the scientific discoveries are today not being made in India. We are not so scientifically advanced. For many years to come we shall have to depend upon scientific work and discoveries in other countries. Surely, it is not the intention of any Member here to deprive this country and the millions of our people here, of the benefits of scientific inventions elsewhere. We must keep ourselves up to date. But, generally I fully agree to the view that there should be a difference in regard with the time-limit for different categories of patents.

Even from the scientists' point of view, I say that our proposal is healthy, because in the modern age, many discoveries in the drug field become obsolescent after a very short period. So, it will be useless to have a long period for such patents of anything more than 10 years would be meaningless. Even this period of ten years would be more than what is actually needed in most cases. I may point out that it takes usually some time after the specifications have been supplied to the Controller of Patents for the industry to be set up; it may be one year or more before the industry starts producing.

My hon. friend Shri Indrajit Gupta suggested a period of seven years instead of ten years. Otherwise, he was in agreement with the distinction made. The only difference between me and him in this regard is about the period. He has suggested seven

years instead of ten years. I would submit that in any case we are going to discuss all this in the Joint Committee, and, therefore, we need not go into the details or the merits on either side of the question. I would only like to point out that even this period of ten years is not such a long period as is made out, because of the time taken before an industry producing that drug comes into operation in India. So, let us take a balanced view. We should try to give a fair deal to the inventor and to the scientist. At the same time, we should be fair to our own country. I personally hold the view that if national interests demand that a certain measure has to be modified in a particular way, I shall be the last person to resist it. I would like that the national interest should always prevail over any other consideration today in this country. We can discuss all these aspects in the Joint Select Committee.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee and Shri N. Dandekar had stated that we had deviated from the very basic principles enunciated by Shri Justice N. Rajagopala Ayyangar. With reference to the practices in the other countries on the question of the non-patent ability of products in the chemical field, Shri Justice N. Rajagopala Ayyangar has observed as follows:

"I am clearly of the view that the interests of the country would be best served by confining patentability to the processes by which the products are obtained and by denying patents to the products."

He has also said:

"I consider that to maximise the benefit, inventions relating to food and medicine—and in the last category I would include insecticides, fungicides etc.—should not be patentable as such, but that as in the case of substances produced by chemical processes,

claims for the processes for their production should alone be patented."

This is what he has said in his very fine report to Government and the very exhaustive study which he has made.

Shri Shree Narayan Das referred to military and defence inventions that might be made. Though the Bill does not specifically say that they are not patentable, the fact is that inventions relating to defence are generally not patentable. There are provisions which would ensure that such inventions if they are of defence or military significance would not be patented and would not be published until the Defence Ministry clears them for the purpose. Clauses 35 to 42 are relevant clauses to which the hon. Member may refer.

Shri Shree Narayan Das (Darbhanga): I asked whether atomic weapons would be patented.

Shri T. N. Singh: That comes under military installations and military discoveries. It will be covered in that way.

Then again, there is no such thing as exploitation of any patent in that sense; when I use the expression 'for government exploitation' I use it because it is the technical term in use; it means government utilisation of patent rights, not exploitation in the sense of erosion of industrial property rights.

I think, on the whole, the Bill has taken a reasonable and commonsense view of the problem. It has not gone to extremes; its provisions are balanced. Therefore, I think the House should generally support it. From the trend of the speeches made, I am sure that the Bill has the general support of the House.

I entirely agree with Dr. Aney when he says that the only thing that should guide us in this measure is the interest of India. That will be constantly the one consideration on

which this Bill will be proceeded with. I am also convinced that the Joint Committee of the two august Houses will never lose sight of the interest of India and will keep it always in mind.

I could not follow what Prof. Sharma meant when he said that inventors should be rewarded and that the Bill does not do it. As a matter of fact, the entire patent system has as one of its objectives the rewarding of the inventor.

Some misgivings have been expressed in regard to absolute powers given to the Controller. I would point out that our experience in the past has been that if a foreign concern wants to hold to the right of manufacture and yet not manufacture it, here in the country, it could go to the court and delay matters; with the result that by that time, the period of patents will be over. Therefore, it was thought that we must have a speedy process. I do not see any other way of ensuring that except by asking one who is really an expert in the line and who can take an objective view, to give the final verdict in such matters. If we continue to have the process of the law courts, I assure you that the entire object of limiting or reducing the period in regard to drugs and chemicals will be defeated. Therefore, in all humility, I suggest that this is a very desirable provision in the Bill and it should be retained. In having this provision, there is no attempt to clothe anybody with excessive powers. I can assure you from what I have seen of the patent law and the small office that does this job that they are doing a very fine job. They are under-staffed. Probably that is one of the offices which has not grown or has grown very little compared to the work that has grown in all these years. I think we are being unfair when we make such imputations against the Controller. I am sure with the good traditions that our patent office has in this matter, we can rely on them to take an objective

[Shri T. N. Singh.]

view of things. After all, all these reports concerning patents are available to Members and they can always raise any points where they think we are deviating from what should be the proper course.

I do not think there is any other important point which has to be dealt with by me. In conclusion, I will say this. This very important measure has been delayed for long. It should have been possible for us to bring it up much earlier. As a matter of fact, it was my intention to bring it before the House even in the last session, if that was possible; but it was crowded out. Earlier also, I explained the reasons why it was considered necessary to have a second look and appoint Shri Rajagopala Ayyanger to go into the whole question. The earlier Patent Bill which was introduced had to be given up in 1953 because we found that time had changed and many more changes have to be made in the whole measure.

Shri Joachim Alva: The fabulous profits of foreign companies have not changed.

Shri T. N. Singh: The whole intention in regard to drugs, infant foods etc. is that those who hold patents should be compelled almost, to start industries in this country also. We have not succeeded in the past. I am sure that the present provisions will achieve that object. I think that is what we all want. After all, the specifications and other things will be known after that industry has been set up, and people will come forward once the patent period is over, to take advantage of the opportunity. Therefore, I think it is a good step in that direction.

श्री हुकम चन्द कलबाय (देवास) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है, इतना महत्वपूर्ण भाषण हो रहा है, सदन में गणपूर्ति तो होनी चाहिये।

Shri T. N. Singh: With these words, I commend the motion.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The bell is being rung—Now there is quorum.

I will first put the amendment to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That in the motion moved by Shri T. N. Singh on the 22nd November, 1965 for reference of the Bill to a Joint Committee—

(i) for "Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 45 members, 30" substitute—

"Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 48 members, 32";

(ii) after Serial No. (19), insert

"(20) Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee

(21) Shri P. S. Naskar" and re-number other Serial Nos. accordingly;

(iii) for "and 15 from Rajya Sabha" substitute—

"and 16 from Rajya Sabha"; and

(iv) in the last paragraph, for "15 members." substitute "16 members".

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now put the motion as amended.

The question is:

"That the Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to patents, be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 48 members, 32 from this House, namely:

Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao; Seth Achal Singh; Shri Peter Alvares; Shri Ramachandra Vithal Bade; Shri Panna Lal Barupal; Shri Dinan Bhattacharya; Shri Bibhuti Mishra; Shri P. C. Borooah; Sardar Daljit Singh; Shri

Basanta Kumar Das; Shri V. B. Gandhi; Shri H. K. V. Gowdh; Shri Kashi Ram Gupta; Shri Probhu Dayal Himatsingka; Shri Madhavrao Laxmanrao Jadhav; Shri Mathew Maniyan-gadan; Shri M. R. Masani; Shri Brij Behari Mehrotra; Shri Bibudrendra Mishra; Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee; Shri P. S. Naskar; Shri Chhotubhai M. Patel; Shri Naval Prabhakar; Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar; Shri Sham Lal Saraf; Shri A. T. subbaiah; Shri K. K. Warior; Shri Balkrishna Wasnik; and Shri Ram Sewak Yadav.

and 16 from Rajya Sabha;

that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee;

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the first day of the second week of the next session;

that in other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and

that this House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of 16 members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): On a clarification. May we know what was the reason for the addition of two Members? Not that we do not welcome the addition, we might have some more Members not merely two.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It has been moved and accepted.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: But the reasons from the Government side have not been given.

13.30 hrs.

DEMANDS* FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (KERALA) 1965-66

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

DEMAND No. XIII—POLICE

That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 100 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1966, in respect of "Police."

DEMAND No. XXV—ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 54,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of "Animal Husbandry."

DEMAND No. XXVII—INDUSTRIES

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payments during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of "Industries".

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

**DEMAND No. XLVII—CAPITAL OUTLAY
ON PUBLIC WORKS**

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved;

That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,30,200 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of "Capital outlay on Public Works."

Shri Yashpal Singh (Kairana): I beg to move:

(i) "That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 100 in respect of 'Police' be reduced by Re. 1."

[Highhandedness of the Police towards the public (1)]

(ii) "That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 100 in respect of 'Police' be reduced by Re. 1."

[Failure of the police to check the circulation of anti-Indian literature (2)]

(iii) "That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 100 in respect of 'Police' be reduced by Re. 1."

[Failure of the police to round up political leaders for their anti-national statements (3)]

Shri Muhammad Ismail (Majeri): I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 100 in respect of 'Police' be reduced by Re. 1."

[Need of releasing certain persons detained under D.I.R. (4)]

Shri Warior (Trichur): I beg to move:

(i) "That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum

not exceeding Rs. 100 in respect of 'Police' be reduced by Re. 1."

[Coercion by police in Defence Fund collections (5)].

(ii) "That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 100 in respect of 'Police' be reduced by Re. 1."

[Interference by police in trade union disputes against the interests of workers (6)]

(ii) That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 100 in respect of 'Police' be reduced by Re. 1."

[Unsatisfactory treatment meted out to policemen of lower ranks in the recent Pay Commission recommendations (7)]

(iv) "That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 100 in respect of 'Police' be reduced by Re. 1."

[Failure of police to bring to book real offenders in assault and murder cases (8)]

(v) "That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 100 in respect of 'Police' be reduced by Re. 1."

[Need to provide sufficient number of living quarters to police constables (9)]

Shri Muhammad Ismail: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 in respect of 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to exploit vigorously the mineral resources of Kerala (10)]

Shri Warior: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 in respect of 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to expand research in the utilization of minerals and other natural resources in Kerala (12)].

Mr. Deputy Speaker: These Demands and Cut motions are now before the House.

Shri Warior: I shall make only a few observations on the Supplementary Demands for Grants for Kerala.

The State of Kerala, as you know, has again been put under the rule of the Governor, rather the President, and conditions are not at all improving even under the Governor's rule. For instance, we had today a question on the power cut in Kerala. It has affected the life of the people to such an extent that many of the industries are on the verge of closing. First they declared it would be only 25 but now the cut is going to be 50 per cent.

All this time we were getting power from Madras State at a cost of 9 paise, but we were actually committed to supply the power to the existing industries there at 2 paise the balance of 7 paise was being given as subsidy to them, and the State treasury had been meeting this difference. Now, what has happened is that we do not get power from Madras State. The present contract for the supply of power, it seems, is with the State of Mysore, and Mysore is charging 11 paise, that is 2 paise more. How Kerala is going to meet this additional subsidy I do not know. It will be a huge loss. But even with the supply of power from Mysore, it will not be sufficient to meet the demands of Kerala industries. They may be advancing some technical reasons, I do not know, but we have to find 2 paise more for each kilowatt unit. This is the position.

We had asked for a thermal plant. We had been asking for it for the last so many years, because we know the vagaries of the monsoon

on which depend the entire power supply in the State.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): On a point of order. I am sure you will agree that when the affairs of helpless Kerala, which has no legislature of its own, are being discussed in this House, there should be quorum.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The bell is being rung... Now there is quorum.

Shri Warior: I was just saying that the position of power in the State has come to a very bad situation. We want to know from the Central Government whether at least this 2 paise now charged extra or overcharged by Mysore State in respect of power supply to Kerala will be provided by the Central Government, whether aid will come to the State of Kerala at least for reimbursing this extra expenditure of 2 paise.

We want also to know what position the State Government is even now taking about the thermal plant. This has come always as a very knotty question. The Central Government is putting in some technical committee or other. I do not know whether the technical committee is actually going to the spot and investigating the whole affair. They sit somewhere else and they decide even by post. I do not think they even consult among themselves. Perhaps signatures are had by post, and then they decide that Kerala has no necessity. I am given to understand that Kerala can have sufficient supplies from Madras but Madras State is at the mercy of Andhra, and Andhra is at the mercy of Mysore. So, what are these technical experts and what sort of expertise are they giving?

Again, the oil refinery is coming. There was a report in the Statesman of Delhi that the oil refinery's expansion scheme was stalled by the Central Government. Why? Because

[Shri Warior]

the Central Government now thinks that the oil refinery should produce or refine only so much as is necessary for the Kerala coast or somewhere nearabout in Madras State, that it must not come in the way of a package deal which is going to be entered into as far as the Madras refinery is concerned. We are not jealous of the Madras refinery or Madras having even more refineries, but why is the Government taking such a decision by which the Government itself stands to lose so much? If the expansion scheme already there is sanctioned now, it will be much more cheap for the Government. After some time, if the demand grows and the expansion scheme is taken up, the cost will be going higher and higher. Instead of that, a timely decision to take it up now will save so many crores for the Government itself, and the refinery will be in full stream. But the Government is taking some decision otherwise. I do not know who is at the back of all these things. The unhappy State of Kerala is there, unhappy in the sense that it is not having that political stability which the ruling party in India wants....

Shri Ravindra Varma (Thiruvella): Don't you want stability?

Shri Warior: You ask the Deputy-Speaker.

When the Government of India is taking over charge of the State, the Government of India is responsible to see that at least those things which had been already decided upon are not stalled. Here, if the refinery is expanded now itself, I am quite sure that this refinery can supply enough of fuel oil to have a thermal plant at Cochin. I am quite sure of that. But there are certain people behind, I do not know who they are, who decide this sitting here in their ivory towers or air-conditioned rooms, whatever it be, that they can ask Madras. They do

not know what is happening in Kerala, not only in Kerala but also in Madras.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What about the parliamentary committee? They did not go into it? Sleeping, not active enough?

Shri Warior: Not sleeping. People are sleeping or the parliamentary committee.

When we consider all these questions, we find that even that committee was not even consulted when this extension of President's rule was moved here.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath. That is outrageous, atrocious.

Shri Warior: About these Supplementary Demands particularly, I want to stress only a few points.

The first point I want to know is about the failure to exploit vigorously the mineral resources of Kerala. Public money should not be squandered like this. Although it is a charged item, I cannot but refer to it. I did not move that cut motion, but it is interesting reading here. In respect of demand No. 27, there is a footnote. The contractor who was supplying raw sand in 1956-57 to the Travancore Mineral Concerns, which was a fully government owned undertaking, filed a suit in the district court, Quilon. When there is enough quorum, why should Mr. Kamath indulge in such conversation disturbing me?.... (Interruptions.)

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: No no; I am listening to you.

Shri Warior: I want him to give particular attention to this because he is very much interested in Kerala. The suit was for breach of contract as the government had prohibited collection of raw sand from the cremation ground in Panrana village which site was also included in the

contract as an area for collecting raw sand. The prohibition against collection of raw sand was issued on sentimental objections. The contention of the contractor was that the cremation ground was very near to the factory, that it was rich in mineral sand and that because of this order, he had to collect raw sand from more distant places to ensure continuous supply to the concern resulting in heavy losses to him. The court passed a decree for about three lakhs. Now, is the cremation ground a new thing? What did the government do primarily, to assess from where the sands should be taken? What did the government do? All of a sudden the cremation ground will not crop up in some place. Government ought to have known the sentiments of the people. Without looking to that they simply come here; it is a charged account; we could not vote. They are to give Rs. 3 lakhs. How are we to deal with such things? I do not know. All these supplementary demands for grants are court decrees. Government must know these things previously. Anyway, why are these parties not called for some compromise at least and some sort of a compromise arrived at? How many thousands of rupees are given as court fee alone? Court expenses are decreed against the government. At the same time the whole question of the mineral wealth, mineral sands, wealth contained in the mineral sands, we do not know where it stands. It is completely neglected and overlooked. I will give you instance. A committee of investigation went to Kerala as it went to all the other States to see whether there could be a scientific research laboratory there. The committee was approached by many eminent persons and many eminent chemists, physicists, science professors and research workers. They all demanded uniformly that Kerala must have a scientific laboratory which will cater to the needs of the mineral wealth of Kerala, but this committee of people who go from here

rather than from there decided that the best-suited laboratory is a botanical laboratory for Kerala. That is the concern shown to the mineral wealth of the State. I and Dr. K. L. Rao who is now in charge of the Irrigation and Power Ministry, had gone to the atomic laboratory in Bombay where Dr. Rao explained to me what wealth is contained in this mineral sand. He explained to me all the details along with the scientists and technicians and I was amazed that 75—80 per cent of sand from that belt was taken by foreign countries so that we are left with sand and no minerals. I should like to know, in this atomic age when atomic substances are available in this country, why not we develop or at least take some measures to develop these things. So many people are now very much interested or enthusiastic about atomic explosions in this country. Let us first explore our mineral resources here and exploit them and see what their potentialities are. Thereby while our State will gain, the whole of our national interests will also be served. That is not done. I do not want to go into it more elaborately; there is no necessity for it. Everybody knows, the Finance Minister knows it more than I; he knows all these subjects pretty well because he has at least indirect connections with all these minerals.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Will the hon. Member resume his seat for a minute? I want to know how many people want to participate—three or four? The time allotted is one hour.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It should be extended by one hour; it is in your discretion; you can extend it.

Shri Ravindra Varma: After all, Sir, there is no Assembly in Kerala; we have to deal with these matters here.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right; the time is extended by one hour more.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I support the demand made by Mr. Verma, it should be extended to three hours.

Shri A. V. Raghavan (Badagara): The Banaras Hindu University Bill has been postponed; that time could be given to Kerala.

Shri Warrior: I come to the demands under the heading Police; I will refer to it in general. Recently there was a dispute in one of our high ranges connected with the Sabarigiri project. Coming from the south, you know, Sir, that Sabarigiri is also a holy place in the South. We have a hydel project there and the contractors are the Hindustan Construction Company. The workers are taken; they agree upon certain conditions to satisfy the workers demands. It was a tripartite agreement in which government had also a hand and the total amount involved, I am told, comes to about Rs. 3 lakhs. It is because the workers are to work in the high ranges and there are perils and difficulties. Now this company wants to cut off this, without paying a single person. That is the position. There are about 2500 workers involved. When the dispute came the government was very alert to impose a restriction on outsiders going there; the area was declared a protected area under the DIR. DIR never goes against any other party but only against the communists.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: PSP people were also arrested.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): A number of profiteers had been arrested.

Shri Warrior: Other party people are arrested for many other purposes, but not for the purpose of, for the cause of the people.

Shri Radhelal Vyas (Ujjain): Even congressmen were arrested.

Shri Warrior: . . . For doing something mischievous. They are not

arrested properly, in proper numbers. Only communists have stood by the interests of the people and they fight for the peoples interests and for that they are arrested . . . (Interruptions).

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: They are arrested for their extra-territorial activities.

Shri Warrior: But their extra-territorial activities are in other interests; not in the interests of India! They are extra-territorial activities in the interests of their old masters, which we are not.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Who are the old masters? During the war, they supported the old masters.

Shri Warrior: He knows them better than I because I have not taken any money from the old or the new masters.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: They called Mahatma Gandhi and Netaji traitors and quishings. We know the traitorous and treacherous part they played during the war. (Interruption).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Warrior: We also know the traitors in this country who are now purchasing every interest of the State at the doors of their old masters. Let us not contest on that point. We know who are playing it and what the people are thinking about them, and to that extent, they are reduced now in the political eyes, political field, of our country. Everybody knows all those things.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Yes, yes, everybody knows.

Shri Warrior: Let us not quarrel. I have never quarrelled with them, and I have a certain arena outside also, where I can do that.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Your arnal Go to Russia and China. (Interruption).

Shri Warior: If they want to do that, they will do that. But we will not indulge in that sort of game. (Interruption). We have an arena outside. Everybody goes to Russia and China: even Mr. Kamath and his friends also, and they are subsisting upon it. It is a shame on their part to say that we go to Russia and China. They are going to Russia every now and then and every week to get something to eat and something to subsist upon. (Interruption).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Warior: It is shameless; their saying all this. Now, about the Sabarigiri project unfortunate Sabarigiri project. As far as hydel projects are concerned, we are unfortunate in that respect. In this project, the workers are denied whatever is agreed upon by the Hindustan Construction Company which is a monopoly concern; it is a big all-India concern, and now, they want to get off without paying a single pie, and the Government comes to their help. The Government has reduced itself to a police state where it is a concern of the big business. Where it is a question between you and I, they are very much balanced; they might be impartial; but when it is a question of helpless workers, thousands of them fighting against all elements, against odds in the High Ranges, to construct this dam, they are victimised now, and our people are also arrested for going and enquiring into the matter, not interfering. Should not the Government stand on behalf of the workers and see that whatever pledges or contractual obligations they had given or entered into are not violated? Instead, the workers are harassed, and now, as in many other projects where the contractors are taking up the contracts and victimising the workers, it is going to hap-

pen here also. I want that the Government should take immediate steps to stop this sort of irregularity and see that at least the contracts, which they also claim as very holy and satisfactory, are honoured in time and that the police is barred from taking such partial attitude on behalf of the contractors.

Shri Muhammad Ismail: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, when a similar demand for Kerala come before the House, sometime ago, I had occasion to draw the attention of the House, the pointed attention of the House, to the fact that too many of the demands arose as a result of court action against Government's estimates of certain claims and certain properties. Now, the same feature of the previous demands has been repeated with reference to these budget demands also. Out of eight demands that are placed before the House, five are the direct result of the defeat which the Government has suffered at the hands of the court as a result of the litigation brought about by the aggrieved people against the Government decisions, decisions regarding compensation for the land acquired by the Government and decisions with regard to the amounts due to contractors, etc.

