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Saturday, August 20, 1960
Sravana 29, 1882 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Second Series

Volume XLV, 1960/1882 (Saka)

[August 16 to 26, 1960/Sravana 25 to Bhadra 4, 1882 (Saka)]



ELEVENTH SESSION, 1960/1882 (Saka)

(Vol. XLV contains Nos. 11 to 20)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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N. B.—The sign + above a name of a member on Questions, which were orally answered, indicates that the Question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

3613

LOK SABHA

Saturday, August 20, 1960/Śravana
29, 1882 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of
the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair.]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

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*१७८. { श्री सी० चं० शर्मा
श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी
श्री भक्त दर्शन :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सीमा विकास बोर्ड ने सीमा-
वर्ती क्षेत्रों में सड़कें बनाने का कोई कार्य-
क्रम तैयार किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो वह कार्य-क्रम कब
कार्यान्वित किया जायेगा ?

The Deputy Minister of Defence
(Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) Yes Sir,

(b) The programme is sought to
be executed as expeditiously as possi-
ble having regard to the resources
available.

It would not be in the public inter-
est to disclose particulars or time-
schedule of the programme.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know
if this programme will cover all the
border areas or only a few of the
border areas?

Shri Raghuramaiah: It will cover,
as at present envisaged, the north
and north-east area.

844 (A) LSD—1.

3614

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know,
if it is in public interest to disclose
it, how much money has been allot-
ted for this purpose, If it is not
in public interest, it may not be dis-
closed.

Shri Raghuramaiah: As at present
advised, it would not be in public
interest.

Shri Bhakt Darshan: May I know
what arrangements have been made
for the expeditious execution of all
these projects? Will they be con-
structed by the MES, State P.W.D.
or the Central P.W.D.?

Shri Raghuramaiah: All these bodies
are co-ordinated—the State P.W.D.,
the Central P.W.D. and the Army
Engineers.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: The hon.
Deputy Minister said that the pro-
gramme would be implemented
according to the resources available.
May I know whether the programme
had been formulated in consonance
with the security requirements of the
border or only according to the
resources and if the resources are
short, whether the Defence Ministry
has approached the Government to
raise fresh resources for the proper
security of the border?

Shri Raghuramaiah: The hon.
Member will agree that both factors
have to be taken into account—
security as well as resources.

श्री पद्म रेव : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि
क्या इस बात का ध्यान रखा जायेगा कि
जब वे सड़कें बनाई जायें वे इस सहूलियत से
बनाई जायें कि वे भाल बंदर रोड्स बन सकें
और जिधर आसानी से बन सकती हैं लेकिन
सदियों में बर्फ से ढक जाती हैं, बन्द हो जाती
हैं, उधर न बना कर दरियाओं के दूसरी

तरफ बनाई जायें, जहां वे पक्की रहती हैं, सारा साल खुली रहती हैं ? तो जो आप का प्रोग्राम बनेगा, उस में क्या इस बात का खयाल रखा जायेगा ?

Shri Raghuramaiah: All conditions are taken into account and as good roads as we can make will be made.

Mr. Speaker: All things which suggest normally to any hon. Member must suggest to the Government also. What is the object of asking these questions?

श्री पद्म देव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि ग्रामी जो सड़कें बनाई गई हैं वे दरिया के उस तरफ बनाई गई हैं, जिवर आसानी से बन सकती है और वे सर्दियों में बर्फ से ढक जाती हैं, बन्द हो जाती हैं। लेकिन दरियाओं के दूसरी तरफ चूँकि चट्टानें हैं और उबर सड़कें बनाने में जरा तकलीफ होती है, लेकिन वे पक्की रहती हैं, सारा साल वे खुली रहती हैं, नहीं बनाई जाती हैं, जैसा अगर हिमाचल प्रदेश को देखा जाये तो सड़क जो बनी हैं, वे सारा साल खुली नहीं रहेंगी। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि अब सड़कें बनाते वक्त क्या इस बात का खयाल रखा जायेगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ये सड़कें कैसी हैं, क्या आप जानते हैं ? बिना देखे क्यों पूछते हैं ?

Some Hon. Members: He resides there..... (Interruptions.)

Mr. Speaker: I want to avoid this. This is not the source of information. The hon. Members want to make their suggestions with respect to various matters, even without looking at these things that are happening. Matters of policy are being asked. I want hon. Members to restrict themselves only to matters of fact with respect to which they could

not get information either in the Library or otherwise in the notifications, pamphlets, etc. We ought not to utilise this Hour in giving suggestions. There are 60 questions here and I know a few questions are blocking all the other questions with respect to which other hon. Members have taken so much of pain.

Shri Mahanty: We understand that this Board has been set up only in March 1960. Can the hon. Minister assure the House that all these strategic roads would be completed in time so as to improve the security arrangements?

Shri Raghuramaiah: I have already stated that we are trying to complete these things as expeditiously as possible and necessary.

Shri Hem. Raj: May I know whether all the border districts which have been recently demarcated will be included in the programme of construction of roads?

Shri Raghuramaiah: I am sure the Board will have in mind all the requirements of all the areas.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether these roads are to be constructed by the MES or with the help of the State Governments?

Mr. Speaker: He said that all agencies would be requisitioned. I am not going to allow this question to be utilised for a discussion on labour versus capital.... (Interruptions.)

Shri Raghunath Singh: May I know whether the representatives of the border States have been included in this Board or not?

Shri Raghuramaiah: The constitution of the Board has already been laid before the House on an earlier occasion. There are no such representatives, as far as I can see.

Fresh Loans from U.S.A.

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- { Shri Chin'amoni Panigrahi:
 { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
 { Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
 *579. { Sardar Iqbal Singh:
 { Shri Pangarkar:
 { Shri Madusudan Rao:
 { Shri Achar:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 75 on the 11th February, 1960 and state:

(a) whether negotiations for fresh loans from U.S.A. Development Loan Fund have been concluded by now; and

(b) if so, the details of the agreement?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) and (b) A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

STATEMENT

(a) and (b). The following Loan Agreements have been concluded:—

Sharavati Hydro-Electric Project.—\$ 8.4 million.

Barauni Thermal Project.—\$ 3.8 million.

Chandrapura Thermal Project.—\$ 30.00 million.

Durgapur Thermal Project.—\$ 20.00 million.

Road Transport Development Project.—\$ 13.1 million.

Copies of the Agreements giving details of terms and conditions have already been placed in the Parliament Library.

2. D.L.F. have also announced its intention to grant the following loans:—

Industrial Finance Corporation for re-lending to Private Sector Industries.—\$ 10 million.

National Small Industries Corporation for purchasing equipment to

be given to Small Industries on hire-purchase basis.—\$ 10 million.

Kanpur and Barapani Power Projects.—\$ 4.1 million.

Railway Development Programme.—\$ 50 million.

Formal Agreements have not yet been signed.

3. D.L.F. has also granted a loan of \$ 3.9 million to Ahmedabad Electricity Company Limited for increasing the generating capacity of the Sabarmati Thermal Power Plant.

4. Further negotiations are continuing.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: What are the specific projects or schemes which have been covered by the road transport development scheme in this sum of 13.1 million dollars which has been given as a loan?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I want separate notice.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: May I know whether any discussion is going on whether any assurance has been received from this Fund for loans during the Third Plan period?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: This loan is for 1959-60. For any future loan, that will be taken up when that loan comes about.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: My question is whether any assurance has been received by the Government for any loan for the Third Plan period from this Fund?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: They make year-to-year allotment because the fund comes from the U.S. Government on an annual basis. For the next year, when the funds come they will make that allotment and the question of assurance does not arise.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know whether the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation is also negotiating from the same fund for some loan this year?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The ICIC does not negotiate directly so far as this particular loan programme is concerned. We have under consideration or discussion a loan for the IFC, the National Small Industries Corporation but not for the ICIC as such just now. They have already received a loan in the past from the World Bank.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: The hon. Minister has just now said that allotments are received from year to year. What amount has been received during the previous year?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: In 1958-59 we received five loans—35 million for railways, 18 million for steel, 22 million for industrial enterprises, 10 million for port development and 15 million for private sector. If we add up the whole thing we will get the total.

Shri Achar: The first item in the statement is Sharavati Hydro-Electric Project. May I know whether the amount has already been received; if not, when it is expected to be received?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The loan agreement has been signed recently and it will be drawn as and when it is required by the project itself.

Shri Tyagi: Could I have an idea of the total indebtedness of the country today?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: That is too large a question. If the hon. Member will table a separate question we shall give that information.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: May I know whether the Government has also received the loan amount for the development of the railways; if so, what is that amount?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Yes, Sir, we have a railway development programme. Under this we have 50 million dollars of which 40 million dollars are under the new one and 10 million dollars represent receipt of the past loans.

Shri Basappa: May I know whether the loan given for the Sharavati Hydro-Electric Project will cover all the needed foreign exchange?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: It is expected to.

Shri Tyagi: What is the rate of interest?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The rate of interest is $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for the power projects and for the road transport development project it is $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. For other projects the matter is still under negotiation.

President's Order on Official Language

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{ **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta**
 { **Shri S. A. Mehdi**
 { **Shri P. G. Deb:**
 { **Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:**
 *580. { **Shri Naval Prabhakar:**
 { **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:**
 { **Shri Kodliyan:**
 { **Shri P. K. Deo:**
 { **Shri Bhakt Darshan:**

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state the nature of steps taken so far or proposed to be taken for the implementation of the President's Order on Official Language?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): Steps are being taken and a plan is being prepared for the implementation of the directives contained in the President's Order. A statement showing some steps taken so far is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 58].

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: From the statement I find that training in the Hindi medium has been made obligatory for Class III Central Government employees. May I know what arrangements have been made so far for their training?

Shri G. B. Pant: A number of teachers have been appointed not only here in Delhi but classes have been opened also in Bombay and

other places for training class III employees.

श्री भक्त बर्षन : इस विवरण से ज्ञात होता है कि कई मंत्रालय इस सम्बन्ध में कदम उठा रहे हैं या कदम उठाने का विचार कर रहे हैं। अतः मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि उनके विश्वास के अनुसार कब तक इस बारे में पूरी तरह अमल हो जायेगा ?

श्री गो० ब० पन्त : कई बातों में अमल हो गया है और उम्मीद है कि जल्द से जल्द और बातों में अमल किया जायेगा।

Shri Sampath: Sir, may we have the answer in English?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister will give the answer in English also.

Shri G. B. Pant: I said that certain steps have already been taken and so far as the remaining ones are concerned they will be taken as soon as may be feasible.

सेठ गोविन्द बास : क्या जो सरकारी नौकरियों की परीक्षाएँ हैं उन परीक्षाओं के माध्यम में हिन्दी को वैकल्पिक रूप से रखने का कोई विचार किया जा रहा है ?

श्री गो० ब० पन्त : जो कोई विचार किया गया है उस का जो निर्णय हुआ है वह प्रेसीडेंट साहब ने जो अहकाम जारी किये हैं उन में दिया गया है। उस के बाद कोई विशेष विचार किसी तरह का नहीं हुआ है।

सेठ गोविन्द बास : मैं यह जानना चाहता था कि यह बात कई बार उठती है कि हिन्दी को सरकारी नौकरियों के लिये वैकल्पिक रूप से माध्यम रखा जाये, यद्यपि राष्ट्रपति जी के आदेश में इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ नहीं कहा गया है, पर क्या सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में भी कुछ विचार कर रही है ?

श्री गो० ब० पन्त : सरकार अब कोई नई बात नहीं विचार कर रही है।

Shri Sampath: Sir, this is a very vital question of controversy. May we have all answers in English also? We want to know every answer that the hon. Minister gives.

Mr. Speaker: Has he got any question?

Shri G. B. Pant: The question was not in English and I thought that the answer would not perhaps be intelligible for those who have not been able to follow the question, but I will translate the question as well as the answer. The question was whether the Government is contemplating to introduce Hindi as a medium for examinations for entry into Government service? I said Government has incorporated the decisions in the Order issued by the President and the Government is not giving thought to any new matter now. Whatever is contained in the President's Order is there.

Mr. Speaker: I am trying to have simultaneous translation both in Hindi and English. I am negotiating in that connection. There are a number of hon. Members, 70 or 80 of them, who do not know a word of English, and, likewise, there are persons who come from Madras who rarely know Hindi. If only the hon. Minister for Works, Housing and Supply can expedite it, we will have it here as early as possible.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: In view of the Presidential Order not containing the assurance given by the Prime Minister in the Lok Sabha and in view of the President's assurance recently given in Madras, may I know what steps Government will take to incorporate this in an amended Presidential Order or to enact a legislative measure?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member wants to know whether there is any proposal.

Shri G. B. Pant: I think the position has been made clear, and there need not be any doubt in any quarter. A Bill will be introduced in the

usual course under, I think, article 343 for extending the use of English beyond 1965.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: In view of the Prime Minister's assurance last year, which is repeated this year, having mollified public sentiment in certain areas which have a lot of misgivings about the present language policy of Government as actually administered, may I know if something tangible would be done, something little more objective than what the Home Minister has told us?

Shri Tyagi: Language is not tangible at all.

Shri G. B. Pant: The concrete thing will be in the form of the Bill that will be introduced in Parliament under article 343 of the Constitution extending the use of English beyond 1965. That will be the tangible form.

Shri P. G. Deb: May I know whether any variations have been made in the Presidential Order after its presentation in the Parliament?

Shri G. B. Pant: The President's Order has not been varied in any way since.

Shri Tangamani: Paragraph 6(b) of the President's Order refers to the encouragement of study, literature research in linguistics etc. for linking the various language groups. May I know when this proposed Academy is set up and whether there is any proposal for having answers or having questions answered in the regional languages for Central Government services?

Shri G. B. Pant: Well, I do not think that Academy is being appointed for determining the language of the questions or of the answers. It has something more fundamental to do, and the Ministry of Scientific and Cultural Research is preparing a scheme for that purpose.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: May I know whether Government proposes to introduce Hindi as a medium in the

All-India competitive examinations in the non-Hindi-speaking areas also?

Shri G. B. Pant: For the examinations for the Central Services or the All-India services there is one medium. Certain proposals have been made in the President's Directive which are contained there and which will apply to the entire country. So, there is an option available even if Hindi is introduced.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: I know whether in the non-Hindi-speaking areas the candidates who appear in the all-India competitive examinations will be asked to take an examination in Hindi also or completely in English only?

Shri G. B. Pant: They will be given the opportunity of answering an additional paper in Hindi. If they pass in that paper, then they will not be required to pass a departmental examination in Hindi. But if they do not care to appear in that paper, then they will not in any way be prejudiced so far as the examination goes.

Shri Thanu Pillai: In the statement, in paragraph (ii), it has been made clear in the order that "no penalty should be imposed for failure to obtain the prescribed standard by the due date." Does this penalty include promotions and increments also?

Shri G. B. Pant: I should think so.

Shri Sampath: In the statement, it is said that training in Hindi medium has been made obligatory. I want to know whether it is the training alone that is made obligatory or whether the passing is also made compulsory.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know if it is enough if they attend the classes or whether it is necessary to understand what has been taught.

Shri G. B. Pant: It is hoped that they will try to understand and also to follow and to benefit by the training that is imparted to them. They would not like to waste their time

there and be absent-minded or apathetic.

Mr. Speaker: Should they pass the examination? That was the question.

Shri Sampath: Should they pass it within the due date? Is that made obligatory?

Shri G. B. Pant: They are expected to pass the examinations if not in the first chance then in the second or even perhaps in the third chance. But they are not such dullards as the hon. Member seems to imagine.

श्री भक्त बशन : क्या यह सत्य नहीं है कि राष्ट्रपति जी का आदेश उन सिफारिशों पर आधारित है जोकि संसदीय समिति ने पेश की थीं और जो सिफारिशें उसने की थीं वह इस भावना से की थीं कि मद्रास सरकार भी उन से सहमत है अतः फिर भी जो गलतफहमी इस समय हो रही है उस के निराकरण के लिये क्या कोई कदम उठाया जा रहा है ?

श्री गो० ब० पन्त : मैं तो समझता हूँ कि अब कहां गलतफहमी है । प्रेजिडेंट का आर्डर वह जोकि पहले कमिशन ने सिफारिशें की थीं और उस के बाद पार्लियामेंटरी कमेटी ने सिफारिशें कीं और फिर उस के बाद जो यहां पर बहस हुई उन सब का लिहाज करके, वह निकाला गया है ।

Shri Sampath: May I know the answer in English? I want to follow it fully as it affects us.

Shri G. B. Pant: The question was whether the President's Order is based on the recommendations made by the Parliamentary Committee. I said that the President had taken into account the recommendations of the Commission, the proposals of the Parliamentary Committee, and the trend and the suggestions that have emerged in the course of the debate here in passing his Order; that all relevant matters have been taken into consideration.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: The hon. Home Minister said that a Bill would be introduced to extend the period beyond 1965. May I know the maximum period for which this exemption will be granted?

Shri G. B. Pant: When the Bill comes, the hon. Member will be able to see its contents. So far we have not thought of any particular period.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In paragraph (iii) of the statement, it is written that the training will be obligatory for the Central Government employees in Class III and above, excluding industrial establishments and work-charged staff. I want to know whether the Government propose to teach Hindi even to the industrial staff. What arrangements have been made for those who are working in factories and so on, to be taught Hindi?

Shri G. B. Pant: I understood from the extract that has been read out by the questioner that industrial employees are excluded.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Yes; they are excluded. I want to know what arrangements have been made to teach them Hindi if they want to learn Hindi.

Shri G. B. Pant: Anyway that is not covered by the President's Order.

Durgapur Steel Plant

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581. { Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Parulekar:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 570 on the 3rd March, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the findings of the Committee appointed to investigate into the matter of defective pile foundations put up at the Durgapur Steel Plant have been examined;

(b) if so, what action has been in the matter; and

(c) what precautions will be taken to avoid any such recurrence?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) The findings of the Committee have not yet been fully examined.

(b) and (c). As I had informed the House earlier, the Indian Steelworks Construction Co. have already agreed to carry out all remedial measures at their own cost and to rectify at their own expense any damage to the steelworks caused by settlement of foundations containing bored piles for a period of ten years. The supervision of the work has also been made more effective.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: May I know what steps have been taken by the Ministry or by the Hindustan Steel Private Limited to see, that there should be no such defects, and what are those steps?

Sardar Swaran Singh: The Hindustan Steel have already taken effective steps in that direction. For instance, the remedial measures that have been taken consist of re-piling and under pinning, and I have already stated that so far as the strengthening of the supervisory staff is concerned, that has also been effected.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: In addition to re-piling, may I know whether any penalty has been imposed on the contractors?

Sardar Swaran Singh: As I have already informed the House, a guarantee has been given by them to the effect that there is any defect within ten years, then they would be responsible. But besides that, the payments to be made to ISCON in connection with the piling work are also being reviewed, and suitable readjustments will be made in due course on this account. An *ad hoc* deduction

of Rs. 10 lakhs has been made as payment due to ISCON.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if these defective pile foundations affected the working of the Durgapur steel plant and, if so, what was the effect of that in terms of rupees, annas and pies?

Sardar Swaran Singh: This defect was detected before the plant went into production. Therefore, the production was not affected. Even the schedule of completion was not materially affected because the remedial measures were taken well in time to enable the various departments to go into production according to the schedule.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: May I know whether it is a fact that this defective pile work was first brought to the notice of the Ministry by reports in the press and, if so, what precautions are being taken to see that in future, if certain defects are there, they will be taken note of by some procedure without waiting for revelations in the press?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I do not think that the information regarding this thing reached Government for the first time through the press. There is a supervisory staff there, and the Hindustan Steel are satisfied that there is effective supervision; if there are any shortfalls they will be promptly brought to the notice of the administration.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I suppose ISCON has given a guarantee. But may I know whether ISCON is a separate entity except for the contractual work for the Durgapur steel factory?

Sardar Swaran Singh: This question was asked on the last occasion, and I said at that time that the constituent firms would support that guarantee.

Tagore Centenary

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*582 { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Subiman Ghose:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shrimati Minimata:

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

(a) whether a detailed scheme has been chalked out for the celebration of Tagore Centenary in India and abroad; and

(b) if so, what are the main features of the scheme?

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

(b) The Rabindranath Tagore Centenary Committee has brought out the first issue of its quarterly 'Tagore Centenary Bulletin' which contains the main programme of the celebrations. Copies of this Bulletin are available in the Parliament Library.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Since the centenary is to take place in May, 1961, may I know when the entire scheme is going to be finalised?

Shri Humayun Kabir: This is a nation-wide programme; not only nation-wide programme, but there are programmes outside the country also. Certain definite programmes have already been undertaken and new programmes are being taken up. This will continue till the time of the centenary.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if our country will give any kind of assistance to other countries such as Italy and U.K. which are going to celebrate this Tagore centenary and if so, in what form?

Shri Humayun Kabir: Some indications of this have already been given in the bulletin. We are proposing to reproduce a portfolio of Tagore's paintings and many countries have asked for these for holding exhibitions. In other ways also, we

will be co-operating with other countries.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: May I know if these Tagore centenary celebrations are in the exclusive charge of the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs or something is also being done by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting? In that case, what kind of liaison is maintained by the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs with the other Ministry which also seems to be taking some active part in these celebrations?

Shri Humayun Kabir: A celebration like this cannot obviously be anybody's exclusive prerogative. We are in touch with everyone—official and non-official—who are undertaking these celebrations. So far as the Information and Broadcasting Ministry is concerned, it has undertaken a fairly ambitious programme and there is a small co-ordinating unit in my Ministry in which the Information and Broadcasting Ministry is also represented.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : यह उत्सव हमारे देश के बाहर किन-किन देशों में हो रहा है और इस सम्बन्ध में किन-किन देशों ने हमारे मंत्रिमंडल से सलाह ली है ?

श्री हुमायून कबिर : यह लम्बी फेहरिस्त है : जर्मनी, इटली, जापान, यू० के०, यू० एस० ए०, यू० एस० एस० आर०, जेकोस्लोवाकिया, अर्जेंटायना, यूगोस्लाविया, रूमानिया, फ्रांस ।

सेठ गोविन्द दास : किन-किन से सलाह ली गई है ?

श्री हुमायून कबिर : हर जगह से सलाह ली गई है ।

Shri B. K. Galkwad: May I know how much money is going to be spent on these celebrations by the Government?

Shri Humayun Kabir: It is difficult to say because many people are

spending on their own. There are other countries which are spending. The Centenary Committee has set a target of Rs. 1 crore before itself.

Shri Tyagi: Rs. 1 crore for the centenary?

Shri Humayun Kabir: Yes. I may tell the hon. Member who seems to be a little disturbed that the Centenary Committee has decided that the money which it is receiving will not be spent on celebrations, but on permanent memorials which have an influence on the cultural life of the country.

Shri Jaipal Singh: May I know whether any of Tagore's writings will have been translated into any of the West African languages, in particular Fanti and Twi, which the poet himself had indicated in his life-time?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I could not follow the last part of the question.

Shri Jaipal Singh: When C. F. Andrews was in West Africa in his life-time, indications were given by the poet himself that some of his universal works like *The Crescent Moon* would be translated into Fanti, Twi and other West African languages. May I know whether anything has been done so far or anything will have been done in this regard by the time the centenary comes to be celebrated?

An Hon. Member: The hon. Minister is not aware of it.

Shri Humayun Kabir: So far as West African languages are concerned, I confess we have not so far taken any action in this matter. Now that the hon. Member has mentioned it, we will see if anything can be done.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether it is a fact that Shri Amal Home has been appointed by this Committee and if so, in what capacity?

Shri Humayun Kabir: Shri Amal Home has not been appointed by the Committee. He has been appointed by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting for organising certain

programmes which will be in the special charge of that Ministry.

Evening Institute for Workers' Education

*588. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 606 on the 3rd March, 1960 and state:

(a) the progress made so far in starting the Evening Institute for Workers' Education;

(b) when will it start functioning; and

(c) how many persons will be benefited by this scheme every year?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). The Institute has already started its work. The administration of the scheme has been transferred to the Government of Madhya Pradesh.

(c) 3200 annually to begin with and 7000 annually ultimately.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know what kind of institute it is going to be which is going to be run on Rs. 3,200 annually?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I could not follow the question.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member feels the amount is so small that no effective work can be done. What is the work that is going to be done?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The hon. Member has not understood his own question. The question was, how many persons will be benefited by this scheme every year. It is not a question of money. The answer I have given is to his question about the number of persons and not about any amount.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know what categories of workers will be admitted to this institute?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I think workers are a category by themselves. All kinds of workers will be admitted.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether any qualifications have been prescribed for admission?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: No educational qualifications are prescribed.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : इस संस्था में जो पढ़ाई होगी, उस के लिये क्या कोई विशेष प्रकार का पाठ्यक्रम रखा गया है ? और अगर रखा गया है तो वह क्या है और किस की सलाह से रखा गया है ?

डा० का० सा० श्रीमाली : मैंने जैसा अभी आप से निवेदन किया, यह सारी योजना मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को सौंप दी गई है । वे ही इस की सारी रूपरेखा बनायेंगे । मकसद यह है कि जो मजदूर काम करते हैं मिलों में और फैक्ट्रियों में, उन को शिक्षा पाने का अवसर मिल सके । शिक्षा हो, कुछ सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रम हो, कुछ प्रामोद प्रमोद के साधन हों, इस तरह की योजना इस केन्द्र में रखी गई है ।

श्री रामसिंह भाई वर्मा : जैसा मंत्री महोदय ने फरमाया, संस्था की शुरूआत मध्य प्रदेश में कर दी गई है, लेकिन उसका खर्च न तो सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट दे रही है और न राज्य सरकार दे रही है । सारा खर्च ट्रेड यूनियन को करना पड़ रहा है ।

डा० का० सा० श्रीमाली : सारा खर्च भारत सरकार देगी ।

श्री रामसिंह भाई वर्मा : मेरा निवेदन यह है कि अभी भारत सरकार ने भी कुछ नहीं दिया है और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने भी नहीं दिया है, और जो खर्च हो रहा है वह स्थानीय ट्रेड यूनियन का ही हो रहा है । तो जितना खर्च हो रहा है क्या वह जल्दी से जल्दी वापस चुका दिया जायेगा और आगे के खर्च के लिये प्रबन्ध किया जायेगा ?

डा० का० सा० श्रीमाली : जी हां, पूरा खर्च दिया जायेगा । जरा माननीय सदस्य

मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को ताकीद कर दें कि वे इस की योजना जल्दी से जल्दी भेज दें ।

सेठ गोविन्द दास : मैं यह जानना चाहता था कि वहां क्या पाठ्यक्रम रहेगा । इस सम्बन्ध में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार को कुछ लिखा है, और क्या इस सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को कोई सलाह दी है ?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: There was some discussion between the Central Government and the Madhya Pradesh Government and the Madhya Pradesh Government have decided to set up an executive board and an advisory committee to look after the general working of this institution. The detailed syllabus, etc. will be worked out by them in due course.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: May I know the cost of the scheme every year and what expenditure Government is incurring on this? The hon. Minister stated that every expenditure is being met by the Union. May I know whether the Central Government is doing something or every expenditure is borne by the Union?