In this matter, I know very many people in my own State of Kerala have got an appetite for litigation, but the Government also seem to be very representative of this characteristics and they encourage such litigation. They do not take care when they do a certain thing and when they acquire a certain land and when they estimate a certain thing. They do not do it on some just principle; they do it in a haphazard way, and when there are disputes they simply ask the people to go the court of law. That seems to be the order of the day; they do not sit with the people concerned and settle the matter with them. This kind of procedure entails huge loss for the Government, loss of money, loss of time and loss

[Shri Muhammad Ismail]

of energy, not only to the Government but to the courts and to the people, who go to the courts for justice. This is the practice they have adopted.

In certain cases, the police have been highhanded. In a public health matter, where a food-poisoning question came up, the police went to a tea-shop and simply seized the stock of nearly 8,000 lbs of tea and threw it somewhere. Instead, they should have taken a sample for analysis and asked them not to deal with the stock for a few days until they knew the result of the analysis which they might make in respect of the sample which they took from them. They do not adopt any such measures which are known in our country and also in other parts of the country. On the other hand, they simply go and take hold of the whole stock, close the shop and close the business and put the owner to a lot of trouble and loss. Finally, the party has no other recourse except going to the court; he goes to a court of law and a huge amount is decreed against the Government.

My hon. friend Shri Warior cited a case of a contractor also being dealt within the same manner; they ought to have known the nature of the land which they were letting out to the contractor for exploiting the mineral sands there, but they did not do anything of that sort. The cremation ground concerned had not come into being only at that time.

श्री मुहम्मद इस्माइल : हाउस में
गेषातें नहीं है ।

14 hrs.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The bell is being rung—Now there is quorum. He may continue.

Shri Muhammad Ismail: I was saying that that cremation ground which has been the subject-matter of a suit

between the Kerala Government and the contractor did not come into being just after the contract was given. The government ought to have known the sentiments of the people. It was not a foreign government, but one professing to be the people's own government. They did not take care to see whether they were doing the right thing. They simply shoved on some pieces of land and booked the contract. Later on the trouble came, as a result of which the government had to pay Rs. 3.48 lakhs as damages to the contractor. There are similar cases of this nature—nine in number. I do not know how in this demand the number is only eight. In all these cases, government was not able to establish that they have done the right thing. In every case, they have been discomfited and proved wrong. It has been proved before a court of law that they have done the wrong thing. In this way, they are putting the people to a lot of loss.

The previous speaker dealt with the paucity of electricity for the industries. Here again, the case of Kerala is very pitiable. Madras State is supplying power to industries in that State at 2 paise per unit. But Kerala was compelled to pay 9 paise, i.e. more than 4 times. By another State, they are asked to pay 11 paise. What is the electricity potential in Kerala? The recent techno-economic survey of Kerala has pointed out that there are 44 perennial rivers in Kerala whose waters are going into the sea unutilised. They must be utilised not only for the benefit of Kerala, but of the whole country. Kerala would not require all the electricity that may be generated from the 44 rivers. The electricity generated can be transmitted to other States which are in great need of power. It will be a very profitable proposition. This has been pointed out to the authorities, but nothing has been done so far. There is a master plan put up before the Centre by the Kerala Government itself, which comprises this plan also.

I do not know what attention the Centre has paid to this important matter concerning the economy of Kerala. In the midst of plenty of potentiality of power, Kerala has to be starved not only of food, but of electricity also. Her industries have to languish on account of the indifference of the Centre as well as the State Government. It is a case of "water, water everywhere, but not a drop to drink". Kerala can support the other States also if only her resources are exploited properly.

I come to the question of arrests. In Kerala, the authorities are indifferent to this matter also, as in other matters, which I have complained about. They know that the Muslim League has given its fullest support to the war efforts and is at the back of the government in every step it took and is taking in defence of the honour and integrity of the country. The Muslim League has made it known that it is actively co-operating with the government in the matter of defence and war efforts. Yet, their very workers are being arrested by the police. For what reason? Apparently for no reason. If anybody is arrested for anti-national activities, if there is strong suspicion about any person, I am prepared to help the police for neutralising such persons, particularly at such a time like this but innocent men have been arrested. For example there was a civil suit between two Moplas. One of them for the purpose of discomfiting the other man, goes to the police and tells them that the other man is acting anti-nationally. At once he is arrested without any proof or evidence, under the D.I.R. In another case, a non-Muslim goes and reports against a man. When the matter goes before the magistrate, the informant is absconding; he is not to be seen. The magistrate releases him on bail. But the very next morning, he is arrested by the police under D.I.R. Then, in a case of corruption against a government servant—a rationing inspector—some people were witnesses in

favour of the State prosecution. All of them were arrested and still they are down. There are similar cases in Bombay, Madras, Andhra and Mysore. The Home Minister said he was asking the States to review such cases. It is more than two weeks since the report appeared in the Press, but nothing has been done so far. Such arrests in the midst of war efforts, emotional upsurge and patriotism in the country are causing uneasiness in the minds of the people. It is not good for the atmosphere of confidence which has to be created.

Sir, the President's Rule in Kerala was extended for another six months on the plea of emergency. Then the people understood that they should not press for election at that time because of the emergency. But the Governor's report, or whatever report it was, said that the Congress had emphasised the impossibility or incapability of the Congress to get a majority at that time and therefore the elections were being postponed. This is unfair. What I find is, Congress leaders go to Kerala and other places saying that there is now a possibility of the Congress getting accretion of strength to its party and therefore the elections might be held even before 1967. This is their strange attitude to the emergency and to the people. Responsible Congress leaders go about saying that the elections might now be held even before the six months are over, even before April, because they think that they can now get the strength and the Kerala Liberal Congress may be somehow brought in to support the Congress. That is the spirit with which they are working during the time of emergency, and do not mind creating all sorts of controversies, creating discontentment and emotional diversions among the people, when there ought to be oneness of emotional feeling and unity in the country. This is what the Congress Party itself is doing in Kerala. It is not fair. If you do it for the sake of emergency, you must wait until the emergency is over or easier times come.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, on the face of it, it would look incongruous because I do not come from Kerala, but I take this opportunity to speak because I am a member of the Parliamentary Consultative Committee for Kerala. I had the opportunity of visiting Kerala very recently, and I have felt that the administration in Kerala is very loose.

Shri Shinkre (Marmagao): Looser than what it is in Delhi?

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I say it in this sense that the officers are not having a taste even of the democratic set-up which is obtaining in the country. The officers have all along felt that from the time the new constitution has come into force they are the supreme persons and it is their word which must be carried; in other words, they have not cared for the sentiments of the public at large nor for the sentiments of the elected representatives from Kerala. It is this which has been the bane of this small State of Kerala. My sympathies go with the people of Kerala, that Kerala has been deprived of the fruits of democracy due to circumstances over which probably they had no control.

One example of this I find in Demand No. XX which you will find on page 3 of this book. Here is an example of the high-handed attitude on the part of the officials. It is said here:

"In June 1958, the entire stock of tea in a shop at Alleppey was seized in connection with a suspected case of food poisoning. The owner of the shop filed a suit in the Sub-Court, Alleppey, for damages as well as for loss of profits and injury to his trade on account of the seizure of tea by Government. The Government

contended that the seizure was made in good faith under the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code and Ordinance 4 of 1958."

On the face of it, it appears that the whole of the tea weighing more than 7000 lbs. could not have been seized, and yet it was seized because the officer felt, whoever he was, that he was immune from any consequence that might follow. By doing that, indirectly, he has caused a very serious loss to the Government.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का सवाल है। यह बड़े दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि मेरे दल के नेता बोल रहे हैं और हाउस में कोरम नहीं है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member may resume his seat. Quorum has been challenged. The Bell is being rung.

There is quorum now. Shri Trivedi may continue his speech.

Shri Muhammad Ismail: Sir, the time taken for getting a quorum should be put to the account of the hon. Member who has called a quorum.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: He has a right to do that.

I was pointing out, Sir, that this officer acted in a high-handed way. There are so many other examples, where without any thought of the people or to the position that is obtaining in our country or to the proper conception of the democratic set-up, these officers have acted in a high-handed way.

There is another example in Demand No. XXII where the Land Acquisition Officer awarded compensation at the rate of Rs. 2,700 per acre, the land owner contested it and Rs. 16,000 extra was awarded. At whose cost was this litigation carried out, apart from the amount involved of Rs. 25,000 or Rs. 16,000 which was ultimately paid

and the terrible strain upon the officers themselves, upon the courts and upon the persons directly affected by it? This attitude, I have found, is generally obtaining in Kerala. The officers pay no attention whatsoever to the demand of the public at large. It is this attitude which must change in Kerala. The officers of Kerala must realise that they are working for a democracy.

Shri Shinkre: Why Kerala alone, elsewhere also.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Elsewhere things have improved.

Shri Shinkre: Nowhere they have improved.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: If they have not improved in Goa, I am sorry. But the point is that at least in other places it has improved and it is slowly improving. No doubt, Shri Shinkre is right, there are still officers who think they are in very high posts, they are superior officers, superior to the Members of Parliament. On one occasion one small officer did tell me that I should address him as "Sir". Such people are there, but they are few and far between. This is not the case with the general set-up of the officers in the country, who are well studied and who realise that in this democracy the elected representatives of the people are people to be reckoned with. But, unfortunately, in Kerala on account of the instability of the Government this condition has prevailed. I will, therefore, say that as long as the President's rule continues an effort must be made by the Union Government to see that the officers inculcate an idea of serving the public and treating themselves as public servants and not as some sort of masters over the public. If even that is achieved I think we would have gone a long way in rendering service to Kerala. While as a constitutional lawyer I would never like the idea of Kerala being deprived of the benefits of its own government by its own people in the

same manner as other States are enjoying, still when things have gone bad and things have to be handled by the United Government, it must also see to it that the officers change their outlook against the people whom they rule. They must become subservient to the desire of the people at large and should not try to boss over them as in the days of British rule. With these remarks, I support the demands for grants.

Shri A. V. Raghavan: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I want to say a few words on the Demands for Grants that have come for approval by this House. It is very unfortunate that Kerala has no Legislative Assembly and it has been under President's rule for more than one year.

One of the supplementary demands relates to the satisfaction of a court decree arising out of certain acts of omission and commission on the part of Government officers in Kerala.

We find that Demand No. 22 relates to payment of compensation awarded by the court to a land owner who was not satisfied with the award made by the Land Acquisition Collector. Knowing as I do the land acquisition proceedings in Kerala, I want to bring to the notice of the House the fact that no opportunity is given to the land owners to file objections regarding valuation made by the Land Acquisition Collector. Not even a hearing is given to the parties; so much so that the Land Acquisition Collectors do not give an opportunity to the land-owners to file objection regarding the valuation. What really happens is that a notice is given to the land owner that his land is acquired for certain public purposes. Thereafter, he is asked to file objection regarding the acquisition proceedings and for months and months he does not know what is happening in the Collector's office regarding the land acquisition proceedings. If an opportunity is given to the landowners to file objection regarding compensation, many cases now going to court can be avoid-

[Shri A. V. Raghavan]

ed. Therefore, I suggest that in all such cases the officers must be asked to give a copy of the evaluation statement to the parties concerned before the award is made.

श्री हुकूम चन्द कछवाय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सदन में गणपूर्ति नहीं है ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: As there is no quorum, the hon. Member might resume his seat . . . Now there is quorum. He might continue his speech.

Shri A. V. Raghavan: The award does not give any description regarding the mode or manner in which the amount is arrived at. The award contains only one sentence. It contains the survey number of the land, the extent of the land, the total amount of compensation and the name of the party. That is all. So, the parties to the action do not know what method has been adopted in arriving at the amount of compensation. Therefore, I suggest that in such proceedings before an award is passed by the Land Acquisition Collector the parties must be given a copy of the evaluation statement and the manner in which the amount has been arrived at and the amount to which a party is entitled. If that is done many of the cases that are now coming before the court can be avoided. My own personal feeling is that justice has been denied to the parties in land acquisition proceedings.

Another point is regarding the agricultural levy that is in operation in Kerala today. The assessment is made by arbitrary methods and the agriculturists are put to a lot of hardship. I am told by many peasants that the mode adopted by the officers concerned in collecting levy of paddy is very, very arbitrary. So, some method has to be found out to arrive at the correct assessment of yield from each land and the levy should be made only on the basis of correct assessment. Therefore, I request the Government to lay

down some rules to assess the yield of paddy.

In Kerala today we are faced with the problem of acute shortage of power. I find from today's papers that the Chairman of the Electricity Board, Kerala, proposes to introduce a 50 per cent cut in the supply of power to all industries in Kerala. This is going to cause a lot of difficulties to the people of Kerala. We are also told that the proposed thermal station is not going to come because the officers who were asked to find out the feasibility of setting up a thermal station have come to the conclusion that Kerala does not need a thermal station. We find that the Governor of Kerala is not satisfied with the decision taken by the Technical Committee and that he will press for a thermal plant in Kerala. We are glad that the Governor is pursuing the matter. At a time when there is acute shortage of power, there is no kerosene in Kerala. Under the Kerala Kerosene Control Order a non-electrified house is given 3 litres and electrified house 1 litre of kerosene per month. That is very meagre. Government should take steps to see that the quantity is at least doubled.

Kerala has been neglected in the past. We find that the Finance Ministry is standing in the way of approving projects. In the case of almost all the projects that have been proposed by the Government of Kerala we are told that the Finance Ministry has not approved them. So, I would request the Finance Minister to show a little more sympathy towards Kerala instead of concerning himself only with the State of Madras from which he comes. With these words, I support the Demands for Grants.

Shri Ravindra Varma: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demands that have been put before the House by the Government. But on this occasion when the second set of Supplementary Demands are being presented to the House by the Gov-

ernment, I feel constrained to make a few observations about the way the Supplementary Demands are put before the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He may continue tomorrow. We will take up the Backward Classes Commission's report.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): You have deprived us the pleasure of hearing a good speech.

14.30 hrs.

MOTION RE: REPORT OF BACKWARD CLASSES COMMISSION— contd.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now proceed with the further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Yashpal Singh on the 3rd October, 1964, namely:—

"That this House takes note of the Report of the Backward Classes Commission (Vols. I—III) together with the memorandum explaining the action taken thereon, laid on the Table of the House on the 3rd September, 1958."

Shri Kachhavaia was on his legs.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछड़ी जातियों के सम्बन्ध में जो कमिशन बनाया गया उसने अपनी रिपोर्ट सन् 1956 में दी थी। उस की नियुक्ति 10 जनवरी, 1953 को हुई थी, लेकिन पिछड़ी जातियों के सम्बन्ध में उन्होंने जो रिपोर्ट दी सन् 1956 में उस पर हम अब विचार करने जा रहे हैं। यह पिछड़ी जातियां बहुत गरीब जातियां हैं। हमारी सरकार ने उन के लिये कानून बहुत छान्ने बनाये लेकिन विचार करने की बात यह है कि उन्हें वास्तव में कितनी सहायता दी जाती है।

मैं आपके सामने उड़ीसा का एक उदाहरण रखना चाहता हूं। उड़ीसा के अन्दर चालीस

लाख आदिवासी और हरिजन जातियां हैं। उन चालीस लाख लोगों को जो सहायता दी जाती है उस सारी की सारी सहायता को जो एक लाख ईसाई लोग हैं वह खा जाते हैं। उड़ीसा के अन्दर जेजेगोडा गांव है वहां पर करीब एक हजार आदिवासी परिवार रहते हैं। उन लोगों को उजाड़ा गया। क्यों उजाड़ा गया, क्योंकि उनके स्थान पर जानवरों को बसाना है। जानवरों की प्रदर्शनी के लिये उनको उजाड़ा गया।

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalapuzha): Sir, there is no quorum in the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Bell is being rung—Now there is quorum. He may continue.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : आदिवासियों को उजाड़ा गया, उनकी झोंपड़ियों को जलाया गया। हमारी सरकार की यह नीति, उसकी यह कार्यवाही बिल्कुल गलत है।

इसके बाद मैं मध्य प्रदेश की बात भी कहना चाहता हूं जिस के लिये हमारे बहुत से सदस्य कहते हैं कि हमें ज्यादा धन पैदा करना चाहिये। मैं आप के सामने एक उदाहरण रखना चाहता हूं। मध्य प्रदेश के निमाड़ क्षेत्र में जहां पर फसलें खड़ी थीं आदिवासियों की छोटी मोटी फसलों को नष्ट नहीं किया गया, एक करोड़ रुपये की फसलों को नष्ट किया गया। खड़ी फसलों को काट कर गिराया गया। मैं, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप की अनुमति से जो हमारे सदन के माननीय सदस्य श्री बड़े हैं, उन की लिखी हुई पुस्तक को यहां पर रखना चाहता हूं। उन की पुस्तक का नाम है : "कावेसी राज में पश्चिम निमाड़ के बनावसियों की दुःखमयी कहानी"।

उन लोगों की पूरी दुर्दशा उस में बताई गई है। मैं उस को सदन के पटल पर रखना चाहता हूं।

[श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय]

मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि हरिजनों और पिछड़ी जातियों के साथ भ्राज किस प्रकार का वर्तव किया जाता है। आप देखिये कि सन् 1963 में जो नीकरियां दी गईं उन में किस प्रकार से पक्षपात किया गया। सन् 1963 के भ्रन्दर जो नीकरियां सरकारी दफ्तरों में थीं वह 8,632 थीं क्लास 1 में। इन नीकरियों में से हरिजनों को कुल 113 नीकरियां मिलीं और परिगणित जातियों को 13 नीकरियां मिलीं। क्लास 2 में कुल 14,330 नीकरियां थीं। उन में से हरिजनों को 330 नीकरियां दी गईं और दूसरी परिगणित जातियों को 31 दी गईं। इसी तरह से क्लास 3 में कुल नीकरियां 6,20,580 थीं। उन में से 46,366 नीकरियां हरिजनों को और परिगणित जातियों को 5,310 नीकरियां दी गईं। इस तरह का पक्षपात भ्राज उन के साथ किया जा रहा है।

मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आखिर भ्राज हरिजनों की आवश्यकता क्या है? भ्राज उन को मकानों की आवश्यकता है, शिक्षा की आवश्यकता है। उन को भ्राज थोड़ा ऊपर उठाने की आवश्यकता है। लेकिन शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में हम ने कितनी तरक्की की है। सरकारी तौर पर हम ने स्कूल खोले हैं लेकिन उन में भी कितना पक्षपात होता है। उन को खाने को भी ठीक नहीं मिलता है, शिक्षा जो उन को दी जाती है वह उस तरह से नहीं दी जाती जिस प्रकार से मिलनी चाहिये। पढ़ने के लिए जो पैसा दिया जाता है वह भी उनको ठीक से नहीं मिलता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि स्थान-स्थान पर उन के लिए कुछ अच्छे बोर्डिंग खोले जायें जिन में अधिकतर हरिजन बच्चे आयें और अच्छी शिक्षा लें। उन को अच्छा खाना मिले, अच्छा पहनने को मिले और वहां से वह अच्छे नागरिक हो कर निकलें। हमारी सरकार ने उन के लिए

जो स्कूल खोले भी हैं उन में उन के ऊपर ठीक से ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है।

देहातों में हरिजनों की जो समस्या है वह पानी की है, रहने के लिए मकान की है और जमीन की है। आप सोचिये कि किन लोगों को हम ने जमीन दी है, गवर्नमेंट ने पिछड़ी जातियों के लिए कितने अच्छे मकान खड़े किये हैं, कितने लोगों को वह अच्छी शिक्षा दे पाई है। अगर इस बात पर हम गौर करें तो हमें मालूम पड़ेगा कि जो कुछ किया गया है वह नही के बराबर है। बिल्कुल निल के बराबर है। मैं शासन से निवेदन करूंगा कि वह सोचे कि शासन किस गति से भ्राज बढ़ रहा है। भ्राज उस को इस गति से नहीं बल्कि इस से चौगुनी गति से बढ़ना चाहिये और चौगुनी गति से पिछड़ी जातियों के उन्नति के लिए काम करना चाहिये। चौगुनी गति से काम होगा तभी पिछड़ी जाति के लोग भागे बढ़ सकते हैं।

आखिर भ्राज पिछड़ी जातियों की समस्यायें क्या-क्या हैं। जब मर्दुमशुमारी होती है उस समय भ्राज को खोज करना चाहिये कि उन की कमियां क्या-क्या हैं, उन को आवश्यकता किस चीज की है। इस बात की जानकारी को हमेशा सामने रखना चाहिये ताकि उन लोगों की समस्या हमेशा हमारे सामने रहे। इस तरह का प्रस्ताव हर साल हमारे सामने भ्राना चाहिये और हम उस पर विचार करें जिस प्रकार से हम मंत्रियों के विधेयकों पर विचार करते हैं उसी प्रकार से पिछड़ी जातियों की मांगों पर विचार करें। हरिजनों के सम्बन्ध में सोचा जाना चाहिये कि वह लोग कितने ऊंचे उठे हैं, कितनी उन्हें सहायता मिली है, कितने भागे वह बढ़े हैं, कितना हम को अभी बढ़ना है और कितनी कमी

बाकी है। यह सारी की सारी चीजें हमारे सामने आनी चाहियें।

मैं आप के द्वारा सरकार से एक बात और भी कहना चाहता हूँ। सरकार कहती है कि हम ने हरिजनों का बहुत उत्थान किया है। ऐसा होता तो बड़ी अच्छी बात होती लेकिन ऐसा हुआ नहीं है। हरिजन जातियों में से जो लोग भागे बढ़े हैं वह तमाम लीडर बन गये हैं, नेता बन गये हैं। सारी की सारी सहुलियतें जो हरिजनों को मिलनी चाहिये वह इन लोगों के कारण उन को नहीं मिल पाती है। वह सारे का सारा पैसा यह नेता लोग बटोर कर अपने पास रख लेते हैं। वह लोग कहते हैं कि हरिजन लोग भागे भागे हैं लेकिन अनुभव से मालूम होता है कि वह बिल्कुल भागे नहीं भागे हैं। इस तरह की भावना उन लोगों में रहती है, इस लिये बाकी लोगों को जो सहुलियतें मिलनी चाहियें वे नहीं मिल पाती हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि सब को मौका मिलना चाहिये। कुछ लोग भागे भा गये हैं और मंत्री बन गये हैं तो यह नहीं सोचना चाहिये कि अगर एक आदमी मंत्री बन गया और उस के पीछे 15 या 20 आदमी और भागे बढ़ गये तो बाकी लोगों को कुछ देने की जरूरत नहीं है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यहां जो हरिजन सदस्य बैठे हैं उन में से कितने मंत्री बन गये। बहुत से पुराने लोग हैं जिन को अब भी नहीं लिया गया है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : विदेशों में भी नहीं भेजा।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : और न विदेशों को भेजा। वहाँ आप उन के प्रति ऐसी भावना रखते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि ऐसी भावना रखना ठीक नहीं है। आज जो भी बड़े मंत्री के साथ पड़ गया उसका हुकम चलता है। वही लीडर बन

जाता है और जो एड वगैरह मिलती है उस को वह हजम करने लगता है। इस सम्बन्ध में मुझे यही सुझाव देने के और आप की आज्ञा से मैं श्री बड़े साहब की किताब मदन के पटल पर रखता हूँ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No books need be laid on the Table, unless wanted by Government.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): There is no space on the Table either.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Mahadeo Prasad. Please take ten minutes each.