Mr. Speaker: He has answered it.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The institution has just started from 15th August, 1960. Of course, some classes were held even previously. I cannot say just now how much cost we will have to incur. I can say that the budget provision for the current financial year is s. 90,000.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि यदि यह इन्स्टिट्यूशन लाभदायक है तो क्या यह सरकार दूसरी प्रदेश सरकारों को सलाह देगी कि वहां भी इस तरह के इन्स्टिट्यूशन खोले जायें ?

डा० का० सा० श्रीमाली : जी हां, मकसद यही है कि यह जो पायलेट प्रोजेक्ट शुरू की गई है, अगर यहां सफलता मिली, तो

मुझे पूरी आशा है कि और प्रान्तों में भी इस तरह की संस्थाएँ खोली जायेंगी

Shri Kunhan: Have Government any proposal to start such institutes in other States also?

Mr. Speaker: The same question was put by Shri Bibhuti Mishra.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I have already answered that question.

Mr. Speaker: Yes, he said that it is a pilot project.

Shri K. N. Pande: May I know whether the expenses will be borne by the Ministry or the Central Board of Education?

Mr. Speaker: What difference does it make? It is from the same Consolidated Fund.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: It will be borne by the Ministry of Education.

Import of Horses from Australia

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- *589. { **Shri Rami Reddy:**
Shri S. A. Mehdi:
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri Kodiyan:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:
Shri B. Das Gupta:
Shri Agadi:
Shri Sugandhi:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that horses were imported from Australia for the Army recently;

(b) how many were imported and their price;

(c) whether it is a fact that some of the horses died during transit;

(d) if so, how many;

(e) the reasons therefor; and

(f) what is the condition of the remaining horses?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) to (f). Out of 364 horses shipped from Australia in two lots on an average c.i.f. Calcutta price of £160.24 died during the voyage and 4 within 7 days of landing. 14 more were rejected as not being in satisfactory condition. The condition of the remaining 322 which were accepted is good. The deaths were probably due to the horses not getting the feed to which they were accustomed during the voyage, and to the conditions of the voyage, and the ailments resulting from consequent hunger, etc. Lack of proper quartering facilities in the lower decks of the ship should also have adversely affected the condition of the animals. In terms of the contract, payment is made only for the horses accepted by Government according to specifications. Government has suffered no loss in the result.

Shri Rami Reddy: May I know whether the animals that we imported from Australia were examined by our experts?

Sardar Majithia: It is true that one of our officers did go and see the animals over there. But, as I submitted, Government have suffered absolutely no loss because only the prices of those horses which have been accepted will have to be paid.

Dr. M. S. Aney: May I know whether Government have to pay for all horses or only for those horses which have arrived alive?

Sardar Majithia: No money is to be paid for any horse which died on the way or within seven days of reaching here. In addition, payment will not be made for those horses which are not accepted.

Mr. Speaker: Government have not and are not going to suffer any loss.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: That is not the point.

Shri Jaipal Singh: There are 14 horses that have been rejected for not coming up to specifications. I

understand that Government are insisting that these 14 horses should be repatriated to Australia although there are customers here like the Indian Polo Clubs who are willing to buy them. Because of the short supply in the import of horses they want to buy these 14 horses. May I know whether this Ministry took up the matter with the other Ministry so that these horses need not necessarily be repatriated to Australia?

Sardar Majithia: So far as that question is concerned, we have not been approached so far by anybody. If somebody approaches us, we will certainly look into the matter.

Shri Jaipal Singh: May I know . . .

Mr. Speaker: I am really surprised at this question. It is really the duty of the other party, who stands to lose, to negotiate with the Government and seek the Government's assistance to give them to the private sector. Are we to be the agents here of those persons who suffer losses?

Shri Jaipal Singh: No, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: I am not able to understand this.

Shri Jaipal Singh: I want to point out that this is on account of the South African horse disease. The import of horses from Pakistan has also been stopped. There is the foreign currency difficulty. Here the horses are already available in the country. Surely, the Government could see to it that these horses are not repatriated.

Mr. Speaker: It is a hypothetical question. If the hon. Member has got any particular case or application by any individual or institution or any other department or State and so on, asking for assistance, and the Government have refused it, then he can put this question. If he asks generally "What is it that the Government are going to do", the Government will say "Let us see when the application comes" and no purpose will be served.

Shri Joachim Alva: That is not the point. There are a number of excellent horse breeding centres in India.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Foreign Aided Projects

*590. **Shri Supakar:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment has been made of the value of the production from those public sector projects which have been financed partly or fully from loans abroad; and

(b) what part of such loan repayable is met from resources from additional production from public sector projects?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) Assessment is made from time to time of the value of production of all public sector projects, whether they are financed from foreign loans or otherwise.

(b) There is no separate earmarking of resources from the additional production of public sector projects for the repayment of loans. Production from these projects increases our foreign exchange resources either directly by earning or saving foreign exchange or indirectly by their effect on the strengthening of the economy. From the resources thus strengthened and augmented, the foreign loans will be repaid.

Shri Supakar: May I know if any assessment has been made as to the original expectation of production from these public sector projects and the percentage of expectations matured?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The annual reports of such projects as well as the audited accounts show how far production is in keeping with the targeted programmes and what the shortfalls are. If he wants to know the shortfall in production in a particular project let him put a specific question addressed to the specific Ministry in which that project is administered for a complete answer.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: So far as those projects which are financed exclusively from loans from foreign countries specifically earmarked for particular projects are concerned, am I to understand that those loans are not shown on the capital accounts of those projects as loans?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Excepting a few power projects, there is hardly any project which is exclusively financed from foreign loans, because their financing is only to the extent of the foreign exchange content for which also there are matching rupee loans. All this is shown on the capital budget. If there is any loan it may be reimbursed later on.

Shri Supakar: My specific question has not been answered. For example, so far as the Second Plan projects are concerned, we expected a certain amount of return, specially in terms of foreign exchange out of these public projects. How far have our expectations been fulfilled?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: It calls for an expression of opinion, not facts. This has been given from time to time, either in the budget speech of the Finance Minister or elsewhere. Broadly, the position is that we are in a position to repay our loans, the projects for which the loans are given are doing good and there is no cause for any anxiety.

Naga Hostiles

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 { **Shri P. K. Deo:**
 { **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
 { **Shrimati Mafta Ahmed:**
 { **Shri Raghunath Singh:**
 { **Shri Basumatari:**
 *591. { **Shri Bishwanath Roy:**
 { **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:**
 { **Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:**
 { **Shri Hem Barua:**
 { **Shri B. C. Mullick:**
 { **Shri S. A. Mehdal:**

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about 200 Naga hostiles attacked a camp of

the Fourth Assam Rifles at Mao about 66 miles from Imphal on the border of Naga Hills on the night of 31st May, 1960; and

(b) if so, the details of the encounter and casualties thereof?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) and (b). On the night of the 31st May, 1960 about 200 armed Naga hostiles opened fire on the Mao Police Station and at the 4th Assam Rifles Camp located there. In the encounter that followed one Sepoy of the 4th Assam Rifles on patrol duty was shot dead and another Sepoy was injured. It is not known how many Naga hostiles were injured in this encounter.

Shri P. K. Deo: In view of the serious nature of the happenings there what steps are being taken by the Government to apprehend those hostile Nagas and to have them tried in regular courts?

Shri G. B. Pant: Large numbers of hostile Nagas have been arrested and, I think, a fairly substantial number have also surrendered. The recent developments, it is hoped, will result in improvement in the situation. Still we have got Assam Rifles and other Defence forces at all strategic points.

Shri P. K. Deo: May I know if compensation was paid to the person who laid his life in this encounter?

Shri G. B. Pant: I think under the rules compensation is paid in such cases.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: May I know if the attention of the Government has been drawn to the fact that even after the decision to constitute a separate Nagaland within the Indian Union the activities of the hostile Nagas are still going on? If so, have the loyal Nagas been approached to approach these hostiles so that the activities of the hostile Nagas may be suspended?

Shri G. B. Pant: The Nagas belonging to the Convention are naturally

interested in restoring peace and order and in either winning over the hostile Nagas or in taking such action as may be unavoidable for that purpose.

Shri Raghunath Singh: May I know whether there is any change in the attitude of the Naga hostiles since the demand of Nagaland has been accepted by the Indian Government?

Shri G. B. Pant: I hope there is. I have no evidence to say anything definitely.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: This incident at Mao happened on the 31st May, 1960. May I know whether the Assam Rifles have succeeded in improving the situation at Mao and in the neighbouring areas by now?

Shri G. B. Pant: The situation has not been particularly bad. There were occasional adventures on the part of these hostile Nagas, but they were well resisted.

Shri Mohammed Imam: Did the delegation from Nagaland which negotiated with the hon. Prime Minister for the formation of a separate Nagaland include the representatives of the hostile Nagas or was any attempt made to get their representatives?

Shri G. B. Pant: Attempt made to do what?

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: For the hostile Nagas to come to Delhi.

Shri G. B. Pant: The Convention had appointed a delegation to wait upon the hon. Prime Minister. The hon. Prime Minister acceded to their request and had talks with them.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Are Government in a position to give us some surmise as to the quantum of ammunition which was left there after the last War? With that ammunition this trouble is being carried on. Have they any idea as to how much of it is there?

Shri G. B. Pant: I believe it is much less than what it was at some stage.

Education of S.C. and S.T.

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593. { **Shri R. C. Majhi:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that all State Governments have not yet furnished the figures for the year 1958-59 and 1959-60 in regard to enrolment of Scheduled Castes and Tribes at different stages of education;

(b) if so, the names of such States; and

(c) whether they have mentioned any reason for the delay in submitting the figures?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) Enrolment figures for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by stages of education are not collected at present. However, combined figures for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes are collected annually. For 1958-59, all but 5 States have furnished the enrolment figures. For 1959-60, the last date for the receipt of similar information is 31st October, 1960 and no State Government has so far supplied the Statistics.

(b) The names of State/Union Territories which have not supplied the combined enrolment figures for 1958-59 are Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Mysore, Jammu & Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh.

(c) No specific reason has been given by the State Governments for the delay in supplying these figures. The general reason given by some States is that the requisite information is awaited from their primary units.

Shri R. C. Majhi: I find that in the statement only the combined figures for 1958 have been given. What is the difficulty in collecting separate figures for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes when stipends are given under separate heads?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The difficulty in getting separate figures is that we have not been able to get that information from the State Governments. Some of the States have supplied the information. The remaining States felt that during the Second Five Year Plan period it would not be possible for them to expand their statistical units and therefore separate figures for different categories have not been supplied. In any case, we have the combined figure for all States.

Shri Basappa: May I know whether there are frequent complaints from the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to the effect that these figures are delayed very much from the States as a result of which proper assessment of the progress of the Scheduled Castes is delayed?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Yes, Sir; there has been delay in getting the figures. We are trying to assist the State Governments in improving their statistical units.

Shri Jaipal Singh: I do not quite understand where the difficulty is. Money is specifically given for Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes. So there is no question of statistics. You give a certain amount of money for a certain group, you divide it by so-and-so and you get the result. Where do statistics come in?

Mr. Speaker: What is the difficulty when it is earmarked for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The difficulty is that it is not the Central Government which is giving all this assistance. Assistance is being given by the State Governments and they have to supply

the information. Some of the States have supplied the information. I think all except five States have given the information. The remaining five States have also promised to send the information. I hope it will be forthcoming. It may only take some time. At least by the Third Five Year Plan I hope all States will be regularly sending the information.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether Government will request all the States including the five States to supply the information separately for the year 1959-60, because they still have time for sending it and so far no State has sent them?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: We will request them.

Rourkela and Durgapur Steel Plants

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- { **Shri P. K. Deo:**
 Shri Muhammed Elias:
 Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
 Shri P. G. Deb:
 Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
 Shri Supakar:
 *594. { **Shri Parulekar:**
 Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:
 Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:
 Shri Subiman Ghose:
 Shri Halder:
 Shri Narayanankutty Menon:
 Shri N. M. Deb:
 Shri Indrajit Gupta:

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

(a) how many times the blast furnaces of Rourkela and Durgapur stopped during the period from April to June, 1960;

(b) what were the reasons for the stoppage of production of pig iron in the blast furnaces; and

(c) what action has been taken by the Government?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix II,

annexure No. 59].

Shri P. K. Deo: From the statement I find that there has been a breakdown in the blast furnace in three consecutive months, that is, in April, May and June. From the statement we further find that the blame has been put on the suppliers for the bad supply of ore on the first two occasions and on the last occasion on defective operation. May I know if Government are considering to appoint an expert committee to go into the matter so that this sad state of affairs does not recur?

Sardar Swaran Singh: There is no need for an expert committee of the type suggested by the hon. Member. These matters are already being looked into by experts.

Shri P. K. Deo: May I know if there has been any loss in production and in man-hour output?

Sardar Swaran Singh: Because of the stoppages there has been a loss in production during the period the blast furnace did not work; it did not produce pig iron.

Shri Supakar: Is it not the duty of the operating staff at Rourkela to see that these fines in iron ore which cause the trouble are separated before the ore is taken into the blast furnace?

Sardar Swaran Singh: Normally what the hon. Member has said is correct in the sense that with a proper screening plant the iron ore that is fed into the blast furnace is free from any fines. But because the mechanical arrangements are not yet complete, the iron ore that is being supplied is manually worked and loaded in wagons. There are no proper screening arrangements. As soon as the mechanical screening arrangements are complete, this difficulty is not likely to recur. In the mean time, the matter has been taken up with the State Trading Corporation, who are the suppliers of iron
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ore, to see that the iron ore that is supplied does not contain the fines.

Shri Morarka: Is it not a fact that apart from this technical difficulty, so far as Rourkela steel plant is concerned blast furnace No. 3 is ready but it cannot go into operation for want of coal supply? If so, may I know the loss that the steel plant is suffering on that account?

Sardar Swaran Singh: That does not arise out of this. But it is a fact that blast furnace No. 3 is practically ready for being commissioned. It is not actually being commissioned for production for two or three reasons. One is that constant supply of the raw materials in requisite quantity is not yet assured. The second reason is that the rolling mills which will ultimately take the steel for rolling purposes are not yet ready. If the blast furnace goes into production, the iron cannot be handled because there is only one pig-casting machine. This Rourkela steel plant is not designed to produce large quantities of pig iron. So, it is on account of lack of synchronisation that we are not commissioning this blast furnace.

Shri Joachim Alva: There were three cases of stoppage of blast furnace in regard to Rourkela despite a very distinguished consortium handling the mill. There are also cases of defective piling in Durgapur mill. I want to know what happens to the accumulated experience built up in these two mills at Rourkela and Bhilai? Don't you utilise that in the case of the third mill? What have you gained by the experience that you have already acquired? You do not seem to utilise it in the case of the third mill.

Sardar Swaran Singh: It is very difficult to answer because I did not catch the import of the question. All that I can say is, in all humility, that we are being benefited by our experience.

Mr. Speaker: The Question-hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Exploitation of Coal from Mines

***583. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to have any legislation or change in Rules to force the mine owners and lessees in private sector to exploit fully the coal from mines before finally closing them; and

(b) what steps are adopted or measures taken at present to ensure that each mine is fully exploited and all coal extracted before final closing?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) There is no such proposal.

(b) Some powers are already available under the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act 1957, the Mineral Concession Rules as well as the Coal Mines (Conservation and Safety) Act, 1952, and the rules framed thereunder, to ensure optimum extraction of coal before mines are finally closed down.

Singrauli Coal-Fields

***584. Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) what are the potentialities of Singrauli coal-fields recently "proved" in Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) what are the plans to exploit this deposit?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a). The Singrauli coal-field extends over an area of nearly 800 square miles. Within an area of 6.3 square miles the Geological Survey of India have already proved 676 million tons of coal in two seams. The geology of the area indicates that the seams are likely to extend over a larger area.

Thus, the potentiality of the coalfield as a whole is considered fairly substantial.

(b) It is proposed to raise 2.5 million tons of coal in the Third Plan Period from Singrauli coalfield, in the public sector.

Financial Assistance to Stage for Higher Secondary Schools

***585. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Central financial assistance given to the States for various upgraded higher secondary schools and other bodies does not reach the institutes till about the end of the financial year;

(b) whether any assessment has been made of the situation; and

(c) if so, what is the result, particularly in respect of Rajasthan?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) The Government of India have no information as the disbursement in question is made to the institutes by the State Governments concerned.

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

Life Insurance Corporation Agents

***586. Shri N. R. Muniswamy:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the agencies of a number of agents of the Life Insurance Corporation of India have been terminated since they could not complete the required minimum business for the year 1958 and 1959;

(b) if so, the number of agents whose agencies have been terminated;

(c) whether these agents are entitled to bonus as other clerical and other staff; and

(d) whether the Life Insurance Corporation is going to recruit new candidates to achieve their objectives?

The Deputy Minister of Finance Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Number of terminations during the period from 1st January, 1960 to 30th April, 1960 was 14,118.

(c) No.

(d) Yes.

Incidence of Taxation

***587. Shri Abdul Salam:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether any research has been done in the Finance Ministry on the incidence of different taxes; and

(b) whether the findings of such research will be made available to the public?

The Deputy Minister of Finance Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: (a) The incidence of indirect taxes in 1958-59 is presently under study in the Ministry of Finance.

(b) This question will be considered after the study is completed.

Proceeds of Registered Indian Companies in Pakistan

***592. Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large amount of proceeds of registered Indian companies and traders are lying in Pakistan; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to take up this question for negotiations with the Government of Pakistan?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). It is presumed that the Hon'ble Member has in mind the question of repatriation of the profits of Indian companies and

businessmen operating in Pakistan. It is true that these companies and businessmen have been experiencing difficulties in remitting their profits to India, although such remittances are of a current nature which under the rules of the International Monetary Fund ought to be freely allowed through the normal banking channels. These difficulties in the way of remittance of profits have been pointed out to the Government of Pakistan from time to time. It was last discussed at the Indo-Pakistan Financial Conference held in July, 1959, but no satisfactory solution could be reached. The Government propose to pursue this matter in future negotiations.

I.F.C Investment in Assam Sillimanite Limited

***595.** { Shrimati Da Palchoudhuri:
Shri Hem Barua:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India's attention has been drawn to a news appearing in the 'Pioneer' dated the 1st July, 1960 that International Finance Corporation, an affiliate of the World Bank, has decided to invest about 1,365,000 dollars in Assam Sillimanite Ltd.;

(b) if so, the actual facts thereabout;

(c) whether the investment has been decided upon with the approval of Government of India; and

(d) if so, the terms and conditions in regard thereto?

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

(b) Assam Sillimanite Ltd., had approached the IFC for a loan of \$1.365 million (Rs. 65 lakhs) and the latter have agreed to invest this amount subject to the completion of legal formalities. The proposed investment will help to finance a plant designed to produce 46,000 tons annually of refractory materials. The

plant will be located at Ramgarh in the Bihar State;

(c) Yes, Sir, the Government of India have agreed to the investment in principle. The detailed terms and conditions of the proposed agreement are, however, yet to be examined and approved.

(d) A statement containing the terms and conditions as proposed by the IFC is laid on the Table. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 60].

Import of Petroleum Product from U.S.S.R.

*596. { Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri Raml Reddy:
Shri Supakar:
Shri Sugandhi:
Shri Agadi:
Shri P. G. Deb:

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

(a) whether India has entered into an agreement with the USSR regarding the import of petroleum products;

(b) if so, the quantity of petroleum products that will be imported under the terms of this agreement; and

(c) at what price?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) to (c). Negotiations with the U.S.S.R. Oil Export Organisation have resulted in a contract being signed with them on 15.7.1960 by the wholly Government-owned Distribution Organisation, the Indian Oil Company Limited, for imports of deficit petroleum products over an initial period of four years. This is a commercial contract and, therefore, it would not be in the public interest to disclose full details. But it can be stated that the quantity involved will exceed one million tons and that the bulk will consist of Kerosene apart from High Speed

Diesel and Aviation Turbine Fuel. Payments for these imports will be in non-convertible rupees under the Indo-Soviet Trade Agreement.

Indian National Defence Workers' Federation

*597. Shri Amjad Ali: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to give recognition to the Indian National Defence Workers' Federation;

(b) if so, what criterion has been applied in granting recognition to the Federation; and

(c) whether Government propose to apply the same criterion to federations of workers' organisations in other industries?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) The matter is under consideration.

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

Iron Ore Deposits in South Kanara District

*598. Shri Achar: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether the geological survey carried out recently near Subramarga in Puttur Taluq of South Kanara district, has led to the discovery of iron ore which can be commercially exploited;

(b) whether arrangements are made to transport the iron ore from this area to the Port of Mangalore;

(c) whether an estimate is made of the quantity that would be available in the locality; and

(d) the distance between this locality and the port of Mangalore?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a)

The Government of Mysore have reported that a result of survey carried out round about Sunkadakatte near Subramanya during 1959-60 fairly large deposits of iron ore have been located along the ridges of Boregudda and Arabadagudda. Their suitability for commercial exploitation however, requires further examination.

(b) The proposal is under consideration of the State Government.

(c) From the preliminary work done, the deposits along the Arabadagudda ridges are estimated to contain about 3 to 5 million tons of iron ore.

(d) About 60 miles from Managalore port via Uppinangadi.

Indian Art Exhibition in Paris

*599. Dr. Samantsinhar: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total income and expenditure, if any, of the Government of India on the Indian art exhibition held this year in Paris; and

(b) the total value of orders obtained for Indian art goods as a result of this exhibition?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) The Government of India did not derive any income or incur any expenditure in Paris on account of the Indian Art Exhibition held there this year.

(b) The Exhibition was sponsored to create better understanding of Indian culture abroad and promote closer cultural relations with other countries. It consists mainly of museum pieces and has created deep interest in Indian art objects and is bound to lead to greater demands for them, but no assessment can be made of the direct impact on orders for such goods.

Inter-University Youth Festival

{ Shri Madhusudan Rao:
Shri Tangamani:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
*600. { Shri Radha Raman:
Shri B. C. Mullick:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Sanganna:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no Inter-University Youth Festival will now be held in the capital this year or during the years to come;

(b) whether it is also a fact that all the universities will now have their own youth festivals; and

(c) if so, the reasons for taking such a decision?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) It is not proposed to hold the Inter-University Festival during 1960-61. No decision has been taken for the years to come.

(b) Yes Sir, such of those who desire to have Inter-Collegiate Festivals can conduct them.

(c) The Conference of the Vice-Chancellors held in June, 1960, recommended that the Inter-University Youth Festival should not be organised on its present elaborate scale.

Site Museums at Historical Places

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

(a) whether there is a proposal to attach the field and site museums at Nagarjunakonda, Madras Fort, Kundhapur, Sanchi and other places to the National Museum in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Eviction of Defence Employees at Panagarh

- *602. { Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:
Shri Prabhat Kar:
Shri Muhammed Elias:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether several hundred workers of various Defence establishments situated at Panagarh are facing eviction from the self-built hutments in which they have been living for several years; and

(b) what steps are being taken to prevent such eviction or, alternatively to provide the workers concerned with quarters elsewhere?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghu Ramaiah): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

STATEMENT

There are two cases relating to the irregular occupation by Defence civilians of certain land at Panagarh.

2. The first case relates to about 124 Civilian employees working in Defence Establishments who have been in unauthorised occupation of certain Military land at Panagarh since 1953. On representations made by them, a decision was taken in April, 1960 to stay their eviction from land occupied by them, till construction of accommodation for civilian Defence Employees up to the sanctioned limit is completed in this area.

3. The second case relates to 80 civilian employees working in Defence establishments at Panagarh who along with a number of other people are in unauthorised occupation of certain land belonging to the Ministry of Food and Agriculture; all these persons including 80 civilian employees were served with notices of eviction by that Ministry on 4th April, 1960

About 11 encroachers who are not Defence civilian employees have obtained an injunction from the Calcutta High Court restraining the Chief Jute Development Officer, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, from proceeding with the eviction proceedings under the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act 1958. It is understood from the Ministry of Food and Agriculture that the action to be taken against the rest of the encroachers including 80 civilian Defence employees is under their consideration. The provision of an alternative site for those among them who are Defence employees is being examined.

President's Assent to Kerala Bills

- *603. { Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri M. K. Kumaran:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Agriculturists Debt Relief Bill, the Kerala Jenmikaram Abolition Bill and the Kerala Agrarian Relations Bill have been lying with the Government of India for President's assent since a long time;

(b) if so, how long has each of these Bills been with the Government of India; and

(c) what is the reason for withholding President's assent to these Bills?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) to (c). The Kerala Agriculturists Debt Relief Bill was received on 2nd July, 1959, and the Kerala Agrarian Relations Bill on 1st August, 1959. By the President's proclamation relating to Kerala issued on 31st July, 1959, the operation of article 201 of the Constitution had been suspended. The Kerala Jenmikaram Abo-

lition Bill was received in September 1958 and had been the subject matter of correspondence and discussion with the State Government and as the Government of Kerala was then informed it was considered proper to wait for the receipt of the Kerala Agrarian Relations Bill in order that the two Bills might be examined simultaneously.

On 27th July, 1960, the President directed the Governor under Article 201 of the Constitution that the three Bills be returned to the State Legislature for reconsidering certain specified provisions.

Prize Bonds

- *604. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Abdul Salam:
Shri Madhusudan Rao:
Shrimati Mafta Ahmed:
Shri Jinanachandran:
Shri Muhammed Elias:
Shri Supakar:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the total value of prize bonds sold so far, State-wise;

(b) the total target fixed for sale;

(c) whether the target has been achieved; and

(d) if so, whether there is a proposal to issue more prize bonds for sale?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 61].

(b). No target was fixed.

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

AUSTRIAN CREDIT

- *605. { Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred question No. 80 on the 11th February, 1960 and state:

(a) whether Government have accepted about 20 million dollars long term credit offered by Austria; and

(b) if so, the manner in which this credit will be utilized?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) and (b) The Government of Austria have offered to the Government of India a credit of \$14 million for purchase of capital goods and equipment from Austria. The terms and conditions of the credit are under negotiation.

Hirri Dolomite Mine

*606. Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that amongst other reasons, the production from the Hirri Dolomite mine has also suffered because of great delay in paying labourers and for transport trucks;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is no record available for about 60 per cent of the above arrears of payment;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Manager of the Hirri Dolomite mine has been living in Bhilai instead of at Hirri as required; and

(d) whether the papers regarding mine-measurement have been found missing?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) to (d). I regret to say that early in March 1960 there was some trouble in the Hirri Dolomite Mines. On enquiry,

it was found that three muster rolls, the register of explosives and a few records of mine-measurements were missing. The labour covered by these muster rolls could not therefore be paid. The transport contractors who had not been paid for some weeks also stopped transport of ore. Part of the payment to labour, i.e. for the period from 6th February, 1960 to 22nd February, 1960, has been made. Payment to labour for two closed holidays, namely, the 2nd October, 1959 and the 26th January, 1960, are however due. Certain payments due to transport contractors and to other petty contractors for raising dolomite are now under scrutiny. As a result of enquiry, the Mines Manager and the subordinates involved have been transferred and their explanations have been called for. Other staff have been posted and since the middle of March, work at Hirri has become normal.

Hindustan Steel have said that the Mines Manager was living at Hirri and that work at Hirri only suffered during the first week of March.

Compulsory National Service Scheme

- *607. { Shri N. E. Muniswamy:
Shri Harish Chandra
Mathur:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Bishwanath Roy:
Shri M. R. Krishna:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri Nek Ram Negi:
Shri Rameshwar Tandia:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri S. A. Mehdi:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) what is the nature of the scheme evolved by Central Government regarding Compulsory National Service for students;

(b) what are the financial implications of the scheme; and

(c) what is the reaction of State Governments and various Universities in regard to this Scheme?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the table of the Lok Sabha.

STATEMENT

(a) and (b). The report of the National Service Committee set up under the Chairmanship of Mr. C. D. Deshmukh is under Government's consideration. A copy of the report has been placed in the Library of Parliament.

(c) The Conference of Vice-Chancellors of Universities held in Khadakvasla in June, 1960 considered the report of the National Service Committee and by an overwhelming majority approved the broad approach and general principles embodied in the report. The State Governments are being consulted.

Devanagari Script

- *608. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Assar:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri A. M. Tariq,
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 707 on the 8th March, 1960 and state:

(a) the further steps taken by various State Governments to introduce the revised Devanagari Script which was finally approved sometime back; and

(b) how far that script has been introduced by the various Ministries and Departments of the Government of India?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) and (b). It is

too early to expect tangible results for the reasons given in reply to Starred Question No. 707 in the Sabha on the 8th March, 1960. The Government of India have recommended the adoption of the revised script and it is for the State Governments to accept and implement these recommendations.

Indian Princes Abroad

- *609. { Shri Harish Chandra Mathur
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri A. M. Tariq:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Khimji:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been brought to the notice of the Government that Princes and businessmen have large assets outside which they use lavishly when they go abroad;

(b) what steps Government propose to take in the matter—such as limiting their journeys abroad; and

(c) who among Princes went abroad during each of the last three years and for what purpose and for what period?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) Even before the merger of the Indian States, certain Princes held assets in foreign countries. They have been requested to make a declaration of the foreign holdings in their possession, but as a part of the merger agreement, they have been permitted to retain these assets. The Princes were also assured that they would be permitted to utilise these foreign assets and they draw upon them whenever they go abroad.

Government have no information regarding assets held outside India by businessmen. Under the regulations in force, a person has to obtain the

specific approval of the Reserve Bank of India before he can retain any assets abroad.

(b) Princes who possess foreign holdings are free to utilise them when they go abroad. Foreign exchange is released to other Princes and businessmen for their visits abroad by the Reserve Bank of India after scrutiny of their purpose and necessity.

(c) A statement giving the lists of Princes who went abroad during the last three years is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 62.]

Travelling Expenses of Ministers and Government Officers

*610. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Finance Ministry has issued fresh instructions to all Ministries to curtail travelling expenses of all categories of officers and Ministers; and

(b) if so, the details of the instructions and results achieved so far?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) and (b). In November, 1959 the Ministry of Finance decided to impose a cut of 5 per cent in the provision for travelling allowances in the budgets of all Ministries for 1959-60. It was also decided that the budgetary provision for travelling allowances for 1960-61 should be reduced by 10 per cent to 20 per cent on the basis of the actuals for 1958-59. Ministries were advised further to tighten up on tours and to avoid holding of conferences at hill stations and allow air travel to non-entitled personnel in emergent cases only.

In the case of Ministers, no instructions have been issued by the Ministry of Finance. Ministers were advised earlier by the Ministry of Home Affairs to requisition saloons sparingly and reduce the staff accompanying them on tours.

As a result of cuts in budgetary provision, it was estimated that savings of Rs. 2.59 lakhs in 1959-60 and Rs. 11.61 lakhs in 1960-61 would materialise. The actual savings effected would however be known after the accounts of these years have been finalised. It is not possible to assess the savings likely to accrue from other general measures referred to.

Base Lubricating Oils

***611. Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India have made a proposal to the foreign oil companies operating in India to obtain part of their supplies of Base Lubricating Oils from Yugoslavia;

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

(c) the reaction of the oil companies thereto?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) to (c). The Yugoslav Trade Organisation made an offer to supply on rupee payment Base Oils used for blending into lubricants. The offer was communicated to the Burmah-Shell, Standard-Vacuum and Caltex Oil companies who have Blending Plants. Standard-Vacuum has already obtained one shipment; the other two companies have also concluded contracts for obtaining shipments.

Violation of Labour Laws in Rourkela Steel Plant

***612.** { **Shri Chintamani Panigrahi:**
Shri Sanganna:
Shri Supakar:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan

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

(a) whether the attention of the Ministry has been drawn to a report

made by the Orissa Government appearing in the 'Statesman' dated 3rd August, 1960 in which it has been stated that labour laws in the Rourkela Steel factory have so far been treated with scant respect by the authorities;

(b) if so, whether the Government of India have made any enquiry into this matter;

(c) if so, what steps are being taken to see that the labour laws are implemented by the management in the Rourkela Steel factory;

(d) whether the Ministry has received any such report from the State Government by now; and

(e) if so, whether the Ministry has sent any reply to the State Government?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Steps are being taken by the Rourkela Steel Project authorities to ensure that the provisions of the Factories Act and the rules framed thereunder are complied with.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

International Development Association

***613.** { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Ajit Singh Sarbadi:
Shri Kalika Singh:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have decided to join the International Development Association;

(b) if so, the names of other countries also which have become Members of the Association; and

(c) what subscription for membership has been fixed for India?

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

(b) The Association will come into existence only after the 15th September, 1960. The information asked for in this part of the Question can, therefore, be given only after that date.

(c) Dollars 40.35 million (Rupees 19.21 Crores) of which 10 per cent will be payable in gold or freely convertible currency over a period of five years and the balance in Rupees, also over a period of five years.

Private Schools in Delhi

*614. { Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 598 on the 3rd March, 1960 and state the decision of the Government of India on the proposal of the Delhi Municipal Corporation seeking authority to accord or refuse recognition to private schools and to regulate service conditions of teachers employed by them and such other powers in respect of these institutions?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): The matter is still under consideration.

Compulsory Free Primary Education in States

*615. { Shri Harish Chandra Mathur.
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri A. M. Tariq:
Shri Ram Krishn Gupta:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Rami Reddy:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether free primary education is not going to be made compulsory in certain States even by the end of Third Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, which are these States; and

(c) what is the basis on which such conclusions have been arrived at?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

In the Third Five Year Plan, it is aimed to introduce universal free and compulsory education for all children upto the age of 11.

The State Governments are formulating the schemes in the Third Five Year Plan, and till the schemes have been finalised, it will not be possible to say what the prospects would be in the various States.

Manufacture of Rolls-Royce Dart Engines

*616. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 877 on the 16th March, 1960 and state the progress made so far in the manufacture of Rolls-Royce Dart Engines in India for using them in AVRO 748 transport aircrafts under the agreement signed by the Government of India with Rolls-Royce Ltd., London?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): These engines are planned to be progressively manufactured and progress so far is satisfactory.

Flying Cycle

*617. Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Overseer of Delhi Development Authority has done some research in the manufacture of 'flying cycle'; and

(b) if so, whether Government have given any help or assistance to him to encourage this?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun

Kabir): (a) One Shri R. A. Prasar wrote to the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research that he had developed a flying cycle.

(b) No, Sir. Shri Prasar has been advised to submit a suitable scheme for consideration of the Council.

Small Savings Scheme in Andhra Pradesh

1096. Shri Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the total amount collected under the small savings scheme during 1959-60 in Warangal District in particular and in Andhra Pradesh in general?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): The accounts for 1959-60 are not yet closed. The provisional figures of the total net collections under the Small Savings Scheme during 1959-60 in Warangal District are Rs. 20 lakhs and in Andhra Pradesh Rs. 417 lakhs exclusive of interest on Post Office Savings Banks deposits.

Library movement in Bombay

1097. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether any grant has been given to Bombay Government for encouraging library movement in the State during the Second Plan period so far;

(b) if so, the amount of grant given; and

(c) how the grant has been utilised?

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

(b) Central assistance of Rs. 40,000 was sanctioned for the purpose during 1956-58. For the year 1958-59 and onwards, according to the revised procedure, Central assistance is being given for four specified groups of Schemes, viz., Elementary Education, Secondary Education, University Education and Other Education Schemes. It is, therefore, not possible to indicate

the grant sanctioned for this scheme as such during 1958-59 and 1959-60.

(c) The grant has been utilised for the establishment of a Children's library and museum, development of a Central Library and development and expansion of libraries, etc.

High Schools in Himachal Pradesh

1098. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of high schools in Himachal Pradesh;

(b) how many of them are privately run; and

(c) whether Government propose to open more high schools in Himachal Pradesh?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) 56.

(b) 3.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Playgrounds in Schools and Colleges, Bombay

1099. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government have sanctioned any sum for making playgrounds in the schools and colleges of Bombay State during 1959-60; and

(b) if so, the total amount sanctioned during the period with break up for each school?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) and (b). A sum of Rs. 1,28,500 was placed at the disposal of Bombay Government during 1959-60 for giving grants to the Educational Institutions of the standard of high| higher secondary school and above for the acquisition of playfields. The State Government could not, however, utilize this amount.

Mining Institute, Kothagudium

1100. { Shri Pangarkar:
Shri Madhusudan Rao:

Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 60 on the 11th February, 1960 and state the action taken on the request of Andhra Pradesh Government for a loan for the construction of Hostel for the students of the Mining Institute, Kothagudium, Andhra Pradesh?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): The All India Council for Technical Education has since recommended the grant of a loan of Rs. 3,60,000 for the construction of a hostel for the Institute. The recommendation is under consideration of the Government.

Excavation at Chittorgarh Fort

1101. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any excavation was carried out at Chittorgarh Fort during 1959-60; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Income tax in Andhra Pradesh

1102. **Shri Madhusudan Rao:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the collections of Income Tax Circles of Andhra Pradesh during 1958-59 and 1959-60; and

(b) the total number of assesseees (circle-wise) for the same period?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). A state-

ment showing the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 63].

Assistant Commissioners for S. C. and S.T.

1103. **Shri Madhusudan Rao:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Assistant Commissioners for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have since been appointed;

(b) if so, the number of posts created and filled up so far;

(c) the scale of pay prescribed for the posts and the duration of service;

(d) the nature of zones, if any, where they will be posted;

(e) the duties entrusted to them; and

(f) the total salary taken by the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) and (b). Presumably the reference is to the advertisement by the Union Public Service Commission for recruitment to seven posts of Assistant Commissioners for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. None has been appointed so far. No new posts have been created.

(c) Rs. 600—40—1000—1000—1050—1050—1100—1100—1150. This is likely to be revised consequent on the recommendations of the Pay Commission. Duration: Indefinite.

(d) This has not been decided so far.

(e) To assist the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in discharging his duties and responsibilities.

(f) Rs. 2,000 p.m. (fixed).

Supply of G.I. Sheets to Punjab

1104. { Shri Hem Raj:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there is short supply of G. I. sheets and M.S. rounds to Punjab;

(b) whether it is also a fact that most of the works in the Development Blocks have been held up due to this shortage; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to allocate more quota to the Punjab?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) The supply position of M.S. rounds has considerably improved though Sheets are still in short supply.

(b) and (c). Equitable distribution is made of the available material to meet the demands of all the States as far as possible.

Commonwealth Scholarships Scheme

1105. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any students have been selected for higher studies in Britain under the Commonwealth Scholarships Scheme during 1960-61;

(b) if so, their names;

(c) the number of applications received; and

(d) the method of selection?

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

(b) Against forty (40) scholarships, thirty-nine (39) scholars have so far been finally selected. Their names cannot be disclosed at this stage, as by agreement with the Government of

the United Kingdom, it has been decided that the names are to be published on 22nd August, 1960.

(c) 2163.

(d) Candidates were selected by a Committee consisting of representatives of Universities, Institutes of Educational and Scientific Research and the Governments of India and the United Kingdom. At the preliminary Selection Committee meetings, applications were scrutinised and 236 candidates invited to an interview. Eighty (80) nominations were made as the result of the interview, but the final selection for the award of these scholarships is made in Britain by the Commonwealth Scholarships Commission.

Sahitya Akademi Awards on Hindi Books

1106. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1741 on the 27th April, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the Committee appointed to review the present procedure of selection of books for award by the Sahitya Akademi has submitted its report;

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

(c) the action taken thereon?

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

(b) and (c). The recommendations are to be placed before the Executive Board of the Sahitya Akademi for consideration.

Budget Allotment of Department of Archaeology

1107. **Shri Narasimhan:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 183 on the 16th February, 1960

and state what are the amounts spent on cost of construction and maintenance material excluding expenditure on salaries and allowances paid to staff during 1938-39, 1943-44, 1944-45, 1948-49 and 1958-59?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das):

1938-39	3,58,000
1943-44	2,09,700
1944-45	2,11,100
1948-49	4,37,900
1958-59	15,18,500

School of Archaeology

1108. Shri Narasimhan: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of students admitted to the School of Archaeology State-wise during (i) last year and (ii) the current year;

(b) the minimum qualifications prescribed for admission; and

(c) whether officials of the Department of Archaeology were admitted to the School last year?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Admission to the School of Archaeology is not based on a State-wise quota.

(b) Honour's degree of a recognised university in one of the following subjects: Indian History, Sanskrit, Pali, Prakrit, Persian, Arabic and Archaeology. The qualifications may be relaxed in the case of candidates who are already in an archaeological service.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

1109. Shri S. C. Godsora: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Central Government Departments as on 31st March, 1960; and

(b) whether the vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Central Government Services have been fully filled in during the year 1959-60?

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

Rourkela Steel Plant

1110. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) what will be the steel production of Rourkela Steel Plant and its graded increase in the next three years; and

(b) the kind of bye-products that are being or would be produced in the same period?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) The Hindustan Steel have estimated that Rourkela will produce 200,000 tons of saleable steel in 1960-61. Their estimates for 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64 are 500,000 metric tons, 650,000 metric tons and 700,000 metric tons respectively.

(b) (1) Coal Tar and Road Tar.

(2) Motor Benzol.

(3) Benzene.

(4) Tolune.

(5) Xylene.

(6) Heavy solvent Naphtha.

(7) Light solvent Naphtha.

(8) Pitch.

(9) Cresote Oil.

(10) Hot Pressed Naphthalene.

(11) Heavy Anthracene Oils.

(12) Cresols.

(13) Phenols.

(14) Xylenol.

- (15) Fuel Oil.
- (16) Light Oils.
- (17) Ammonia or Ammonium Sulphate.
- (18) Nitrogen for the Fertilizer Plant.

Scholarship to S.C. and S.T. Students

1111. Shri Siddiah: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether financial assistance has been given by the Central Government to State Governments to award stipends or scholarships to the students of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes studying in Prematric classes;

(b) if so, what is the grant given to each of the states in the years 1957-58, 1958-59, 1959-60 and 1960-61 so far; and

(c) the conditions to be fulfilled before the grants are made to the State Governments?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The schemes for the welfare of backward classes are classified into groups and "Education" forms one such group, comprising all educational schemes of which 'award of scholarships or stipends' is one. Grants are given in respect of each 'group' and not in respect of each scheme included in the group. Therefore it is not possible to furnish the information called for.

(c) The conditions to be fulfilled by the beneficiaries are determined by the State Governments themselves; the grant from the Centre to the State is based on the conditions that:

- (i) the State Governments share 50 per cent. of the expenditure; and
- (ii) the requisite provisions are found in the 2nd Plan allocations for this sector.

Journal on Harijan Problems

1112. Shri B. C. Mullick: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India are giving financial assistance under State sector to the Government of Orissa for publication of journals on Harijan problems; and

(b) if so, the names of journals which are published at present with this assistance?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Only one journal, named "sewak".

Steel Re-rolling Mills in U.P.

1113. Shri Sarju Pandey: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received for setting up of Steel Re-rolling Mills in Uttar Pradesh since the beginning of the Second Five Year Plan; and

(b) the number of licences issued so far?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) 144 applications for grant of a licence under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951.

(b) Five licences under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 were issued for 'carrying on' the business of the existing mills.

Since April this year, however, general permission under the Iron and Steel Control Order has been given for setting up or operating small re-rolling mills employing less than 50 workers provided no import of equipment is involved and only locally available scrap is used as raw material.

Agricultural Colonies for S.C. and S.T.

1114. **Shri Sarju Pandey:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the names of places where agricultural colonies for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been started in Uttar Pradesh under the centrally sponsored schemes during 1959-60 and 1960-61 so far; and

(b) the amount of grant sanctioned by the Central Government during the same period?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) There are no Scheduled Tribes in Uttar Pradesh. About Scheduled Castes, the information is given below:—

1959-60.

6 colonies near Maldhan Ghaur District National.

1 colony at Sampurnanand Nagar District Jalaun.

1960-61.

1 Colony each at Maldhan Ghaur, District Naini Tal; Kamasin, District Banda; Gaura, District Rai Bareli; Chairgarh, District Pratapgarh.

(b) No grants have been sanctioned for the colonies as such. The Government of Uttar Pradesh have pooled some provision from the schemes in the Centrally sponsored programme and started the colonies with the pooled provision.

Wealth Tax and Expenditure Tax

1115. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan:
Shri Nagi Reddy:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) what are the difficulties that have been brought to the notice of Government relating to assessments of Wealth Tax and Expenditure Tax; and

844AilSD—3.

(b) The steps taken to remedy such difficulties?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) So far the only difficulties in the matter of assessments under the Wealth Tax and Expenditure Tax Acts brought to the notice of the Government have been (i) in regard to the valuation of assets under Wealth Tax Act and (ii) interpretation of some of the provisions of the Expenditure Tax Act.

(b) Necessary instructions are being issued by the Central Board of Revenue to solve these difficulties as and when they arise.

Naval Training

1116. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indians sent abroad for Naval training during 1958-59 and 1959-60; and

(b) the names of the countries where they were sent?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon):

(a) 1958-59	52
1959-60	42

(b) All to the United Kingdom except one who was sent to France.

अगरतल्ला में बाजार का निर्माण

१११७. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अगरतल्ला में ४६,००० रुपये की लागत से एक बाजार बनाने का निश्चय किया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो निर्माण कार्य कब आरम्भ होगा और यह सम्भवतः कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री गो० ब० पन्त) :

(क) अगरतल्ला नगर के घालेस्वर क्षेत्र में एक नई मार्केट बनाने का निश्चय किया गया

है। इस उद्देश्य से सरकार ने अग्रतल्ला नगर पालिका को ४६,००० रुपये के ऋण की मंजूरी दी है।

(ख) निर्माण कार्य वर्तमान वित्त वर्ष में पूरा होने की सम्भावना है।

मोरा में पकड़े गये हथियार

१११८. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बर्मा की सीमा पर मोरा में पकड़े गये हथियार और गोला बारूद देशी थे या विदेश में बने हुए; और

(ख) यदि वे विदेश में बने हुए थे, तो सरकार का इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

गृह कार्य मंत्री (श्री गो० ब० पन्त) :

(क) तथा (ख). अक्तूबर और नवम्बर, १९५९ में मोरा क्षेत्र के सैनिक सामग्री के ञ्ण्डार (dump) से कुछ विदेशी हथियार और गोला बारूद पकड़े गये। ये हथियार और गोला बारूद द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध के अवशेष थे। अतः इस मामले में कोई कार्यवाही करने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

हिन्दी असिस्टेंट

१११९. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि १ जुलाई, १९५५ से जिन लोगों की सहायकों (असिस्टेंट्स) के पदों पर पदावनति की गयी थी क्या उन्हें अपने-अपने पदों पर कायम रखा गया है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि पहले संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा ली गयी परीक्षाओं में सफल व्यक्ति मिलने के कारण पहले किसी भी अस्थायी सहायक की कभी पदावनति नहीं की गयी; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो १ जुलाई १९५५ से पहले नियुक्त योग्यता प्राप्त हिन्दी सहायकों के स्थान पर उन व्यक्तियों को क्यों रखा गया, जिन्होंने संघ लोक सेवा आयोग की परीक्षाओं पास की हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बातार) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) जी हां, जहां तक प्रथम मई, १९५४ के बाद का सम्बन्ध है, इस तिथि से पहले सहायकों की नियुक्ति तथा पदावनति भिन्न भिन्न मन्त्रालय/कार्यालय खुद ही करते थे और इसलिये उस समय की ठीक-ठीक सूचना प्राप्त नहीं है।

(ग) केन्द्रीय सचिवालय सेवा योजना के अन्तर्गत भाग लेने वाले मन्त्रालयों/कार्यालयों में हिन्दी सहायकों के पद सहायकों के स्थायी पद नहीं हैं। इन पदों पर नियुक्ति के प्रश्न पर संघ लोक सेवा आयोग की सलाह से यह निर्णय किया गया कि इन पदों पर केन्द्रीय सचिवालय लिपिक सेवा के उन उपयुक्त अपर डिवीजन/लोअर डिवीजन क्लर्कों को नियुक्त किया जाए, जो आयोग द्वारा इस उद्देश्य से ली गई विभागीय प्रतियोगी परीक्षा में उत्तीर्ण हों। इस विभागीय प्रतियोगी परीक्षा लेने से पूर्व विभिन्न मन्त्रालयों/कार्यालयों में हिन्दी सहायकों के पदों पर विशुद्ध अस्थायी रूप से काम चलाने के लिये तदर्थ नियुक्तियों की गई थी। अतः उपरोक्त परीक्षा में सफल व्यक्तियों के मिलने पर, पहले से नियुक्त असफल व्यक्तियों के स्थान पर सफल व्यक्तियों की नियुक्ति के आदेश जारी किये गये।

Agreement with Technical Co-operation Mission

1120. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the terms of agreement signed with Technical Co-operation Mission of the U.S.A. on

the 29th April, 1960 regarding additional financial aid?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): One Operational Agreement and three Supplements to Agreements already in existence were signed on the 29th April, 1960 as follows:

(i) *Agreement No. 100*—Grant of Rs. 29 lakhs to the All India Institute of Medical Sciences Hospital out of the rupee sale proceeds under P.L. 480 programmes.

(ii) *Supplement No. 3 to Agreement No. 87*—Aid to the Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur. Grant of \$ 568,000 and also a grant of Rs. 5,66,678 out of sale proceeds of commodities under P.L. 665.

(iii) *Supplement No. 5 to Agreement No. 56*—Technical Services in Water Resources and Power Development. \$ 14,000 and Rs. 28,572 out of rupee sale proceeds of P.L. 665.

(iv) *Supplement No. 1 to Agreement No. 99*—National Programme of Professional Education. Rs. 9,524 out of sale proceeds under P.L. 665.

Copies of the above agreements were placed in the Library of Lok Sabha.

दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय का गांधी भवन

११२१. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय का गांधी भवन बनाने के लिये विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने कितनी धनराशि मंजूर की है; और

(ख) यह भवन बनाने का काम कब शुरू होगा ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) :

(क) आयोग ने दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के गांधी भवन बनाने के लिये २०,००० रु० की राशि का तदर्थ अनुदान स्वीकृत किया है।

(ख) भवन का निर्माण कार्य आरम्भ किया जा चुका है।

हिन्दू महासभा के कार्यकर्ताओं की गिरफ्तारी

११२२. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि चीन के प्रधान मंत्री के विरुद्ध प्रदर्शन करने के कारण हिन्दू महासभा के कुछ कार्यकर्ताओं को गिरफ्तार किया गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस प्रकार कितने व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये थे; और

(ग) उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गयी ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री गो० ब० पन्त) :

(क) से (ग). १६ अप्रैल, १९६० को चीन के प्रधान मंत्री के आगमन के विरोध में हिन्दू महासभा के ५७ कार्यकर्ताओं ने नई दिल्ली में प्रदर्शन किया। उन्होंने पुलिस से संघर्ष किया और इसलिये उन्हें दण्ड प्रक्रिया संहिता (Code of Criminal Procedure) की धारा १०७/१५१ के अधीन गिरफ्तार किया गया। चीन के प्रधान मंत्री के राष्ट्रपति भवन में पहुंचने के पश्चात् वे छोड़ दिये गये।

Schemes for S.C. and S.T. in Orissa

1123, Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 693 on the 3rd March, 1960 and state:

(a) whether revised proposals from Orissa Government in respect of implementation of schemes for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during the remaining period of the Second Five Year Plan have since been received by the Union Government;

(b) if so, the nature of such revised proposals; and

(c) the amount of special grants asked for by the Orissa Government for these revised proposals?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The information is given in the annexure. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 64].

Vijnan Mandirs

1124. { Shri Chintamani Panigrahi:
— Shri B. C. Mullick:
| Shri Subodh Hansda:
| Shri R. C. Majhi:
| Shri Nek Ram Negi:
| Shri P. C. Borooah:
| Shri Kodivan:
| Shri Bhakt Darshan:
| Shri Madhusudan Rao:
| Shri A. K. Gopalan:

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

(a) whether the Committee enquiring into the working of the Vijnan Mandirs has submitted its report by now to Government; and

(b) if so, what are its main recommendations?

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

(b) The report is under consideration of the Government.

Living Conditions of University Students

- *1125. { Shri Chintamani Panigrahi:
| Shri Warrior:
| Shri A. K. Gopalan:
| Shri Kunhan:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1009 on the 11th March, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the report on the survey of living conditions of Lucknow and Kerala University students has been evaluated by now; and

(b) if so, with what results?

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

(b) The evaluation report, among other things, brings out that the facilities for co-curricular activities should be expanded; that there should be more liberal schemes of scholarships to the deserving; that there should be more ways of earning while learning; that there should be adequate residential facilities in colleges; and that credit should be given for regular work done throughout the year.

The report will be printed.

Birla Industrial and Technological Museum, Calcutta

1126. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
| Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:

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

(a) whether plans to expand the Birla Industrial and Technological Museum at Calcutta have been worked out; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). The development of the Birla Industrial and Technological Museum during the Third Plan period is under consideration of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.

Law Commission's Report on Income-Tax

1127. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
| Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
| Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to

Unstarred Question No. 288 on the 19th February, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the report of the Law Commission in regard to Income-tax Act has been considered;

(b) if so, the decision of the Government of India thereon; and

(c) the steps intended to be taken in regard to implementation thereof?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) to (c). The report of the Law Commission is still under the consideration of the Government.

'Model Questions'

1128. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1163 on the 30th March, 1960 and state at what stage is the question of introduction of a new type of 'model questions' whereby cramming by students would be discouraged?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): The new type of Model questions are being prepared under the guidance of Evaluation Experts. The questions, when finalized, will be sent to the schools, for "trial" to judge their actual usefulness.

Training of Indian Technicians in Soviet Union

1129. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 70 on the 11th February, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the details regarding Soviet assistance for training Indian technicians in the Soviet Union have been settled; and

(b) if so, what are they?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). Attention is invited to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1335 on the 7th April, 1960. The projects to be financed under the 1500 million Roubles credit are all in their initial stages. It is only after the project reports have been received and considered by the Indian project authorities concerned that the details regarding Soviet assistance for each project for training Indian technicians in the Soviet Union can be settled.

Surplus Stores

1130. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 61 on the 11th February, 1960 and state:

(a) whether Government have considered the recommendations of the team in regard to the disposal of the surplus stores which cannot be utilized in various defence installations; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

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

(b) The Services authorities have standing instructions to re-examine the items where the technical team had recommended disposal and submit proposals for disposal of stores to Government for orders. When such proposals are received, they will be further scrutinised in consultation with the technical authorities and the stores will be declared for disposal only if they cannot be reutilised for defence purposes.