डा० महादेव प्रसाद (महाराजगंज) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्ति के पश्चात् हम ने अपने देश में जिस राज्य की स्थापना का निश्चय किया है उसका आधार, जैसा कि संविधान में दिया गया है, सामाजिक, धार्मिक और राजनीतिक न्याय रखना गया है। साथ ही साथ हम ने अपने देश में ऐसे समाज के निर्माण की कल्पना की जिस में सब के लिए प्रतिष्ठा और अवसर की समानता हो। इस प्रकार के राज्य और समाज की रचना बाबजूद इस के कि इस वक्त हमारी भारतीय संस्कृति बहुत पुरानी है हमारे लिये सर्वथा नवीन है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सदन में गणपूर्ति नहीं है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Bell is being rung—Now there is quorum. He may continue.

डा० महादेव प्रसाद : प्राचीन भारत में तो समाज राजा और प्रजा में विभक्त था। राजा का बहुत महत्व था। ऋग्वेद में कहा गया है—राजा राष्ट्राणां पेशः। तैत्तिरीय संहिता में कहा गया है—राजा हि कं भुवनानाम् श्रीः। बौद्ध जातक में कहा गया है—अराजकं नाम रट्ठपालेन न सक्का। बाल्मीकि रामायण में तो बिना

[डा० महादेव प्रसाद]

राजा के राष्ट्र की कल्पना भी नहीं की गई—भराजकं हि नो राष्ट्रं ।

यथा ह्युदकानघोवाप्यतृणं वनम् ।
अगीपाला यथागावः तथा राष्ट्रमराजकम् ॥

बिना दूध के जैसे गौ की कल्पना नहीं की जा सकती, जिस प्रकार से बिना पानी के तालाब की धारणा नहीं की जा सकती उसी तरह से बिना राजा के राज्य की भी कल्पना नहीं की जा सकती । किन्तु राजा और प्रजा के बीच में अनेक संस्थापनार्थों थीं और सब पूछिये तो भारतीय समाज और भारतीय जीवन का नियमन इन्हीं संस्थापनार्थों के द्वारा होता था । एक प्रकार से तो राजा धर्मस्य रक्षतारः, राजा का जो कर्तव्य था वह धर्म की रक्षा करना था और धर्म मुख्य रूप से वर्णाश्रम धर्म व्यवस्था से सम्बन्धित था । वर्णाश्रम धर्म का जो आश्रम अंश है उसका तो न जाने कब का ही लोप हो गया किन्तु वर्ण-व्यवस्था किसी न किसी रूप में अभी भी बची घा रही है । याज्ञवल्क्य स्मृति में इसी प्रकार से यह भी कहा गया है कि समाज के जो नियंत्रक दूसरे तत्व हैं जो कि रूढ़िवादी धाज के समय में माने जाने चाहिये उनको भी कायम रखना राजा का धर्म था । उसमें कहा गया है —

श्रेजिदैगम पापण्डि गणानामाययम् विधिः
मेदां चैशम् नृरोरक्षेत् पूर्वश्रुतिचपालयेत् ॥

भारत में राज्य का संभालन फिर इस प्रकार से होता रहा कि जिससे वह वर्णव्यवस्था जिसका आधार समाज को ऊँची और नीची जातियों में विभाजित करना था या रहा और फिर नियम और विधान जो भी बने वह समानता एवं न्याय के आधार पर नहीं बने बल्कि सब के पीछे समाज का जो एक ऊँचे और नीचे क्रम में विभाजन है वह दृष्टि थी ।

एक सदस्य ऊँच नाँव का तो नहीं था । यह कहिये विभाजन था । ऊँच नाँव का नहीं था ।

डो० महादेव प्रसाद : वह पहले की बात है जो हम नहीं जानते, आप नहीं जानते । उसकी छाड़िए । आज जो देख रहे हैं उसको करिये ।

केवल प्रागोक्त ऐसे कुछ एक राजाओं को छाड़ कर कहीं पर भी हमें प्राचीन भारतीय समाज में दंड समता और व्यवहार समता देखने को नहीं मिलती । और इसलिये स्वर्गीय प्रधान मंत्री पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने अपनी हिन्दुस्तान की कहानी में हमें बताया कि :

“हिन्दुस्तान के कारनामों और उसकी कामयाबियाँ बहुत करके ऊँचे वर्ग के लोगों तक महदूद थी, नीचे स्तर के लोगों को बहुत कम मोके हासिल थे और उनकी तरक्की पर सख्त पाबन्दियाँ लगी थी ।”

भारतवर्ष में प्राचीन काल में तो यह होता था । आधुनिक काल में भी ..

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है । सदन में गणपूर्ति नहीं है ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : घंटी बज रही है । अब गणपूर्ति हो गई है । माननीय सदस्य अपना भाषण जारी रखें ।

डा० महादेव प्रसाद : आधुनिक युग में भी उस स्थिति में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ । आधुनिक परिवर्तन और राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलनों के परिणामस्वरूप यूरोप में सामाजिक भेदभाव तो विनष्ट हुए किन्तु भारत में यह शक्तियाँ या तो उन्नीसवीं शताब्दी के मध्य तक प्रकट ही

नहीं हुई और यदि प्रकट भी हुई तो ब्रिटिश शासन के फूट डालो और राज्य करो (ध्यवसान)

श्री हरिबिष्णु कामत : आप कह रहे हैं कि गण की अप्रति है। आपका भावग भी अपूर्ण रहेगा।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : गणपति नहीं है। प्लीज वेट। घंटी बज रही है। अब गणपति हो गई है। माननीय सदस्य अपना भावग जारी रखें।

डा० महादेव प्रसाद : और जब यह शक्तियाँ प्रकट हुई तो ब्रिटिश शासन के फूट डालो और राज करो की नीति ने उन्हें बेकार बना दिया। 1921 में हुई जनगणना के दो सुपरिन्टेन्डेन्टों में एक का नाम मिडिलटन था उसमें लिखा है कि—

“हमारे भूमि अभिलेखों और सरकारी दस्तावेजों ने जातीयता की पुरानी रूढ़ियों को लोह बन्धन से जकड़ दिया। हम ने जाति के आधार पर हर एक को कबूतरखानों में रखा और अब भी जाति की बात चली आ रही है।”

कभी कभी यह एतराज किया जाता है कि इस समय जबकि हम ने अपने देश में धर्म निरपेक्ष राज्य की स्थापना की है, यह जाति की चर्चा क्यों की जाती है? मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि फ्रांसीसी क्रान्ति के बाद यूरोपीय देशों में जिस प्रकार का परिवर्तन आया उस प्रकार के परिवर्तन की दशा हमारे देश में नहीं उपस्थित हुई। हमारा देश तो उन्हीं पुरानी चीजों से बंधा हुआ चला आ रहा है। इसलिए इस वक्त भी जाति से जो दुर्भावनाएँ, दुर्व्यवस्थाएँ हमारे समाज में फैली हुई हैं उनकी चर्चा करनी ही होगी। बल्कि उनकी चर्चा करना अत्यन्त आवश्यक है और इसलिए 29 जनवरी 1953 को राष्ट्रपति ने पिछड़े वर्गों की

सामाजिक तथा धार्मिक कठिनाइयों की जांच कर उसे दूर करने के लिए सुझाव देने के अभिप्राय से पिछड़ा वर्ग आयोग नियुक्त किया। इस रिपोर्ट के पृष्ठ 24 में कहा गया है—

“ब्रिटिश शासन की एक विशेष बात यह थी कि सरकारी तथा अन्य नौकरियों में ऊँची जातियों का जमघट था। ऐसी जातियाँ जो पुस्त दर पुस्त से व्यापार में तथा बाणिज्य में लगी चली आ रही थी उन्हें कमीशन एजेंट बना दिया गया। यह जातियाँ धनी और प्रभावशाली बन गईं। जो छोड़ दिये गये वे वे छोटें किसान, कारीगर और खेतिहर मजदूर तथा झखूत। वे गरीब और गंवार रह गये। इसलिए वे आगे नहीं बढ़ सकते थे।”

और इसलिए यह उचित ही था कि हमारे संविधान के निर्देशक तत्वों में अनुच्छेद 45 के अनुसार यह कहा गया कि पिछड़ी जातियों, पिछड़े वर्गों की हालत में सुधार करने के लिए राज्य को विशेष उपाय करने चाहिए। और अभी पिछले दिनों जब स्वर्गीय प्रधान मंत्री जवाहर लाल जी जीवित थे तो भुवनेश्वर में हम ने अपने देश में समाजवादी व्यवस्था कायम करने का निश्चय किया। मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ श्रीमान् कि जहाँ यूरोप के देशों में समाजवाद का सम्बन्ध केवल धार्मिक वर्गों से सम्बन्धित था, यहाँ वह प्रश्न धार्मिक वर्गों से सम्बन्धित तो है लेकिन उससे भी ज्यादा जो जातिगत समस्या है, जो जातियाँ हैं, क्लास ही नहीं कास्ट से भी सम्बन्धित है। और हम तब तक अपने देश में अभीष्ट लोकतंत्रीय समाजवाद की स्थापना नहीं कर सकते जब तक कि कास्ट से सम्बन्धित जो बड़ा वर्ग है उसकी कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिए उपाय नहीं करते और उस वर्ग को भी हम उस स्तर तक नहीं पहुँचा देते जहाँ कि छोड़े वर्ग के

[डा० महादेव प्रसाद]

लोग पहले से घाये हुए हैं। जो समाजवाद के लक्ष्य की मंजिल है उसमें अगर भगड़े और पिछड़े वर्गों को एक साथ खड़े हो कर दौड़ने के लिए कहेंगे तो यह निश्चित है कि भगड़े लोग भगड़े रह जायेंगे क्योंकि वे भगड़े हैं, और पिछड़े लोग हमेशा के लिए पिछड़े रह जायेंगे।

कहा जाता है कि इन 18 सालों में काफी काम इन वर्गों के सुधार के लिए किया गया है। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं आप के सामने कुछ उद्धरण रखना चाहता हूँ।

सामुदायिक योजना के मूल्यांकन की पाँचवीं रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि सामान्यतया हरिजनों और पिछड़ी जातियों ने सड़कों, कुबों और स्कूलों के बनने से औरों की तरह लाभ तो उठाया है किन्तु चूक कार्यक्रम विशेष करके कृषि पर केन्द्रित किया गया है, यह वर्ग लाभ नहीं उठा पाया है क्योंकि हरिजन और पिछड़ी जातियाँ या तो भूमिहीन मजदूर हैं या दूसरे व्यवसायों पर निर्भर रहती हैं।

संयुक्त राष्ट्र के सामुदायिक विकास मूल्यांकन मिशन 1959 ने भी प्रकारान्तर से उक्त रिपोर्ट का समर्थन किया है और कहा है कि खेतिहर मजदूर, हरिजन और पिछड़े वर्गों से घाते हैं और खेतिहर मजदूरों से सम्बन्धित 1960 की रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि इस वर्ग की आर्थिक अवस्था में कोई सुधार नहीं हुआ है।

कलकत्ता के समाजशास्त्र के प्रोफेसर श्री रामकिशन मुकर्जी की जांच का निर्णय है कि यद्यपि गांवों में मुख्य धंधे के रूप में कृषि सब के लिए पूर्ववत् कायम है, तथापि जातिक्रम में ज्यों ज्यों नीचे उतरते हैं त्यों त्यों इन जातियों के लिए कृषि का महत्व बढ़ता जाता है।

श्री श्रीमन्, 1880 में नियुक्त प्रथम बुद्धि आयोग (फर्स्ट फीमिन कमीशन) ने

हिन्दुस्तान की गरीबी की बीमारी का निदान करते हुए बतलाया कि "भारत के लोगों की अधिक गरीबी और खतरों के जिनके लिए वे कम पैदावार के दिनों में शिकार होते हैं, क जड़ में यह दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण स्थिति है कि जनता का प्रायः एक मात्र पेशा खेती है। मौजूदा बीमारी का तब तक पूरी तोर पर इलाज नहीं हो सकता जब तक व्यवसायों की विभिन्नता को शुरू कर कृषि से फालतू जन भाग को हटा कर उसे जीवन निर्वाह के लिए उद्योगधन्धों या इसी प्रकार दूसरे रोजगारों में न लगा दिया जाये।"

तो फिर प्रोफेसर मुकर्जी के अध्ययन के परिणाम अर्थात् पिछड़े वर्गों द्वारा उत्तरोत्तर कृषि को अधिक महत्व देने का धर्म है उनकी गरीबी और पिछड़ेपन का यड़ना।

प्रोफेसर मुकर्जी के अध्ययन का दूसरा परिणाम है ऊँचे स्तर की कारीगरी के व्यवसायों में उच्चतम जातियों का उच्चतम केन्द्रीयकरण और इसके प्रतिकूल निम्नतम जाति समूहों का निम्न या निम्नतम। दूसरी ओर अध-कुशल या अकुशल व्यवसायों में निम्न जातियों का अधिकतम केन्द्रीयकरण और ऊँची जातियों का निम्न या निम्नतम।

कुल मिला कर उनका निर्णय यह है :

"जातिगत वरीयता व्यवसायगत वरीयता से अब भी निश्चित रूप से सम्बन्धित है और सामाजिक संगठन में अभी कोई गुणात्मक परिवर्तन नहीं हो पाया है तथा समाज के आर्थिक ढाँचे पर जाति प्रथा अब भी छुड़ा जमाये बैठी है।"

इसके प्रतिरिक्त पिछड़े वर्गों की दयनीय स्थिति पर 1961 की जनगणना से प्राप्त आंकड़ों से भी प्रकाश पड़ता है। यद्यपि इसमें जाति का उल्लेख नहीं है, किन्तु पिछड़े वर्गों में अधिकांश वे अकुशल मजदूर शामिल थे जो अपने पारस्परिक पेशे में लगे हुए थे।

1931 की जनगणना के अनुसार प्रत्येक मजदूरों की संख्या 26 प्रतिशत थी किन्तु 1961 में यह घट कर 20 प्रतिशत हो गयी और यह पेशे भी क्या है और इन की धामदनी भी क्या है, मुश्किल से नमक रोटी मिल पाती है ।

और घन्त में, संसिलवातिया के साउथ एशिया रीजनल स्टडीज के प्रो० रिचर्ड डी० लेम्बर्ट ने मिल के मजदूरों की सामाजिक स्थिति में परिवर्तन का अध्ययन अभी 1964 में प्रकाशित किया है । उसमें कहा गया है :

"ऊँची जगहों पर ऊँची जाति के लोग काम करते हैं पिछड़ी जातियाँ या तो इन जगहों पर निवृत्त ही नहीं हुई हैं अथवा यदि हुई भी हैं तो सभी फैक्ट्रियों में उनकी धामत घाय कम है ।"

इसलिए मैं सदन से आप के द्वारा यह प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि बैकवर्ड क्लासेज कमिशन की रिपोर्ट पर इन तथ्यों के प्रकाश में विचार करें और सरकार से प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि बैकवर्ड क्लासेज, पिछड़ी जाति के लोगों के जीवन को उठाने के लिए, समाज में घामल परिवर्तन करने के लिए और जो घभीष्ट लोकतंत्रीय समाजवाद है उसके देश में लाने के लिए इस कमिशन की सिफारिशों पर सरकार घमल करने के लिए तुरन्त कदम उठावे ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: 2 hours and 25 minutes remain.

How much time does the Minister want for his reply?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Law and Department of Social Security (Shri Hajarnavis): About 15 to 20 minutes.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: I must also give some time to Shri Yashpal Singh to reply. How much time will he require?

Shri Yashpal Singh (Kairana): 15 minutes.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: I will call the Minister at 4-25 PM. Shri D. J. Naik.

Shri D. J. Naik: (Panchmahals): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I congratulate Shri Yashpal Singh for having moved the motion for the consideration of the Report of the Backward Classes Commission. I fail to understand why this Report was shelved for 9 long years. Does it imply that the Government is not so zealous and is not imbued with fervour to tackle the problems of the backward classes?

Sir, I know much has been done. But even then the backward classes still remain on the lowest rung of our society. During the last 10 years, much has been done particularly in the field of education? In 1951, the literacy percentage for the whole of India was 16.6 and now, in 1961, it has risen to 24. At the same time, may I know whether the benefits of education have percolated to the backward classes and particularly to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes?

The Commission has given some criteria for general guidance. The first two criteria are:

- (1) Low social position in the traditional caste hierarchy;
- (2) Lack of general educational advancement among major section or a caste or community.

I understand these two criteria. But then the other two criteria are:

- (3) Inadequate or no representation in Government service;
- (4) Inadequate representation in the field of trade, commerce and industry.

I do not understand this. If these people receive higher education, I think, criteria (3) and (4) are not useful. The main factor is to educate these people in the best possible way, to give them higher education and then to see that they receive full represen-

[Shri D. J. Naik]

tation in the services and also in the field of trade, commerce and industry.

Then, the list prepared by the Backward Classes Commission of the backward classes is a very long one. It consists of about 2,399 castes and communities, and the population of about 911 communities is 11.57 crores, and if you add about 9 crores for the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes it will come to about 21 crores.

The Commission has said that women are backward. I can understand about the women of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and about the women of other backward classes. They are really backward. But I fail to understand how the women of advanced classes, Brahmins and Vaishyas are considered to be backward. I belong to a Brahmin caste and my mother was absolutely illiterate and even then I could not call her backward. My wife has not gone to school but she is not backward. She has trained her children very well and they are now faring well in the society. So, all the women cannot be classed as backward. Even Kaka Kalelkar—I have great reverence for him—after the signing of this Report says this in the preface:

"This was a rude shock and it drove me to the conclusion that the remedies we suggested were worse than the evil we were out to combat. This painful realization came to me almost towards the end of our labours. I could not stem the current of opinion within the Commission itself and ultimately decided, though reluctantly, to side with the majority with whom I had co-operated throughout in formulating remedies on caste basis."

15 hrs.

That is where the crux of the problem lies—whether we should consider caste as the basis of backwardness or we consider the backwardness on the social hierarchy or the backwardness

in education or the backwardness in the economic field. I feel that the social status of a community or a caste should be taken first. I know that, in the Hindu society, there is the social hierarchy and unless that order is changed, we would not be able to have a caste-free society. We have piecaged ourselves for a casteless and classless society. Are we going towards that goal? I do not think that we are going towards that goal. Still caste remains. Some of the castes are considered very low in the social order of our society. Unless that order is changed, I think no amount of economic upliftment or other kind of ameliorative measures will rid the Hindu society of the caste system. Today the Banaras Hindu University Amendment Bill was discussed. What does it signify? Have we been ridden of caste or religion? Once upon a time—I remember very well—Panditji asked Gandhiji, "you say Chaturvarnyam Mayasristam." That is, Gandhiji always said that there must be four varnas. So Panditji asked him how India could have a casteless society when he was always advocating for four varnas. Gandhiji said that unless and until stigma of untouchability is removed from the Hindu society, there would remain these castes. Even today if the so-called untouchable or the so-called harijan wants to have a house in a locality of Brahmins or Vaishyas, he would not get a house for rent. Dr. Ambedkar was a very great barrister and he was one of the Constitution-makers of our country. Even he did not get a house in Baroda. So still that kind of feeling among the so-called high-class people remains. Something has to be done by the Government to raise the educational level and the economic level of these people. Unless that is done, the caste system will remain. Even then, wide propaganda will have to be carried on by non-official agencies. I would say here that non-official agencies are not so much encouraged in this respect by the Central Government and the State Governments. Unless this is done, the caste

stigma will remain in the Hindu society.

Many recommendations have been accepted in this Memorandum. In the Memorandum it is said that benefits of the development under the Second and Third Five-Year Plans have been shared by the backward classes people. How much has been shared by the backward classes? See the report of the Community Development; see the other reports also. These benefits have not percolated into the backward classes to the extent we would desire it. I know about it; I am a worker in that field. Therefore, I would urge on the Government, I would request the Government to see that all these benefits of the Third Five-Year Plan—of educational plan and other plans—reach the backward classes. Unless this is done, there is no hope for the backward classes to come up. We should have a casteless society. Let the Government have that ideal before it and pursue that with strength, zeal and enthusiasm. I feel that it is lacking in the Central Government. In the State Government also, I feel that that fervour, that enthusiasm, is lacking. Unless we work with zeal and enthusiasm, the backward classes will have no place in the society.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय (रसड़ा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह काफ़ी आश्चर्यजनक बात है कि 1956 के बाद आज तक पिछड़े वर्ग आयोग की रिपोर्ट पर इस सदन में चर्चा नहीं हो सकी है। जैसा कि मैं कई बार सदन में कह चुका हूँ शासक पार्टी के लोग सिर्फ़ कागज़ी मुद्दारों से धातम-संतोष कर लेते हैं। उन को इस बात से डर सा लगता है कि अगर इन सवालों पर हाउस में बहस होगी तो तमाम मत्व लोगों के सामने आयेगा।

अबत तो यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती कि जातियों के आधार पर पिछड़े वर्ग की बात क्यों कही जाये—यह क्यों कहा जाये कि कौन जाति पिछड़ी हुई है। यह बात सही हो सकती है कि किसी जाति का

बहुत बड़ा भाग पिछड़ा हुआ हो लेकिन अगर आर्थिक दृष्टि से देखा जाये तो जैसा कि इस रिपोर्ट के मॉनोरेडम में भी कहा गया है, इस देश में कोई जाति-विशेष पिछड़ा हुई नहीं है बल्कि हर एक जाति में पिछड़े हुए लोग हैं और उनका बंधावा आर्थिक आधार पर होना चाहिए।

श्री बाल्मीकी (खुर्जा) फिर तो समस्या बड़ी दिकत हो जायेगी।

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : मैं उस पर भी आ रहा हूँ।

यह बात सही है कि कुछ जातियाँ जैसे हरिजन और सकाई-मजदूर बहुत पिछड़ी हुई हैं मगर मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार के पास इस का कोई निदान नहीं है। शासक वर्ग की ओर से कभी-कभी तमाम हरिजनों को बुला लिया जाता है और उन के साथ बैठ कर भोजन कर लिया जाता है और मुबह चार डंडे उन के सिर पर लगाये जाते हैं कांग्रेस के नेता ऐसा करते हैं दूसरों की बात मैं नहीं कहता हूँ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : माननीय सदस्य श्री उस में शामिल हैं।

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : मैं उस में शामिल नहीं हूँ।

श्री हुसैन खान कल्लुबाय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय ये माननीय सदस्य झगड़ा कर रहे हैं और सदन में गणपूर्ति नहीं है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : थोड़ी बजाई जा रही है—अब हाउस में कांग्रेस है। माननीय सदस्य अपना भाषण जारी रखें।

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : जब तक आर्थिक तौर उन लोगों का उद्धार नहीं होगा, तब तक उन का कल्याण नहीं हो सकता है, फिर चाहे उन के साथ बैठ कर खाना खाया जाये या न खाया जाये उस में कोई बड़ी बात नहीं हो सकती है। पिछड़ी जातियों में भी जो आर्थिक

[श्री सरजू पाण्डेय]

तौर से विकसित हो गये हैं उन के साथ बैठ कर खाना खाने में बड़ी जातियां अपने लिए सम्मान का अनुभव करती हैं। अगर कोई हरिजन मिनिस्टर हो जाता है तो उस के साथ बाबा जी भी खाना खाने को तैयार है। लेकिन अगर गांव का हरिजन कुएं पर पानी पी लेता है तो उस का लोटा भी तोड़ देते हैं और मुंह भी तोड़ देते हैं।

श्री मोर्य (अलीगढ़) : कहीं-कहीं तो सैड्यूल्ड कास्ट के मिनिस्टर को भी नहीं बसने देते हैं और अगर वह किसी बड़ी बरादरी के वर्न में खाना खा ले तो वह वर्न भी जला दिया जाता है।

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : कहीं-कहीं ऐसा भी होता है।

इसलिए सब से पहली बात यह है कि जो प्राथिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े हुए हैं चाहे वे कितने भी बग या जाति के हों उन को सरकार की ओर से सब सुविधायें मिलनी चाहिए लेकिन सरकार किसी को भी सुविधा नहीं देनी है। मैं समझता हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान को छाड़ कर संसार भर में कहीं भी स्वीयर नहीं होता है। हिन्दुस्तान में स्वीयर को ऐसी दशा में रखा जाता है कि उस को कोई गाड़ी नहीं दी जाती है। पाखाने की सफाई के लिए कोई इन्तजाम नहीं किया जाता है। उसके लिए खाना नहीं, कड़ा नहीं मकान नहीं है। सरकार की तरफ से सुधार क्या किया जाता है? मैं ने गांवों में देखा है कि हरिजनों के घरों के घागन पक्के कराये जा रहे हैं, उनके घर में धुंध निकलने के लिए छेद बनाये जा रहे हैं। पूछने पर मुझे बताया गया कि हरिजनों को प्राथिक दृष्टि से ऊंचा उठाया जा रहा है। उनके घर का घागन पक्का हो जाये उन के घर में धुंधाकग हो जाए और खाना चाहे हफ्ते में केवल दो बार ही पके यह सुधार मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है।

राज्य सरकारें तो इस मामले में भयानक घपराधी हैं। वे किसी तरह का सुधार करने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। आज गांवों में हरिजनों को बसाने के लिए जमीन नहीं है। जिले की भी बंजर जमीन है सारी की सारी पर गुंडों और लट्ठबाजों ने कब्जा कर लिया है। राज्य सरकारों से मैं बात करता हूं तो वे कहती हैं कि हमने घफसरो को आदेश दे रखे हैं कि वे समरी ट्रामल करके इस तरह की जमीन से उनको बेदखल करें और इस भूमि को भूमिहीनों में बांट दें। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार बतायेगी कि पूरे प्रदेश में भूमिहीनों में कितनी जमीन बांटी गई है जिनके पास जमीन नहीं थी उनको बसने के लिए कितनी जमीन दी गई है या बेती के लिए कितनी जमीन दी गई है। एक इंच भी जमीन उनको नहीं दी गई है चाहे घाप कागजों में कुछ भी लिख दें। कागजों में तो हो सकता है कि उनको दी गई हो लेकिन वास्तव में उनको नहीं दी गई है। घापकी कागजी योजनाओं का तो यह हाल है कि गांवों पर अगर इन सब कागजों को लाद दिया जाए तो दो बार गधे तो जरूर भर जाएंगे लेकिन नतीजा कुछ नहीं निकल सकता है।

श्री बाल्मीकी : यह दोष तो अधिकारियों का दुष्प्रभाव।

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : अधिकारी भी तो घापके ही बनाए हुए हैं। घाप भी यही कहते हैं जो मैं कह रहा हूं जब घाप बोलने लगते हैं। घाप खुद भी जब बोलते हैं तो इस तरह की बातें ही कहते हैं।

जितने घापके अधिकारी हैं इन सब का पिछड़े बग वालों के प्रति रुख बहुत ही भयानक होता है। अगर कोई बड़ी जाति का आदमी किसी छोटी जाति के आदमी को मारता है तो बानेदार उसकी रिपोर्ट भी लिखने को तैयार नहीं होता है। यह सिर्फ इसलिए कि छोटी जाति का आदमी होना ही उस आदमी

के लिए सब से बड़ा पाप है। उस भवस्या में सबूत की कोई जरूरत ही नहीं समझी जाती है। छोटी जाति के भ्रादमी को ही सजा दे दी जाती है, उसको ही तरह तरह से तंग किया जाता है।

घ्राप पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश को लीजिये। उसमें कितनी पिछड़ी जातियां हैं। सारी की सारी जातियां वहां पिछड़ी जातियां हैं। जब एक बार मैंने यहां कहा था कि वहां का भ्रादमी गोबरहा खाता है तो एक माननीय सदस्य ने इसका विरोध किया था और कहा था कि ऐसा नहीं हो सकता है। मुझे इस पर दुख हुआ था। मैं घ्राज भी कहता हूं कि घ्राप जा कर देख लें कि वहां घ्राज भी गोबरहा के लिए जो बैन खाकर घ्राजा पाजाना करता है उस के लिए मारपीट गांवों में होती है। लेकिन यहां कहा जाता है कि गला बान है। यह बड़ा लज्जाजनक स्थिति है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : शिवनारायण जी ऐसा नहीं मानते हैं।

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : वह भी मानते हैं इसको घ्राहरह वर्ष की स्वतन्त्रता के बाद भी

श्री हुकम चन्द कल्लुषाय : अगड़ा फिर शुरू कर दिया है घ्रापने लेकिन सदन में गणपूर्ति ही नहीं है। अगड़ा भी तो पचास भ्रादमियों के सामने होना चाहिए।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : बंटी बज रही है . . . कोरम हो गया है माननीय सदस्य अपना भाषण जारी रखें।

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : जहां तक पिछड़ी जातियों का सम्बन्ध है उनकी दशा दर्शनीय है और यह बात हमारे देश के लिए बहुत ही लज्जाजनक है। समाजवाद से इसका किसी हालत में भी मल नहीं बँट सकता है।

दुनिया भर के सिद्धान्तों और बंद शास्त्रों इत्यादि की सारी बातें की जाती हैं। लेकिन कयनी और करनी में महान अन्तर है। शासक पार्टी के लोग मुझे पता नहीं कब तक इस तरह से लोगों को घ्रापले में रखेंगे। ये सब तरह की गलत बातें लोगों में रात दिन करने रहते हैं।

दूसरी तरफ घ्राप यह देखें कि इन पिछड़ी जातियों के लोगों के लिए सरकार ने किया क्या है, क्या काम किया है? घ्राज भी पिछड़ी जातियों के भ्रादमी चारपाई पर नहीं बैठ सकते हैं, घ्राज भी पिछड़ी जातियों के लोग बोट नहीं दे सकते हैं। उनकी यहां तक दुर्दशा होती है कि वे पीटे जाते हैं, घ्रागर वे विरोधियों को बोट देते हैं। बैलों की तरह से सब कांग्रेसी भी उनको पीटवाने में पुलिस का साथ देते हैं। उनको कहा जाता है कि जिनको तुमने बाँट दिया है उन के बैल को जा कर काटो उन्हीं से मजदूरी लो हम नहीं देते। गांवों में घरों में लोगों को कांटा लगा कर बन्द कर दिया जाता है और कहा जाता है कि तुम पेशाब नहीं कर सकते हो पाजाना नहीं कर सकते हो। पुलिस नहीं सुनती है उस प्रदेश के मंत्रीगण नहीं सुनते हैं। केन्द्र के किसी मंत्री को कहा जाता है तो वे कहते हैं कि प्रान्तीय सरकारें घ्राजाद हैं। वे ऐसी घ्राजाद हैं कि घ्रापके सिर पर चढ़ कर खड़ी है। ऐसी घ्राजादी प्रान्तीय सरकारों की घ्रापने कही नहीं सुनी होगी। तमाम पिछड़ी हुई जातियां देश में हैं चाहे वे जंगली जातियां हो या हरिजन हों या दूसरी जातियां हों उनकी दशा बहुत ही बुरी है। हरिजनों की बात घ्राप छोड़ें ब्राह्मणों में भी एक जाति है जो कि भीख मांगने का काम करती है। यह रिपोर्ट में भी लिखा हुआ है जिसको महापात्र कहते हैं। दूसरी कम्प्यूनिटीज में भीख मांगने वाले तो हैं ही ब्राह्मणों में भी भीख मांगने वाले हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश में भी वे हैं दूसरी जगहों में भी हैं। ठाकुरों में भी हैं ऐसे लोग

श्री सिंहासन सिंह : ठाकुर भीख नहीं मांगते हैं ।

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : गोरखपुर में नहीं तो गाजीपुर में मैं आपको दिखा सकता हूँ । गाँवों में पवनी वर्ग है, बरतन मांजने वाले हैं, पसल बनाने वाले लोग हैं, तेल निकालने वाले लोग हैं, हजामत बनाने वाले लोग हैं, तथा दूसरे और कई काम करने वाले लोग हैं, इन सब की जो दुर्दशा होती है, वह बयान नहीं की जा सकती है । सरकार दुनिया भर की बातें करती है । लेकिन तेली, नार्ड, घोबी, हरिजन, भंगी, दर्जी आदि की क्या हालत है, इस और उसका ध्यान ही नहीं जाता है । मुसलमानों में भी एक वर्ग ऐसा है जो आज भी नमाज नहीं पढ़ सकता है, अपने दूसरे धार्मिक कार्य नहीं कर सकता है ।

समय बहुत कम है और मुझे बहुत सी बातें कहनी थीं । लेकिन एक बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि धार्मिक आधार पर बटवारा होना चाहिये । सिर्फ इसलिये कि पिछड़े लोगों के साथ खाना खा लिया जाए, कोई लाभ नहीं हो सकता है । आप कहते हैं कि उद्योगों के लिए बँ कर्ज लेना चाहें तो उनको कर्ज मिल सकता है । प्रश्न तो उसको कर्ज मिलेगा नहीं और अगर किसी तरह से मिल भी जाए उद्योग धंधे के लिए तो जितना उसको कर्ज मिलता है उतना पैसा उसको जमानत तलाश करने में घूस के तौर पर देना पड़ जाता है । यह जो रवैया है उनके प्रति इसको बदला जाना चाहिये । उनको जमीन मिलनी चाहिये । उनको रोजगार मिलना चाहिये, उनको सर्विस दी जानी चाहिये । साथ ही साथ यह कानून बनाया जाना चाहिये कि जो भी धादमी उनके साथ बुरा बरताव करेगा, उस केस में पुलिस इंटरवीन कर सकेगी और अगर पुलिस दखल नहीं देती है तो पुलिस को भी सजा दी जाए । इस तरह का जब तक सख्त कानून नहीं बनेगा,

पुलिस उनके मामलों में दखल नहीं देगी, तब तक पिछड़ी जातियों का उद्धार नहीं हो सकता है । फिर चाहे पोषा आप कितना बढ़ा क्यों न लिख कर हमारे सामने रख दें ।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि प्रगति की रिपोर्ट हमारे सामने हर वर्ष धानी चाहिये । सारी की सारी चीज लिख कर मंत्री महोदय लायें । जब लिखने लगते हैं तो बहुत सी गलत बातें भी लिख दी जाती हैं, ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये । हमारे पास सब करने का कोई उपाय नहीं होता है । आप से ही हम कह सकते हैं । जब आपसे कहते हैं कि मंत्री महोदय ने गलत बात कही है तो आप भी कह देते हैं कि आप चैलेंज क्या कर सकते हैं, वह जो चाहें कहें । इसलिये साल-ब-साल रिपोर्ट धानी चाहिये और उस पर बहस होनी चाहिये । इस तरह की चीजें जो मैंने बताई हैं, कानून बना कर रोकी जानी चाहिये । सर्विस में उनके लिए आपने रिजर्बेशन कर रखा है लेकिन उनको सर्विस भी नहीं मिलती है । मुश्किल से जितनी भी बड़ी सर्विस है उन में बँ चार पांच प्रतिशत लिये गये हैं और दूसरी सर्विस में तो इतने भी नहीं लिये गये हैं । उनके साथ जो पशुओं का सा बरताव करते हैं उनके साथ सक्ती के साथ पेश आया जाए । सरकार को चाहिये कि उनके खिलाफ वह सख्त कदम उठाये । उनको सर्विस मिले या न मिले, सम्मानपूर्वक जीने का गरीबों को अधिकार होना चाहिये । खास कर पिछड़े वर्ग के जो लोग हैं, उनके प्रति जैसे भी हो, लोगों को रवैया बदलने की कोशिश की जानी चाहिये ।

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीबाई (विकाराबाद)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बैंकवर्क क्लसिस कमिशन की रिपोर्ट पर चर्चा हो रही है । बहुत से

भाइयों ने इस के सम्बन्ध में बातें बतलाई हैं। मैं भी अपने विचार आपके सामने...

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आप प्रागे आ जाइये।

श्री हुकम चन्द कल्लवाय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मदन में गणपति नहीं है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : घंटी बज रही है... गणपति हो गई है... माननीय सदस्या अपना भाषण जारी रखें।

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीबाई : बैंकवर्ड क्लासिस कमिशन की रिपोर्ट पर जो चर्चा हो रही है, इसमें अच्छी-अच्छी बातें भी हैं। कुछ पुरानी बातें भी यहां चल रही हैं। पुराने जमाने की तमाम बातों पर बहस करना मुझे पसन्द नहीं है। वह राजा महाराजाओं का जमाना था। उनकी गलती नहीं थी। समाज की गलती नहीं थी। समाज का डांचा ही ऐसा था कि इनके साथ धन्याय हुआ और धन्याय किया गया। मैं पुरानी बातों में नहीं आना चाहती हूं। धांधला क्या करना है यह मैं आपको बतलाना चाहती हूं। पुराना जमाना आज आप न रखें। आज जो जमाना चल रहा है उसके मुताबिक आप काम करें।

रिपोर्ट तो बहुत अच्छी है और सही भी है। सर्वोदयी नेता काफ़ा आह्वेब कालेसकर इस कमिशन के सेयरमैन थे और सर्वोदयी भावना से उन्होंने यह रिपोर्ट दी है। दो साल तक सोच-सोच कर और घूम-घूम कर यह रिपोर्ट बनाई है। मैं सरकार से कहना चाहती हूं कि 1955 में यह रिपोर्ट आ गई थी इसको आज दस साल के बाद क्यों यहां विचारार्थ पेश किया गया है? पहले आपको पेश करना चाहिये था। कमिशन में जो लोग थे क्या उनको कोई लड़कू मिलने थे, क्या वे कुछ लेने वाले थे। कमिशन के सदस्यों ने सोच-विचार के बाद यह रिपोर्ट दी है। आज इसको बहस के लिये इतने

समय के बाद लाना अच्छा नहीं है। इसको मैं उचित नहीं समझती हूं। जो कुछ कहना हो खुस्समखुस्सा कहना चाहिये। उसे छिपा कर क्यों रक्खा जाये। कई बार बहुत दल वाले पचास पचास, साठ साठ मेम्बरों ने दस्तखत करके पेश दिया कि कमिशन की रिपोर्ट पर बहस करो, लेकिन नहीं सुना। जब थिरोधी दल वाले कहते हैं तब करतें हैं। यह बात हमें पसन्द नहीं आती। जो कुछ घर वाले कहतें हैं। उसको टाल देते हैं। हमारे श्री यशपाल सिंह जी यहां पर बहस लाये इसके लिये मैं उनको धन्यवाद देती हूं। सरकार को माफ़ होना चाहिये कि हम भी कुछ इस बात को सोचते हैं, हम भी महसूस करते हैं कि बैंकवर्ड क्लासेज में कुछ सुधार लाना चाहिये, उन के लिये कुछ काम करना चाहिये। हम भी अपने कुछ सिद्धान्त रखते हैं।

आज यहां पर गांधी जी और पंडित जी के सिद्धान्तों पर चलने वाला राज्य है। हम क्लासलेस सोसायटी बनाना चाहते हैं इसलिये कहते हैं कि जो बैंकवर्ड क्लासेज लिखा है उस को मत लिखो। लेकिन हम को समाज को सुधारना चाहिये। दूसरे मुकों में भी इसी तरह से होता है। सोसायटी जो हुआ करती है वह उसी तरह से होती है जैसे कि इन्सान का जिस्म। उसमें कान, नाक, हाथ, पैर सब ठीक रहना चाहिये। अगर हाथ पैर नहीं होते तो हमें लंगड़ा कहा जाता है, धांध नहीं होती तो धन्धा कहा जाता है। इसलिये सारी सोसायटी को पूरी तरह से ठीक रहना चाहिये। सोसायटी की प्राइमरी नीब्स पूरी होनी चाहिये, नहीं तो यह सोसायटी चलने वाली नहीं है। मैं तो कहती हूं कि आज हमारे देश में त्रिमाफ़ेसी या प्रजातन्त्र है जो कि बोट्स से चलनी है। जहां पर आज लोग मुमीबन में हैं उन को न देखना, उनको इग्नोर करना, यह ठीक बात नहीं है।

कमिशन की रिपोर्ट में कई अच्छी बातें लिखी हैं जैसे उनको जमीन देना, उनकी पढ़ाई

[श्रीमती लक्ष्मी बाई]

का इन्तजाम करना, उन के लिये इंडस्ट्रीज बढ़ाना जरूरी है, लेकिन यह काम आपने कहाँ शुरू किया है। कहीं कहीं पर हो रहा है, इसको मैं कबूल करती हूँ, लेकिन उनकी दिक्कतें इतनी हैं कि यह काम बहुत कम है और हम को जल्दी से कदम बढ़ा कर यह काम करने चाहियें।

मैं दो तीन बातें कहना चाहती हूँ। एजूकेशन के बारे में कई बातें बतलाई गई हैं। जबकि बैंकवर्ड क्लास को कोई सुविधा नहीं दी जाती तो ये शब्द क्यों प्रयोग किए जाते हैं। मैं कहती हूँ कि नाम से मत कोई चीज करो लेकिन अगर सोसायटी को धागे बढ़ाने के लिये, उनका डेवलपमेंट करने के लिये कुछ काम किया जाता है तो कोई हर्ज नहीं है। हमारे यहां के ज्यादातर लोग गांवों में रहते हैं। वह ऐसे लोग हैं जिनकी पढ़ाई का कोई इन्तजाम नहीं है, उनके लिये कोई दूसरे इन्तजाम नहीं हैं। बड़े लोग उनको साथ धाने नहीं देते हैं। बड़े लोग सोचते हैं कि बैंकवर्ड क्लासेज के लोगों के साथ, नाई के साथ, घोबी के साथ, वह पढ़ेंगे नहीं। यह बात नहीं होनी चाहिये। एजूकेशन के सिलसिले में सिर्फ शहर के लोगों का ध्यान किया जाता है। हमारी सोशल सिन्फोरिटी मिनिसट्री को और एजूकेशन डिपार्टमेंट को इसको देखना चाहिये।

हमारी तीसरी प्लैन में यह लिखा गया है कि चालीस लाख रुपये हैं फार कंस्ट्रक्शन धाफ बिल्डिंग्स इन रूरल एरियाज एण्ड ग्रामिन एरियाज। लेकिन उस में से अब तक 6 लाख ६० लाख हुए हैं। इसमें इस तरह के रुस्स रखे गये हैं। इस राशि को लेने के लिये कोई धागे नहीं धा सकते धाप चाहे उसे जहन्नुम में डालें या कहीं भी डालें, हमारा काम बनना चाहिये और सब का भला होना चाहिये। मेरा कहना यह है कि गांवों की तरफ हम को ज्यादा तबज्जह देनी चाहिये, वहां पर एजूकेशन