Copper Mining

1131. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1569 on the 19th April, 1960 and state:

(a) whether negotiations with the Polish Government regarding assistance in the development of copper mining in India have since been completed; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

दिल्ली में हायर सेकेंडरी स्कूल

११३२. { श्री नवल प्रभाकर :
श्री राम गरीब :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा चलाये जाने वाले दिल्ली के अधिकतर हायर सेकण्डरी स्कूलों में अभी भी विज्ञान और गणित के अध्यापकों की कमी है; और

(ख) ऐसे कितने स्कूल हैं, जिनमें इनकी कमी है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) :

(क) गवर्नमेंट गर्ल्स हायर सेकेण्डरी स्कूलों में विज्ञान और गणित के अध्यापन के लिये केवल प्रशिक्षित अध्यापिकाओं की कमी है ।

(ख) १६ गवर्नमेंट गर्ल्स हायर सेकेण्डरी स्कूल । पर इन स्कूलों में भी विज्ञान और गणित पढ़ाने के लिये पुरुष अध्यापकों को भेजने का प्रवन्ध किया जा रहा है ।

दिल्ली के हायर सेकेंडरी स्कूलों में बिजली

११३३. श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या

शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा चलाये जाने वाले कई हायर सेकण्डरी स्कूलों में बिजली नहीं है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे कितने स्कूलों में चालू वर्ष में बिजली लगाने की व्यवस्था की जायेगी ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० श्रीमाली) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) इस वर्ष ४३ गवर्नमेंट हायर सेकण्डरी स्कूलों में बिजली लगायी जायेगी ।

नौसैनिक अभ्यास

११३४. श्री पद्म देव : क्या प्र तरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हमारे कितने नौसैनिकों ने १९५६ में भारतीय नौसैनिक जहाजों के विभिन्न नौसैनिक अभ्यासों में भाग लिया ; और

(ख) उन्होंने कितनी बार और कितने समय के लिये इन अभ्यासों में भाग लिया ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण मेनन) :

(क) इस सूचना को प्रकट करना लोक-हित में नहीं है ।

(ख) चार बार । इन अभ्यासों की अवधि इस प्रकार है :—

(१) वसन्त अभ्यास

प्रथम प्रावस्था ८ सप्ताह

द्वितीय प्रावस्था ५ सप्ताह

(२) ग्रीष्म अभ्यास

साढ़े सात सप्ताह

(३) दूसरी नौसेनाओं के साथ

संयुक्त अभ्यास

५ सप्ताह

(४) युद्ध कला अभ्यास

५ दिन ।

दिल्ली के ऊपर रूसी उपग्रह

११३५. श्री पहाड़िया : क्या वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रूसी उपग्रह १४ मई १९६० को दिल्ली के ऊपर से गुजरा था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उसके रेडियो संकेतों से उस पर निगरानी रखी गई थी ; और

(ग) क्या उससे भारत पर किसी प्रकार का असर पड़ेगा ?

बैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक कार्य मंत्री (श्री हुमायून् कबिर) : (क) से (ग). इस मामले की बाबत हमें कुछ पता नहीं है ।

लद्दाख का आर्थिक विकास

११३६. श्री पहाड़िया : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि लद्दाख के आर्थिक विकास की कुछ योजनायें आरम्भ की गयी हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत कौन कौन से विभिन्न निर्माण-कार्य किये जा रहे हैं ; और

(ग) इन विकास कार्यों पर १९६०-६१ में संभवतः कितना खर्च होगा ? ;

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री गो० ब० पन्त) :
(क) जी हां ।

(ख) तथा (ग). एक विवरण पत्र संलग्न है [देखिये परिशिष्ट २, अनुबन्ध संख्या ६५]

Ombudsman

1137. Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India's attention has been drawn to a 'leading article' under caption "Arming against Goliath" appearing in the 'Statesman' dated the 21st May, 1960 in connection with an institution known as 'Ombudsman' for investigation and redress of grievances of citizens of Denmark, Sweden and Finland against

their respective Government departments and civil servants; and

(b) if so, whether any steps have been taken or are proposed to be taken by the Government of India to obtain full details of the institution and its working?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) Yes.

(b) The Government of India have in their possession information regarding the functions and the responsibilities of the Ombudsman. The Administrative Vigilance Division in the Ministry of Home Affairs discharges similar functions in so far as they relate to complaints of corruption and mis-conduct involving Central Government employees.

Expansion of L. I. C. Business in East Africa

1138. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided to expand the business of Life Insurance Corporation in East Africa; and

(b) if so, the results achieved so far?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Merarji Desai): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) New Business done in East Africa during the last three years is as follows:

1957	Rs. 2.84 crores
1958	Rs. 2.90 crores
1959	Rs. 5.38 crores

Three Year Degree Course in Punjab University

1139. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to implement the decision which was taken some time back in regard to the introduction of three year degree course in the Punjab;

(b) the additional expenditure likely to be incurred as a result of enforcing that new course; and

(c) the amounts of grants which the Government of India have given to the Punjab University and to the State Government itself for this work during the financial year 1959-60 so far and propose to give in the financial year 1960-61?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) The university has introduced the pre-university course from the year 1960 as a preliminary to the introduction of the three year degree course from 1961.

(b) Rs. 196.95 lakhs on account of non-recurring expenditure and Rs. 33.35 lakhs on account of recurring expenditure, the Central share of assistance being 50 per cent. of these amounts.

(c) A sum of Rs. 12.92 lakhs was released in 1959-60 to Punjab University through the University Grants Commission on account of non-recurring expenditure.

The University Grants Commission, which is now wholly responsible for the scheme, propose to release Rs. 3 lakhs to Punjab University for the same purpose in 1960-61 for the non-Government colleges which were left out last year. The requirements of the university for other colleges for the year 1960-61 have not yet been furnished to the University Grants Commission.

The Punjab Government have requested the University Grants Commission for payment of Rs. 14.60 lakhs in 1960-61 on account of central assistance for non-recurring expenditure on Government colleges and this is being examined by the Commission.

Archaeological Survey in Ladakh

1140. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Pahadia:

Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred

Question No. 883 on the 16th March, 1960 and state the progress made in the survey work in Ladakh area by the Union Department of Archaeology?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): The Union Department of Archaeology is at present engaged in carrying out excavations at Burzahom, ten miles from Srinagar. It is expected that the work will be completed within a month or two. The survey work in the Ladakh area will be undertaken thereafter.

Oil Exploration in Hoshiarpur District

1141. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 884 on the 16th March, 1960 and state the up-to-date progress made in the exploration of oil in Janauri in Hoshiarpur District?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. K. D. Malaviya): At Janauri, it is proposed to drill one deep well and one structural well. Arrangements for drilling of deep well No. 1 are almost complete. The well is expected to be spudded in by end of August, 1960. The Structural Hole located near Mahngurwal village was spudded in on 2-8-1960 and reached a depth of 134 metres on 14-8-1960.

Age limit for Admission to Universities

1142. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 893 on the 16th March, 1960 and state:

(a) the progress made so far by the University Grants Commission in fixing a minimum age-limit for admission to universities; and

(b) if so, what is it?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). The suggestion of University Grants Commission to the Universities to prescribe, for the present, as a first step "16

plus" as the minimum age for admission to the first degree courses has been accepted by 16 Universities so far, 6 Universities have rejected the suggestion. No information has been received by the Commission from other Universities.

Development Loan Fund Loans to India

1143. Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1158 on the 30th March, 1960 and state:

(a) what were the total allocations of U.S.A.'s Development Loan Fund loans to India in 1957-58, 1958-59 and 1959-60;

(b) whether there has been a short-fall in utilisation of these loans;

(c) the exact short-fall year by year; and

(d) the reasons for the same?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Rs. 92.8 crores.

(b) No, Sir.

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

Control of Finance Ministry

**1144. { Shri Raghnath Singh:
Shri P. G. Deb:**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Finance Ministry is considering a further relaxation in the Finance Ministry's control over the expenditure by other Central Ministries; and

(b) if so, the details of the administrative reforms proposed by the Ministry?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). The system of financial control was last revised in August, 1958. It provided

Ministries with internal Financial Advisers under their own control and invested them with larger financial powers, which were to be exercised by them in consultation with internal Advisers. Since then, the working of the scheme has been reviewed and certain adjustments made. These include provision of combined internal and external financial advisory arrangements in such Ministries as have asked for them. All Ministries except the Ministries of Labour and Employment, Home Affairs, Irrigation and Power and the Departments of Mines and Fuel and Transport, have now combined arrangements. Under these arrangements, the financial advisers function under the administrative control of the Ministry of Finance. But this change has been introduced, without prejudice to the enhanced powers delegated to Ministries.

The delegation of additional financial powers to Ministries is under continuous review and further delegations have been effected in the interests of more expeditious disposal of business by administrative Ministries themselves.

Rowdy Elements in Delhi

1145. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of raids made on the hide-outs of rowdy elements in Delhi during the current year;

(b) the number of arrests made; and

(c) the break-up of the persons arrested under different Acts?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) Up to the 31st July, 1960, the police organised 1442 raids in connection with cases under the Gambling Act, the Excise Act, the Opium Act, the Arms Act, and the Dangerous Drugs Act.

(b) 2,322.

(c). Gambling Act.	1,302
Excise Act.	816
Opium Act.	125
Arms Act.	75
Dangerous Drugs Act.	4
TOTAL	2,322

भारत में बीसा अथवा पारपत्र के बिना पाकिस्तानी

११४६. श्री रघुनाथ सिंह: क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि गत मई मास से अब तक भारत में कितने ऐसे पाकिस्तानी गिरफ्तार किये गये हैं जिनके पास न ही बीसा था और न पारपत्र था ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री श्री बातार): सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है, और प्राप्त होने पर मभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

All India Council for Technical Education

1147. {
 { Shri Rami Reddy:
 { Shri Warrior:
 { Shri Vasudevan Nair:
 { Shri A. K. Gopalan:
 { Shri Pramathanath Banerjee:
 { Shri M. R. Krishna:

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

(a) whether a meeting of the All India Council for Technical Education was held during April-May, 1960;

(b) the matters that were discussed at the meeting; and

(c) the decision taken at the meeting?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) to (c). The All India Council for Technical Education met on the 30th April, 1960 and discussed questions relating to the expansion and improvement of Technical Education in the country. Some of its

important recommendations are that a common admission examination be organised for entry into all technical colleges; that a Directorate of Practical Training in Mining be set up for all mining students; that a Central Institute for Foundry and Forging be established at Ranchi; that provision be made in the Third 5 Year Plan for adequate scales of pay and other benefits particularly residential accommodation to attract right type of teachers and for scholarships and loans to bright and poor students, and that technical institutions may reserve seats for students from backward sections of the community upto 25 per cent. of the total seats which after a period of 10 years should be progressively reduced to nil over the next 10—15 years.

The proceedings of the Council are being published and will be placed in the Parliament Library in accordance with the usual practice.

Mobile Courts in Delhi

1148. Shri Naval Prabhakar: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Mobile Courts at present functioning in Delhi;

(b) the number of cases disposed of by them in 1959 and upto 31st March, 1960; and

(c) the nature of judgements given by these Courts?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) Seven.

(b) 8308 cases were disposed of during 1959 and 2662 cases from 1-1-1960 to 31-3-1960.

(c) Offences under the Motor Vehicles Act, Municipal Bye-laws and Delhi Road Transport Authority Regulations are tried by these Courts. Cases are decided on the spot if the accused persons confess their guilt. After the confession has been recorded, the Court passes final orders imposing fine according to the nature of each case.

दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा शिक्षा के लिये अनुदान

११४६. श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा इस समय 'शिक्षा' शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत अनुदान के रूप में कितनी राशि मंजूर की जा रही है ; और

(ख) इसमें से दिल्ली नगर निगम, नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका समिति और दिल्ली छावनी बोर्ड को कितनी राशि दी गई ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) :

(क) १९६०-६१ में प्राथमिक और माध्यमिक शिक्षा के हेतु स्थानीय निकायों को सहायक अनुदान देने के लिए दिल्ली के क्षेत्र मांग में "शिक्षा" शीर्ष के अंतर्गत ११७.४० लाख रुपये की बजट व्यवस्था है जिसका विवरण इस प्रकार है :—

	लाख रुपये
(i) दिल्ली नगर निगम	१०६.३४
(ii) नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका	७.००
(iii) दिल्ली कैंट बोर्ड	१.०६

जोड़ ११७.४०

(ख) दिल्ली नगर निगम को अब तक १० लाख रुपये दिये जा चुके हैं ।

गवर्नमेंट माडल स्कूल, दिल्ली

११५०. श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गवर्नमेंट माडल स्कूल, लडलो कैसल, दिल्ली में दिल्ली के अन्य सरकारी स्कूलों से अधिक फीस ली जाती है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) :

(क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) इस स्कूल में संगीत, बेंड, कला और शिल्प जैसे पाठ्येतर विषयों की भी व्यवस्था है जो अन्य सरकारी स्कूलों में नहीं है । इन अतिरिक्त वैकल्पिक विषयों को लेने वाले छात्रों से उन विषयों की शिक्षा के लिए विषयानुसार एक रुपये प्रति मास अतिरिक्त विशेष फीस ली जाती है ।

Engineering College at Aurangabad

1151. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have received any proposal to open an Engineering College at Aurangabad from the Maharashtra Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when the College is likely to be started?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) A proposal to establish an Engineering College at Aurangabad was received from the former Government of Bombay.

(b) The proposal is to admit annually 120 students to the College—60 in Civil Engineering and 30 each in Mechanical Engineering and Electrical Engineering. To start with, admissions will be made only for the Civil Engineering course in 1960-61; and

(c) The College has started in June, 1960.

Training of Coal Mining Engineers in U.K.

1152. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether any mining engineers of Jharia Coal Fields Bihar are being sent to the United Kingdom for training under the Colombo Plan; and

(b) if so, the number thereof?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). Applications from seven candidates have been received by Government, and these are under consideration.

Technical Training to Backward Classes in Kerala

1153. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have adopted a scheme to give technical training in technical education at diploma level and above to thirty ether Backward Classes and Six Scheduled Caste candidates in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to implement the scheme?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) No such scheme has been sanctioned under the schemes for welfare of Backward Classes.

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

National Institute of Basic Education

1154. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting of the Advisory Committee of the National Institute of Basic Education was held in the last week of May, 1960;

(b) if so, the agenda discussed;

(c) the decisions taken; and

(d) the steps taken to implement the decisions?

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

(b) and (c). A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 66.]

(d) The general suggestions of the Committee to pay greater attention to

production of literature, training programmes, etc. have been noted and the approved projects are being taken up.

Educational Tours of Students

1155. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) what is the policy pertaining to the giving of grants to recognised high schools to enable students to undertake educational and cultural tours so far; and

(b) what is the allocation being made to each State for the current year for the above purpose?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) The policy is to assist students to visit places of historic and national importance, by grants adequate to cover third-class railway fare or bus fare at student's concession rates.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 67.]

Regional Training Colleges

1156. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to have regional training colleges with multipurpose schools attached to them; and

(b) if so, the nature of the scheme envisaged and location of these institutes?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). The proposal is under examination, at present.

Saturday off for Central Government Employees

1157. Shri Aurobindo Ghosh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the holidays of the Central Government employees have been changed from last Saturday to second Saturday of each month; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) Yes.

(b) It was brought to the notice of Government that such a holiday about the middle of the month would be more convenient to Government employees, particularly the low-paid employees.

Earthquake Shock in Assam

1158. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was any earthquake shock in Assam on the 27th May, 1960; and

(b) if so, what was the extent of loss?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) and (b). A shock due to earthquake was felt in some parts of Assam; but no damage was caused to human life and property.

List of National Monuments

1159. Shri Kalika Singh: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the list of monuments and sites of national importance has been finalised by the Department of Archaeology; and

(b) if so, the total number of such monuments and sites?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) No, Sir. The preparation of list of national monuments is a continuous process.

(b) Does not arise.

Conveyance Facilities in Emergent Cases

1160. Shri Keshava: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) what arrangements in respect of conveyance facilities are made in case of emergent cases among civilians to be carried to civil hospitals; and

(b) how far away are their places of work from the hospitals in Delhi area?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Civilian employees of Defence establishments within the scope of the 'Factories Act' are given free service transport as available for removal to hospitals when they are injured on duty and the Medical Officer in charge considers that conveyance by other means will be detrimental to the health of the patient. Civilian Defence employees other than those mentioned above and their families are entitled to the use of service ambulances on payment, for purposes of hospitalisation provided that Service requirements are in no way prejudiced and conveyance otherwise than by ambulance is considered to be detrimental to the welfare of the patient.

(b) Distance varies from 1 mile to 11 miles.

राजस्थान में अनुसूचित जातियां

११६१. { श्री प० ता० बाळुपाल :
 { श्री ए० ज० व्यास :
 { श्री दीनबन्ध परमार :

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

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने १९५८-५९ में राजस्थान की अनुसूचित जातियों के उद्धार के लिये कितनी राशि दी और उसमें राजस्थान सरकार ने कितना अंशदान दिया और इस कार्य पर कितनी राशि खर्च की ;

(ख) उक्त राशि में से सरकारी
कर्मचारियों और स्थापनों पर कितनी राशि
खर्च की गई ; और

(ग) अनुसूचित जातियों के परिवारों पर कितनी राशि खर्च की गई और यह किस शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत खर्च की गई ?

गृह-कार्य उपमंत्री (श्रीमती आलवा) :

(क) १९५८-५९ में राजस्थान की अनुसूचित जातियों के कल्याण के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा दी गई धन राशि और राजस्थान सरकार द्वारा दिया गया अंशदान निम्न प्रकार है :—

क्षेत्रक	केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा दी गई धन राशि	राज्य सरकार द्वारा दिया गया अंशदान
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(रुपये लाखों में)

(i) राज्य क्षेत्रक*	४.१५	४.१५
(ii) केन्द्रीय क्षेत्रक	३.५१	—

*५०:५० (आधे आधे) के आधार पर

(ख) उक्त राशि में से प्रशासन पर कुछ खर्च नहीं किया गया।

(ग) अनुबन्ध में सूचना दी गई है। [देखिये परिशिष्ट २, अनुबंध संख्या ६८]।

आगरा में राकेट का परीक्षण

११६२.	{ श्री भक्त दर्शन :
	{ श्री पा० ला० बालूपाल :
	{ श्रीमती इला पालचौधरी :
	{ श्री आसुर :
	{ डा० राम सुभग सिंह :
	{ श्री दी० चं० शर्मा :

क्या वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि श्री मांगीलाल मंगल नामक एक युवक ने, जो धौलपुर

(राजस्थान) का रहने वाला है, हाल ही में आगरा में राकेट का एक महत्वपूर्ण परीक्षण किया जिसके आधार पर भविष्य में काफी महत्वपूर्ण प्रगति होने की आशा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस ग्रामीण युवक द्वारा किये गये राकेट परीक्षण का व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) इस कार्य में और सफलता प्राप्त करने के लिये इस युवक को किस प्रकार का प्रोत्साहन दिया जा रहा है ?

वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक कार्य मंत्री (श्री हुमायूँ कवि) : (क) जी, नहीं। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार और प्रिंसिपल आगरा कालेज, आगरा दोनों से जो रिपोर्टें आई हैं उनके मुताबिक कोई राकेट परीक्षण नहीं हुआ। बल्कि मामूली सी आतिशबाजी हुई।

(ख) और (ग). सवाल पैदा नहीं होता।

Rameshwaram Temple

1163. Shri Kalika Singh: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the discussions between the Shri Rameshwaram Temple Trust, the Madras Government and the Department of Archaeology, referred to him in his reply to the discussion on the demands for grants on the 28th March, 1960 have been completed and decisions taken by the Ministry;

(b) if not, present position in the matter;

(c) whether Rameshwaram Temple is likely to receive any financial assistance; and

(d) if so, how much?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) to (d). The matter is still under the consideration of the Government of Madras.

Temples in Orissa

1164. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chousath Jogini Temple and other temples in Ranipur Jharia in Bolangir, district Orissa, have been recently declared as national monuments by the Government of India;

(b) what steps are being taken for this preservation;

(c) whether Government propose to repair those temples which are in a dilapidated condition; and

(d) if so, what is the estimated cost and when the work will be taken up?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Suitable steps for the preservation of these temples will be taken after their formal protection as monuments of national importance.

(d) Does not arise.

Lime Plant at Bhilai

1165. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether the lime plant at Bhilai has been commissioned; and

(b) if so, what is its production capacity?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) The first shaft kiln of the lime plant at Bhilai for burning lime was commissioned on the 22nd April, 1960.

(b) The production capacity of this kiln is 55 tons of burnt lime per day.

Giridih Collieries

1166. Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 165 on the 16th February, 1960 and state:

(a) whether Government have since taken a final decision about closing down of the National Coal Development Corporations pits in Giridih; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Not yet.

(b) Does not arise.

Total Business of L.I.C.

1167. Shri Anirudh Sinha: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of Life Insurance business completed since the beginning of the year upto 30th June, 1960 (Zone-wise); and

(b) how does the figure of completed business compare with that of the last year for the same period?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) :

Zone	(In Crores of rupees)
Northern	15.64
Central	12.91
Eastern	20.26
Southern	26.27
Western	24.44
TOTAL (In India)	99.52

(b) The business has recorded an increase of 6 per cent. as compared to the figures for the corresponding period during the last year.

Field Firing

1168. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1008 on the 5th December, 1958 and state:

(a) whether compensation for the two accidents of death in the field

firing ranges in Kachhiari and Kohaler in Kangra District have been finalised; and

(b) if so, what is the amount and whether it has been paid to the relatives of the victims?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) and (b). The position in regard to payment of compensation in these cases is as follows:

Accident on 14-2-1957 in the Tanda Range.

(Not on 19-2-1957 as stated earlier).

The quantum of compensation is under correspondence with the Punjab Government. An interim compensation of Rs. 500 has been sanctioned to be paid to the father of the deceased.

Accident on 22-5-1958 in the Yol Range.

An amount of Rs. 2,000 has been paid to the widow of the deceased.

Chairman, University Grants Commission

1169. Shrimati Mafida Ahmed: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1774 on the 27th April, 1960 and state the amount of expenditure incurred by the University Grants Commission in connection with the visit of the Chairman, University Grants Commission to Japan?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): Rs. 758.22.

Hindi Teachers sent Abroad

1170. { Shri Madhusudan Rao:
Shri Naval Prabhakar:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Hindi teachers sent to different countries, with the name of country during 1959-60; and

(b) the terms and conditions under which the Hindi teachers were sent?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) None.

(b) Does not arise.

Techno-economic Survey of Union Territories

{ Shri Subodh Hansda:
1171. { Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri Nek Ram Negi:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the detailed survey report of the techno-economic survey of the Union territories has been received by the Government; and

(b) the details of survey?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a). The preliminary economic reports of the techno-economic survey of the Union Territories of Manipur, Tripura and Himachal Pradesh have been received from the National Council of Applied Economic Research for comments. The reports will be finalised by the Council in the light of the comments of this Ministry and the Administration concerned.

(b) Attention is invited to the reply given on the floor of this House to part (b) of the Starred Question No. 327 asked by Sarvashri P. C. Brooah, L. Achaw Singh and Ram Subhag Singh on the 26th November, 1959.

College of Engineering and Technology Delhi

{ Shri Subodh Hansda:
1172. { Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri Nek Ram Negi:

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

(a) whether the detailed plan and estimate of the College of Engineering

and Technology Delhi has been prepared;

(b) who was entrusted with the task of preparing the plan and estimate; and

(c) what is the total estimated cost of the project and what part of it has been spent up till now?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Plans and estimates of the College have been prepared by the Planning Officer of the College.

(c). As already stated in reply to Starred Question No. 489 on 1-12-1959 the total estimated cost of the project is Rs. 365 lakhs non-recurring of which a sum of Rs. 10.70 lakhs has so far been spent to acquire land for the College.

Quality of Bricks in Tripura

1173. Shri Bangshi Thakur: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the quality of bricks made in Tripura has deteriorated for want of superior quality and adequate quantity of coal causing great loss to the people and the Government of Tripura; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in this regard so far?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) and (b). Owing to transport difficulties, adequate supplies of coal have sometimes failed to reach Tripura in time from collieries in West Bengal or Bihar. Wood fuel has, however, been frequently utilised as a substitute for baking bricks, without affecting the quality of the product. No loss is reported to have been caused to the people or the Tripura Administration on this account. Steps have since been taken to ensure adequate supplies of coal to Tripura.

344(Ai) LSD—4.

Foreigners in India

1174. Shri Muhammed Elias: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1696 on the 2nd April, 1960 and state:

(a) the number of foreigners who have applied for passports and residential permits since the issue of directions to obtain passports and residential permits within a specified period; and

(b) the action taken on the applications received in this regard?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) and (b). Except for certain districts in the States of Gujarat and Maharashtra, the number of foreigners who obtained their national passports is 3195 and those who applied for and were issued with residential permits is 11,419.

Infringement of Foreign Exchange Regulations

1175. Shri Muhammed Elias: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2639 on 27th April, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the investigations in the case of Shri V. J. Pillani regarding spending more foreign exchange than sanctioned have been completed; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Director of Enforcement has imposed a penalty of Rs. 750 on Shri V. J. Pillani.

Shell-fishing in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

1176. Shri Muhammed Elias: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2661 on the

27th April, 1960 regarding shell-fishing in Andaman and Nicobar Island and state:

(a) whether investigations in regard to the question whether the vessel "M.V. Daya" was specifically authorised to carry cargo in 1957 have since been completed;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) Yes.

(b). The investigations have revealed that the vessel "M.V. Daya" was registered as a shell-fishing boat only with effect from the 9th January, 1958. As such, it did not require any specific authorisation for carrying cargo in 1957.

(c). No further action is called for.

Chairman, National Book Trust

1177. Maharajkumar Vijay Anand: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken regarding the appointment of a new Chairman of the National Book Trust;

(b) if so, when will the new Chairman assume charge; and

(c) whether the post of the Chairman carries any salary?

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

(b). The provisional date has been fixed for 12th September, 1960.

(c). The post is honorary at present. The new Chairman will be a whole time officer and it is proposed to pay him a fixed salary of Rs. 2,000. p.m.

Purchase of a Vessel by Andaman Administration

1178. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Andaman Administration wants to purchase a vessel for making water-boat;

(b) whether the Harbour Master, Port Blair, had a vessel of M/s. Akoojee Jadwet & Co. inspected by Captain Javdekar of Mercantile Marine Department, Calcutta, who was in Port Blair in May 1960 in connection with the work of Deck Passengers' Welfare Committee;

(c) whether it is true that the vessel in question has been lying for the last five years or so and if so, what is its condition now; and

(d) what are the opinions of Capt. Javdekar, Marine Engineer and Harbour Master respectively about this vessel?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a). Yes; an indent has been placed by the Administration with the Director General, Supplies and Disposals.

(b). Yes; the vessel "Mahmoodiya" belonging to Akoojee Jadwet & Co., was inspected by Captain Javdekar.

(c). The vessel has been lying in the harbour for some years and a technical inspection was needed to assess its suitability for use as a water boat.

(d). Captain Javdekar, the Harbour Master and the Marine Engineer, Port Blair, were unanimous in their opinion that the vessel required extensive repairs. The purchase of the boat was not considered worthwhile in view of the high costs of repairs involved.

Collection of Excise Duty

**1179. { Shri Kalika Singh:
Shri K. U. Parmar:**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of excise duty collected region-wise for the years 1956-57, 1957-58, 1958-59 and 1959-60;

(b) whether there has been an undue rise or fall in the amount related to any particular commodity or commodities;

(c) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(d) the division between Central Government and States according to the recommendations of the Second Finance Commission in the aforesaid years?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (d). A statement showing the available information is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 69].