ज्यादा देनी चाहिये, वहां पर ज्यादा तादाद में लोग रहते हैं। गांवों से लेकर तालुका हेडक्वार्टर तक अगर धाप इस कमीशन की रिपोर्ट पर वैसे के वैसे धमल करें तो हम चुप रहने के लिये तैयार हैं। हम मुंह बन्द करके बैठे रहेंगे। मगर चूकि धमल होता नहीं है इसलिये कहना पड़ता है। उसमें जो धच्छी बातें हैं उनको सरकार नहीं करती है। सोशल सिन्फोरिटीज वाले भी न खुद कुछ करते हैं और न गांव वालों को कुछ राय देते हैं। मैं पूछना चाहती हूँ कि सोशल सिन्फोरिटी मिनिसट्री वाले क्या करते हैं। वे कहते हैं कि पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० वाले हाउसिंग फैसिलिटी देते हैं। लेकिन कितने हाउसेज बैंकवर्ड क्लासेज के लोगों के लिये बनाये गये।

अब धाप एजूकेशन को देखिये। वहां एजूकेशन वाले कोई बैठे नहीं हैं। हरिजन, गिरिजन और बैंकवर्ड क्लासेज के लिये 2 लाख ६० स्टार्डियेन्ट्स के लिये रखे गये हैं। लेकिन धजीब तमाशा है कि उसी जगह पब्लिक स्कूलों के लिये 10 लाख ६० स्कालरशिप्स के लिए रखे गये हैं। यह कितनी खराब बात है। पब्लिक स्कूल कहां पर हैं—सिटीज के धन्दर। उन को 10 लाख ६० दिया है। और पूरे हिन्दुस्तान के हरिजन, बैंकवर्ड क्लासेज और गिरिजनों के लिये 2 लाख ६०। यह हम कभी भी बदालि नहीं कर सकते हैं।

रिजर्वेशन बहुत बुरी बात है। हम लोगों को भी रिजर्वेशन पसन्द नहीं हैं। हम भी उस को चलाना नहीं चाहते हैं। रिजर्वेशन के बारे में कमीशन की रिपोर्ट में लिखा है कि बैंकवर्ड क्लासेज के लिये रिजर्वेशन करना तो उसी तरह से है जैसे कि डाक्टर्स के लिये पेशेन्ट्स का रिजर्वेशन कर दिया जाये। उनके लिये सर्विसेज में रिजर्वेशन उसी तरह से है जैसे कि धलग धलग डाक्टर्स के लिये मरीजों का रिजर्वेशन। जैसे कहा जाता है। कि कान के बीमार को कान के डाक्टर के पास जाना

चाहिये और गांव के बीमार को गांव के डाक्टर के पास जाना चाहिये। लेकिन इस में बुरी बात क्या है। कमीशन वालों ने कुछ ऐसी बात लिखी है जो कि बिल्कुल नामुमकिन है क्योंकि उनकी बातों पर धमल नहीं होता है। आज जरूरत है कि सोसायटी का सारा ढांचा बदले और जो जो सहूलियतें समाज को चाहियें वह दी जायें।

आज कहा जाता है कि बैंकवर्ड क्लासेज का नाम मत लिखो, उसको बिल्कुल हटा दो। इसमें कोई हर्ज नहीं है, मगर हमें इसके लिये तैयार रहना चाहिये कि जो बीमार बच्चा हो उसको पूरा ट्रीटमेंट दिया जाये। उसके खाने पीने, रहने सहने, पढ़ने आदि के लिये जो भी सहूलियतें हों उनको दी जानी चाहियें। खाने वाले खाते रहें और मरने वाले मरते रहें, यह नहीं होना चाहिये। आज सोशल सिन्थोरेटि वाले जो हैं वह गांव वालों के लिये क्या करते हैं। वह केवल उन्हीं लोगों के लिये हैं जिन को कोई कभी नहीं है। गांव वालों के लिये सोशल सिन्थोरेटि मिनिस्टर का रहना और न रहना एक ही बात है क्योंकि वह तो यहां बैठे रहते हैं। यह मिनिस्ट्री जितना पैसा खर्च करती है उसको निकाल कर स्टेट्स को दे दिया जाये। मैं जानती हूं कि आज ऐसे का धमाका है और दुश्मनों से हमें लड़ना है तथा ऐसे की बचत करना है इसलिये इस सोशल सिन्थोरेटि मिनिस्ट्री को खत्म करके वह पैसा स्टेट्स को दे दिया जाये और बैंकवर्ड क्लासेज के बजाय वह बैंकवर्ड एरियाज को दिया जाये जहां कि जरूरतमन्द लोगों को मदद की जा सके। जब भी हम यहां सोशल सिन्थोरेटि मिनिस्ट्री से कुछ कहते हैं तो वह कह देते हैं कि यह तो स्टेट सब्जेक्ट है। ऐसी बात है तो यहां पर सोशल सिन्थोरेटि मिनिस्ट्री रखते ही क्यों हैं। हमारे कॉन्स्टिट्यूशन में ही दिया हुआ है कि सोशल सिन्थोरेटि लोगों की होगी। इसको स्टेट देख लेंगी। जब भी किसी बात के लिये कहा जाता है तो कह देते हैं कि हमारे पास पैसा नहीं है, स्टेट गवर्नमेंट

के पास जाओ स्टेट को जो धामदमी होती है इनकम टैक्स से, रेलवेज से, एक्साइज से वह यहां पर आती है और फिर सबमें बांटी जाती है। जो यहां पर प्रिंसली स्टेट्स भी वहां के लोग बड़े गरीब थे, धमीर नहीं थे, जैसे हैदराबाद है, राजस्थान है, मध्य प्रदेश है वहां पर राजे महाराजों को होती थे वह गरीबों का कम ध्यान रखते थे इस लिये वहां पर हालत बुरी है। मैं सोशल सिन्थोरेटि वालों से प्लीज करना चाहती हूं कि उनको दूसरे मिनिस्ट्रों से ज्यादा पैसा ऐसे क्षेत्रों को दिलाने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए।

श्री मोय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस सदन के माननीय सदस्य श्री यशपालसिंह जी ने जो दत्तने प्रयत्नों से बैंकवर्ड क्लासेज कमिशन की रिपोर्ट पर बहस कराई है, इसका लिये बे धन्यवाद के पात्र है। जहां रामराज्य में विश्वास करने वाली कांग्रेस सरकार असफल रही इतनी बड़ी रिपोर्ट पर बहस करवाने में वहां बिरोधी दल के एक सदस्य इस महान् कार्य में सफल रहे।

आज के दिन जब कि हम पूर्व और पश्चिम में पाकिस्तान से बिरे हैं और उत्तर में लाल चीन हमारी आजादी का दुश्मन बना है, उस समय अगर हम कुछ जणों के लिये अपना पुराना इतिहास अपने सामने रखें तो एक समझदारी की बात होगी। भारतवर्ष एक दो बार नहीं, बार बार स्वतन्त्र हुआ है। बार बार आक्रमण हुए हैं, बार बार परतन्त्र हुआ है। इसका अर्थ यह नहीं कि भारतवर्ष शक्तिहीन था। इसका अर्थ यह भी नहीं कि लड़ने में हम किसी से पीछे थे। इसका कारण, इस बार बार की पराजय का कारण केवल

15.31 hrs.

[SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA in the Chair.]

एक ही रहा है कि हम यहां पर वणों में, जातियों में और उसमें भी छोटी छोटी जातियों में बंटे हुए थे। छोटे छोटे राज्यों में बंटे हुए थे। यहां पर कुछ विजेक व्यक्तियों को ही लड़ने

[श्री मीर]

का काम सौंपा गया था। करोड़ लोगों को अपनी भारतमाता की रक्षा करने का कोई अधिकार नहीं था। बल्कि उनको मानवता का जीवन बिताने का भी अधिकार नहीं था और यही कारण था कि हम बार बार गुलाम हुए और वह आजादी आज भी, यह कहने के लिये मुझे क्षमा कीजिए अध्यक्ष महोदय, वह आजादी जो कि हमने बहुत मुश्किलों से ली है, बहुत कुर्बानियों के बाद हासिल की है उसको केवल 18 वर्ष ही हुए हैं, एक बार नहीं दो बार हम पर आक्रमण हुए हैं। एक बार हम मजबूती से मुकाबिला नहीं कर पाये और दूसरी बार हमने आक्रमणकारी का मुंह तोड़ा है। वह दो दो हमले घातक वर्ष में हमारी आँखों को खोलने को काफी हैं। जो गलतियाँ हमारी पहले इतिहास में रही हैं, उन गलतियों को हम सुधारें। यही मेरा आपसे निवेदन है और आपके द्वारा आज की सरकार से निवेदन है।

यहां पर आदरणीय सोशल सिक्योरिटी मिनिस्टर भी बैठे हुए हैं। यह हमारा सौभाग्य है कि इतने समझदार, इतने निपुण और पिछड़े वर्ग के इतने बड़े शुभचिन्तक आज इस विभाग के मन्त्री हुए हैं। यह हमारा सबका सौभाग्य है। लेकिन साथ ही साथ मैं यह जरूर कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिस तरह का रबैया चल रहा है इस तरह के रबये पर चस कर हम देश की आजादी को ज्यादा दिन तक कायम नहीं रख सकते हैं। इस देश में 3 करोड़ सिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब के लोग 7 करोड़ सिड्यूल्ड कास्ट के लोग और 18 करोड़ बैकवर्ड क्लास के लोग, अगर इन 28 करोड़ लोगों की ओर हमारी सरकार का ध्यान नहीं जायेगा तो चन्द गिने चुने रहनुमा, चन्द पूंजीपति, चन्द प्रिविलेज्ड क्लास के लोग, चन्द बुद्धिजीवी इस देश की आजादी को सुरक्षित नहीं रख सकते। श्रीमन्, यहां पर हमारे साम्यवादी या कम्युनिस्ट भाई एक चर्चा किया करते हैं कि अगर आर्थिक विषमता को दूर कर दिया जाय, आर्थिक विषमता के पहाड़ को उखाड़ा

दिया जाय तो समता आ जायेगी, समाजवाद आ जायेगा। मैं उनके इस चिन्तन से इत्फाक नहीं करता। वह एक बहुत बड़ी भूल करते हैं। यह सफलता उनको रूस में मिल सकती थी और मिली। यह सफलता उनको चीन में मिल सकती थी और मिली। लेकिन इस तरह की विचारधारा कोई भी सफलता प्राप्त नहीं कर सकती इस भारतवर्ष में जहां कि जातियों ने जन्म वर्ग को दिया है, वर्ग ने जातियों को जन्म नहीं दिया है। यहां पर जातियों के कारण आर्थिक विषमता के पहाड़ खड़े हुए, आर्थिक विषमता के पहाड़ों के कारण जातियाँ पैदा नहीं हुईं। पहले यहां जातियाँ बनीं, पहले यहां वर्ग व्यवस्था बनी और तब गरीबी भूमीरी के झोंपड़ी और महल खड़े हुए। इनको इस तरह आप नहीं काट सकते। यह कोई बुद्धिजीवी का चिन्तन नहीं होगा यदि आप यहां पर आर्थिक विषमता की बात करें। यहां पर जातियाँ पहले और आर्थिक विषमता बाद में पैदा हुईं। यहां पर बहुत से ऐसे मिनिस्टर हैं जो पहले मिनिस्टर बने, ऐसे बहुत से डिप्टी कलेक्टर हैं, एक चमार भाई ० ए० एस० बना। उसने इसी छुआछूत की बात पर इस्तीफा दिया। यू० पी० के अन्दर यह घटना घटी। मिनिस्ट्रों के साथ यह छुआछूत होता है। तो यह जो उनका चिन्तन है कि आर्थिक विषमताओं के कारण जातिपात है, आर्थिक विषमताओं के कारण कुरीतियाँ हैं, यह कोई बुद्धिजीवी का चिन्तन नहीं है। यहां पर जातियाँ बहुत गहरा घर कर गई हैं और जब तक हम उन जातियों को उखाड़ कर नहीं फेंक देंगे तब तक कुछ नहीं हो सकता।

परम पूज्य बाबा साहब डाक्टर अम्बेडकर और महात्मा गांधी जी की शुभ विचारधारा और उनके चिन्तन के कारण यहां पर एक सिद्धान्त बना—“अन्तोदय”, (दि लास्ट

फर्स्ट— (The last first) सब से पहले वह जिनका जातियों के नाम पर शोषण हुआ, धर्म के नाम पर जिनके साथ जानवरों जैसा व्यवहार हुआ, जिनको सहरो में नहीं धाबाद होने दिया गया, जिनको बुद्धिजीवी नहीं बनने दिया गया, विद्या अध्ययन का अधिकार जिनको नहीं मिला, जिनको भारत माता की रक्षा करने का, अपने बाजूओं की शक्ति बढ़ाने का अधिकार नहीं मिला, पहले उनका उत्थान करना होगा, अगर आप उनका उत्थान नहीं करते तो समाजवाद आपका एक डोंग, एक पाखण्ड बन कर रह जायेगा, जो कभी भी पूरा नहीं हो सकता है।

मैं यहां पर यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इन्हीं तमाम विचारधारामों को सामने रखते हुए देश के संविधान में कुछ विशेष सुविधायें रखी गईं—आर्टिकल 15, 16 और आर्टिकल 340 इसी कारण रखे गए थे वरना उनकी कोई और आवश्यकता नहीं थी और इसी कारण चूंकि हमारे संविधान में व्यवस्था है आर्टिकल 340 में, उसी के कारण बैकवर्ड क्लासेज कमीशन नियुक्त हुआ और उसकी रिपोर्ट तैयार हुई। यह दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि कांग्रेसी सरकार बैकवर्ड क्लासेज की तरफ से उदासीन है, बल्कि उदासीन कहना भी ठीक नहीं होगा, वह बिल्कुल उनके बारे में सोचती ही नहीं, कभी सोचने का विचार ही नहीं करती और उसका कारण सिर्फ एक ही है कि बैकवर्ड क्लास या पिछड़े वर्ग के लोग एक साथ में नहीं बैठे हुए हैं। मुझे सत्ताधारी वर्ग से कुछ नहीं कहना है। मुझे केवल शोषित समाज से कहना है, क्या वह इस सदन में 250 की तादाद में नहीं हैं; अगर बैकवर्ड क्लास और शिड्यूलड क्लास के लोगों की तादाद इस सदन में 250 है और वह एक साथ चले तो सरकार उसकी बनेगी जिसकी तरफ इन 250 का इशारा होगा। लेकिन क्या शोषित समाज के नाम पर वह सब एक है। क्या एक हो कर वह यहां पर निर्णय

ले सकते हैं, सरकार बदल सकते हैं? मेरा विश्वास है प्राइम मिनिस्टर वह नहीं बनेगा जिसको कि कोई विशेष पार्टी चाहेगी बल्कि वह बनेगा जिसको कि यह 250 सदस्य जो शोषित समाज के हैं चाहेंगे, जिनकी तरफ इनका इशारा होगा। लेकिन कभी भी वह इकट्ठा होने की बात नहीं करते, कभी भी एकत्रित होने की बात नहीं करते। अपने लिए नहीं, समाज के लिए देश के शोषित समाज को उठाने के लिए कम से कम इस सदन के 250 सदस्यों को जो पिछड़े वर्ग से सीधे सम्बन्ध रखते हैं, जो शोषित हैं, सर्वहारा हैं, प्रछूत हैं, उनको एक जगह होना सीखना चाहिए।

समय थोड़ा है, और मुझे धागे बोलने की भाजा भी, आप नहीं देंगे, वैसे तो मेरा सौभाग्य है कि आप भाज उस धासन पर विराजमान हैं और शायद मेरे सामने यह पहला शुभ अवसर है, इसलिए मैं पांच मिनट की भीख ही आपसे मांग सकता हूँ... (व्यवधान)

तो मैं प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो कमीशन इस सरकार ने बनाया उसकी कुछ सिफारिशें हैं। उन सिफारिशों पर काम कि 1956 में काम कि 1957 में ध्यान दिया जाता तो जो भाज कमियां हमारे सामने हैं, भाज जो देश कुछ कमजोर नजर आता है, वह कमजोरियां नजर नहीं आती। काका कालेलकर जो इस कमीशन के चेयरमैन थे...

Shri Hajarnavis: May I suggest that if there are more number of speakers than can be contained within the time allotted, I for one would have no objection if the time is extended, because Government would certainly like to have everyone's views before they make up their mind.

श्री शिवनारायण (बांसी) : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि दो चंदा समय बढ़ा दिया जाय।

Mr. Chairman: The Speaker will take a decision on this. In the meantime, the Member may continue his speech.

श्री शीर्षे : श्रीमन्, मेरे समय में से इसको मत काटियेगा। काका कालेलकर ने अपनी भूमिका में ही तीसरे पन्ने पर इस तरह कहा है—

"It is unfortunate that the Swaraj Government which is struggling hard to establish social justice has been left to atone for the blind and conservative attitude and the traditional policy of the upper classes, with the result that even though Government is prompted with the best of motives, little credit is given to it, and all the evils of the social system are levelled at it."

श्रीमन्, काका कालेलकर ने स्वयं अपने शब्दों में इस बात का इजहार किया। उनको डर था, उनको भय था कि स्वयं एक माननीय मिनिस्टर के शब्दों में एक स्टील फ्रेम बना हुआ है जिसमें यह समाजवाद की तस्वीर जड़ी हुई है हालांकि उससे वास्तविकता नजर नहीं आती। जब तक कि इस स्टील फ्रेम को न तोड़ा जायगा तब तक समाजवाद की सच्ची तस्वीर नहीं बन सकती।

काका कालेलकर ने इसी पन्ने पर आगे कहा है —

"We have now to see if there are any defects in the framework of the Constitution itself, or the policy of the Government, by which the enlightened conscience fails sufficiently to organize itself and forces of self-ismness; self-aggrandisement and mutual suspicion are oftentimes allowed to be organised and pitted against each other leading unwittingly to a class conflict. I am led to believe that such defects are present both in the Constitution and in the policy of the Government."

श्रीमन्, जब तक इन कमियों को दूर न किया जाय तब तक जो ग्राज सिफारिशें इस कमिशन की हैं वह पूरी नहीं हो सकती। इस कमिशन की सबसे पहले सिफारिश श्रीमन्, एक थी। उस सिफारिश में उन्होंने सबसे पहले लिखा था कि बैंकबांड क्लास का उत्थान करने के लिए, शोषित समाज का कल्याण करने के लिए एक सेपरेट मिनिस्ट्री, एक पृथक मंत्रालय का निर्वाचन हो, एक पृथक मंत्रालय बने और उसका जो मंत्री हो वह कैबिनेट का भी सदस्य रहे। इस तरह की यह इसकी सबसे पहली रिकमेंडेशन थी। लेकिन उस ओर कोई भी ध्यान ग्राज तक नहीं दिया गया। सोशल सिन्पोरिटी का एक डिपार्टमेंट बना दिया है जिसमें बहुत से काने लूले लंगड़े ग्रन्थ भी शामिल कर दिये गये हैं। यह सब इस तरह की बातें हैं जिनसे ऐसा पता लगता है कि यह कमिशन केवल एक 'घ्राई वान' करने के लिए केवल वहां पर कुछ परिस्थितियों के कारण बना दिया गया था और उसके बाद चूंकि वह शक्तियां नहीं रही, जिन्होंने इस कमिशन की नियुक्ति कराई, ग्राज वह शक्ति इस देश में नहीं है, मिट गई, हालांकि उसके मानने वाले भोजूद हैं, तब उसकी रिकमेंडेशन पर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है। काश कि ग्राज यहां पर बाबा साहेब डा० अम्बेडकर जीवित होते तो मेरा विश्वास है कि शतप्रतिशत इसकी सिफारिशों को मान लिया जाता जो कि इस कमिशन ने रखी थीं। लेकिन वह नहीं है।

इसकी दूसरी सिफारिश थी कि एक सन् 61 की मर्दमशुमारी में पहले सन् 57 में मर्दमशुमारी हो और उसमें उन जातियों के नाम लिखे जाय, जो कि अछूत हैं, उनके नाम लिखे जाय जो कि शोषित हैं, पिछड़े वर्ग के हैं, मर्ब-हारा हैं, उन सब जातियों के नाम लिखे जाय और यह भी देखा जाय कि उनकी प्रतिदिन पर कैपिटल ग्रामदनी कितनी है? अगर इसको देखा जाता तो पता लगता कि मर्ब कितना गहरा है, मगर देखा नहीं गया। मैं इस सदन में कितनी ही बार कह चुका हूँ

कि इस देश के दस करोड़ सर्वहारा लोगों की "पर कैपिटल" रोजाना की, ग्रामदनी दस नए पैसे है। जब तक इनके पर कैपिटल इन्कम को नहीं मालूम करेंगे जब तक प्राप इनके मर्ज को नहीं मालूम करेंगे, तब तक इलाज नहीं कर सकते।

इसी तरह से इसमें सिफारिश भी कि शोषित समाज के 6 साल से 14 साल तक के बच्चों को निःशुल्क तथा अनिवार्य शिक्षा दी जाए। मैं तो चाहता हूँ कि इस देश के सारे 6 से 14 साल तक के बच्चों को निःशुल्क और अनिवार्य शिक्षा देने की व्यवस्था हो चाहे वह बच्चे हिन्दु, मुसलमान, सिख, इसाई, जैन, बूढ़ किसी के भी क्यों न हों, काले हों, गोरे हों। लेकिन प्राप भ्रमर ऐसा नहीं कर सकते तो कम से कम उन बालकों के लिए निःशुल्क तथा अनिवार्य शिक्षा की व्यवस्था कीजिए जिनके पूर्वजों का इस देश के में शोषण हुआ है, जिनका इस देश में पतन हुआ है, जिनकी इस देश में लूट हुई है। उनका इस देश के ऊपर कर्जा है जो प्रापने लिया था, अब उसको वापस कीजिए। हमारी यह मांग है कि इस कमीशन की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार देश में जितने भी पिछड़े वर्ग के बालक हैं उनकी शिक्षा की निःशुल्क तथा अनिवार्य व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। भ्रमर प्राप ऐसा नहीं कर सकते तो यह कमीशन बेकार रहा, इसको क्यों बनाया गया? भ्रमर प्राप ऐसा नहीं कर सके तो जो संविधान में व्यवस्था दी गयी है उसका प्राप पालन नहीं करते।

यही नहीं, श्रीमन्, मिनिमम वैजेज के बारे में भी इस कमीशन ने सिफारिश की है एपीकल्चरल लेबर के लिए। इस पर फौरन ध्यान होना चाहिए। देहातों में जो पिछड़े वर्ग के लोग खेतिहर मजदूर हैं उनके लिए कम से कम मजदूरी नियुक्त होनी चाहिए। लेकिन उनकी ओर भी कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया। मिनिमम वैजेज एक्ट बना तो जरूर लेकिन आज तक किसी भी प्रान्त में पूरी तरह

लागू नहीं हुआ है। एक भी देहात इस देश में ऐसा बता दो जहां पर यह मिनिमम वैजेज एक्ट एपीकल्चरल लेबर पर लागू किया गया हो।

इसी तरह से, श्रीमन्, कई और सिफारिशें इस रिपोर्ट में की गयी हैं, लेकिन उनको लेकर मैं सदन का ज्यादा समय नहीं लेना चाहता। पर उन सिफारिशों पर ध्यान नहीं दिया गया।

मैं इस बात को जानता हूँ कि कांग्रेस सरकार एक डाक्टर है, लेकिन वह बिजनेस माईण्ड डाक्टर है। मैं यह मानता हूँ कि यह सरकार शोषित समाज को ऊंचा उठा सकती है। मैं मानता हूँ कि इसमें ऐसा करने की क्षमता भी है, लेकिन इसके मन में एक बड़ा लोभ और एक लालच है जिसके कारण वह इन वर्गों को अपाहिज रखना चाहता है, इस शोषित समाज को अपाहिज रखना चाहती है। या वह ज्यादा दिन में इस बीमारी को ठीक करना चाहती है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस बीमारी को जल्दी से जल्दी दूर किया जाए, लेकिन यह सरकार किसी लालच के कारण इस बीमारी को ज्यादा दिन चलाना चाहती है।

जैसा कि प्राप यहां देख रहे हैं शोषित समाज को राजनीतिक संरक्षण से कोई लाभ नहीं हो रहा है। न प्रेसम्बलीज में और न पार्लियामेंट में इस रिजर्बेशन से उनको लाभ हुआ है। प्रापको इसे समाप्त करना चाहिए, लेकिन इसे समाप्त नहीं किया जाता, और व्यवस्थाएं की जाती हैं।

सरकारी नीकरियां में जब संरक्षण की बात आती है तो कहते हैं कि इसमें एफी-जेंसी सफर होगी, उनकी इटेंडटी नहीं है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जब काबू बनाने वाले लेजिस्लेटर्स में मिल सकते हैं, जमान, भंगी माहिरो में मिल सकते हैं, घोबियों में मिल सकते हैं। इस सदन में जो देश का सर्वश्रेष्ठ ब्रह्म

[श्री मौर्य]

है इसमें बैठने वाले योग्य प्रकृत सदस्य मिल सकते हैं और इस कारण इस सदन की योग्यता, इस सदन का एफीशेंसी, इस सदन का सम्मान नीचा नहीं होता, वो अगर आप कुछ शोषित लोगों को कलक्टर बना दें, कुछ को कमिश्नर बना दें या गवर्नर बना दें या कुछ बड़ी बड़ी नौकरियों पर रख दें तो उससे एफीशेंसी जरा भी सफर नहीं करेगी। लेकिन आप के मन में एक मनोवृत्ति आ गयी है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप या तो इस मनोवृत्ति को बदलो वरना इस देश में एक क्रान्ति होगी, बड़ी भयंकर क्रान्ति होगी जिसको हम और आप मिल कर भी नहीं रोक पायेंगे। पेश्वर इससे कि यह क्रान्ति हो आप अपने इस रास्ते को बदल दीजिए। नहीं तो :—

“हम तो डूबेंगे सनम तुम्हें भी ले डूबेंगे”।

हमारे पास कोई सभ्यता नहीं, हमारा अपना कोई कल्चर नहीं, हमारे पास बैंक बैलेंस नहीं, हमारे पास ऐसी कोई चीज नहीं जिसकी वजह से हम एक जाएँ देश में क्रान्ति करने से। हम क्रान्ति करने के तमाम तत्व अपने में रखते हैं, वे सारे तत्व हमारे समाज में हैं। लेकिन हम रुके हुए हैं भारतीय सभ्यता के नाते, भारतीय कल्चर के नाते, धर्म के नाते, पूर्वजों की उस सभ्यता के सम्मान के नाते जो उन्होंने हम को दी है। लेकिन अगर हमारी स्थिति को सुधारा न गया, तो वह कल्चर वह सभ्यता क्रान्ति में डूब जाएगी जो कि कल होने वाली है। इसी लिए मैंने कहा—

हम तो डूबेंगे सनम तुम्हें भी ले डूबेंगे।

श्री शिव नारायण : मान्यवर, आज एक बहुत पवित्र रिकमंडेशन पर हम इस सदन में विचार कर रहे हैं। इस देश का बहुत बड़ा कांचा है, 80 प्रादमी एक तरफ है और 20 प्रादमी एक तरफ है। यह साग्रा राज, समाज ऐश, इशरत इस 20 परसेंट के लिए है। सरकारी प्राधिकारी मिनिस्टर रिजर्वेशन,

सब इस 20 परसेंट की जेब में है। इस देश में बाकी 80 प्रतिशत लोग जानवरों का जीवन जी रहे हैं।

मेरे मित्र ने फरमाया कि आपको पता नहीं है। मैं उसी इलाके से आता हूँ जहाँ से श्री सरजू पाण्डेय आते हैं। यह सही है कि वहाँ आज भी हरिजन गोबर का भ्रनाज खाते हैं। मैं इनकी कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी में गया। मैं ने देखा कि वहाँ आज भी राब के मैल का पानी पिला कर और दो आने रोड देकर एक मजदूर से काम लिया जाता है। यह भ्रवस्था गाजीपुर में मैंने देखी है। आज भी वहाँ यह जुल्म और सितम हो रहा है।

हमने फ्रेंच रिवाल्यूशन का इतिहास पढ़ा है। यहाँ पर फ्रांस की लहर कहने से नहीं आयगी। समय उसे अपने आप उत्पन्न कर देकगा। लेकिन उसके लिए जाग्रति की आवश्यकता है, समाज में क्रान्ति की आवश्यकता है।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस रिजर्वेशन को समाप्त करना चाहिए। मैंने यह प्रसेम्बली में भी कहा और यहाँ भी गवर्नमेंट से कहता हूँ कि इस रिजर्वेशन को बन्द करे। लोगों को सिलेक्शन से लो। बिठा दो इम्तिहान में चाहे चमार का बेटा हो चाहे ब्राह्मण का हो। जो इम्तिहान में पास हो उसको ले लिया जाय। हमारी कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी का एक लड़का पी.सी.एस. के इम्तिहान में बैठा। वह ध्योरी में पास हो गया लेकिन उसको प्रिन्टि-कल में फेल कर दिया गया। वह लड़का खुब-सूरत था और अच्छा लगता था, ऐसा नहीं मालूम होता था कि वह चमार का लड़का है। इलाहाबाद यूनीवर्सिटी से उसने पास किया था। आज इलाहाबाद यूनीवर्सिटी का सारे देश में नाम है। उस यूनीवर्सिटी से जिस लड़के ने सैकंड डिभिजन में पास किया उसको सिलेक्शन बोर्ड ने रिजेक्ट

कर दिया। जब हम प्रैक्टिकल में पास होते हैं तो हम को सिलेक्ट किया जाता है। तो ये कमियाँ हैं। या तो आप सब डिग्नियों को बन्द कर दीजिए और ऐसा रूल बना दीजिए कि जो हाई स्कूल पास होगा वह क्लर्क करेगा, जो इंटरमीडिएट पास होगा वह टीचरी करेगा और जो पोस्ट ग्रेजुएट होगा या ब्रॉक्टर होगा वह मिनिस्टर होगा। श्री कैनेडी ने अमरीका में वीनों को बुला कर मिनिस्टर बनाया . . . (व्यवधान) मुनिए मुनिए, हमारे भी लड़के चीन हो सकते हैं। यहां एक तो बैठा है एम०ए०एल० एल० बी० फर्स्ट क्लास का है और प्रोफेसर है अलीगढ़ यूनीवर्सिटी में। देख लीजिए (व्यवधान)

हमारे देश की जो दशा है उसका सबूत हमारे जनसंघ के मित्र ने दे दिया है, हमें कहने की जरूरत नहीं है। उन्होंने साबित कर दिया है कि हम दासानुदास हैं। हम धाज खरल में पिस रहे हैं।

वो फूल साथ फूलें किस्मत जुदा जुदा है,
एक पिस रहा खरल में, एक ताज में जड़ा है।

धाज हरिजन के विषय पर चर्चा हो रही है और हमारे मित्र बार बार कोरम का प्रश्न उठा रहे हैं। इससे पता चलता है कि उनको इस विषय में कितना इंटरेस्ट है उनको हम से कितनी हमदर्दी है। ये हमारे भाई हैं। इनसे मैं पूछता हूँ कि आप हम को क्यों कोसते हैं। मान्यवर, मैं ईमानदारी से कहता हूँ, मैं पार्टी का रिप्रेजेंटेटिव हूँ। मुझे ब्राह्मण ने बोट दिया, चमार ने बोट दिया, मुसलमान ने बोट दिया, सब ने बोट दिया। मैं पब्लिक का प्रतिनिधि हूँ और उसी हैसियत से इस हाउस में आया हूँ। मैं ईमानदारी से कहता हूँ कि यह हरिजनवेक्षण समाप्त होनी चाहिए। यह कबाल उसी दिन समाप्त हो जानी चाहिए श्री जिस दिन स्वराज्य मिला था।

धाज ही सबेरे आपने देखा कि हमने बनारस हिन्दू यूनीवर्सिटी के मामले को स्वगत

कराने में लीड ली। हम कमजोर नहीं हैं। हम देश के भविष्य को जानते हैं। धाज देश में हमारी पोलीशन बी हुई है। हम एकता के सन्न में बंधे हैं। इस सूत्र को हम भंग नहीं करना चाहते हैं। हमने समय समय पर कहा है और धाज भी कहते हैं कि

दिल जले जब फरियाद करते हैं,
तो धासमां हिल उठता है।

मैं कहता हूँ सरकार से उसे कुछ करके दिखाना चाहिए।

“कहता तो बहुत मिला, गहता मिला
न कोई”

जो करना हो सो करो। डू धार बाई, ये दो शब्द गांधी जी ने सन् 1942 में क्विट इंडिया आन्दोलन के समय कहे थे। पर हमने इस पर धाज धमल करना छोड़ दिया, कांग्रेस सरकार ने इस पर धमल करना छोड़ दिया, वरना धाज देश का नक्शा बदल गया होता। यहां कोई हरिजन मिनिस्टर नहीं बैठा है। गवर्नर, एम्बेसेडर और क्लक्टर आदि ऊंचे पद पर कोई हरिजन नहीं है। इसका अर्थ है कि हम पर विश्वास नहीं किया जाता है।

श्री शिकरे (मरमागोघा) : क्या माननीय सदस्य बनना चाहते हैं ?

श्री शिव नारायण : सरकार की नीति और कार्य में ये कमियाँ हैं, जिन को मैं पायट आउट कर रहा हूँ। हमारे बच्चों को सड़क के जमाने में बहुत गानियाँ सुनी पड़ी। उनको कहा गया कि हम फंटे पर लड़ रहे हैं और ये बच्चाफा ने रहे हैं। ऐसी बातें सुनना बहुत पेनफुल होता है। जब मैंने सांशन सिक्युरिटी के मिनिस्टर से बात की, तो उन्होंने कहा कि दिल खोल कर बोलो। मैं दिल खोल कर कहता हूँ, लेकिन अगर सरकार उस पर एक धाना भी धमल कर दे, तो वो बागह हो जाये।

[श्री शिव नारायण]

मेरे सूबे में हरिजन बैलफेयर आफिसर ब्राह्मण, ठाकुर, बनिया हैं और चमार घोबी भी हैं। सरकार की तरफ से हरिजनों को कुएं के लिए जो पैसा दिया जाता है, उस में से आधा वे ले लेते हैं। वहां के चीफ मिनिस्टर के ध्यान में यह बात दिलाई गई कि समरियावां के एक चमार को केवल पचास रुपए दिए गए और साढ़े सात सौ रुपये ब्लाक प्रमुख और बी० डी० प्रो० खा गए। इस बारे में सरकार, उस की मशीनरी, अधिकारी और सी० आई० डी० क्या कहते हैं। यह तो एक छोटी सी बात है। लेकिन बड़ी बड़ी बातों के बारे में भी यही स्थिति है।

इन समस्याओं का हल यह है कि सरकार एड्युकेशन को फ्री कर दे। चाहे किसी का धो बेटा हो, सब एक प्रकार की इंस्टीट्यूशन में पढ़ें। उन की ड्रेस, खाना और कपड़ा सब एक से हों। बनारस और लखनऊ आदि नगरों में विश्वविद्यालयन रखे जायें, बल्कि गुरुकुल आश्रम स्थापित किये जायें, जैसे कि ऋषि दयानन्द ने स्थापित किये थे। ऋषि दयानन्द के बताए हुए मार्ग पर चल कर ही हरिजनों का कल्याण हो सकता है—इस बकवास में नहीं। जब तक यहां पर अंग्रेजी की गिट-पिट रहती है, तब तक इस देश और हरिजनों का कल्याण नहीं हो सकता है। बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी के बारे में बड़ा शोर हुआ है, लेकिन अंग्रेजी को नहीं छोड़ा जाता है, जिसकी बदौलत यह अंगड़ा हुआ है। कौन नहीं जानता है कि अंग्रेज यहां पर हिन्दू और मुसलिम यूनिवर्सिटी बना कर गया है? इन नमाम बुराइयों का डट कर, भेदभाव मिटा कर, आनेस्टली, ऐज इंडियन्ज, ऐज हिन्दुस्तानीज, मुकाबला करना चाहिए।

हमारे जिले में राजा बस्ती के घर के पीछे तो घर खटीकों के बसे हुए हैं, जिन के लिए राजा जिम्मेदार था। वास्तव में वह

जिम्मेदार था, लेकिन बाद में जमींदार हो गया। पहले वे लोग एक दूसरे के सुख-दुख में शामिल थे, लेकिन अब वह व्यवस्था मिटती जा रही है और अब कोई प्रोटेक्शन देने वाला नहीं है। अब अफसरान लोगों को तंग करते हैं। आज मैं स्वयं दुखी हूँ। मैं अपनी बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि मुझे तंग किया जाता है। मैं ने डिपुटी होम मिनिस्टर को लिख कर दिया है, लेकिन कोई पूछने वाला नहीं है, पुलिस वाले सुनते नहीं हैं।

अगर यह गवर्नमेंट लोगों का कल्याण करना चाहती है, तो वह एक सी शिक्षा लागू कर दे और सब लोगों को ईमानदारी से इम्तहान में बैठने दे। उस में जो भी पास हो जाये, चाहे वह ब्राह्मण हो या चमार, उस को ले लिया जाये। इस से कल ही आरी प्राबलम हल हो जायेगी।

ब्लैक मनी के बारे में मैंने सबेरे सवाल पूछा था, लेकिन गवर्नमेंट ने जवाब नहीं दिया। अगर फिनांस मिनिस्टर आज ही यह फ़ैसला कर दें कि सौ और हजार रुपये के नोट बदल दिये जायेंगे, तो सारा ब्लैक मनी बाहर आ जायेगा और समाजवादी व्यवस्था कायम करने में मदद मिलेगी। तन्कवाहों में एक और दस का रेशो कर दिया जाये। इस से हरिजन और ब्राह्मण का सवाल नहीं रह जायेगा।

जहां तक खेती का प्रश्न है, आज गांवों के मजदूर का कोई मददगार नहीं है। उस को साल में चार महीने काम मिलता है; सरकार को उनके उत्थान के लिये कदम उठाने चाहिए।

आज इस देश में इस बात की जरूरत है कि हम अंग्रेज के बरदान को सलाम करें, पी० एल० 480 को सलाम करें। हम उपवास कर रहे हैं, लेकिन दूसरे के अनाज पर

निर्भर नहीं रहेंगे। दुख में रहेंगे, सुख में रहेंगे, देश में रहेंगे, परदेश में रहेंगे, कहु भेष में रहेंगे, तऊ रावरे कहलायेंगे। यह देश हमारा है और हम इसके लिए मर-मिटने के लिए तैयार हैं।

मैं सरकार से अपील करता हूँ कि हरिजनों और बैकवर्ड क्लासिज का सवाल हल करने के लिए वह रिजर्वेशन को एबालिश कर दे और फ्री एडुकेशन कर दे। इससे सब समस्या हल हो जायेगी।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस रिपोर्ट का समर्थन करता हूँ और माननीय सदस्य, श्री यशपाल सिंह, को धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

Shri Basumatari (Goalpara): Mr. Chairman, Sir, after listening to the speakers who preceded me, I feel a bit embarrassed because according to them there should not have been any reservation or any such provision. These provisions have been incorporated in the Constitution due to the wish of Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of the Nation. He wanted that all those people who were called the untouchables, or very backward and who were very much neglected during the British regime should be brought forward and helped. That was the main purpose of the special provision for the Tribals, Scheduled Castes and the backward classes. With this end in view, the special provision has been incorporated in the Constitution.

Now, since the report has been published, I have read it three or four times, from the time when it was submitted to the President. But the main purpose has been frustrated and the report in the sense that it is far from what Mahatma Gandhi wanted. According to this report, about 80 per cent of the population has been taken as backward. If 80 per cent of the population is to be taken as backward, how could the purpose which Mahatma Gandhi had

in mind be served? This report has been kept in cold storage, in the waste-paper basket. I do not know for what purpose the mover of this motion, Shri Yashpal Singh, has brought this motion before the House, but I am grateful to him because, this report, which had been in cold storage for so long, is now being discussed in this House.

Now, this is not the only report on the subject. Reports after reports and Commissions after Commissions have been coming in, and have been appointed. Whenever some Member raise the question in Parliament, a committee used to be appointed and thus so many reports have been submitted to Parliament. After this report, the Renuka Ray Committee has been constituted; there also, it has been pointed out the economic conditions of the backward classes and the depressed classes. That nice report was also submitted long past. After that, another committee was constituted under the leadership of the late Dr. Verrier Elwin; that report was also found to be very elaborate. If all these reports had been studied and the measures implemented, I do not think any more Commission or Committee need be appointed rather; it would be just wasting the time and money. Again, the Dhebar Commission was constituted; this was called the Report of the Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes Commission. There also, it was stated that a large community remains backward and it pointed out the reasons why those people were so backward and how they have been neglected so far and how those people were exploited, all that. All this was elaborately stated in the report. Still, I do not know why so many committees had been constituted. You know, Sir, another sub-committee was also constituted to go into the question of the nomadic tribes in the hill and in the plains.

Now, I come back to the Constitution. During the British days, the backward communities were known

[Shri Basumatari]

as Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes or whatever it may be; they were found to be very backward. The purpose of the reservation for these people under the Constitution is to bring all these backward communities to the same level with the other communities. The question is whether this aspect of the matter has been looked into. We have gone to the fields; we have been travelling all over India, in various committees and in various capacities. In the name of backward classes, other advanced communities are benefiting. Again some committees have been constituted by the State Government also, but still the burning problem remains and nothing has been done. Of course, if I say nothing has been done, it might distort the meaning of the development of the country. These communities have also developed side by side with other communities, but their development is so slow that still the disparity between these classes and other communities is very wide.

16 hrs.

Take for instance education. After independence, educational development has taken place all over India. But if you look at the condition of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, it is only 3 per cent. Under the circumstances, unless the mentality and outlook are changed, I do not see how a speech here or a cry there will improve their condition. The ministers and the government must look into this matter.

If you examine in detail how the administration is run, you will find there are disparities. In the House itself you will find disparities. There is no lack of disparity here. I do not like to create any misunderstanding in the minds of the ministers or the government, but the fact remains that this community has not been looked after.

Take the services. In spite of the reservation made for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, if you see the list, you will find that the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes for not even one per cent. This is their lot. I do not want to go into details and create misunderstanding. I only hope that Government would be very careful to do justice to these people to bring them to the same level with others by giving them more facilities in the field of education, services, economic uplift, etc.

The late Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, used to say that education is the main thing which can bring up these people.

श्री हुकूम खान कछवाय : सभापति
महोदय, सदन में गणपूर्ति नहीं है ।

Mr. Chairman: The bell is being rung—Now there is quorum. He may resume his speech.

Shri Basumatari: I was referring to what our great leader Shri Jawaharlal Nehru used to say, namely, "only by education we can bring these people up and fill up the gap. So, better education should be given to the scheduled castes and tribes. Government has started public schools and sainik schools." But there is no reservation for scheduled castes and tribes in those schools. These schools are best in the sense that they are run by the best teachers. Unless the teachers are good, good education cannot be imparted. If good education is deprived to these scheduled castes and tribes, how can they develop? Unless they get reservation in those schools also, they cannot get admission there because there is so much of competition.

In my own State of Assam—I do not know about other States—in spite of the reservation, not even 1 per cent of the vacancies has been filled with scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

In the Centre also, not even 1 per cent is filled with these people. If the disparity goes on like this, I do not know what benefit will be derived by the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes with all these reports. Therefore, Mr. Sheo Narain is quite right when he said, "You wipe out all these special provisions." Of course, he spoke in emotion and anger. I would like to support his feelings, but not the actual thing he said.