(b) and (c). The revenue realisations from all the excisable commodities except from Motor Cars, have shown uniformly an upward trend due chiefly to the following reasons:—

(i) enhancement in the rates of basic excise duties in respect of certain commodities;

(ii) expansion of industries resulting in more production and consequently more clearances of certain commodities from year to year;

(iii) imposition of additional duties of excise on Tobacco, Sugar and Textiles in lieu of State Sales-tax under the Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Act, 1957; and

(iv) imposition of additional duties of excise on certain Mineral Oils.

The fall in revenue from Motor Cars is mainly attributable to lower production of the larger passenger cars which alone had been subjected to excise duty from 1st December, 1956 to 29th February, 1960.

Commonwealth Education Co-operation Scheme

1180. Shri Kalika Singh: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is participating in the 'Commonwealth Education Co-operation' Scheme set out in a White Paper by the U.K. Government;

(b) if so, how;

(c) whether the scheme was framed with prior consultation of India;

(d) if so, what opinions had been given by the Indian Government; and

(e) what impact Indian teachers are likely to make on British people?

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

(b) (1) Being a member of the Commonwealth, India for her part is offering 200 scholarships/fellowships to other members of the Commonwealth and under the Teacher Training and Exchange Programmes will provide Teachers principally at school level for service in other Commonwealth countries; in addition will exchange more experienced Teachers with other Commonwealth Countries.

(2) India will avail of offers of scholarship/fellowship, and facilities for Teacher Training made to her by other Commonwealth Countries.

(3) India will also share in the cost of the maintenance of the Commonwealth Education Liaison Committee set up in London to co-ordinate all the activities of the Scheme.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e). The Government of India endorsed the main objective of the Scheme which is designed to set in motion a constructive effort to share the educational resources available in all Commonwealth countries to the greater common advantage of the people of the Commonwealth.

Seminar on Rural Higher Education

1181. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether a seven-day Inter-State Seminar on Rural Higher Education sponsored by the Union Education Ministry was recently held in Bhopal, and

(b) if so, the recommendations made at that Seminar?

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

(b) The participants prepared syllabuses for the Three Year Course in Agriculture and Post-diploma Course in Community Development, emphasised the necessity of strengthening research and extension activities, suggested fields for investigation or topics for research work in various subjects, and recommended the starting of Post-diploma courses in the Rural Institutes. They also suggested increased internalisation of examinations, and a revised distribution of time on various subjects.

Lepchas

1182. Shri J. B. S. Bist: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any study to find out the reason for the decline in population of the Lepchas, a tribe living on the borders of West Bengal and Sikkim; and

(b) if so, what are their findings?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

State Emblem

1183. Shri Jadhav: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently there has been an increasing use of State Emblem for commercial purposes; and

(b) if so, what is the total number of infringements of the provisions of Emblems and Names (Prevention of Improper Use) Act, 1950?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Cases against A.I.I. Officers

1184. Shri Vasudevan Nair: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 407 on the 24th February, 1960 and state:

(a) whether adjudication proceedings against the Senior Officer of A.I.I. by the Bombay Customs authorities are over;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the decision taken thereon?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The detained foreign currency, viz., 200 Swiss Francs, 39 U.S.A. Dollars, 2½ £ sterling and the travellers' cheques valued at \$100 U.S.A. has been confiscated absolutely, and a personal penalty of Rs. 100 imposed on the officer as a person concerned in the offence.

Fire in H. & S. Factory, Kanpur

**1185. { Shri Jagdish Awasthi:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:**

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was fire in H. & S. Factory, Kanpur in June, 1960;

(b) if so, the cause of this fire;

(c) whether this fire took place after the factory hours;

(d) whether any departmental inquiry has been held; and

(e) if so, with what results?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) to (e). A fire broke out in Harness & Saddlery Factory Kanpur, on 28th May 1960 at 8-30 p.m. after factory hours. An Enquiry has been ordered. The proceedings of the Board of Enquiry are under examination.

Desalination of Sea Water

1186. Shri Narasimhan: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any experiment has achieved so far and what is the cost sea water into fresh water; and

(b) if so, what are the results achieved so far and what is the cost of the experiment?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) We have conducted no such experiments.

(b) Does not arise.

Annual Plans of Development for Andaman Islands

1187. Sardar A. S. Saigal: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether public representatives in the State Planning Committee and Members of the Chief Commissioner's Advisory Council in the Andaman Islands have been given copies of the annual plans of development for the years, 1958-59, 1959-60 and 1960-61;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether two such members made requests to the local administration for the supply of these annual plans;

(d) if so, whether and when they were given the copies asked for; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) and (b). Copies of the Second Five-Year Plan were supplied to all members of the State Planning Committee and the Chief Commissioner's Advisory Council. The Administration was not following the practice of supplying copies of the annual development plans to them. However, copies of the 1960-61 annual plan have been made available to all the members except one who is at present away from the Islands. The Administration have

been instructed to supply copies of all development plans to the members regularly in future.

(c) Yes

(d) and (e). Copies of annual development plans for the years 1958-59 and 1959-60 were not supplied to them for want of spare copies. However, copies of the annual development plan for 1960-61, containing progress reports of development programmes included in the Second Five-Year Plan, have since been supplied to them.

Upper Division Clerks

1188. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of Upper Division Clerks qualified in the Departmental Competitive Examination for the Assistants Grade held by the U.P.S.C. in January, 1958;

(b) if so, their number and how many of them have been confirmed;

(c) whether it is also a fact that most of the Upper Division Clerks were not even in position as Assistant on the date from which they have been confirmed or are proposed to be confirmed; and

(d) if so, what are the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes.

(b) 125. Out of them 118 have been confirmed in Grade IV (Assistants) of the Central Secretariat Service.

(c) No.

(d) The question does not arise.

Woolley's Report on Archaeology

1189. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether recommendations contained in Sir Leonard Woolley's Report of 1939 on Archaeology have

been implemented regarding the Southern Circle;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The recommendations of Sir Leonard Woolley in regard to archaeological work in the South is now out of date, due to recent advancement in the knowledge of South Indian Archaeology.

Staff for Museums

1190. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether training in museology is given to the staff manning museums, and

(b) if so, the nature of the training given?

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

(b) The training consists of lectures, tutorials, demonstrations, practical training and visits to archaeological sites and museums.

Murder in Tilak Nagar

1191. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether a murder took place in broad day light in Tilak Nagar recently; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government in this respect?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) and (b). No. On the 23rd July, 1960, a person was murdered in Subhash Nagar in the jurisdiction of Tilak Nagar Police Station at

about 11-45 p.m. Of the six persons suspected of committing the offence, three have been arrested while the others have been declared proclaimed offenders. The case is under investigation.

Harijan Welfare

1192. Shri Jadhav: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting of the Central Advisory Board for Harijan Welfare was held on the 29th August, 1960 in New Delhi;

(b) if so, what are the recommendations made by the Board; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) The meeting was held on the 29th July, 1960.

(b) A copy of the recommendations is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 70].

(c) Recommendations on item Nos. 1 and 4 will be kept in view in formulating the Third Five Year Plan. Necessary suggestions have already been sent to the State Governments and Union Territories Administrations. Recommendations on item No. 2 will be brought to the notice of the State Governments/Administrations concerned. No action is called for in regard to recommendation on item No. 3.

In respect of the last sentence of recommendation on item No. 4 necessary action is being taken in the Ministry.

Food Articles for Defence Establishments in Madras State

1193. Shri S. R. Arumugham: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the number of contractors who supply food articles and milk to the defence establishments and training centres in Madras State;

(b) whether the Co-operative Milk Supply Unions at Coimbatore and Ainaavaram came forward for supply to these institutions and whether their offers were accepted; and

(c) the value of milk purchased from these co-operative organisations during 1959-60?

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

(b). Yes, Sir, the offer of Madras Co-operative Milk Supply Union Ltd., Ainaavaram alone was accepted. The offer of Co-operative Milk Supply Union, Coimbatore was not accepted, as their rates were high in comparison with local market rates.

(c) Rupees two lakhs, sixteen thousand and six hundred approximately.

राज्यों को लोहा और इस्पात का दिया जाना

११६४. श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : क्या इस्पात, खान और ईंधन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) छोटे उद्योगों, कृषि तथा कृषि-भिन्न प्रयोजनों और अन्य अग्र्यंशों के शीशों के अन्तर्गत वर्ष १९५६ के लिए विभिन्न राज्यों को कितना लोहा और इस्पात दिया गया ;

(ख) १९५६ में विकास योजनाओं के लिए कितना लोहा और इस्पात दिया गया ;

(ग) १ अप्रैल, १९५८ के बाद कितने थोक व्यापारी (स्टाकिस्ट) देशी इस्पात नियंत्रित दरों पर बेचने के लिए नियुक्त किये गये और उनके द्वारा किस किस का कितना इस्पात वितरित किया गया ; और

(घ) क्या इन थोक व्यापारियों की नियुक्ति के लिए व्यापारियों से प्रार्थना-पत्र मांगे गये थे ?

इस्पात, खान और ईंधन मंत्री (सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) और (ख). वंटन वित्तीय वर्ष के अनुसार की जाती है। १९५६-६० में की गई वंटन का व्योरा सभा-मटल पर रखा जाता है। [बि.लेख्ये परिशिष्ट २, अनुबन्ध संख्या ७१]।

(ग) १ अप्रैल १९५८ के बाद १६० रजिस्टर्ड थोक व्यापारी, ६२ नियंत्रित स्कैप व्यापारी और १७ नियंत्रित थोक व्यापारी नियुक्त किये गये हैं।

इन व्यापारियों द्वारा टैस्ट किये हुए और बिना टैस्ट किये हुए इस्पात की मात्रा १९५८-५९ में २६१,४३० टन और १९५६-६० (नवम्बर १९५६ तक) में २६७,१७६ थीं।

(घ) जी, नहीं। रजिस्टर्ड थोक व्यापारी और नियंत्रित स्कैप व्यापारी केवल राज्य सरकारों की सिफारिश पर नियुक्त किये जाते हैं। १७ नियंत्रित थोक व्यापारियों की नियुक्ति या तो लोहा और इस्पात नियंत्रक द्वारा प्रत्यक्ष रूप से या राज्य सरकारों द्वारा इन व्यापारियों की उपयुक्तता से संतुष्ट होकर उन की सिफारिश पर की गई है।

लोहा और इस्पात नियंत्रक को प्राप्त व्यावेश

११६५. श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : क्या इस्पात, खान और ईंधन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सब है कि लोहा और इस्पात नियंत्रक के कार्यालय में यह निर्णय करने में बहुत समय लग जाता है कि किन व्यापारियों को वस्तुओं के लिये आदेश दिये जायें और कुछ मामलों में आदेश देने में छै महीने से भी अधिक लग जाते हैं ;

(ख) लोहा और इस्पात नियंत्रक को १९५६ और १९६० में वस्तुओं के क्रम के आदेश

देने के लिये कितने व्यादेश (इन्डेन्ट) प्राप्त हुए और उन के निबटारे में कितना समय लगा ;

(ग) इन आदेशों द्वारा कितने टन माल दिया गया ; और

(घ) इस अनावश्यक देरी से बचने के लिये सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

इस्पात, खान और ईंधन मंत्री (सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) कमी कमी व्यादेशों के निर्णय में विलम्ब हो जाता है, परन्तु यह विलम्ब अधिकतर व्यादेशकों द्वारा व्यादेशों के प्रस्तुत करने की अनियमितताओं के कारण होते हैं जिस से लोहा और इस्पात नियंत्रक, व्यादेशकों तथा कोटा निर्गमन-प्राधिकारी के बीच पत्र व्यवहार करना आवश्यक हो जाता है ।

(ख)

लोहा और व्यादेश किये
समय इस्पात नियंत्रक गये टनों
द्वारा प्राप्त व्या- की मात्रा
देशों की संख्या

समय चौथा

१९५८-५९ . ५,८५४ ४७४,०१३

१९५९-६० . २६,२७६ २३२,७१८

१९६०-६१ . ६७ २८,३३४

भिन्न भिन्न व्यादेशों के निर्णय में भिन्न भिन्न समय लगता है ।

(ग) जनवरी १९५९ से नवम्बर १९५९ के बीच में उस समय तक के वर्तमान और शेष आदेशों के लिये १,३२७,०८० टन माल दिया गया ।

(घ) सरकार समय समय पर स्थिति पर पुनर्विलोकन करती रहती है और देरी से बचने के लिये यथा सम्भव कदम उठाये जाते हैं ।

लोहा और इस्पात नियंत्रण संगठन

१९६६. श्री प्रकाश और शास्त्री : क्या इस्पात, खान और ईंधन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) लोहा और इस्पात नियंत्रण संगठन में कितने गजेटेड तथा नान-गजेटेड कर्मचारी काम करते हैं ;

(ख) १९५६-५७, १९५७-५८ और १९५८-५९ में लोहा और इस्पात नियंत्रण संगठन में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों को वेतन तथा भत्तों के रूप में कितनी राशि दी गई ; और

(ग) उक्त वर्षों में उक्त संगठन पर कुल कितना व्यय किया गया ?

इस्पात, खान और ईंधन मंत्री (सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) लोहा और इस्पात नियंत्रण संगठन में इस समय काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों की संख्या इस प्रकार है :—

गजेटेड	३५
नरन-गजेटेड	७८८

(ख) इस संगठन में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों को पिछले तीन सालों में निम्न-लिखित धन राशि वेतन तथा भत्तों के रूप में दी गई :—

वेतन
रुपये

१९५६-५७	१०,३०,९९८
१९५७-५८	१३,१९,०४०
१९५८-५९	१४,९०,७४३

भत्ते
रुपये

६,६३,१४४	१६,९४,१४२
८,७८,७२०	२१,९७,७६०
९,६७,९३४	२४,५८,६७७

(ग.) उक्त वर्षों में उक्त संगठन पर कुल किया गया व्यय इस प्रकार है :—

	रुपये
१९५६-५७ .	१८,९१,७११
१९५७-५८ .	२३,९९,३६१
१९५८-५९ .	२६,५३,८३३

इस्पात का आयात

११९७. श्री प्रकाश बीर शास्त्री : क्या इस्पात, खान और ईंधन मंत्री २७ अप्रैल, १९६० के अंतरांकित प्रश्न संख्या २६९२ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) किन-किन वस्तुओं के निर्यात के बदले इस्पात का आयात किया जा सकता है;

(ख.) क्या व्यापारियों की जानकारी के लिए वस्तु विनियम या अदला-बदली की प्रणाली के सम्बन्ध में कोई अधिसूचना या सार्वजनिक सूचना निकाली गई थी;

(ग.) यदि हां, तो क्या उस अधिसूचना या सूचना की एक प्रति टेबल पर रखी जायेगी;

(घ.) क्या सम्बन्धित पक्षों को इस्पात के आयात के लिए लाइसेंस दे दिये गये हैं और क्या किसी व्यापारी को वस्तुओं के निर्यात करने से पूर्व ही आयात की अनुमति दे दी गई थी;

(ङ.) आयात कर्ताओं ने कितना माल निर्यात किया और प्रत्येक वस्तु किस मूल्य पर निर्यात की गई;

(च.) क्या यह सब है कि कुछ व्यक्तियों ने कुछ भी निर्यात नहीं किया यद्यपि उन्हें वस्तुओं की अदला-बदली के आचार पर आयात के लाइसेंस दे दिये गये हैं; और

(छ.) यदि हां, तो कितने माल के आयात के लिए उस लोगों को लाइसेंस दिये गये जिन्होंने कोई वस्तु निर्यात नहीं की ?

इस्पात, खान और ईंधन मंत्री (सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) ऐसे इस्पात का आयात जो हमारे पास अल्प मात्रा में है, इस्पात पिण्डों, स्लेब, अपिघम लोहे, बिलेट्स, स्कैप, मैंगनीज खनिज, लोहा खनिज के बदले में किया जाता है ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(घ) प्रायः वस्तु विनियम में यह तरीका अपनाया जाता है कि निर्यात हो चुकने के पश्चात इस्पात के आयात के लिए लाइसेंस जारी किये जाते हैं, फिर भी कुछ मामलों में जहां लोहा और इस्पात निर्यातक निर्यात में विलम्ब होने के कारणों से संतुष्ट हो जाते हैं तो निर्यात कर्ताओं के अर्देय प्रत्य-पनों या बैंक-गारन्टी के बदले आयात की अनुमति दे दी जाती है ।

(ङ) जनवरी, १९६० से जून, १९६० तक २,३१,२०० टन स्कैप और कच्चा लोहा वस्तु-विनियम प्रणाली के अन्तर्गत निर्यात किया गया है । विभिन्न प्रेषण-वस्तुओं के मूल्य संग्रह समय पर बदलते रहते हैं ।

(च) जी, हां ।

(छ) ६२,५०० टन ।

Bihar-West Bengal Border Dispute

1198. { Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given

to Starred Question No. 608 on the 3rd March, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the Chief Secretaries of the Governments of West Bengal and Bihar have since made any on-the-spot enquiry to find out whether the village of Gobindapur on the border of the districts of Malda in West Bengal and Purnea in Bihar, is part of West Bengal or Bihar; and

(b) if so, when and with what results?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) and (b). There have been exchanges of notes on the subject between the two Governments and after these notes have been examined, the two Chief Secretaries will meet and discuss the matter further.

Coking Coal

1199. Kumari M. Vedakumari: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) the present annual production of coking coal;

(b) the annual requirements of coal by steel industry; and

(c) the present supply position?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) The annual level of production of coking coal is about 14 million tons.

(b) The total requirements of coal for the steel plants during 1960 are 9.2 million tons, including 1.3 million tons of non-coking coal.

(c) The present supply position is adequate.

Copper Ore Deposits in Bastar District

1200. Kumari M. Vedakumari: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether copper ore deposits have been discovered in Bastar district of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, what is the estimated potential of these deposits; and

(c) what steps Government have taken to exploit these deposits?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes, Sir. Some occurrences have been recorded during preliminary survey.

(b) and (c). Detailed investigation by drilling has been in progress with a view to determine the extent, quantity and quality of mineralisation. It is premature to say anything about exploitation at the present stage of investigations.

12 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

AMENDMENTS TO COAL MINES (CONSERVATION AND SAFETY) RULE

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 933 dated the 13th August, 1960, making certain further amendments to the Coal Mines (Conservation and Safety) Rules, 1954, under sub-section (4) of Section 17 of the Coal Mines (Conservation and Safety) Act, 1952. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-2303/60].

ACTION TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT ON ASSURANCES

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following statements showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers during the various sessions of Second Lok Sabha.

- (i) Statement No. 1, Eleventh Session, 1960. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 72].
- (ii) Supplementary Statement No. IV, Tenth Session, 1960. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 73].
- (iii) Supplementary Statement No. VII, Ninth Session, 1959. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 74].
- (iv) Supplementary Statement No. X, Eighth Session, 1959. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 75].
- (v) Supplementary Statement No. XXXI, Fourth Session, 1958. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 76].

NOTIFICATION ISSUED UNDER SEA CUSTOMS ACT

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 899 dated the 6th August, 1960, under sub-section (4) of Section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2304/60].

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on Thursday, the 18th August, 1960, passed

the enclosed motion concurring in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do join in the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Bill to provide for the better supervision and administration of certain religious trusts. The names of the members nominated by the Rajya Sabha to serve on the said Joint Committee are set out in the motion.

MOTION

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do join in the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Bill to provide for the better supervision and administration of certain religious trusts, and resolves that the following members of the Rajya Sabha be nominated to serve on the said Joint Committee:—

1. Shri Faridul Haq Ansari,
2. Shri M. Basavapunnaiiah,
3. Shrimati Bedavati Buragohain,
4. Shri R. S. Doogar,
5. Shri P. D. Himatsingka,
6. Shri Jugal Kishore,
7. Shri R. K. Malviya,
8. Shri Tarkeshwar Pande,
9. Shri Harihar Patel,
10. Shri G. Rajagopalan,
11. Shri K. K. Shah,
12. Shri B. P. Basappa Shetty,
13. Shri R. P. N. Sinha,
14. Shri M. D. Tumpalliwar,
15. Pandit S. S. N. Tankha."

12-02 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: INCIDENT INVOLVING AN INDIAN CREW ON DUTY WITH U. N. COMMAND AT LEOPOLDVILLE AIRPORT IN CONGO

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Hon. Members must have seen reports in the press about an unfortunate incident, involving an Indian crew on duty with the U. N. Command, at Leopoldville airport in Congo on the 18th August. I should like to give the House the information that has reached us about this incident.

On the morning of the 18th August, Flt. Lt. Virmani, Captain of an aircraft engaged on U. N. duty, had loaded three civilian Moroccans as part of U. N. Technical Assistance programme and 14 Canadian soldiers with equipment for Coquilhatville. He had just started one of the engines of the aircraft when armed members of the Congolese Force Publique surrounded the aircraft and ordered the crew to dismount under gunpoint. The Congolese had positioned a jeep mounted with a Browning machine gun. Flt. Lt. Virmani switched off the engine and his Indian crew dismounted from the aircraft. The passengers stayed behind in the aircraft. The crew were manhandled by the Congolese soldiers and made to raise their arms. They were then led towards the control tower building in a hands-up position. During their journey the crew told the Congolese that they were Indian nationals and after some argument amongst themselves the Congolese released the Indian personnel. Although manhandled they received no injuries.

The Indian personnel withdrew into the United Nations Movement Control building. They saw some Congo-

lese get into the aircraft. The Moroccans came out and were manhandled, one of them being beaten up. The Canadians followed and started to show their U. N. identifications to the Congolese soldiers. One Canadian officer and three Other Ranks were beaten up, the officer being seriously injured with rifle butts.

The Congolese later explained that they suspected the Canadians to be Belgian paratroopers. The U. N. Secretary General has sent a protest to the Congolese Government on the incident. I have myself sent a message to the Prime Minister of the Republic of Congo, expressing my deep regret at this incident. I have pointed out to him that the Government of India have, at great inconvenience to themselves, spared India personnel to serve the Congo in the present crisis, in order to assist the Republic of Congo in restoring peace and stability. The Government and the people of India have the most friendly and sympathetic feelings for the Republic of Congo, whose independence they have welcomed. It is therefore a matter for sorrow to us that the Indian personnel should be given unfriendly and rough treatment. I have expressed the hope that there will be no recurrence of incidents of this type and that full facilities will be given to the Indian personnel to perform the service to the Congo State for which they have gone there.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: In view of the very profound sympathy for the cause for which the Republic of Congo is fighting, may I know whether the Prime Minister is trying to ascertain in what conditions this incident happened and also whether this incident will not recur?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I have just stated what I knew. I do not understand the question.

Mr. Speaker: All the three will exhaust their questions.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri (Berhampore): It seems that all the forces that we have sent to Congo are under the U. N. Commission. So, have we also taken up this matter at the U. N. end to see that effective steps are taken to prevent recurrence of this kind of thing.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not understand this. It is the U. N. which is taking it up. The Chief of Staff is an Indian officer there.

Shri Goray (Poona): This incident may be taken as a symptom of the growing rift between the Prime Minister of Congo and the U.N. To-day, in the press, it is reported that the Prime Minister of Congo has said that they are ready to renounce U.N. help. If these things happen, what will be our attitude? We are going there to help the Congo Government. If there is rift between the Congo Government and the U.N., what role can our soldiers play there.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I cannot deal with hypothetical questions. It is rather delicate. I am not prepared to give any answer. If any situation arises, we have to consider. The matter is under the consideration of the Security Council and they are meeting tomorrow evening.

12-10 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: PALAI CENTRAL BANK

Mr. Speaker: The Finance Minister.

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): The statement is six pages long. If you want, I will lay it on the Table of the House. Otherwise, I will read.

Some Hon. Members: Read.

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Shri Morarji Desai: With your permission I should like to make a statement about the Palai Central Bank.

Hon'ble Members will remember the statement I made on the floor of the House after the Kerala High Court had admitted the petition for the winding up of this Bank and appointed a provisional liquidator. I then gave the House all the facts which were then in the possession of the Government. I have since had the advantage of a detailed discussion with the Governor of the Reserve Bank.

There is considerable misunderstanding about the action taken by the Reserve Bank in asking for the winding up of the Palai Bank. The Reserve Bank has been criticised by some for not taking earlier remedial action and by others for having taken too precipitate an action. There has also been some criticism about the view taken by the Reserve Bank regarding the financial position of the Palai Bank.

I shall first deal with certain general issues which have been raised in in the public discussions following the action taken against the Bank. There appears to be a mistaken belief that because a bank is a scheduled bank, the Reserve Bank or someone else has guaranteed the proper working of the institution and has in some way underwritten its deposits. The mere fact that the bank is entered in the Second Schedule to the Reserve Bank of India Act does not carry with it any such implication. It merely means that the bank is of a certain minimum financial standing, that it has to make certain statutory deposits with the Reserve Bank and because of its inclusion in the schedule it gets the benefit of credit from the Reserve Bank on suitable terms and conditions. The Reserve Bank of India Act by itself does not confer any degree of control or supervision over the affairs of the scheduled banks. The Reserve Bank's powers of supervision and control flow from the provisions of the Banking Companies Act, 1949. I shall have occasion to mention later something about the Reserve Bank's supervision of this bank.

[Shri Morarji Desai]

There is also some confusion regarding the licensing of this bank. The Banking Companies Act provides for the licensing of all new banks. For banks already functioning when the Act came into effect, provision is made for the grant or refusal of a licence after the expiry of three years from the commencement of the Act. Until a licence is refused, the banks are allowed to carry on business. The Palai Central Bank has been functioning since 1927 and the question of giving or refusing a licence to it arose only in 1954, three years after the Banking Companies Act came into effect in the then Part B State of Travancore-Cochin. But in actual fact a licence was not issued to this bank. It had not been refused a licence either in terms of the Act because such refusal would have meant the closure of the bank. I mention this particularly because there appears to be an impression in certain quarters that this bank had been licensed by the Reserve Bank.

The Banking Companies Act provides for the statutory inspection by the Reserve Bank of banking companies, whether scheduled or non-scheduled. These inspections were commenced in 1950 and adequate machinery for continuous inspection has since then been progressively built up by the Reserve Bank. The main purpose of these inspections is to secure that the banks function efficiently and in the interests of the depositors and the Reserve Bank uses them primarily for guiding and advising the management and not as an instrument for the dissolution of these institutions except when this is inescapable in the interests of the depositors. These inspections cover a large number of institutions, most of whom have grown up for a period of years. Not all of them are without defects. Some of the defects are capable of quick rectification while others will take more time. There is also the

question of getting the cooperation of the management which may not always be forthcoming in full measure. In dealing with inspected banks, the Reserve Bank has to take into careful consideration the effect of any drastic action against the bank both on its depositors and on the banking system generally in the area in which the bank functions. Confidence is a particularly sensitive plant and any damage done to it cannot easily be repaired. It is incumbent on the Reserve Bank to take all these factors into account before taking any drastic action. It is bound to take all steps possible to nurse even an unsound institution so long as there is a chance of its being rehabilitated. It is only when there is no chance of this and the depositors' interests are in danger of further damage that the bank will be justified in applying for a liquidation. It is against the background of these considerations that one has to judge the propriety of the action taken by the Reserve Bank and the timing of this action.

As I mentioned in the statement made earlier in this House, the Palai Central Bank was inspected four times in the last ten years, in 1951, 1956, 1958 and 1960. In between there were two rough and quick inspections in 1953 and 1955. The defects noticed in these inspections were taken up with the management and over a long period the Reserve Bank made patient and continuous efforts to make the management rectify the defects, and secure a more efficient functioning of the institution. It is tragic that these efforts proved of no avail. While during this period there had been a progressive deterioration in the bank's position, the Reserve Bank considered, and I think it was right in this view, that drastic action such as refusing a licence or putting the bank into liquidation should not be taken until it was clear beyond doubt that there was no hope of rehabilitating it and that the interests of the depositors were in immediate jeopardy. If the

recent run on the institution had not taken place, even then it would have required many years of patient effort to put this bank on its feet. But the loss of confidence in the institution evidenced by the run and the large sums suddenly withdrawn from it ruled out any hope of rehabilitation and left the Reserve Bank with no option but to ask for a winding up in the interests of the remaining depositors. If action had been taken earlier, it might have been open to the criticism that sufficient time and opportunity had not been provided for those controlling the bank to set their house in order. If it had been deferred, there was every chance of preferred creditors and those with demand liabilities getting away with what was readily available, leaving the other creditors to face a dead loss. One has to balance nicely the various conflicting considerations and with full knowledge of all the factors involved, I have little doubt that the action taken by the Bank and its timing were appropriate.

I shall now deal with the criticism that the financial position of the bank did not justify the authorities in asking for its winding up. I gave certain figures regarding this in my earlier statement to the House. These figures have since been controverted by some of the Hon'ble Members, who have produced certain figures purporting to show the position immediately before the winding up of the bank. The sources from which these figures have been obtained are not clear. It has been stated that at the time the bank was closed it had over Rs. 4 crores as liquid assets made up of Rs. 1.38 crores of cash and bank balances, Rs. 1.7 crores of Government securities, Rs. 5 lakhs in shares and debentures, Rs. 80 lakhs in advances against gold and Rs. 30 lakhs in advances against other saleable assets. But when the position is that a bank has to meet its payments over the counter, the only really liquid assets available to it are the actual cash, the available

Government securities and balances in other banks which could be readily drawn. The position in regard to the balances available with other banks is not clear but the information with the General Manager of the Bank when he met the Governor and senior officers of the Bank in Bombay was that the cash and borrowing powers on securities still available to him were Rs. 50 lakhs and Rs. 100 lakhs respectively. These figures have since been confirmed by him. Even if the available assets were somewhat larger, I do not think this would have made any difference to the final decision of the Reserve Bank. Between the publication of the last balance sheet of the institution and the date of its winding up Rs. 150 lakhs or so of deposits had been withdrawn. The further ready cash and borrowing powers available to the bank amounted to only Rs. 150 lakhs. The other good assets, such as advances on gold, etc. are not really cash and would not have been readily available for payment. The overall position of the bank was also unsound. Out of its total advances of Rs. 5.6 crores as on the 29th July 1960, Rs. 219 lakhs were irrecoverable and Rs. 18 lakhs doubtful. A sum of Rs. 112 lakhs had been locked up in advances not easily realisable, a substantial portion of which is likely to prove irrecoverable. Even before the recent run on the bank, the interests of the depositors had been grievously affected by the large amount of irrecoverable, doubtful and difficult advances and this had been made worse for the remaining depositors by the large withdrawals which had substantially reduced the readily available assets. Any further delay in winding up the bank would have only meant that the run would have continued and the preferred creditors would have got away with whatever ready assets were available. In all the circumstances, I believe that the action taken by the Reserve Bank was inescapable and was not taken a moment too soon.

[Shri Morarji Desai]

The liquidation of any bank and particularly a bank with large deposits is a tragic event which brings in its trail privation and hardship to thousands of people, big and small. It is not that Government are unsympathetic to the plight of the depositors. We have in recent years sought to protect the interests of the depositors by various amendments to the Banking Companies Act. In the light of the present development, we are considering if the interests of the depositors and particularly the smaller ones could not be protected to a greater extent than at present. We are also examining the question of securing quicker initial relief to the depositors of banks going into liquidation. This may involve an amendment of the existing law and while the matter is under urgent examination, the House will appreciate that I am not in a position to make any precise announcement.

I have seen suggestions made in some quarters that Government should come to the direct assistance of the depositors in this institution. It is not proper to ask the general taxpayer to pay for the loss of an individual concern and any concession will have to be extended to other institutions similarly placed. I am sure the House will not consider me as wanting in sympathy for the plight of the depositors if I invite its attention to the wider implications of such a proposal.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): May I put a question?

Mr. Speaker: No.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: May I put a question only about the licensing of the bank? The hon. Minister has disclosed that there were four inspections...

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Member may resume his seat. I am going to allow a discussion on this matter. It has been all along

asked for. The statement may kindly be read by all hon. Members. I shall have the statement circulated to every hon. Member.

We shall have a discussion on this, which would commence at 4 p.m. on Monday, the 22nd August, 1960. It will go on till 6.30 p.m. on that day. If I find that there are a number of hon. Members who not merely repeat but certainly add to the discussion, I shall consider the desirability of having it stand over, and we shall take it up on the next day at about 4 p.m. or 5 p.m. and carry on till such time as is necessary. Ample opportunity will be given for discussion. Hon. Members will hold their souls in patience. Let them study every point and then come before the House on Monday.

12.21 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House for the week commencing Monday, the 22nd August, 1960 will consist of:—

- (1) Discussion on the Draft Outline of the Third Five Year Plan on a motion to be moved by the Minister for Planning;
- (2) Consideration of any item of business carried over from today's Order Paper;
- (3) Discussion and voting on the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 1960-61;
- (4) Consideration and passing of the following Bills:—

The Central Excises (Conversion to Metric Units) Bill, 1960;

The Standards of Weights and Measures (Amendment) Bill, 1960;

The Indian Trade Unions (Amendment) Bill, 1960; and

The Legal Practitioners Bill, 1959, as reported by the Joint Committee.

- (5) Discussion on the closure of the Palai Central Bank to be raised by Shri P. T. Punmoose and others on Monday, the 22nd August, at 4 P.M.

I may also inform the House that the discussion on the present international situation and the policy of the Government of India in relation thereto will take place on the 31st August, 1960.

12:23 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS FROM THE SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

TWENTY-FIRST REPORT

Shri Chandak (Chhindwara): I beg to present the 21st Report of the Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House.

I also lay on the Table a copy of the statement showing names of Members who have been absent for fifteen days or more continuously, during the period 21st March—29th April, 1960 in the Tenth Session.

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO STARRED QUESTION NO. 440

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): With your permission, Sir, I beg to correct the reply given to supplementaries asked

on Starred Question No. 440 on the 17th August, 1960.

During the course of supplementaries on the Question, Shri S. M. Banerjee asked as under:

"The hon. Deputy Minister stated that the Director of Enforcement is taking all possible steps. May I know whether a responsible officer of the Air India International, who is said to be the son of Mr. Chatterjee, the Director was involved in the foreign exchange violation? If so, what action was taken against him? May I also know whether it is a fact that the case was hushed up?"

My reply was as follows:

"No; the case was not hushed up. He was fined and the question of taking some legal action is under consideration. So, I repudiate the insinuation that any such thing has been hushed up. It is never hushed up."

As I was not able to hear properly Shri S. M. Banerjee's question, especially, the latter part which referred to the son of Shri Chatterjee, the Director I misunderstood the question and the reply I gave related to an entirely different person who was also an official of the Air India International and who was fined by Customs authorities under the Sea Customs Act read with the appropriate provisions of the Foreign Exchange Regulations Act for being found in possession of unauthorised foreign currency and travellers cheques while going abroad. Shri Chatterjee's son, as far as Government is aware, has not been involved in any case of foreign exchange violation nor has there been any allegation to that effect. I regret the error which crept in my reply.

12-26 hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

CENTRAL ADVISORY BOARD OF ARCHAEOLOGY

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of paragraph 1(g) of the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research Resolution No. F.11-10/57-C.1, dated the 26th February, 1958, the Members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two Members from among themselves to serve as Members of the Central Advisory Board of Archaeology, for the unexpired portion of the term ending on the 31st July, 1961, subject to the other provisions of the said Resolutions."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That in pursuance of paragraph 1(g) of the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research Resolution No. F.11-10/57-C.1, dated the 26th February, 1958, the Members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two Members from among themselves to serve as Members of the Central Advisory Board of Archaeology, for the unexpired portion of the term ending on the 31st July, 1961, subject to the other provisions of the said Resolutions."

The motion was adopted.

12-27 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

FIFTY-FOURTH REPORT

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Fifty-fourth Report of the

Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 19th August, 1960."

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That this House agrees with the Fifty-fourth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 19th August, 1960."

Shri Braj Raj Singh: One thing is not clear in the report. For the Companies (Amendment) Bill, 1959, as reported by the Joint Committee, for the general discussion, two days have been allotted. What about the clause-by-clause consideration?

Mr. Speaker: That will be in the next session. If hon. Members have general discussion during this Session, then, in the light of the discussion that takes place, they can table amendments, and they can come prepared to get along with the clause-by-clause consideration in the next Session.

Shri Ranga (Tenali): Can we not have more time than two days for the general discussion?

Mr. Speaker: We shall see if more than two days are necessary.

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khadesh): The House should be prepared to sit for an additional day.

Mr. Speaker: If it is necessary, and a large number of hon. Members want to participate, then, we shall see.

The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Fifty-fourth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 19th August, 1960."

The motion was adopted.

12.28 hrs.

MOTION RE: REPORT OF COMMISSIONER FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES—contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shrimati Violet Alva on the 18th August, 1960 namely:—

"That this House takes note of the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the year 1958-59, laid on the Table of the House on the 22nd December, 1959."

Shri B. K. Gaikwad may kindly continue his speech.

The time allotted for this is 6 hours. The time already taken is 3½ hours; the balance available is 2½ hours. It is now about 12-30 p.m. That means that this will conclude at 3 p.m. How long will the hon. Minister require for the reply?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): About 15 to 20 minutes.

Mr. Speaker: I shall call her at about 2.30 p.m. or 2.40 p.m. Now, Shri B. K. Gaikwad. Hon. Members may try to conclude within ten minutes each. The points alone may be stated, without trying to expand them.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad (Nasik): 15 minutes were given to each hon. Member yesterday and also the day before.

Mr. Speaker: That is true. But, as the business draws to a close, time-restriction becomes necessary. All right, I shall allow the hon. Member 15 minutes.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: Yesterday, I was referring to the statement made by the Deputy Minister, Shrimati Alva, as regards the Neo-Buddhists. The hon. Home Minister was also pleased to tell us once that it was he who had informed all the State Chief Ministers to see that the facilities which were given to the Scheduled Castes people were also given to the Buddhists. I was told that according to his suggestion, the Chief Minister of Maharashtra, Shri Yeshwant Rao Chavan...

Mr. Speaker: Is it for all Buddhists, including high-class Buddhists?

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: No, Neo-Buddhists.

Shri Ranga (Tenali): For Harijans who have become Buddhists.

Pandit K. C. Sharma (Mapur): They cease to be Harijans, when they become Buddhists.

Mr. Speaker: That may be so, but that is the contention of the hon. Member Shri B. K. Gaikwad.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: According to the suggestion made by the Home Minister, he was the first Chief Minister of Maharashtra, who came forward boldly and announced that all the facilities which are given to the Scheduled Castes people and which are enjoyed by them would be extended to the Neo-Buddhists, excepting in respect of the political concession regarding reservation of seats in Parliament and the State Legislatures. I am really very grateful to him for this.

Here, I just want to request the Home Minister to advise all his Ministers to give all educational and socio-economic concessions including concession in the matter of recruitment to Government services, to the Neo-Buddhists, which he has not done as yet. I will now give my own observations on the Report. The Commissioner

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and his Assistant tour the country every year and submit certain proposals or recommendations in their reports every year. If you just read the reports you will find that since the year 1951, they have made several recommendations. In the year 1951, 64 recommendations were made, 109 in 1952, 224 in 1953, 151 in 1954, 232 in 1955 and 258 in 1956-57, 208 in 1957-58 and 341 in 1958-59. In all you will find he has made 1,557 recommendations.

May I ask this Government, how many recommendations they have implemented up till now? The Poor Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is asked to write such a big report after touring all over the country. We ask him to make certain suggestions and recommendations. I just want to know what is being done by the Government in this behalf. If nothing has been done, what is the use of keeping this department and asking the Commissioner to make recommendations and do all these things and waste his time as well as the time of the Parliament? I just want to know what Government is going to do in the matter. As the time is short I will only mention the points. If we were to go on discussing this report point by point, it will take hours together; and as I have limited time, I would be very brief.

As regards the removal of untouchability, you will find that nothing is being done.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member will kindly resume his seat. I will make a suggestion with respect to this report which comes up here again and again. As soon as the report is presented, why not all the Members belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes convene a meeting here in the Central Hall—I am prepared to allow the Hall for their use—and arrive at

certain points which they must emphasise in respect of the report here?

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: Why Scheduled Caste Members only?

Mr. Speaker: Any hon. Member who is interested. I am prepared to agree to that. As soon as a voluminous report of this kind is presented to the House year after year, a Committee of the Members interested may be convened and the hon. Minister may be there and all the points may be discussed to the satisfaction of the Members, and whatever points have to be brought up here may be brought up. That can be done hereafter to avoid consideration of many other points. The Commissioner may also be invited.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): It is a very good suggestion. We are grateful for the suggestion. I think it will do much good. The Report will be more deeply and dispassionately examined. It will enable us to think about it better.

Mr. Speaker: I may just add one more thing. As soon as a report of this kind is presented to the House the hon. Minister may automatically move the House for the appointment of a Committee consisting of the representatives of the various groups so that they may sit at it and come forward with their decisions...

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): And some others also.

Mr. Speaker: Yes, it may consist of all those persons who are interested.

Shri Ranga: I think this will apply to the Report of the Commissioner for Backward Classes also.

Mr. Speaker: In all cases hon. Members must be satisfied with what is happening. Government may be doing a lot; and individual grievances and other things may be disposed of easily there. We will take note of this in future.

Scheduled Castes and
Scheduled Tribes

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: Generally speaking, the removal of untouchability is the responsibility of the Caste Hindus and not that of the so-called untouchables. If this report is to be considered at all, it has to be considered by all including the Caste Hindus, those who consider untouchability as a sin.

Mr. Speaker: That will also be allowed.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: Article 17 of the Constitution says:

"Untouchability" is abolished and its practice in any form is forbidden.'

The Government of India also passed the Anti-Untouchability Act of 1955. You will also know that resolutions which were passed by the Central Advisory Board were circulated to the State Governments. One of those resolutions says:

"In order to prepare lists of villages where untouchability is observed in the various States the help of voluntary agencies like Harijan Sevak Sangh and Bharatiya Depressed Classes League may be sought."

So, the information was sought about the names of the villages where untouchability is observed. You can find here the reply of every State Government. I will read only one or two.

The U. P. Government states:

"Since untouchability is, in practice, still widely observed, it is not yet the stage for preparing such a list."

It means that untouchability is being observed in U.P. West Bengal says, 'The suggestion is not workable'. All other States say that it is not possible. So, untouchability is being observed in all States. If this is the position, I want to know this. If Government have passed

the Anti Untouchability Act and if the State Governments say that untouchability is being observed everywhere, then, is it not the bounden duty of the Central Government to see that whatever laws they pass are implemented? If Government do not respect their own laws, will anybody respect this Government? It is the responsibility of Government to see that not only the resolutions are passed and sent to the State Governments for their information but they are also acted upon.

So, in this respect, my suggestion is that. If Government is not going to do this, then, nothing good will come out. It will create anarchy. If law as passed by this House are not implemented and carried out in practice, then, it is nothing but disobeying the laws and this should not be allowed. In order to fight this anarchy I would request this Government to see that whatever laws they pass are implemented.

The Report of the Commissioner says that 40 per cent. of the cases which had been lodged in the courts of law had been compounded. Then you will find that the police unnecessarily prolong the investigation. Thirdly, you will see that when cases are sent to courts of law, the magistrates find only Rs. 2, sometimes Rs. 5 or Rs. 10. A man riding on a bicycle without a light is also fined Rs. 2 or something like that. So, the magistrates treat this offence under the Anti Untouchability Act in the same manner. They do not attach any importance to this law. If a man is fined only Rs. 5 or Rs. 10 he will pay the fine and go home and go on observing untouchability. Who will respect this law?

So, my request is this. The Act provides penalty of a fine of Rs. 500 and/or an imprisonment up to 6 months. If that is so, why do courts fine only Rs. 2? Of course, it is the discretion of the court. So, I must

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humbly suggest to Government to amend the Untouchability Offences Act of 1955 by providing a penalty of a fine of not less than Rs. 500 and/or with imprisonment of not less than 6 months. If such an amendment is made, then, naturally, people will have some fear in their minds. Otherwise, if you go on fining only Rs. 2 nobody will attach any importance to this law.

As regards harassment, you will find that daily hundreds of people are harassed by the people, by the police and by the officers too. They do not attach any importance; and if you go to the police they do not take any notice of that. If they complain to courts, you will find the same treatment is given there also. That being the position, Government should take the necessary precautions in the matter and see that this is finished.

Then, as regards drinking water wells, what is the position? Whether they are thrown open to all; whether, untouchability has been removed from the minds of people or not is a different question. What is the position with regard to the public wells or the local boards wells? The report says that since 1949, the non-official agencies such as the Harijan Sevak Sangh opened 5063 wells and the Depressed Classes League opened 1741 wells. It means that only 6804 wells are opened in India for scheduled caste people. Lakhs of such wells, public wells are not thrown open to them. What is the Government going to do for them? That is the question.

Unless and until the economic condition of the scheduled caste people is improved, untouchability will not vanish. What the Government is going to do? There are some small-scale industries and cottage industries. For instance the Scheduled Caste

people prepare shoes in Agra, Kanpur and other places. But whatever shoes are being exported to foreign countries, are being purchased through the middlemen and all the benefit is taken by them. Some of the Schedule Caste people have got their own unions and through those unions they tried their level best that they should be given an opportunity to provide these shoes for export to foreign countries, but the State Trading Corporation, instead of encouraging these people, is encouraging the middlemen and allowing them to earn a lot..... (Interruptions.). The S. T. C. are placing orders with capitalists or with rich people. Government should pay attention to these things.

Now, there are considerable Government wastelands and they could be given to these people for cultivation. The first thing that should be done is to stop these middlemen who take all this advantage. People went before the Gujarat Assembly for demanding land. My friend Shri Parmar M. P. has been arrested and put in jail. There were about 5000 people. Some of the ladies along with their children were also brutally beaten and lathi-charged. When people go to demand bread Government, instead of giving them bread, gives them lathis. This is our Government.

Hundreds of students are refused admission to the colleges now a days because they obtained less percentage of marks.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up. I have already given him eighteen minutes.

श्री राम सेखर यादव : (वाराणसी)
इसके लिये समय बढ़ा दिया जाये
श्रीमान् ।

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: I will not take long. When, admissions are refused and when questions are put in the Parliament and when, naturally, the replies given are not satisfactory. I have received several applications here. College students are also not admitted. Even when they are admitted, they are charged fees. But here the Government comes forward and says that they are giving Scheduled Castes people free education in all schools and Colleges.

Previously, in the beginning, the scholarships were given by the Government of India and now that work has been decentralised and given to the State Governments in order that they may give them to the Students as early as possible and in order that there may be no delay because there was considerable delay in the disbursement of scholarships. So, the State Governments are now doing it. But we find that the distribution of scholarships by the Central Government was much better than the distribution that is being done by the State Governments. Several students were not awarded scholarships for the last year even up till now. There are thousands of such students. The decentralisation of this work has made things worse and has had an adverse effect and causes the students great hardship.

About the foreign scholarships, the Commissioner says that it is understood from the Ministry of Education that the award of 12 overseas scholarships for the scheduled caste students is not made during the year 1959-60. The reason advanced was the non-availability of the foreign exchange requirements for the purpose. It will be interesting to know whether the other overseas scholarship schemes of the Government of India have also been suspended during 1959-60 due to this reason. You will find that other schemes are working properly whereas the sending of Scheduled Caste and Tribe candidates

to foreign countries is stopped for want of foreign exchange. While such things are being done, the Government comes forward and says that it is doing everything for these people and it has every sympathy for them. It is nothing but cheating them; it is only dishonesty. I request the Government to be sincere in doing things.

Again in regard to the housing condition, the Government says that it is providing them with plots. On the other hand we have received complaints that not only plots are not allotted but whatever plots were allotted and even where the houses were constructed, they are taken back and sold by public auction. There is a place called Sheik Sarai in Delhi where the Scheduled Caste people had put their huts for last seven years but these plots are now being sold by public auction. I do not say that you are not going to give them any new plot. Whatever plots have already been allotted and whatever houses had been constructed on them—kucha houses, no doubt—are going to be sold by public auction by the Government. That should not be the case.

With regard to the Government services, I have no time to read out the figures but the percentage of Scheduled Caste and Tribe people in Government services is very negligible. It is shameful that 13 years after Independence, they have not made our people fit for the services. Is it not a shame on the part of the Government? In the report it is said that thousands of graduates are available on the waiting list of the Employment Exchange but when there is a vacancy and they apply, it is said that they are not suitable. What is meant by suitability? I do not know.

Some Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Candidates have the best educational qualification; they have got all the other qualifications. Particularly for the I.A.S., I.P.S. and such higher services, but it is said

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that they are not found suitable. What is their percentage? It is 0.2 or 0.3. That is the position today.

Now, they are discouraging them not to attend the colleges.

But this reminds me of one thing, I must tell you very frankly. The thing is, when the Britishers were ruling over our country certain posts were reserved specially for the Britishers—important places. The Congress Committee passed resolutions at every session that Indians should be given an opportunity to appear for I.C.S. and all that. The Indian officers also approached the British authorities in this connection. But you know, Sir, what reply was given by the Britishers. The Britishers were giving the same reply. They were telling that the Indian candidates were found unsuitable, unfit, undeserving for those posts and that was why they were not recruited. In this country, after the departure of the Britishers, people belonging to the advanced classes of this country are now ruling. As long as they are sitting on the chairs they have the power, and whenever the poor Scheduled Castes and Tribes go and apply for higher posts, there the advance class people in order to make room for them they always come forward and say that all the candidates belonging to the poor Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled classes have been found unsuitable or unfit for the posts.

I know it definitely, Sir, that our "15th August" also will rise some day or the other. As soon as the Britishers left all those officers who were considered unsuitable by them were found suitable; not only suitable, they are excellent officers today. When our "15th August" will rise, when the advanced class people leave their chairs, you will find that the Scheduled Caste, Backward Classes and middle-class people will be found to be most suitable for holding those

posts. But we will have to ask them to vacate, because unless and until they vacate they will go on saying this excuse that the candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and other Backward Classes have been found unsuitable.

Sir, 'unsuitability' is nothing but an excuse to avoid recruitment of candidates belonging to these classes to these posts. That should not be so. May I, therefore, request this House as well as the Government to consider this problem? They—the Congress people—have also faced a similar problem in the past. We are now feeling in the same way. Do help us. In 1942 we said: "Quit India" to the Britishers. In the same way, some day or the other we will also have to say to the advanced people: "You want to rule us and become our masters, but we do not want to be your slaves hereafter". Sir, you know it very well. If you just read the history you will know it. All these advanced class people are not the real inhabitants of India. They are also foreigners. As the Indians asked the Britishers to quit India, in the same way the original inhabitants of India some day or the other will have to ask the advanced class people to quit India and vacate the whole thing for the original inhabitants. (Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Member evidently means "quite service" and not "quit India".

Shri Nausbir Bharucha (East Khadesh): "Quit Office" and not "quit India".

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: With these words, Sir, I conclude.