Shri Muthiah (Tirunelveli): Sir, the report of the Backward Classes Commission is a valuable document which deals elaborately with the problems of the socially and educationally backward classes of India other than the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. The report tells us the criteria of backwardness and the measures to be adopted to eradicate the backwardness of these classes. India, for centuries, has been a land of castes, high and low, with rigid distinctions. Social restrictions in the matter of inter-marriage and intermingling have prevented the intermingling of the different castes. The upper castes have enjoyed all powers and privileges, while the lower castes have suffered several hardships, both social and economic. Casteism has been a great evil which has marred India's unity and solidarity. With the attainment of independence and with the adoption of democratic socialism as the country's goal, the government and the nation have decided to eradicate the evil of social discrimination and the sense of high and low which is a negation of democracy. Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Nehru emphasised that swaraj would have no meaning if the social evils were not eradicated.

Adult franchise has given power to the masses and the Indian Constitution has made adequate provisions for the uplift of the backward classes.

The measures the Government should adopt for the uplift of the

backward classes should be varied and effective. The objectives of the government should be full employment and the removal of economic and social inequalities. Any plan for the economic reconstruction of the country must include measures for the speedy uplift of the backward classes.

I come to the measures of uplift. One of the measures for the uplift of the backward classes is a sound land policy. The land-ceiling Acts, the Cultivating Tenants Protection Acts and Fair Rent Acts passed by the State Governments are beneficial measures for the backward classes.

The most backward people in the villages are agricultural labourers. They form more than 30 per cent of the rural population. The available government land and the surplus land available after ceilings should be distributed among the landless agricultural labourers. Revival of cottage and village industries would give them opportunities for employment. Minimum wages should be fixed for agricultural labourers and they should be given housing facilities, drinking water facilities and educational and medical facilities. The small farmers should be given timely credit and marketing facilities. Cattle insurance scheme should be implemented for their cattle.

The second measure for the uplift of the backward classes is development of industries. At present, people of backward communities are employed only as unskilled labour in industries. They should be given training facilities to improve their skill. Suitable men from backward communities should be recruited and trained for higher ranks of service in government-controlled industries. Short-term training courses in all industrial establishments should be introduced for the benefit of the backward classes.

[Shri Muthiah]

The conditions of communities engaged in cottage and village industries are unsatisfactory. Government should help them to improve their technique of production and to organise themselves on modern lines. The largest cottage industry in India is the handloom industry. This industry supports more than one crore of people. The handloom weavers come under backward classes. They are poor, and their standard of life is low. The handloom industry has to be protected from unfair competition by the mills. The following measures should be adopted to help the handloom weavers: (i) clear demarcation of production exclusively in the handloom sector, and the reserving of bordered sarees and dhoties for the handloom sector; (ii) adequate supply of yarn of required counts and colours at reasonable prices; (iii) bringing all the weavers into the co-operative fold, to protect them from exploitation by middlemen and master weavers; (iv) exploring foreign markets for handloom fabrics; and, (v) purchasing handloom products by the governments, Central and State, for their requirements.

The conditions of the village oil producers who produce oil with their indigenous ghanis or oil presses are not satisfactory. The oil mill industry has affected their industry, and has kept them poor and backward. To rehabilitate them it is necessary to reserve the crushing of edible oil seeds to the village oil presses.

The village artisans such as the carpenters and blacksmiths are a backward class. They are making useful articles for the villagers. They should be helped by government and their decaying crafts should be encouraged to flourish.

The fishermen in the coastal areas are backward and poor. They require adequate government help. Money should be provided for them either as subsidies or as loans for making boats

and buying nets; machanised boats and nylon nets should be supplied to them. They should be organised on a co-operative basis.

The denotified communities, which in the past were considered as criminal tribes, should be adequately rehabilitated. They should be provided housing facilities, educational facilities and employment facilities. These communities should be recruited to the army and the police in large numbers since many of them are known for their strength and bravery.

The shepherds in villages should be provided with grazing facilities for their sheep, and their sheep should be protected from disease.

The scavengers in towns and rural areas are most backward. They deserve special help from Government. Other backward communities such as the village potters, washermen and barbers should be also uplifted by Government.

श्री मुकेश चन्द कछवाय : सभापति महोदय,
सदन में गणरूति नहीं है ।

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member may resume his seat. The Bell is being rung.

There is quorum now. The hon. Member may continue his speech.

Shri Muthiah: The backward classes are subject to various kinds of exploitation. Measures to save them from such exploitation are quite essential. Suitable co-operative institutions should be set up for this purpose. The backward classes in the villages require better communications, better sanitation, drinking water supply, housing facilities and educational facilities. Most of them live in miserable mud-huts with thatched roofs. House sites should be provided for them either free or at nominal rates, and financial aid either in the form of subsidies or loans should be given to

them to help them to construct cheap houses. Housing co-operatives should be organised for them.

The measures that the Central Government and the State Governments should take for the removal of social evils are: (i) prohibition by law of social disabilities; (ii) production and distribution of literature on social problems; (iii) liberal use of the press, films, platform and radio for the removal of social evils; (iv) reorganisation of the educational system with special emphasis on the dignity of manual labour; (v) full assistance to promote education among the backward classes; and, (vi) adequate representation is government services and government controlled industrial establishments for the backward classes.

Important steps have to be taken to promote education among the backward classes, such as: (i) introduction of free and compulsory elementary education; (ii) providing free board and lodging for the poor students of the backward classes in hostels; (iii) starting sufficient number of schools, elementary and secondary, with hostels attached and reserving sufficient seats in the schools and in the hostels for the poor boys of the backward classes; (iv) reservation of seats in colleges, especially in science, engineering, medicine, agriculture, veterinary and other technical and technological institutions for qualified students of backward classes other than Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for a specific period; and, (v) reservation of a reasonable quota of vacancies in government service for qualified candidates from the backward classes other than scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for a limited period without detriment to the claims of other castes and communities and to administrative efficiency.

श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल (जयनगर) :

समापित महोदय, आपने मुझे जो बोलने का समय दिया है उसके लिये मैं आपका बहुत शुक्रगुजार हूँ। समय इतना कम है कि

मैं आपका ध्यान सिर्फ इस रिपोर्ट के पैराग्राफ 66 की ओर ले जाना चाहता हूँ जिसमें काका कालेलकर साहब ने सागर में गागर भर दिया है। सब कुछ उन्होंने इसी पैराग्राफ 66 में जो कि पेज 14 पर है, रख दिया है। इस पैराग्राफ में उन्होंने जो विश्लेषण किया है उसमें सबसे पहली बात यह कही है कि सबसे पहले माताओं और बहनों का सुधार होना चाहिये। बीमेन धार वि मोस्ट बैकवर्ड पोपल एकाडांग टू वि रिपोर्ट, उन्होंने रिपोर्ट में जहाँ पर 1 में लेकर 15 तक बैकवर्ड क्लासेज की बात उठाई है वहाँ उसी के सामने नान बैकवर्ड की चर्चा भी की है। यदि हमारी माताओं और बहनों का सुधार हो जाता है चाहे वे किसी भी वर्ग में हों तो हमारे समाज का सुधार हो सकता है। हमारे यहाँ कहा जाता है कि उसी देश की प्रतिष्ठा होती है जहाँ पर माताओं की पूजा होती है। मगर हम कहते तो यह बात जरूर है लेकिन इसको मानते नहीं कि

“यत्र नार्यस्त पूज्यन्ते रमन्ते तत्र देवता:”

जहाँ नारियों की पूजा होती है वहाँ देवताओं का वास होता है और वह देश धन धान्य से पूर्ण होता है। देश जिसको आप कहते हैं चाहे वह हिंसा की ओर जाय या कुछ हो यदि वहाँ महिलाओं और पुरुषों के साथ एक सा व्यवहार किया जाता है तो उसकी चर्चा बड़े प्रच्छेद शब्दों में की है। जिस तरह से बाइबिल में टेन कमाण्डमेंट्स हैं उसी तरह से काका कालेलकर ने बड़े मुन्दर शब्दों में रेमेडीज भी दी हैं। बाहर में उन्होंने तीन क्लासेज किये हैं ए. बी. सी. उन्होंने कहा कि एग्जेलियोरेशन आफ वि बैकवर्ड क्लासेज के लिये एक मिनिस्ट्री की स्थापना हो। उसी को इस बार दूसरे ढंग में हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने सोशल मिश्रियोरिटी मिनिस्ट्री के नाम से स्थापित करके काका कालेलकर साहब की सिफारिश का बड़े मुन्दर ढंग में पालन किया है। इसका नाम मजबूत यही रहना चाहिये क्योंकि यह उनकी यूनिनिमस

[श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल]

रिकमेंडेशन है। उन्होंने कहा है कि बैकवर्ड क्लासेज की जो सबसे बड़ी चीज है वह रिपोर्ट के पेज 25 पर पैरा 110 में है। काका कालेलकर साहब ने जो रिपोर्ट की प्रस्तावना है, उसमें लिखा है :

16.20 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

"One important unanimous recommendation of ours is regarding the formation of a separate Ministry for the amelioration of the condition of all the backward classes, called the Ministry of A.B.C."

तो उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ए.बी.सी. इन तीन श्रेणियों की व्याख्या कर रहा था। सचमुच में देश में ऐ से जैद तक बहुत से वर्ग हैं, लेकिन इन में ए बी तथा सी की सबसे प्रथम गणना है। इन बैकवर्ड क्लासेज में महिलायें भी आती हैं वे चाहे किसी भी वर्ग की हों। तो जरूरत है कि हम इस प्रब्लम को देखें और जब हम इन सब बातों को देखेंगे तभी हमारे समाज की नव रचना हो सकेगी। इन्हीं सब बातों का ध्यान रखते हुए हमारे संविधान के रचियताओं ने संविधान में धारा 340 रखी है और उसमें इन सब बातों का बहुत ज्यादा जिक्र किया है।

ये लोग जो 30 करोड़ की संख्या में देश के विभिन्न भागों में हैं इन के लिए हमारी राष्ट्रीय सरकार ने काफी काम किया है। इसका विवरण सन् 1955 की रिपोर्ट में दिया गया है। लेकिन जो भी काम किया गया है उसने अभी तक इस कमीशन की सिफारिशों के फिंज तक को नहीं छू पाया है। इसमें हमारी सरकार की फाइनेन्शियल स्ट्रिजेंसी भी कारण हो सकती है। लेकिन अगर देश को आगे बढ़ाना है तो पिछड़े वर्गों को उठाना होगा और जो यूनानिमस रिकमेंडेशन इस कमीशन ने की है उनकी पूर्ति होनी चाहिए। अगर

आप चाहें कि यह काम केवल सोशल सिस्को-रिटी के नाम से एक मिनिस्ट्री कायम कर देने से हो जाए, तो नहीं हो सकेगा। इन श्रेणियों के जो प्रब्लम हैं उनको यह विभाग छू नहीं सकेगा। इसलिए मैं आपसे और आपके द्वारा राष्ट्रीय सरकार से निवेदन करूंगा कि हम कृतज्ञ हैं कि उन्होंने हमारे लिए बहुत कुछ किया है, मगर अभी बहुत काम करना बाकी है। यह प्रब्लम बहुत बड़ी है।

एक और चीज के बारे में कह कर मैं बैठ जाऊंगा। मैं लैंडलेस लेबर के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। उनकी हालत बहुत खराब है और उनकी दशा सुधारने के लिए इस रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है :

"landless labourer should be given every facility of possession of land, either individually or collectively, and nobody should be allowed to possess land unless he is prepared to hold a plough in his hand"

आप ऐसा करेंगे तो देश की अन्न की समस्या हल होगी। राजा जनक ने भी हल चलाया था। जो मूहस्थ है वही अन्न की समस्या को हल कर सकते हैं। आज के जमाने में अगर आप चाहते हैं कि देश को अन्न के मामले में आत्म निर्भर बनायें तो आपको राजा जनक की तरह हल चलाना होगा।

काका कालेलकर साहब ने कहा है :

"land must go to the man who holds the plough in his hand and works on his land for the major part of the year."

ये मेरी पंक्तिबां नहीं है। यह तो उस विद्वान सेवक की पंक्तियां हैं जिसने सारे देश को देखा था और समझा था। इसलिए उनकी

बातें सरकार के लिए मान्य होनी चाहिए। हम सरकार के कृतज्ञ हैं कि उसने हमारे लिए काफी काम किया है, लेकिन अभी बहुत कुछ करना है। इस रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक अभी सरकार को काफी काम करना है।

Shri Hajarnavis: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I express my profound gratitude to the Members who have expressed their views freely, frankly, and sometimes not very fairly, on the report of the Commission. Before I come to the observations which fell from the hon. Members I will start with the proposition which no one will deny, that many centuries of subjugation left this country poor, illiterate and completely undeveloped. Even today, after so many years of development, according to the figures of the United Nations our per capita income is \$78 as against 2,507 of USA and \$1,260 of UK. Only two of our neighbours appear to have lower figures than this, namely, Pakistan \$74 and Burma 61. Therefore, we had a stupendous task before us when we achieved our independence and the main thing which confronted us, the main difficulty that confronted us, was the great disparity in education, living standards and social status. The Constitution set before us as the ideal of a democratic republic. When there are "haves" educationally, economically and politically and "have-nots" tensions are created and the society or community becomes completely unstable. Therefore, whoever wants to achieve a stable, progressive society he must first of all try to reduce the tensions, the disparities. With this view, acknowledging the various disparities which the Indian society suffered from, and the chief amongst them were illiteracy and untouchability, the Constitution made special provisions in Part XVI of the Constitution. Articles 330 to 339 dealt with various communities, and article 340 dealt with backward classes generally.

Under article 340 a Commission was to be set up in order to report to Government. That was done and it is the Report of the Commission placed before the House that is under discussion.

The discussion here has ranged over a wide area. But may I respectfully remind the House that the terms of reference alluded to only a defined area for investigation. It was stated:

"The President, under Article 340 of the Constitution, appointed the Backward Classes Commission on January 29, 1953, with the following terms of reference:

- (a) to determine the criteria to be adopted in considering whether any sections of the people in the territory of India (in addition to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes specified by notifications issued under Articles 341 and 342 of the Constitution) should be treated as socially and educationally backward classes;"

Now, you will observe two things. First, so far as Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are concerned, there is no dispute. They are already mentioned; they were already enumerated under the various notifications issued under articles 341 and 342 of the Constitution. What was asked of the Commission was to enumerate the classes of persons who, in addition to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, are also socially backward and then to make recommendations as to the steps which should be taken by the Union Government or the State Government to remove any such difficulty to improve their conditions. Therefore, I submit the question of inclusion of any caste in Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes or problems which are dealt with under the provisions of the Constitution relating to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes do not properly fall within the subject of the Backward Classes Commission. But the problem, of course, is integrated,

[Shri Hajarnavis]

complex one whole and has got to be viewed as one whole.

Now, one thing that the Commission did was that they said, starting with the fact that caste has left such a permanent deleterious effect upon the whole society, they shall continue to regard caste as the criterion for extending help. They made their own recommendations and the Union Government's observations on them are contained in an admirable memorandum made by the great statesman, Shri G. B. Pant, then Home Minister, in which he observed in paragraph 3:—

"A plethora of claims were pressed before the Commission for acceptance as distinct and separate categories of backward classes which for lack of trained staff to help them, the Commission found it difficult to analyse. They have further included in their list even communities about whom no other information was available except the names, and abandoned their first idea of preparing a complete glossary of communities. The result of the adoption of such a procedure has been obvious and has led the recommendations of the Commission into difficult straits. The Commission's list contains as many as 2399 communities out of which 913 alone account for an estimated population of 11.51 crores! Scheduled Castes and Tribes will make up another 7 crores."

So, if Backward Classes were to be regarded as a separate group, the Commission wanted us to deal with about 18 crores which is more than half the population of India. That leads me to the observation that the problem of Backward Classes is not a problem of a small minority or a small excluded group of the whole society, but the problem of the Backward Classes is a problem of the whole nation. On this I will observe that Shri J. N. Mandal

wanted that there should be a separate ministry for the backward community. Anyone, who goes round in our country, will see that a very large majority, almost all the country, is in every sense a backward country. Therefore, to say that "backward class" should be put in charge of one ministry, is, I submit, a suggestion which is not practicable at all. The whole of the Government must be committed in every branch of government and administration to the amelioration and progress of the Backward Classes. As a matter of fact, if today we were asked as to what is the one single objective before the Union Government, we will say that it is to uplift the backward people of India who form the majority of this country.

Therefore, in paragraph 3 having said that if we began to enumerate castes and made a list of Backward Classes on the basis of caste, a very large proportion of the whole population would have to be included, the Government therefore rejected it. Apart from the this practical and administrative difficulties, the matter was taken up in the courts and the Supreme Court decided that to extend help or benefit to a person merely because he is born in a certain community or caste is to commit contravention of the Fundamental Rights is to deny the equality of rights to a citizen of India. I have particularly an instance in my mind of a friend of mine who, as a minister, has an almost illiterate peon. He is a Brahmin. Are the children of that Brahmin going to be denied facilities only because the father and mother of the peon, were Brahmin? On the contrary, there are high officers, belonging to Scheduled Castes not many although, I agree, who are occupying very high positions and are getting remunerative, substantial salaries. Should they not be called upon to bear their own burden for the education of their children? Social justice certainly would require that a man who can

afford to pay will pay and a man who cannot afford to pay, whatever his caste, should not be called upon to pay. After all, what was it that Shri Krishna advised Arjuna? He said:—

दरिद्रान् धर कौन्तेय

You have got to give it to the indigent. Therefore, very properly, as I said, administratively and obviously on the first principles of social justice and as declared by the Supreme Court in more cases than one, the test of caste was given up.

Apart from this, I want the House to consider whether, having set out to establish an egalitarian society, having declared that we want to have a classless and a casteless society, we are going to perpetuate the caste because a caste is going to get on the basis of that caste certain preferential treatment. I am thankful to Shri Maurya for the generous observations which he made to me. I do not think I will be able to satisfy all his expectations about it; but I will try my best. I agree with him that the question of economic inequality in India may have started in caste distinction, I agree; but if today caste is to be dissolved, two things have to be done apart from industrialisation, which is a great leveller of human distinction, education and political rights. So far as political rights are concerned, we have given them to every possible citizen without distinction of caste. So far as his own community is concerned, we have given them separate, guaranteed number of seats.

I was suggesting that if we were not to perpetuate caste, if we were not to create a sense of helplessness in a people, a sense of vested interest in that caste itself, then, as I have already said, the test of caste had to be discarded, had to be given up. That was given up and the Union Government decided, to which the Ministers of States agreed, that henceforth the test to be applied would be economic criterion. The States of

Maharashtra and Gujarat had already formulated that. They were following the economic criterion. Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Kerala, Madras, Mysore, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh wanted to continue their caste-based lines while Assam was in favour. Ultimately, many of them have given up their stand but certain other states have not given it up and we are trying to persuade them. The States which have implemented the decision about economic criterion are Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Mysore, Punjab, Orissa and West Bengal. Madhya Pradesh, which has a large Tribal area, extends concessions to all the Tribals, whether they live in the Tribal area or outside.

Therefore, I think, we have reached a socially equitable decision. Not all the States have followed it, but neither have we enforced it upon them because ours is the path of persuasion. We do not want to force any decision from here. In the Central schemes which we implement through the State Governments we give 100 per cent. There are other schemes in which we contribute 50 per cent. In all these our attempt has been to see that what is being done is to give facilities, concessions to people who economically deserve it.

I think this is something which will be accepted by the House.

Now, I will come to the specific points which were made by various hon. Members. First of all, I will come to what is said to be the largest backward class in this country, namely, the women. The point was raised by Dr. Sarojini Mahishi. I hope all of us are as backward as she is.

श्री बाबूजीकी : महिला तो एक भी मदन में इस वक्त नहीं हैं

श्री हजरतबीबी : जब मैं बोलती हूँ तो हम मुनने के लिए तैयार रहते हैं। लेकिन जब हमारा बदन घाता है तो वे मुनने के लिए क्यों रहती ।

श्री बाल्मीकी : वे जानती हैं कि भ्रामदी उनके साथ न्याय नहीं करते हैं ।

श्री हजरनबीस : उनको मालम है कि उनकी तरफ न्याय नहीं है ।

Here, I would suggest that our Constitution as an act of faith made a start with giving political franchise to the women. There are many countries—and there is one very developed country which comes to my mind, that is, Switzerland—which even now deny vote to the women. And yet starting with a population which is illiterate, starting with people who are poor and starting with women who are mostly in purdah, we give them the vote, and there is nothing which accelerates political consciousness and educational advancement as political franchise. We gave them the vote, and after giving them the vote we tried to remove all sorts of social inequalities which the women were subject to. For instance, Hindus were permitted more than one marriage—not that there were many instances of that type—but we introduced monogamy. Then, we give them the right to property. If it is not being exercised it is the women alone who are responsible for this.

We are trying to remove their disabilities in every way. We encourage the education of women. Substantial grants are given to the girls' hostels and the girls' colleges. The University Grants Commission always looks with great favour and with great sympathy upon any application made for any kind of institution for advancement of girls' education. Therefore, there is nothing to suppose that the Government has neglected what is said to be the largest section of backward classes, namely, the women.