श्री पद्म बेज (चम्बा) : मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ, अध्यक्ष महोदय, कि इन्होंने "डिसग्रानेस्टी" और "चीटिंग" के शब्द इस्तेमाल किये हैं, वे पार्लिमेंटरी नहीं हैं। "डिसग्रानेस्टी" और "चीट" गवर्नमेंट के हित कहना ठीक नहीं है।

श्रीमती सहोदरा बाई राय (नागर-रक्षित-अनुसूचित जातियाँ) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं धन्यवाद देना चाहती हूँ उनको जिन्होंने इस रिपोर्ट को तैयार किया है। यह रिपोर्ट बड़े अच्छे ढंग से बनाई गई है और बड़े अच्छे तरीके से यहां पेश की गई है। इसमें हमारी गवर्नमेंट का ही सिर्फ कसूर नहीं है, हमारा भी कसूर है। हमारा जो कसूर है उसकी तरफ भी हमारा ध्यान जाना चाहिये, हमारी जो गलतियाँ हैं, उनको भी हमें देखना चाहिये और उन्हें दूर करना चाहिये। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स, सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट और गृह मंत्रालय, सभी बड़े अच्छे तरीके से कार्य कर रहे हैं लेकिन कहीं कहीं हमारे लोगों में भी जातिवाद है और इस जातिवाद के कारण हम आगे नहीं बढ़ते हैं। जातिवाद का क्या कारण है? कहीं कहीं तो हरिजन लोग ज्यादा संख्या में हैं और कहीं कहीं कम संख्या में हैं। कहीं ये थोड़े हैं, कहीं अधिक हैं। जहां पर इनकी संख्या बहुत अधिक है, जहां पर इनकी संख्या ज्यादा है, वहां पर इनके लिये ज्यादा काम हो जाता है, ज्यादा सुविधायें इनको उपलब्ध हो जाती हैं लेकिन जहां पर इनका थोड़ा बहुमत है, वहां लोग पीछे रह जाते हैं क्योंकि उनको आगे बढ़ने की सुविधा नहीं मिलती है। इसलिये गृह मंत्रालय को सबको एक तरह से देखना चाहिये कि कहां पर कमी है और कहां उसको ज्यादा ध्यान देने की जरूरत है। हमारे शहरों के अन्दर तो इन लोगों का विकास हो रहा है, लेकिन देहात की ओर वह नहीं बढ़ रहा है जहां कि इस चीज की बहुत कमी है। वहां के लोग जैसे पहले थे वैसे ही अब भी हैं।

कल हमारे माननीय सदस्यों ने सब बातें रखीं लेकिन हमारे महिला वर्ग के बारे में कोई चर्चा नहीं हुई। जहां तक हरिजनों, शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स का सवाल है, उनकी लड़कियों को आगे आने की सुविधा होनी चाहिये। जितनी सुविधा उनकी होनी चाहिये थी, उतनी आज नहीं है। उन्हें

अवसर की बहुत कमी है।

कल श्री उडके ने कहा था कि डाई करोड़ आदिवासी हैं। यह बात नहीं है, डाई करोड़ आदिवासी हैं और उनके साथ पांच या साढ़े पांच करोड़ हरिजन भी हैं। इनको अलग अलग नहीं देखना चाहिये। उन्होंने कल कहा था कि जो ईसाई मिशनरी हैं वे आदिवासियों को ईसाई बनाते हैं। मैं तो कहती हूँ कि इसमें ईसाइयों का कसूर नहीं है। सारा कसूर हमारा है। हमारे यहां ६०० रियासतें थीं, जिनमें राजे महाराजे थे। उन्हीं में से गोंड राजे भी थे। गोंड राजों ने अपने ऐश व आराम के कारण हमें आगे बढ़ने नहीं दिया, हमें शिक्षा दीक्षा नहीं दी, हमें अन्धे में डाले रहे। नाच और गाना होता रहा, शराब उड़ती रही। इसलिये जो हमारे शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और आदिवासी लोग थे वे पीछे पड़े रहे। क्यों पीछे रहे? क्योंकि उनको शिक्षा नहीं मिली। हमारे राजों को चौथ को जरूरत थी, और वह चौथ उनको मिलती रही, आदिवासी लोग आगे बढ़ें या न बढ़ें, इसको देखने की जरूरत उनको नहीं थी। इसलिये जहां पर आदिवासी और हरिजन हैं, उनकी ओर गृह मंत्रालय को देखने की की जरूरत है। मैं आज दोष तो किसी पर नहीं लगाना चाहती, लेकिन जहां पर आदिवासी लोग रहते हैं, वहां पर शराब का बहुत जोर है। उन जगहों पर शराब का जोर खत्म होना चाहिये क्योंकि वे लोग इसके कारण आगे नहीं बढ़ पाते हैं। मैं किसी पर लांछन नहीं लगाती लेकिन यह ख्याल मेरा गलत नहीं है। इसलिये जिस एरिया में आदिवासी रहते हैं, जहां पर भट्टियों में शराब खूब बनती है, वहां उसे खत्म करने के लिये ज्यादा ध्यान से देखना चाहिये। जहां पर हमारे कल्याण केन्द्र हैं और जहां पर स्कूल हैं, वहां पर हमारे कर्मचारी घूम घूम कर काम करते हैं, लेकिन कोई भी वहां पर अपने बच्चों को पढ़ने भेजना पसन्द नहीं करता, स्कूल खाली पड़े रहते हैं। इसलिये इसका भी प्रबन्ध होना चाहिये कि

हमारी इन लोगों के विकास की योजना ठीक से चले। वहां पर शिक्षा अनिवार्य होनी चाहिये कि सब को अपने बच्चों को पढ़ने भेजना ही पड़ेगा।

इस संबंध में मेरा कहना यह है कि १०० करोड़ रुपया जो खर्चा गया है वह समय पर नहीं मिलता। हरिजनों को रुपया वक्त पर नहीं दिया जाता। वह गलत समय पर मिलता है जब कि वक्त निकल जाता है। रुपया मार्च में मिलता है और अप्रैल में मियाद खत्म हो जाती है। कहीं कहीं पर हरिजनों के मकान बनते हैं। कौन उनको मकान कहता है? अगर हरिजनों के मकान जाकर देखे जायें तो उनमें एक चारपाई के बाद दूसरी चारपाई नहीं आ सकती। इस ढंग से वे बनाये जाते हैं कि उनमें कोई भी सहूलियत नहीं हो सकती पता नहीं किस की पाकेट में सारा रुपया चला जाता है। यही हाल कुओं का है। कुएं खोदे जाते हैं, लेकिन उनमें पानी नहीं निकलता। हरिजन प्यासे मरते हैं। हमारी सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट बराबर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को रुपया देती है, बराबर सारे कार्य करती है, लेकिन जो हमारे कर्मचारी वहां जाते हैं, वहां के जो इंजीनियर हैं या दूसरे लोग हैं, वे सही तरीके से काम नहीं करते हैं।

एक माननीय स्वस्थ : वे दबाली करते हैं।

श्रीमती सहोदा बाई राय : मैं तो किसी के लिये नहीं कह सकती कि वे दलाली करते हैं। पता नहीं योजना ठीक से नहीं बनती या सारा रुपया सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट में खर्च हो जाता है, लेकिन यह बात जरूर है कि यह बड़ा कठिन मामला है। इस लिये मेरा यह निवेदन है कि एक हरिजन मिनिस्ट्री अलग से बनाई जाय तो बहुत अच्छा होगा। एक मिनिस्ट्री हरिजनों के लिये अलग से होना चाहिये जिस

से देश के इस बड़े समाज की ठीक से उन्नति हो सके। यहाँ पर हमारी बहन बैठे हुई हैं, हमारे मिनिस्ट्री साहब बैठे हैं, उन पर और हमारे गृह मंत्रालय पर इतना बड़ा बोझ है कि ये उन्हें ठीक से नहीं उठा सकते। क्यों नहीं उठा सकते कि उन के जिम्मे काम बहुत है और हरिजनों का मामला बड़ा कठिन है। इस लिये मेरा सुझाव है कि हरिजन मिनिस्ट्री के लिये एक मिनिस्ट्री होना चाहिये। वह मिनिस्ट्री हरिजनों के काम को देखे जिस से सही तरीके से काम हो। एजुकेशन के लिये जो रुपया हो वह एजुकेशन के काम आये, दूसरी चीजों का रुपया उन कानों में आये। कहाँ गलती होती है, कहाँ सही काम होता है इसको एक मिनिस्ट्री स्वयं जा कर देखे सही तरीके से। यह गृह मंत्रालय तो अपने ही कानों में उलझा रहता है, उस को इस को देखने का समय कहाँ है? मैं यह तो नहीं कहती कि यह मंत्रालय इस काम को चला नहीं सकता, चला तो सकता है, लेकिन इस में जितनी गड़बड़ा होता है उससे आप के ऊपर लाइन आता है। अगर एक मिनिस्ट्री इस के लिये अलग से होगा तो वह सारे भारत के अन्दर जा कर और पार्लियामेंट के अन्दर देख सकेगा कि काम ठीक से हो रहा है या नहीं। अभी कहीं कहीं एजुकेशन में जहाँ सवाल मास्टरी का आता है या कहीं भरतों का सवाल आता है, तो जब तक सी रुपया नहीं देते तब तक कामयाबी नहीं होता। यह बात मैं कहती तो जरूर हूँ लेकिन इसको साबित करना बहुत मुश्किल है। अगर मैं किसी पर केस चलवाना चाहूँ तो कौन गवाही देगा। इस लिये मैं किसी पर लाइन नहीं लगाती। हर एक डिपार्टमेंट में आप देखें जब तक हम सी रुपया नहीं देते तब तक हमें जगह नहीं मिल सकती। यह मेरी गलत बात नहीं है।

13 hrs.

मैं जब किसी कलक्टर या तहसीलदार के पास अपने क्षेत्र में या दूसरे क्षेत्र में जाती हूँ या भारतवर्ष में हम किसी की भी सिफारिश ले कर जाते हैं, तो कहते हैं कि काग्रेसी आए हैं और सिफारिश ले कर आये हैं, और कह देते हैं कि तुम्हारा काम नहीं हो सकता, अभी बस्ते में बन्द पड़ा है, जब आया तब देखेंगे। जिन लोगों को एजुकेशन नहीं मिली होती अगर वह चले जाते हैं तो उनका काम जल्दी हो जाता है क्योंकि उनसे उनको सौ या पचास रुपये मिल जाते हैं। हमसे तो उनको एक पाई मिलने वाली नहीं है। तो इस चीज को देखने की बड़ी आवश्यकता है।

हमारा हरिजन समाज और आदिवासी समाज अभी आगे नहीं बढ़ा है, उनके रास्ते में बन्धन है, इसलिये उनको आगे बढ़ाना चाहिये और सहूलियत देना चाहिये। इसमें कमी हुई है। हरिजनों से भी मैं अपील करती हूँ कि उनको भी सारा कुसूर गवर्नमेंट का हाँ नहीं बताना चाहिये। हमारा अपना भी कुसूर है। हमको भी सोचना चाहिये कि हम किस तरह से आगे बढ़ें, किस तरह से बड़े लोगों से मिलें और उनसे मिल कर चलें और किस तरह से अपना काम कराएँ। जब तक ६ करोड़ हरिजन देश की बाकी जनता के साथ मिल कर नहीं चलेंगे तब तक हमारा सुधार नहीं हो सकता। आज हरिजनों में भी कई पाटियाँ हो रही हैं। इस कारण हम आगे नहीं बढ़ पाते। और इसी लिए हमारी तरक्की नहीं हो रही है। इसलिये मेरी अपील है कि हमें भी सोच विचार कर काम करना चाहिये। मैंने किसी के खिलाफ बात नहीं कही है। मैंने तो सुझाव रखा है कि हमें मिल कर काम करना चाहिये जिसमें हम हरिजनों और आदिवासियों का काम सुचारु रूप से आगे बढ़े। हमको संगठित हो कर आगे चलना चाहिये ताकि सभी आगे बढ़

सकें। सब को बराबर शिक्षा मिलनी चाहिए। हमारे देश की जो और ३६ करोड़ जनता है, उसमें भी जो गरीब लोग हैं उनको भी शिक्षा आदि की सुविधाएँ मिलनी चाहियें। हमारे कई बड़े घरों की लड़कियाँ विवाह हो जाती हैं तो उनको नौकरी दी जानी चाहिये। महिलाओं को तों नौकरी की पहले जरूरत है ताकि हमारा धर्म बच सके। जब हमारे लोग हमारा बहिष्कार कर देते हैं तो हमको कोई जगह नहीं मिलती और हम ईसाई मिशनरियों के दरवाजे पर पर जाती हैं। वहाँ वह हमको शिक्षा दिलवाकर डाक्टर और नर्स बनाते हैं और हमें सबल करते हैं और हमें बड़ी बड़ी नौकरियों पर पहुंचाते हैं। क्या हिन्दू धर्म में ऐसा नहीं किया जा सकता। हमें भी सहयोग देना चाहिये। अगर हम सहयोग दें तो हमारी एक बहिन भाग कर मिशनरियों के पास क्यों जाए।

आदिवासियों में ज्यादा ईसाई नहीं हैं। हरिजनों में तोन कौमें ज्यादा ईसाई हैं, अर्थात् मेहतर, बसौर, और चमार। कुछ आदिवासी भी हैं। ये चार कौमें ईसाई हैं। इसका कारण है। हमारे भाई हमको निकाल देते हैं। दंड देते हैं, हमारे ऊपर जातिवाद लादते हैं। हमको अपनाते नहीं हैं। जाति में नहीं रखते। दंड देते हैं। अगर हम दंड न दें सकें तो हमको निकाल देते हैं। हम किसके दरवाजे पर जाएँ। इसलिये देखना चाहिये कि हमको अपने समाज का सहयोग मिले जिससे हमारे काम तेजी से चले।

मैंने आपका बहुत समय ले लिया। मैं बहुत ज्यादा नहीं कहना चाहती। मैं यही कहना चाहती हूँ कि जो पैसा स्टेट गवर्नमेंट और सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट लगाता है उसको ठीक तरह से लगना चाहिये और कैरशाही पर जरा ध्यान देना चाहिये। वह लापरवाही से काम करते हैं इसी से कामयाबी नहीं होती।

Mr. Speaker: Shri Balakrishnan—
not here. Shri Naval Prabhakar.
He will finish in ten minutes. There-
after, I shall call Shri Datar.

**श्री नरल प्रभाकर (बाह्य दिल्ली—
रक्षित—अनुसूचित जातियाँ) :** श्रीमान्
जी, समय तो कम है, इसलिए मैं बहुत
लम्बी चौड़ी बातें न कर के, जो दिल्ली की
ममस्याएं हैं उन्हीं को पहले सामने रखूंगा।

दिल्ली में आज से लगभग बीस वर्ष
फूले चमड़े का कारोबार करने वाले लगभग
ढाई सौ परिवार थे और उन परिवारों के
समय और भी बहुत सारे भाई काम करते
थे। इस से बहुत लोगों का गुजारा होता
था। कारोबार चलता था। लेकिन
दिल्ली मूनिसिपैल कमेट्री ने जो एक रिजो-
ल्यूशन पास किया और रिजोल्यूशन पास
कर के यह कहा कि अब से दिल्ली के किसी
भी चमड़े का काम करने वाले को दिल्ली
में लाइसेंस नहीं दिया जाएगा। और
उस के परिणामस्वरूप कुछ लोगों की इस
घारणा के फलस्वरूप कि इस काम को
यहां से हटा दिया जाए इस काम करने वालों
को लाइसेंस देना बन्द कर दिया गया।
जैसे जैसे आवादी बढ़ती गयी वैसे वैसे
यह कारोबार ठप्प होता गया। जब
लाइसेंस नहीं मिले तो शहरी क्षेत्र को छोड़
कर कुछ भाई गांवों में, देहात की तरफ चले
गए। लेकिन शहर वहां भी बढ़ गया और
वहां भी उनको नहीं रहने दिया गया।

आज दिल्ली की अवस्था यह है कि
दिल्ली में मद्रासी चमड़ा आता है, दिल्ली
में कलकत्ते से चमड़ा आता है, उत्तर
प्रदेश से आता है, और पंजाब से आता है,
और हजारों नहीं, लाखों नहीं, बल्कि
लाखों से भी अधिक रुपयों का चमड़ा आता
है, और यहां के वे परिवार जो कि किसी
समय दिल्ली में भरपेट रोटी पाते थे, आज
उनकी बिल्कुल दयनीय अवस्था हो रही
है। मैं गृह मंत्रालय से मांग किया चाहता

हूं और मैं कमिश्नर महोदय से भी निवेदन
किया चाहता हूं कि वह हम लोगों के उस
पुराने धन्वे को देखें और आज की हमारी
अवस्था को देखें, जो कि बहुत दयनीय होती
जा रही है।

हम दिल्ली वाले यह महसूस
करते हैं कि हमारे यहां देश के
और भागों की अपेक्षा ज्यादातर कम है।
मैं महसूस करता हूं इस बात को। लेकिन
जब मैं आर्थिक दृष्टि से देखता हूं तो पाता
हूं कि भारत के और कोनों में जैनी
हरिजनों की अवस्था है उस से कहीं बदतर
अवस्था दिल्ली में है, जब कि यहां पर
केन्द्रीय सरकार है, यहां पर कोई राज्य
सरकार बीच में नहीं है। यहां का शासन
सीधे केन्द्र से सम्बन्धित है। जब यहां
पर राज्य विधान सभा थी तो हम सोचते
थे कि केन्द्र का शासन होगा तो हमको
ज्यादा राहत और मुख मिलेगा और
अधिक संतोष प्राप्त होगा। लेकिन जो
देखने में आ रहा है उस से जो आशाएं
थीं वे धीरे धीरे धूमिल होती जा रही
हैं।

मैं निवेदन किया चाहता हूं कि उत्तर
प्रदेश में चर्म उद्योग के लिए बस्तियां बसायी
गयी हैं। यहां पर भी और दूसरी ट्रेड्स
और दूसरे उद्योग धन्वों के लिए तो बस्तियां
बसायी गयी हैं लेकिन चमड़े के कारोबार
की कोई बस्ती नहीं बसायी गयी है।

दिल्ली हरिजन वेलफेयर बोर्ड ने एक
प्रस्ताव पास किया और यह मांग की कि
दिल्ली प्रशासन को और भारत सरकार को
एक ऐसी बस्ती बसानी चाहिए जिस में उन
लोगों को वहां पर बसाया जाये और जो
लोग भी चमड़े का कारोबार करना चाहते
हैं, चमड़ा पकाना और रंगना चाहते हैं
उन को वहां पर सुविधाएं दी जायें।

एक बात में और कहना चाहता हूँ और वह चमड़े के ही सम्बन्ध में है। सैकड़ों और हजारों साल से हमारे यहां एक पुराने और दकयानुसी तरीके से चमड़ा कमाने का काम चलता आ रहा है। जरूरत इस बात की है कि आज के इस आधुनिक युग के अन्दर नये ढंग से चमड़ा कमाने का काम उन लोगों को सिखाना चाहिए और स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज के आधार पर उन के कामों को लगाना चाहिये।

जब मैं औद्योगिक बातों का लेता हूँ तो हमारे यहां दिल्ली के अन्दर कारोबार करने वालों को ऋण दिया जाता है, हरिजनों को भी दिया जाता है लेकिन मैं देखता हूँ कि जितना प्रतिशतः सूद और दूसरे लोगों से लिया जाता है हरिजनों से भी उतना ही लिया जाता है। लेकिन हमारे पास का जो राज्य है पंजाब वहां हरिजनों को कारोबार और धंधा करने के लिए जो ऋण दिया जाता है उसका कोई सूद नहीं लिया जाता है। अब जब कि हमें केन्द्रशासित है, सीवा हमारा केन्द्र से सम्बन्ध है और जब हम केन्द्र के लाडले हैं तो कम से कम इतनी सुविधा तो हमें प्राप्त होनी चाहिये कि जिस तरीके से और दूसरे लोग कर्ज लेते हैं और उनको जो उसका सूद देना होता है तो इतना अन्तर तो होना ही चाहिए कि कम से कम सूद का जो बोझ है उस से हम बच जायें ताकि हम अपना काम अच्छे ढंग से चला सकें।

हरिजनों के लिए जहां तक आवास की व्यवस्था का सम्बन्ध है दिल्ली में यह मकानों की तंगी की समस्या साधारणतः बहुत बिकट रूप धारण किये हुए है। जब भी मैं ने यह प्रश्न उठाया कि जो यहां अनुसूचित जाति के रहने वाले लोग हैं उन के के लिए मकानों की व्यवस्था की ओर ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए तब तब यह कहा गया है कि यहां पर गन्दी बस्तियां

हैं। गन्दी बस्तियों के मामले को बहुत ही प्राथमिकता दी हुई है उसको टोप प्राएग्जी दी हुई है, मैं इसे तसलीम करता हूँ कि वह तो आपने दी हुई है लेकिन वह केवल कागजों में चल रही है और उस दिशा में बहुत धीमे धीमे चला जा रहा है। अब मेरा दिल्ली प्रशासन से भी कुछ थोड़ा सा सम्बन्ध है क्योंकि यहां असेम्बली है नहीं। जमीन एक्वायर होती है, जमीन एक्वायर होने के बाद मैं उस के डेवलपमेंट की बात होगी। डेवलपमेंट होने के बाद फिर प्लाट्स तैयार होंगे और प्लाट्स तैयार होने के बाद उनकी कीमत इतनी अधिक हो जायेगी कि हरिजन और दूसरी अनुसूचित जातियां उनको खरीद नहीं सकेंगी। गन्दी बस्तियों के लोग जो वहां ने जाकर बसाये जायेंगे वे उनको खरीद नहीं सकेंगे। मकान बना कर भी यदि दिये गये तो वे बेचारे इतना किराया नहीं दे सकेंगे। मेरा कहना है कि जब हम समाजवादी समाज बनाने की बात कहते हैं तो वे लोग जब भी कोई बस्ती यहां पर बसायें और आज जैसी हालत चल रही है बहुत लोग ऐसे हैं जो कि अधिक पैसा देकर जमीन लेना चाहते हैं और यहां पर १०० और १५० रुपये तक जमीन बिकती है तो क्यों न सरकार इतने प्लाट्स डेवलप करे और फिर वहां पर सेवाओं की जरूरत तो पड़ेगी ही। घोबी की भी जरूरत पड़ेगी, जतने बनाने वाले चमार की जरूरत पड़ेगी और झाड़ू लगाने वाले भंशी की जरूरत पड़ेगी और जब कि हमारी सरकार की यह नीति है कि हम सब को एब में मिला जुटा कर बसाना चाहते हैं तो इस तरीके की जो बस्तियां बसाये उन में क्यों नहीं इन हरिजनों को मुफ्त प्लाट्स दिये जायें और उन में उनको बसा दिया जाये ताकि लोगों की सेवा कर सकें। कहा जाता है कि जो फिट नो लौस बेसिस के ऊपर जमीनें दी जायें तो जो भूमि उनको दी जाये उसकी कीमत दूसरों

[श्री नवल प्रसाकर]

के ऊपर क्यों न लगाई जाये। यह जो हमारे अभाग्य हरिजन भाई हजारों साल से पिछड़े हुए चले आ रहे हैं और सरकार द्वारा यह जो समानता लाये की बात कही जाती है तो यह समानता और किस तरह से आयेगी। जाहिर है कि हरिजनों को कुछ विशेष रियायतें देनी होंगी और दूसरों की अपेक्षा उन के साथ विशेष बर्ताव करना होगा तभी तो यह हमारे अभाग्य भाई आगे बढ़ सकेंगे और समाज के अन्य वर्गों के बराबर आ सकेंगे। अगर आपने हरिजनों के लिए साथ ही वही बर्ताव किया जो कि आप दूसरों को वहां पर बसाने के लिए करेंगे तो यह बेचारे वहां पर बस नहीं पा सकेंगे।

अब मैं इस संबंध में आपको एक मिसाल देना चाहता हूं। पाकिस्तान बना और जहां और लोग आये वहां हरिजन भी आये। हरिजनों को भी मकान दिये गये लेकिन मैं तो वे उनका किराया दे सके और न ही उन मकानों की कीमत उदा कर सके और उनको वहां से निकाल बाहर कर दिया गया। आज वे बेचारे उन मकानों से बाहर निकल कर झोंपड़े डाल कर उन में बैठ गये हैं और यकीन जानिये कि आज जैसी उनकी अवस्था है आप कितनी ही योजनाएं बनाइये, कितने ही मकान बनाइये, लेकिन इस तरीके से हरिजनों के पास कोई मकान रहने वाला नहीं है। अतः मेरा निवेदन है और मैं बहुत ही विनम्र भाव से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर वस्तुतः हरिजनों को बसाने की बात है और यह गंदी बस्तियों को हटाने की बात है तो आप जिस तरीके से गांवों के अन्दर जमीन देते हैं और फिर मकान बनाने के लिए इजाजत देते हैं मैं नहीं चाहता कि शहर के लोगों को आप मकान बनाने के लिए इजाजत दें लेकिन मैं यह जरूर चाहता हूं कि उनको जो मकान बनाने के लिए जगह

दी जाय वह बिल्कुल निःशुल्क होनी चाहिए, मुफ्त होनी चाहिए तभी वे अपने मकान बना सकेंगे अन्यथा नहीं। उसके बाद में आप उनको ऋण दे दीजिये जिसको कि वे थोड़ा-थोड़ा कर के उत्तार देंगे और इस तरीके से वे मकान बना सकेंगे और उसके साथ ही वे आपकी वहां रह कर सेवा भी करेंगे।

मैंने देखा है कि दिल्ली में बहुत सारी बस्तियां ऐसी हैं जहां पर कि जरूरी सेवाओं का नितान्त अभाव है। वहां पर धोबी नहीं मिलते हैं और धोबी के लिए वहां के निवासियों को तीन मील चल कर जाना पड़ता है। जूता अगर उनका टूट जाये फूट जाये तो उसकी मरम्मत कराने के लिए उनको तीन मील दूर जाना पड़ता है। एक भंगी जिस के कि जिम्मे उस बस्ती में झाड़ू लगाने का काम है उसको ५ मील चल कर वहां आना होता है लेकिन उसको वहीं पर नहीं बसाया जाता है। मेरी यह विनम्र प्रार्थना है कि इसको देखा जाये और जो बस्तियां बसाई जायें उनमें हरिजनों को भी बसाया जाये।

शिक्षा की बात कही जाती है। जब बच्चा मैट्रिक पास कर लेता है और जब वह कालिज में दाखिल होना चाहता है तो दिल्ली में उसको कालिजों के दरवाजे बन्द मिलते हैं। पिछले दिनों मंत्री महोदय ने कहा था कि कालिजों में दाखिले के लिए हम अमुक परसेंटेज ही लेंगे और उस परसेंटेज से ज्यादा बच्चों को उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के लिए भर्ती नहीं करेंगे। इस रोक का परिणाम यह हो रहा है कि हरिजनों के बच्चों के वास्ते तो कालिजों के द्वार बिल्कुल बन्द ही हो गये हैं कारण उनके बच्चे या तो सेकंड डिवीजन में पास होते हैं या फिर थर्ड डिवीजन में पास होते

हैं और इस कारण और भी उनको कालिजों में दाखिला नहीं मिलता है। वे बेचारे वहां से निराश हो कर एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज की तरफ दौड़ते हैं और वहां भी उनको टफा सा जवाब मिलता है। जब उनको वहां पर नौकरी नहीं मिलती है तो वे कहते हैं कि अच्छा भाई हमें कोई धंदा ही सिझलवा दो। टेकनिकल ट्रेनिंग और वोकेशनल ट्रेनिंग देने के वास्ते वहां कुछ इंतजाम है लेकिन वहां पर भी हालत यह है कि जरूरत के लिहाज से सीटें बहुत कम हैं और धंधों को सिखाने के इच्छुक लोगों की तादाद इतनी अधिक होती है कि वहां पर भी उनको सीट नहीं मिल पाती हैं। वहां पर सीट्स रिजर्व हैं। अब मान लिया जाये कि १०० सीटें हैं और उन में से केवल १२ विद्यार्थियों को स्थान मिला तो वह बेचारे हरिजन जो कि सैकड़ों नहीं हजारों की तादाद में हों तो उन हजारों में से आप केवल बारह को काम-धंधे सिखाने के लिए ले लेंगे तो बाकी तो सब बेकार हो जायेंगे। इस तरीके से यह बेकारी बढ़ती चली जा रही है। या तो आप कोई इस तरीके का प्रबन्ध कीजिये कि उनको कालिज में पढ़ने के लिए स्थान मिले, अगर आप कालिजों में उन को नहीं पढ़ा सकते, ऊंची शिक्षा नहीं दे सकते तो मत दीजिये लेकिन उन्हें कोई काम धंदा सिखाने का तो इंतजाम कीजिये और धंदा अगर नहीं सिखा सकते तो फिर उनको काम दीजिये। यह एक बहुत ही गम्भीर मामला है और इस को आप को देखना होगा। अगर आप इस को नहीं देखेंगे तो हो सकता है कि पढ़े लिखे जो लोग हैं उनकी भावनाएं बदल जाती हैं, उत्तेजित हो जाते हैं और फिर उसके बाद न जाने कैसी-कैसी बातें सोचने लगते हैं और हो सकता है कि फिर शायद श्री गायकवाड़ उनको कोई रास्ता दिखायें और उस पर वह चलने लगें।

अन्त में मैं एक बात कह कर बैठ जाता हूं। मैं फिर निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि दिल्ली जो है, वह एक छोटी सी जगह है, लेकिन यहां के हरिजनों की अवस्था बहुत दयनीय है। हमारे यहां के विमुक्त जाति के लोगों की अवस्था तो और भी दयनीय है। उन की तादाद बहुत कम है, लेकिन आज जा कर अगर हम उन को देखें, तो मालूम होगा कि वे बिल्कुल पशुवत् बहुत बुरी अवस्था में रहते हैं। उन का कोई कमाने का धन्दा नहीं है। भीख मांगने के अलावा वे और कुछ नहीं करते हैं। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहूंगा कि उनके लिए कोई विशेष प्रयत्न किया जाना चाहिये। जब तक उन के लिए कोई विशेष प्रयत्न नहीं किया जायेगा, उन का उत्थान नहीं हो सकता है। उन की पुरानी बृत्तियों को बदलने के लिये उन को विशेष सुविधायें देनी पड़ेंगी। अगर उन को विशेष सुविधायें नहीं दी जायेंगी, तो उन के आचरण ठीक नहीं होंगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप का धन्यवाद करता हूं और कमिश्नर महोदय का भी धन्यवाद करता हूं और आशा करता हूं कि वह दिल्ली में रहते हैं, वह दिल्ली का भी विशेष ख्याल रखें।

Shri Datar: Mr. Speaker, I have been hearing very carefully the arguments that have been advanced by a number of hon. Members during the last three days. Before I deal with their points, I should like to make certain preliminary observations.