Then, my friend, Shri Sheo Narain raised a point about the scheduled castes. I am glad he followed my request to speak freely his mind and he did it with his usual freedom, with his usual verve and with his usual vigour. He complained that there were not

many people from the scheduled castes who were appointed in the high offices. I might tell him that during the last three or four years every post opened for the scheduled caste, reserved for the scheduled caste, in the All-India Services has been filled. I might tell him of a story which came within my experience when I was in the Home Ministry. A very young officer who was selected in the Indian Foreign Service came to me and said that he wanted to go back from the Indian Foreign Service—it is the most coveted branch of service—to the I.A.S. I asked him for the reason and he said, "I do not think I will be able to move in society outside." Then, he went on to say that his wife was not educated and so she would not be able to meet people outside. I advised him, "Just as you have been able to educate yourself, you would be able to educate your wife also." I further told him, "It is with great difficulty that we have been able to place you in the Foreign Service. We have all along been urging that men of the backward classes should, as far as possible, be placed in positions of power. So, if you yourself go back, you will be rendering a very great disservice to our cause." He remained in the Foreign Service and I am quite sure he is one of the capable officers in the Indian Foreign Service and I think he has also taken his wife there.

For every kind of post, during the last four years there has been keen competition amongst the Scheduled Castes and Tribes. As the members of the House are aware—I have mentioned it more than once in the House—there are two institutions where special training is imparted to the candidates belonging to the scheduled castes, where they are prepared for the examination—one is at Allahabad and the other, I believe, is in Bangalore. I am very happy to say that, with a little bit of encouragement, they have been able to acquit themselves with distinction. I have dealt with some of the points which have been made.

I agree with Mr. Mandal and with the other members that we have not been able to do much; a little has been done and a great deal remains to be done.

I am not quite sure that the interest of the backward classes is preserved by reservations. Let us take our political behaviour after independence. There were no seats reserved for women; yet, in every political party you find that seats are found for women candidates; every political party has candidates belonging to scheduled castes and backward classes. It is not reservation, it is the social conscience which is the basis of getting the social rights. I am quite sure that the conscience of the country has been deeply stirred and we are out today to do justice to millions of the people on whom we had inflicted unmerited injustice. I thank the hon'ble members for various suggestions made here and they will certainly be kept in mind.

श्री बाल्मीकी : धन्याय 'तो धाज भी होता है, अब भी होता है।'

श्री यज्ञपाल सिंह : मैं धाभा भी हूँ। उन लोगों का जिन्होंने इस बहस में हिस्सा लिया है। एक भी माननीय सदस्य ऐसा नहीं है जिस ने कि समर्पण न किया हो। इस नाते मैं इस सारे ही सदन का बड़ा भारी धाभा भी हूँ। खाम तोर से मैं मंत्री महोदय, हजरतबीस साहब का बड़ा भारी धाबलीगेशन मानता हूँ कि किसी भी मामले में जब कभी भी हम उनके पास इमदाद के लिये गये हैं, किसी बैंकवर्ड क्लाम के धादमी के लिये गये हैं, किसी भी पिसे हुये के लिये, विक्टिमिज्ड के लिये गये हैं, उन्होंने दिल खोल कर हमारी इमदाद की है।

डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब का भी मैं धाभा मानता हूँ कि उन्होंने इस पर बहस के लिये दो तीन दफा समय बढ़ाया।

मैं सभी लोगों का एहसानमंद हूँ। लेकिन यह मामला 2½ करोड़ इंसानों का है। दो चार भले धादमी या दस बीस दयावान पुरुष इस मामले को हल नहीं कर सकते हैं। इसको हल करने के लिये धामूलबूल परिवर्तन करने होंगे। घट्टाघस करोड़ इंसानों के लिये साठ प्रतिशत इंसानों के लिये भोजन का, रहने का, ताम्बू का, दवाई दारु का, उनके लिये इसाफ का हमें प्रबंध करना होगा। धाज बही भी कोई किसी तरह का इंतजाम नहीं है। तिरबत से चालीस हजार शरणार्थी धाये धीर चौबीस घंटों में यहाँ बस गये, कोठियां खुल गई। कोई हम पर धाबलीगेशन नहीं था। चाहिये तो यह था कि हम उन से कहते कि अपने देश में जाओ, डट कर लड़ो, हम तुम्हारी इमदाद करेंगे। लेकिन हम ने उन्हें भी जगह दी। पर जो सदियों से हल चलाते रां हैं, इस देश के लिये रातदिन पैदा करते रहे हैं उनका कोई अधिकार प्राप्त नहीं है। मंत्री महोदय सारे भारतवर्ष में केवल एक गांव ही ऐसा बता दें जहाँ मेहनतकश लोग बसा दिये हों, जहाँ हरिजन जनता के लिये रहने का इंतजाम हो गया हो। एक भी गांव नहीं है। मैं जानता हूँ इस बात को। मैं कोई जमींदारों का बकील नहीं हूँ। मैं सोसलिस्ट हूँ। लेकिन मैं इस बात को जानता हूँ कि धावागड़ के धंदर एक भी हरिजन जैन्टरनैम नहीं सोता था। धावागड़ खुद इस बात को रात को देखते थे कि किसी के खाने में कोई कमी तो नहीं है, किसी के मकान में कोई कमी तो नहीं है। धाज हमारे माननीय धावाम मंत्री श्री मेहरबन्द खन्ना ने इसी हाउस में बनाया दिया एक सवाल के उत्तर में कि दिल्ली शहर में 38 मजदूर धाकड़ कर मर गये, उन के पास एक चटाई तक नहीं थी। यह तो कॉपीटल की हासल है। धावका यह समाजवाद किस तरह से चलेगा? समाजवाद तब

[श्री यशपाल सिंह]

आगे चल सकता है जब बराबर इन्साफ मिलता है।

आप तो कहते हैं कि मुकाबला करो। मुकाबला किस का ? यह मुकाबला कैसे हो सकता जैसा कि आप मुकाबला के इम्तिहान में कराते हैं। एक गश्म छोड़े पर सबार है और दूसरा पैदल है और आप दोनों में कहते हैं कि प्रतियोगिता करके दिखावाओ। वह हरिगिज नहीं दिखाना सकता। रुड़की युनिवर्सिटी जो सबसे बड़ा इंजिनियरिंग कालिज है दुनिया भर में, वहां प्रप्रेज का बनाया हुआ यह कानून था कि वहां पढ़ने वालों को मेस में रहना चाहिये, कॉटेड, बूटेड और सूटेड घाता चाहिये, और खास टेलर मास्टर से कपड़े मिलवाने चाहिये। उस वक्त एक एक लड़के का खर्चा 1200 और 1400 होता था और वहां केवल बड़े आदमियों के लड़के ही पढ़ने थे। मुझे यू० पी० गवर्नमेंट ने वही सीनेट में भेज दिया। मैं इस संकल्प को ले कर गया था कि मैं इस रूल को तुड़वाऊंगा। और मैंने उस रूल को खत्म करवा दिया। मैंने यह रूल बनवाया कि कोई लड़का पाजामा पहन कर इंजीनियरी पढ़ सकता है, कर्षाज पहन कर इंजिनियरी पढ़ सकता है, 16 रुपये महीने डाबे में देकर और वहां रोटी खाकर इंजिनियरी पढ़ सकता है। और इस का नतीजा यह है कि आज वहां साढ़े तीन सौ मजदूरों और किसानों के लड़के इंजिनियर बने हुये हैं।

तो यह सिस्टम जिसमें 25 हजार रुपये लगा कर इलेक्शन में खड़ा होना पड़ना है उसमें गरीब आदमी कैसे चुना जा सकता है। मैं आपसे जानना चाहता हूं कि परक्सोनेलिटी टेस्ट क्या है, मैं आप से पूछना चाहता हूं कि इंटरव्यू क्या है। एक विद्यार्थी जो युनिवर्सिटी में रिकार्ड

बोट करता है, जो फर्स्ट पास होता है, जिसने टाप किया है, जिसको गोल्ड मंडल मिलता है, जो राइफल का निशाना मारने में फास्ट घाता है। उसका क्या इंटरव्यू हो सकता है। उसके इंटरव्यू के क्या मानी। उसे प्रप्रेजे में ले जाकर उसका इंटरव्यू किया जाता है। किस चीज का इंटरव्यू लेते हैं, अगर इंटरव्यू लेना है तो उसके हाथ में राइफल दीजिये, उसको लद्दाख के मोर्चे पर भेजिये, उसको काश्मीर के मोरचे पर भेजिये। लेकिन उसे प्रप्रेजे में ले जाकर उसको गिफ्ट इसलिये रिजेक्ट किया जाता है कि उसकी मांग मीठी नहीं थी, मकान के भंदर मकान, मकान के भंदर मकान, ऐसे 6 मकानों में ले जाकर जिस लड़के ने गोल्ड मंडल लिया प्रप्रेजी में उसको रिजेक्ट किया जाता। उसकी कमीज की फ्रीज खराब है इसलिये उस को रिजेक्ट किया जाता है। ये कानून प्रप्रेज के बनाये हुये थे, उनसे आज काम नहीं चल सकता। क्या इस तरह 45 करोड़ लोगों तक इन्साफ पहुंचेगा और क्या यह 28 करोड़ जनता आगे आयेगी क्या उनके रहने का इंतजाम हो गया, क्या उनके बैठने का इंतजाम हो गया ? कहते हैं, कि दिल्ली में एक एक चारपाई पर दो दो आदमी सोते हैं, लेकिन आप मेरे साथ देहात में चलिये, वहां हरिजन भैंसों के साथ, अपने बैलों के साथ अपने मवेशियों के साथ सोते हैं जहां यह खतरा रहता है कि अगर बैल उनके ऊपर पैर रख दे तो उनके प्राण पखेरू निकल जायें। आप इस सारे देश में एक गांव भी बतला दें जहां कि इन लोगों के लिये कोई इंतजाम हो। जाँ रूपा है वह कागजों में खत्म हो जाता है। इस धांधलीबाजी से काम नहीं चलेगा। आपको लोगों को उनका हक देना होगा। जब तक हमारी माइनेट्रीज आगे नहीं बढ़ेंगी तब तक देश आगे नहीं जा सकता।

मैं ने पंजाब में देखा कि गली गली धीर धर धर में परचे बांटे जाते हैं, पता नहीं प्रेम को किस ने ऐसा करने की इजाजत दे दी है। मैं आपके सामने इन छपे हुए परचों का रेफरेंस दे रहा हूँ। उनमें लिखा होता है कि मास्टर तारासिंह को पाकिस्तान भेजा जाये, सन्त फतेहसिंह को जेल में डाला जाये। जहाँ माइनारिटिज के साथ इस तरह का सलूक होता है वह देश पनप नहीं सकता। इसी माननीय सदन के आदरणीय सदस्य सैदब बद्रहूजा साहब एक भ्रमन पसंद इंसान हैं, वह ऐसे इंसान हैं जिसने आज तक एक चीटी को भी नहीं सताया वह एक इमोमेंट इंसान है, लेकिन वह जेल में बंद है, इसलिये कि कोई उनकी सिफारिश करने वाला नहीं है, क्योंकि वह एक माइनारिटी से तालुक रखते हैं इसलिये जेल में बंद हैं। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि इंसफ का तकाजा तो यह है कि या तो उनके केस को इस सदन के पटल पर रखा जाये या उनको एक कलम रिहा कर दीजिये जिससे कि आपके इंसफ में चार चांद लग जायें।

इसी देश के धंदर 6 करोड़ की आबादी गुजरा की है। ये वे गुजर हैं जिन्होंने सब से पहले काश्मीर में इतला दी थी कि पाकिस्तान के लोग चले आ रहे हैं, ये वे गुजर हैं, जिनमें से सैकड़ों लोगों के सिर शेर अहमदुल्ला की पार्टी ने कटवाए। इन को ऐसे भून डाला गया है जैसे मच्छरों को भूना जाता है। लेकिन इन 6 करोड़ लोगों का एक भी एम० पी० नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: यह बैंकबर्ड क्लामेस का मामला है।

श्री यशपाल सिंह: ये भी बैंकबर्ड क्लामेस के लोग हैं ये उसमें लिखे हुये हैं। मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि

कब तक इन लोगों के हक इनको नहीं दिये जायेंगे। धीर इनके हक न देकर आप कब तक क्रान्ति को रोके रहेंगे। मैं कहता हूँ कि इन हालात में क्रान्ति के शोले भड़क उठेंगे। आज यह 28 करोड़ जनता अपने पैरों पर खड़ी हो कर अपने अधिकार मांगती है। ये लोग इस तरह से अधिकार नहीं चाहते जैसे कि इनका कोई हक न हो। इनको अगर आप अधिकार देंगे तो इस तरह नहीं कि जैसे ये भिखमर्गें हों, अपाहिज हों, कोढ़ी हों। ये वे लोग हैं जिन्होंने रेगिस्तानों को चमन बनाया है, जिन्होंने पहाड़ों को चौर कर रेमें चलाई है, जिन्होंने देश के धन्न के भंडारों को भर दिया है। आज इन की मांग है।

आज पुरानी तदबीरों से धाग के शोले धम न सकेंगे,

उभरे जच्चे दबे न सकेंगे, उधरे परचम जम न सकेंगे।

राज महन के दरबानों से ये सरकस लूफां न रुकेंगे

चन्द किराये के तिनकों से शोले बोपायां अब न रुकेंगे।

आज 28 करोड़ जनता अपने अधिकार मांगती है। भीख नहीं मांगती। आज हालात यह है कि जो गेहूं पैदा करता है वह गेहूं के लिये मोहताज है, जो कपड़ा मिल में कपड़ा तैयार करता है उसके जिम्म पर कपड़ा नहीं है, जो ट्यूब वेल तैयार करता है वह उनमें से चिल्लू भर पानी नहीं पी सकता। आज हालात यह है कि गंगा मां को पूजने वाला बाल्मीकी हरि की पीढ़ी पर स्नान नहीं कर सकता। जिस हरि की पीढ़ी पर कुत्ता जा कर गंध कर सकता है, बिल्ली जाकर गन्दा कर सकती है, जहाँ हजारों म हडिदियां डाली जाती हैं, वहाँ परम्पिता परमेश्वर का पुजारी गंगा, माता का सपूत बाल्मीकी आज भी स्नान नहीं कर सकता।

[श्री यशपाल सिंह]

मैं आपसे साग्रह प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि आप इस पर विचार करें। आज भी महात्मा गांधी के देश में यह दशा है कि भ्रष्टाचार कायम है, इंसान इंसान को अपने से नीचा देखता है। यह मनोवृत्ति बदलनी चाहिये।

और खेती का मसला अभी हल होगा जब कि शोषित जाति के लोगों को अधिकार दिया जायेगा खेती करने का। आज खेती का मसला क्ती हल नहीं होता? हमारी सरकार की रिपोर्ट है कि हिन्दुस्तान में चालीस हजार ट्रेक्टर हैं और इन में से 22 हजार ट्रेक्टर खराब पड़े हैं। 18 हजार ट्रेक्टरों से 50 करोड़ एकड़ भूमि को कैसे जोता जा सकता? हरगिज नहीं जोता जा सकता। ये 18 हजार ट्रेक्टर तो इतनी भूमि की परिक्रमा भी नहीं कर सकते। मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि यदि सुविधायें दें तो कोई बजह नहीं है कि ये लोग जिसको बेकवर्ड कहा जाता है और हरिजन तथा शिड्युल्ड कास्ट कहा जाता है आप के खेती के गेहूँ के मसले को हल न कर सकें। अगर इनको सुविधाएं दी जाएं तो ये खेती के मसले को हल कर सकते हैं।

अमरीका में केवल 22 प्रति शत लोग खेती करते हैं लेकिन ये 22 प्रति शत इतनी पैदावार करते हैं कि बीस-मुल्कों को खिता सकते हैं और हिन्दुस्तान में 88 प्रतिशत लोग खेती करते हैं, और फिर भी हम दाने दाने के लिये मोहताज हैं। इस का यह कारण है कि हमने अधिकार नहीं दिया है शोषित जनता को। मैं आपसे आज यह निवेदन करता हूँ कि या तो आप इन लोगों को अधिकार दीजिये वरना मैं सच कहता हूँ कि इस 28 करोड़ जनता के लिये हम लोग आन्दोलन करेंगे और इनके लिये हम हर मुमकिन कुर्बानी करेंगे और जब तक इन लोगों को

अधिकार नहीं मिलेंगे तब तक हम चैन नहीं लेंगे।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That this House takes note of the Report of the Backward Classes Commission (Vols. I—III) together with the memorandum explaining the action taken thereon laid on the Table of the House on the 3rd September, 1956".

The motion was adopted.

17 hrs.

MOTION RE: ANNUAL REPORT OF LIFE INSURANCE CORPORATION OF INDIA—Contd.

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): I welcome the motion of the hon. Member taking up the discussion of the Report of the Life Insurance Corporation, and I also welcome the large interest shown by some hon. Members in the working of this Corporation. This augurs well, and this interest of Parliament, the supreme body, is a healthy one.

The hon. Mover made a reference to the recommendations of the Committee on Public Undertakings. Government is very much seized of the recommendations of the Committee on Public Undertakings on LIC, and many of the points that he has referred to about the recommendations are under examination of Government. Government has also sent its comments on the recommendations to the Committee on Public Undertakings, and I am sure the Committee will take into account the views of Government in those matters. Although I will refer to the problems as they have arisen, I shall not in any way refer to the recommendations of the Committee because at this stage, when the Committee on Public Undertakings is seized of the views and comments of the Government, it is not customary and it would not be proper for me to refer to them.

One of the points raised is that the targets fixed by the LIC about its business were not fulfilled; also it was said that they were not framed on any scientific or adequate basis. If the targets have not been realised, it is not due to any fault in the known technique. In these matters, where so many imponderables are involved, the best possible judgment and assessment on the likely rate of increase of business were made, but in retrospect it proved to be not accurate. Particularly in the early years after nationalisation there was a spurt in the business, and on that basis an optimistic assessment of the likely increase in business was made, and that could not be realised. But to say that because the targets framed were not fulfilled, it is a vote of no confidence in the LIC is, according to me, a very harsh judgment, because the position today is that even the plateau of business that has been there for the last few years round about Rs. 700 crores is 3-1/2 times the annual business written prior to nationalisation, and LIC is making great attempts....

Shri Shinkre (Marmagao): What is the difference in the rupee value then and now?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The value has no reference in this context. If you take even the number of policies, it is more than a crore, and the number will be more or less the same, if not better.

The point is that after a large increase in business, it was the process of consolidation, where the quality of business was more important, and with the attempt that is being made, even today the trend is on the plus side.

Another complaint was that the lapse ratio was high. It is true that the lapse ratio had gone up to 8.2 per cent, it has since come down to 7.5 per cent, and the Corporation is taking various steps to reduce this further, but it is to be noted that with its extension to categories of people

who were not previously insured both in the urban and rural sectors, who are not fully conversant with the values of life insurance, the lapse ratio is bound to be high. Particularly, I would like to emphasise that at present 30 per cent of the policies are in the rural areas. 70 per cent of the policies are first policies that is first insurance. Therefore, both in area and as to the people, it is a new experience and we have to carry the education of life insurance further so that we make an impact on the ratio of lapses. The LIC is making vigorous attempts to keep down that ratio.

The hon. Member who moved the motion and some other hon. Member referred to the premium rates. In the last few years the premium rates were revised twice. First immediately before nationalisation, in 1954, the rates were lowered by the private insurance companies and then immediately after nationalisation in 1956 when the rates were lowered by one rupee.

Shri Seshiyan (Perambalur): There is no scientific revision; it was reduced by one rupee.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The point made is that because of the improvement in mortality experience and the expectation of life going up, there is a case for revision of premium rates. Insurance policies are given on a selective basis, after careful medical examination. Although the general mortality experience may improve, it may not have the same impact on these people because already insurance policy is given on a very highly selective basis, the same impact may not be there. On the other hand, seventy per cent of the policies are with profit, endowment policies and if the premium is reduced, a large percentage of the profit, endowment, their bonus expectation will go down. The LIC have said that this whole question will be examined only after the detailed survey of mortality experience for the years 1961-64 is completed. It is an actuarial calculation and it takes a lot of time. It is expected

[Shri B. R. Bhagat]

that sometime next year, 1966, this report will be available and at that time this question will be examined.

Another important point was about the organisation or the structure of the Corporation; hon. Members said that it was a big monolithic corporation and as a result of that, it is not able to function efficiently and therefore it should be split up into five or six independent zonal corporations and consequential reorganisations or abolition of the divisions should take place. Only this morning we had a question on this very matter and as I said, then it is being examined; it is of a very far-reaching consequence. It has to be looked into from all points of view. Government is looking into it and will certainly take a decision after going into all aspects of the matter.

Shri Seshiyan: Next year you will be able to reach a decision.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Next year is only a month and a half away. We are not trying to procrastinate in this matter.

Shri Seshiyan: Consideration may take a long time.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: As soon as we are in a position to take all the materials into consideration, we will do that. It is being examined and that particular officer is looking into this question and we will take a decision when his advice is available.

A point was made about the salary savings scheme. This is at present in force in a large number of public and private sector undertakings, and in four States this extension to the Central and other State Governments has not been possible because of accounting difficulties on the part of the Central and State Government authorities. The Life Insurance Corporation is anxious

to extend these privileges to those categories of officers. It is, however, not possible to provide more incentives under this scheme which are quite liberal.

Then, another important point that was raised was about the expense ratio. There are no two opinions about this: that the expense ratio should be reduced, but certain factors which make for the comparatively higher expense in the case of the Life Insurance Corporation have to be noted. These are: as part of their programme to extend insurance to rural areas, their number of offices have grown from 249 in 1956 to 750 today. The cost of selling life insurance in the rural areas is much higher. This fact has to be noted: the policy has to be sold. In certain other countries, advanced countries, with which comparison is tried to be made, they go and buy the policy. There is a difference in this respect. Also, out of a total of 1.1 crore policies, nearly 82 per cent are policies of less than Rs. 5,000. This means sale to middle and lower income group levels. Administrative expenses have to be connected with each policy. A small-value policy would mean comparatively larger expenses of administration if they are calculated according to the policy in force. In western countries, costs are lower because the value of each policy is high. The premiums paid are accordingly much higher.

श्री न० प्र० वावच (सितामढ़ी) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हाउस न कोरम नहीं है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The bell is being rung.—There is no quorum. The House is adjourned.

17-15 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, November 26, 1965 (Agrahayana 5, 1887 (Saka)).