We are having discussions every year on the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I would desire that this Report has to be studied very carefully for two purposes. In the first instance, we ought to understand to what extent there has been an improvement in the conditions of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other people as a result of

[Sri Datar]

the various actions taken by the State Governments and the Central Government together. Secondly, we should also understand to what extent the deficiencies in the conditions of these people still subsist. It is for this purpose that such a debate is to be of the greatest value for the guidance of Government, also for the guidance of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

It is true that certain hon. Members have studied the Report very carefully and have pointed out certain relevant observations in this respect. I think, as you have rightly pointed out, that this Report deserves a very careful study and a selection of important points for discussion in the Lok Sabha or the other House. The procedure that you have suggested is likely to be of great use not only to the hon. Members of these communities but to the Members of Parliament as well, and will be of great help to the Governments, Central as well as States. That is the reason why I desire that in the course of our debate we should confine our arguments to what has been pointed out, either by way of appreciation or by way of difficulties, in this Report.

On the one hand, I find from this eighth report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes that there has been an improvement in certain directions. We had to contend against certain difficulties in the course of the First Plan and also in the early years of the Second Plan period. But, as you are aware, the Central and State Governments have been trying their best to see to it that the amounts that have been set apart for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes are spent in time, that whatever difficulties there are, to the extent that these difficulties are avoidable, are removed. That is the reason why we find that in the present Report the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has pointed out how

the situation has been improving, so far as the expenditure or rather the tempo of expenditure of the State Governments is concerned. That is a point which we have to take into account.

When we started helping the State Governments in the First Plan, naturally because the State Governments were new to the problem, there were a number of difficulties and we could not reach the target at all. Then we laid down new methods, we laid down simpler procedure and I am very happy to find from the latest assessment of the position that by the end of the Second Plan we shall have spent very considerably, so far as the amounts under the different heads are concerned.

During the last two years, as I said, there has been a great tempo in the incidence of expenditure. Naturally, we are trying our best to request the State Governments not only to spend more but also to spend properly, and that has been responded to. Often times a number of hon. Members criticise the State Governments rather hardly. May I point out that they have got their own difficulties and to the extent that we have been asking those States to take action they have been responding in as satisfactory and as proper a manner as possible. That is the reason why the conditions were not what they were some years ago. In case one is to hear what certain hon. Members have stated, one is likely to believe that no progress has taken place at all. But that is not the correct position.

That is the reason why I desire that there ought to be a studied approach to the report by the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and the figures that I am going to place before this House will show that the tempo of progress has increased in an extremely satisfactory manner. We have taken up this question with the State Governments and we have been urging them

to spend more not only in the Central sector but also in the State sector to the extent that they can do. There are certain difficulties in their way which we have to understand. In the case of the Central sector, as you are aware, the Government of India are bearing cent per cent of the expenditure. In the case of the State sector, naturally we divide the expenditure on 50:50 basis.

13.28 hrs.

[SHRI HEDA in the Chair]

Oftentimes what happens in this particular case in the case of the States is this. In a particular year they could not spend what they ought to have spent in the State sector. When the general budget for next year is to be considered, the Planning Commission and other authorities that call the State Governments to account say that inasmuch as they spent less in the earlier or preceding years, so they should not ask for more in the subsequent year. So, it should be understood that when there is a general scaling down of expenditure by the Planning Commission and other authorities concerned, then naturally even under the headings of expenditure on backward classes there is bound to be some scaling down, some reduction. That is the reason why this difficulty arises sometimes. In spite of all these difficulties, I am very happy to find that we shall be in a position by the end of the Second Plan early next year to have spent fairly satisfactorily, I would say even very satisfactorily, so far as various items of expenditure under the different heads are concerned. We are trying towards our objective and we are hoping that it will succeed by the end of the current year which is also the end of the Second Five Year Plan.

So far as the Scheduled Tribes are concerned, it is true that there are certain States where the tempo of expenditure has to rise. Take for example the case of Madhya Pradesh

area. There are tempo of expenditure has to rise very considerably. We are anxious that the State Government and the Centre together see to it that this tempo which is now low rises considerably. Therefore, in the case of the Scheduled Tribes the percentage of expenditure as against the targets that have been laid down will be 78 per cent. of the amount that has been reserved for the interests of the Scheduled Tribes, that is, 78 per cent. will have been spent by the end of the Second Five Year Plan period.

So far as the Scheduled Castes are concerned, in spite of his strong speech may I point out in all humility to my hon. friend, Shri Gaikwad, that their condition is far more substantially improving than what he wants us to believe. In the case of the Scheduled Castes does he know that we shall have reached 94 per cent. so far as the total expenditure over the Scheduled Castes during the Second Five Year Plan is concerned, that is, Rs. 27 crores? I am speaking from memory. 94 per cent. of the monies that have been reserved for the Scheduled Castes development and other projects will have been spent by the end of the Second Five Year Plan.

Shri D. A. Katti (Chikodi): The question is whether that money is spent properly.

Shri Datar: I am dealing at present with the question of low incidence of expenditure. That is the point. When I am addressing myself to one point, it is not proper to take or to shift to another point.

So far as this question is concerned, we were extremely sorry to see that the tempo of expenditure had not been rising. But we are happy to find that it will rise to 94 per cent. That much will have been completed at the end of the Second Five Year Plan.

So far as the denotified Tribes are concerned, it would come to about 82 per cent. So far as other backward

[Shri Datar]

classes are concerned, it would come to 81 per cent. Thus on the whole so far as the different categories of backward classes are concerned, the general percentage will be 85. This is so far as the amount of Rs. 90 and odd crores which has been specifically reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes is concerned.

Somehow there was a misconception held in a number of quarters that in respect of these backward classes the money that has to be spent was only the amount of Rs. 92 crores and not more. In fact, we have been trying hard with the State Governments and with the public also. Even in respect of Tribes, please note, under the Constitution we have to make certain grants. But, after all, the responsibility for the welfare of all the different categories of these backward classes is on the States. All the same we have taken upon ourselves the responsibility or the obligation of supplementing their efforts by granting them more. Out of Rs. 92 crores, you will have seen that roughly Rs 60 crores or about two-thirds represents the amount that the Government of India are giving to the various State Governments. If this is taken into account, you will agree that the position is not so bad as it is reflected in the speeches of certain hon. Members.

Certain other suggestions of a comprehensive or of a wide character have been made. Two or three I should like to notice in this connection. One of them is a question which we have answered at least seven or eight times because this point is raised not only during the debate on the Report but also during the debate on the 'Home Ministry's demands. As I have stated, in respect of the schemes for the backward classes that is a question which has to be attended to. This is a problem which is solely the problem of the State

Governments and the Central Government, even when we are disposed to do so, cannot undertake the stupendous responsibility, that is, the executive responsibility of carrying out all these schemes.

The point is often lost sight of by a number of hon. Members that under article 338 of the Constitution what is to be done is the appointment of a Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by the President. His duties have also been defined. He has to find out how the conditions of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are there and to what extent the safeguards given by the Constitution are or are not fulfilled. Beyond this, what you can call the assessing responsibility, the investigating responsibility and finally the reporting responsibility, it is not possible for the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes or for the Government of India to assume the executive responsibility of implementing all the schemes either in the Central sector or in the State sector. After all, they are the authorities directly concerned. I would not like that we criticise the State Governments harshly on the floor of this House. They have their own difficulties.

Shri Dasaratha Deb (Tripura): By amending the Consitution why should we not give that executive power to the States as well as to the Centre?

Shri Datar: It is neither desirable nor practicable. Government of India cannot assume the executive responsibility of actually executing the scheme, say in Assam or in the Ramnad District of the Madras State or elsewhere. That is a question which the State Government have themselves to attend to under the federal structure that we have. After all, let us also understand that the State

Governments are popular governments. Their ministries are elected. Members are elected by adult franchise. Under these circumstances, it would not be proper for us to mistrust what the State Governments have been doing.

Secondly, we have also got the legislatures there. That is the reason why three or four years ago I made a suggestion on the floor of this House that inasmuch as at least a part of the debate here is likely to be unrealistic because we may not know exactly their own difficulties, that is, the difficulties of the various State Government. That is the reason why I made a suggestion on the floor of the House. We took it up with the State Governments that the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should be debated upon or should be discussed in the various State legislatures. That has been accepted by a number of State Governments. I find that at least in three State legislatures there has been such a discussion.

Under these circumstances, for the very stupendity of the problem concerned and in view of the fact that the State Governments have to carry on this project if the Government of India cannot assume any executive responsibility, I fail to understand why hon. Members suggest that there ought to be a ministry for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Our work to a large extent, as I have stated, is to give monies to them. We sanction the various schemes either in the Central sector or in the States sector. We give them advice. We have got Assistant Regional Commissioners. Their number at present is nine. We propose to increase, if that were possible, that by seven so that every State will have a direct Assistant Regional Commissioner. He will be something like a liaison officer between the Government of India on the one hand and the State Governments on the other. I have myself seen the fine work that our

young and able Assistant Commissioners have been doing in a number of States. In fact, I have myself seen the Chief Ministers and the Social Welfare Ministers of the State Governments taking their help or consulting our Assistant Commissioners. That is how the work has been co-ordinated and our Assistant Commissioners are helping the State Governments, in the first place, for the purpose of drawing up proper schemes and secondly for the purpose of evaluating what has been done by them. That is the reason why the work that we have been carrying on is of a particular nature that I have realistically described to this House. Under these circumstances, it would not be proper for us to say that we should assume that responsibility. Even if, for the sake of argument, you have a separate Ministry, the work will be the same that we are doing and it is nobody's case that the work has been suffering from under-staff or from giving less attention. In fact, I may point out that the Home Minister has been extremely anxious to give the greatest time and the greatest amount of attention to social welfare schemes so far these backward classes are concerned.

I would now deal with certain other problems which have been broadly raised by certain hon. Members. So far as the allocation in the Third Plan is concerned, as the House is aware, we had a conference of Social Welfare Ministers at the State level. We also decided that the amount should be increased. We are taking up this question with the Planning Commission. But, we have also to understand their difficulties. We have also to take into account the historic realities that in certain cases the State Governments were not in a position to spend the whole amount. Therefore, it will not be proper to expect that this amount would be raised to the extent as certain hon. Members have suggested. It is not merely a question of raising the money under this head. The greater and more important question is of

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inducing the State Governments to consider that out of the general revenues, these schemes for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, etc., have also to be properly supported. Because, as I have said, the conditions of these people are far from satisfactory. In some cases, their condition is very low. As has been pointed out by certain hon. Members, sometimes, it is even sub-human. Take the case of the tribal people. All the same, in the interests of the success of democracy, in the interests of complete establishment of a Welfare state, it is absolutely essential that these disparities, either economic disparities or educational disparities or other disparities are removed by giving full attention to the schemes for these people as an organic part of the general Budget set up. That is what we have been impressing most and hon. Members will kindly understand that this is far more important than a few crores of rupees being added to the amount that we have. That also, we are trying our best to get. After all, they form a very large percentage of the population—5½ crores so far as Scheduled Castes are concerned and about 2 crores or more so far as the Scheduled Tribes are concerned. They do not constitute a very small community. Secondly, their interests have to be safeguarded and advanced to the extent that they are below the minimum level of economic development in the whole of India. That is the reason why I am more anxious to request the State Governments to see to it that when they prepare the General Budget—we have also requested the Planning Commission in this respect—they should take this also into account, just as the backward areas are to be taken into account. The backward areas have also got to be developed so that they would come on a line with the other developed areas. Similarly, eight crores of people constitute a great and important responsibility on the various State Governments. That

is the reason why I should point out to this hon. House that this has to be understood as a supplementary provision, not as the principal provision. As some hon. Members stated, they believe—it is rather inaccurate—that the interests of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are to be looked after only from out of the sum of Rs. 90 crores and odd under the Second Plan. I am not satisfied with that. I am anxious to see that they are entitled as the citizens of India, especially as citizens under disabilities, to a proper share, not merely a proportionate share of the amount. I do not want a proportionate share. I want a greater share in relation to their backwardness. That has to be our criterion. I hope that the point that I have made might appeal to hon. Members.

Shri Ranga: May I ask one little information? I hope that attitude will apply to the backward classes also apart from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Shri Datar: So far as the backward classes are concerned, we are already looking after them to a certain extent. May I point out to the hon. Member that we have got the Scheduled Tribes, then we have got the Scheduled Castes, then we have got the denotified tribes, formerly known as ex-riminal tribes, and then we have got the general backward classes. So far as these are concerned, what is done is, the State Governments look after them in various ways. They have got their own lists and they spend a lot of money.

Shri D. A. Katti: In Mysore, excepting the brahmins, almost all the castes are treated as backward classes

श्री रामसेवक यादव : इन सुविधाओं को देखें तो क्या बनिया और कायस्थ भी बैकवर्ड क्लासेज़ में आते हैं ?

Shri Datar: I can understand educational backwardness; but I cannot understand economic backwardness so

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far as the brahmins are concerned. It would not be proper to discuss the question community-wise. The hon. Member is aware that in the State from which he comes, there was a particular list to which the strongest objection was taken, and that State Government also—and that goes to their credit—are revising it and basing backwardness on certain understandable principles. I think they are proceeding in the right direction. One is the level of illiteracy and the other is the pursuit of vocations which do not require any literacy at all. An interim report has been received; but the final report is yet to come.

Shri Basappa (Tiptur): Does educational backwardness mean only literacy and nothing more than that?

Shri Datar: I think, generally, it means that.

Shri Basappa: The Constitution speaks of educational and social backwardness. Literacy means only writing letters, reading and writing. Educational backwardness means something more.

Shri Datar: I have no objection to agree with my hon. friend. At least, let us have literacy in the first place. At least let us begin with literacy. As you are aware, literacy has advanced during the last 10 years from about 17 per cent to 40 per cent in the whole of India. I would agree that it should be on a larger scale, that it should be social backwardness and educational backwardness, in that sense, more people should be educated at a number of levels. It is not necessarily the 3 R's. I would entirely agree with him.

So far as the other backward classes are concerned, that question is always being considered by the State Government. As has been pointed out on a number of occasions, we have left the question of deciding the criteria of backwardness to the various State Governments. In fact, the

Ministry of Education have been accepting the lists of backward classes as laid down by the various States for post-matriculate scholarships. It is not necessary for me to go into that question, but I would agree with my hon. friend that backwardness, wherever it is, in whatever form, has to go, and it has to be given priority, because democracy cannot succeed when there are such diversities of conditions, such instances of backwardness, traditional, occupational or other. Backwardness is incompatible with democracy, with enlightenment, and has got to go. That is why we are trying to see that all such backwardness goes. Shri Gaikwad and other Members are entitled to be impatient, but they will also realise it is an age-long malady, it is not a malady of yesterday.

It is not that backwardness or untouchability will disappear with Government help or by Government action alone. Many hon. Members believe that if more money is spent by Government, backwardness will go, untouchability will disappear. It takes a long time for social disabilities to disappear. On reading the Commissioner's Report, I was surprised and amazed at the condition of the Scheduled Castes in U.P. and certain other States in the matter of temple entry etc. This is a social problem, and to some extent Government can give an impetus by making grants to non-official organisations or State Governments for the purpose of carrying on propaganda, but let me again point out that it is not merely a question of money; it is disinterested service in the first instance, I would say, of the caste Hindus who have to repent of the sin that they committed in respect of untouchability. Social conscience has to be roused to the fullest extent, and I am anxious that non-official public workers go round. We have been accustomed to it since Gandhiji's time. Everything cannot and does not depend upon money or Government. We for our part are

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taking supreme steps to see that these people get over these social disabilities which would not disappear even by prosecutions. The number of prosecutions is also rising, it is more than 500 as was pointed out, but hon. Members will realise that we have to improve those who had been sinners by mental and moral conviction. That is what Gandhiji did. Prosecution is absolutely essential in certain cases, because there are die-hards who are open to no argument except the argument of the sanction of force. But, if I have an erring brother, the best course would be not merely to go on complaining against him, but to try to touch his conscience to the extent possible. That is why to a large extent all of us as Indians are trying our best to see that Gandhiji's methods are approached.

I can understand and sympathise with their bitterness and impatience, but let me say that the conscience of those who have been roused is with them. It has been my great fortune to find members of the caste Hindus, members of the sinning or erring class—the Scheduled Castes workers were already there—carrying on propaganda against untouchability in the far interior and hilly areas, places 200 miles away from the nearest railway station. That gives me hope that by following the policy of Gandhiji we will succeed.

Let us by all means enforce the law. We have requested the State Governments that wherever any information is received, the police officers should take the strongest action. The condition of the Scheduled Castes in many villages is far from satisfactory. Economically they are under the hold of the other classes, and that is why though they might give information, they would not come to a court to give evidence. We have to understand these difficulties, difficulties which are inherent in the situation. In one case, remember, when the matter had been pressed and ultimately there was a conviction, it had

very bad repercussions and the whole of the poor Scheduled Caste people, whose number was not large, had to suffer, but the State Government did take action and now the situation has been brought under control. So, the law has to take its course against those who are breakers of the law those beyond redemption, but there are lakhs of others, an appeal to whose reason and conscience is likely to be effective. So, let us take both into account. Let us not think that the Scheduled Castes and the Caste Hindus are always on warring terms. After all, we all belong to the same nation, whatever Shri Gaikwad may say. We are also as much Indians, entitled to the soil as much as he and others are. Let us not bring in racial or other considerations.

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): They claim to be the original inhabitants.

Shri Datar: They are, but we have been settled here for so many hundreds of years that we and they have to live as brothers. All the 40 crores of people are residents of India, entitled to all rights.

I can understand and appreciate his desire that their percentage in the services has to rise. So far as that point is concerned, may I point out that they are still new to service? We look into every case where the candidate's claim has not been accepted on grounds other than legitimate. What we have done is this, I should explain the position so far as the services are concerned. We have not only down the percentage of reservations in respect of Government services, but I am very glad to tell the House that the semi-Government organisations, autonomous corporations and others have also agreed to have this percentage; we took up this question with them, and all of them have agreed now to introduce at the direct recruitment stage this reservation of

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12 per cent, 5 per cent or whatever it is.

So far as the services are concerned, it is now working well. It is true that they have not been coming up in large numbers, so far as the higher levels of the services are concerned. Here, let us understand one more point. At the direct recruitment stage, it is true that the reservation has to be there. That is what we are trying our best to ensure. And we informed the House only the other day that we had established liaison or co-ordinating officers in every Ministry for this purpose. It is their duty to see that within the orbit of that Ministry or within the orbit of that attached office or directorate, this percentage is carried out properly.

An Hon. Member: What about registration?

Shri Datar: We have also issued instructions to the employment exchanges that it is their duty to register the names of Schedule Castes or Scheduled Tribes, wherever they reside. My hon. friend's objection had some force in it, but we have now issued instructions that in all cases, wherever Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes candidates come forward their names have to be registered, and their names have to be properly nominated in all cases. Whenever there is even a single instance of a wrong rejection of a Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes candidate, Government take steps to see that the mistake is corrected.

Shri Dasaratha Deb: For the information of the hon. Minister, I might say that one training course is being conducted in Agartala, so far as the Assistant Surveyor's scheme is concerned. 62 students were taken in each batch; out of them, more than 13 tribal candidates had applied, but only was selected.

Shri Datar: Let the hon. Member give the figures to me. I shall surely look into this matter. It is my duty to see that all candidates who are

suitable are not rejected as unsuitable. I am prepared to look into this matter.

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav: What is this adjective 'suitable'? What is the meaning of 'suitability'?

An Hon. Member: It will take centuries in that case.

Shri Datar: It will not take centuries, as hon. Members opposite have said. I am very happy to find that the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates are doing well; they are carrying on their work very efficiently, and though the progress is bound to be slow, it cannot be so slow, as the hon. Member fears.

So far as the services are concerned, I may point out that we can have reservation only at the direct recruitment stage and not at the promotion stage? That is a question which has been raised by the Railway Ministry. You are aware, Sir, of the Madras High Court's decision on this point. I understand that that matter is now pending in appeal before the Supreme Court. So, I would not deal with that matter, except to point out that whenever there is any promotion, the promotion has to be on the basis either of merit or of seniority. These are the two points that are taken into account.

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In order to increase the orbit of the intake in promotions, what we have done is this. We have laid down that promotion is not solely on the basis of seniority. We take in a certain percentage on the result of what is known as the departmental examination. Suppose any promotion has to take place; and we have to take in, let us say, 20 candidates, then, we hold a departmental examination. The conditions are slackened in the case of the Scheduled Castes

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and Scheduled Tribes. They are allowed to appear for the examination. The examination is held by the UPSC, and we have stated that not very rigid standards should be followed in their case; what is necessary in their case is that they must have certain minimum qualifications and not too high qualifications. We have laid down this thing very clearly in our instructions and in our circulars. So, in these circumstances, you will find that the orbit of reservation has also been enlarged to a certain extent by extending it to departmental examinations. Otherwise, what will happen is that if a man is in service, it would be our duty to see that he is not promoted simply because he is a Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes candidate, but he puts in proper and satisfactory work. I may point out to my hon. friends that in every case, where there is a wrong supersession, or there is a case of being passed over, at the highest level, we look into the matter and we see that injustice is not done.

It is true that their number in the services is rising at a very small pace, so far as the higher services are concerned, but there are certain difficulties inherent in it. My hon. friend was entirely wrong in making a reference to the ICS conditions of service during the British regime and the conditions obtaining now. Does my hon. friend know that even now, in the ten or eleven All-India services and other services, we have reserved a certain percentage for Harijans and for tribal people? Secondly, I may point out that the moment the UPSC finds that a particular candidate has satisfied the minimum qualifications, then, whatever his number or rank might be, we try to take him in. Suppose we have to take in ten people for the IAS, and the number that is given to us is 70; if a Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe candidate is having the rank 69 or 70, then we find that he is within the orbit of qualified candidates, and we

pick him up and we do not take the others, so far as that service is concerned. Therefore, it was extremely ungraceful on the part of my hon. friend to have made a reference to things which were entirely different. In fact, we are trying our best to see to it that there is no discrimination against them. But you will agree that there are certain services where higher standards are required, especially the higher grades of services. If, on account of a certain long, era of unfortunate conditions, they take to it somewhat late, then, we need not blame them for that; let not Government also be blamed for that. We are anxious to see that the percentage is fully reached on the basis of relaxed or reduced standards. This is so far as the services are concerned.

So far as the tribal blocks are concerned we are anxious that the tribal blocks succeed to the fullest extent. That is the reason why my Ministry has been giving to each tribal block Rs. 15 lakhs in addition to the Rs. 12 lakhs which are being spent by the Ministry of Community Development and the State Government together.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi (Puri): Four such blocks have been sanctioned for Orissa. But is the money being spent there? What is the report that the hon. Minister has got?

Shri Datar: The hon. Member may wait and hear what I am going to say. It is true that the conditions require considerable improvement. I myself saw some of these multipurpose blocks, and I myself wanted to know the tribal touch given to these tribal blocks. Thereafter, we took up that question; we appointed a Committee with Dr. Verrier Elwin, and that committee's report is in our hands; we are trying to see to what extent the conditions can be improved.

It is true that on the one hand, the Scheduled castes people are the

worst sufferers on account of social disabilities, but it is also true that on the other hand, the tribals are also similar sufferers on account of the long age of isolation. Both of them have to be brought up. Even here, I might mention incidentally that we are anxious to bring up the lowliest of these people first. It is true that there are a number of communities within the Scheduled Castes, and there are a number of subsets among the tribals. The lowliest among them, to whom our help has not reached, have to be brought up first. Take, for example, the community of Doms in Bihar, or the Bhangis or the nomads. We appointed a small committee to find out the condition of the nomadic tribes, that is, those who are still moving from place to place and who have no settled residence.

Now, we are trying our best to see—and the State Governments are fully cooperating with us—that these, the most unfortunate of unfortunate persons are entitled to greater assistance and priority of assistance so far as their conditions are concerned.

You would agree, therefore, that we are trying our best. After reviewing the conditions under the First Five Year Plan and after reviewing their conditions on the eve of the expiry of the Second Five Year Plan, may I add in all humility, that the conditions have improved to a larger extent though they still require further improvement? That is a point which we have kept in view in preparing the Third Five Year Plan. I value the criticisms of my hon. friends, those who are naturally critics, because thereby we know the conditions. In the Third Five Year Plan, with the cooperation of the hon. Members of Parliament and with public help by the question being agitated by the public in general and with Government help and with the fullest response from the State Governments, I am confident that the conditions of these unfortunate people will improve to a far more greater extent than what they are at present.

श्री उइके (मंडला-रक्षित-अनुसूचित आदिम जातियां) : सभापति महोदय, मैं मंत्री जी से दो तीन प्रश्न करना चाहता हूँ।

सभापति महोदय : प्रश्नों का समय यह नहीं है।

श्री उइके : मैं ने जो प्रश्न उठाए थे, उनका उत्तर मुझे नहीं मिला है।

सभापति महोदय : उनका उत्तर आप श्रीमती आल्वा से ले सकते हैं। प्रश्नों का यह अवसर नहीं है। I am just feeling shortage of time.

Shri Warior (Trichur): A clarification, Sir.

Mr. Chairman: This is not the occasion for clarification. Questions can be allowed when Shrimati Alva is replying to the debate and not at the end of every interesting speech. Since the time at our disposal is short, I am anxious that hon. Members should restrict themselves to the 10 minutes suggested by the hon. Speaker. I will ring the first bell at the end of 8 minutes and the second bell at the end of 9½ minutes.

श्री राम सेतु राव : सभापति महोदय, अगर एक घंटा बढ़ा दिया जाये, तो बहुत अच्छा होगा।

Mr. Chairman: If the House co-operates and if we put our points in a short time, I think, all the points may be put in. If necessary, I will extend the time.

श्री शंकर देव (गुलबर्गा-रक्षित-अनुसूचित जातियां) : सभापति महोदय, जैसा कि आपने निदेश दिया है, समय बहुत थोड़ा है और इस अवसर पर मेरा उद्देश्य यह नहीं है कि मैं कोई इमोशनल स्पीच हाउस के सामने रखूँ। इस रिपोर्ट को दृष्टि में रखते हुए मैं दो चार सजेसन्स पेश करना चाहता हूँ।

[श्री शंकर देव]

पिछली बार भी मैंने कहा था कि शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लोगों में इम्प्लीरियरटी कम्पलैक्स बहुत ज्यादा है और अगर उनको दूसरी कास्ट्स के बराबर लाना है, तो कुछ प्रैक्टिकल सजेशनज को कार्यान्वित करना होगा। उस समय भी मैंने कुछ सजेशनज दी थीं। मुझे मालूम नहीं कि गवर्नमेंट ने उनको कहां तक इम्प्लीमेंट करने की कोशिश की है। सब से बड़ी चीज जो मैंने पिछली बार बताई थी, यह थी कि जब तक इन्टर-कास्ट मैरिजेंज, अन्तर्जातीय विवाह, नहीं होंगे, तब तक छुआछूत की समस्या हल नहीं हो सकती है। छुआछूत के निवारण के लिये हजारों रुपये खर्च किये जाते हैं और कम्प्यूनिटी डिनरज की बात की जाती है। कम्प्यूनिटी डिनर में क्या होता है कि उसमें तरह तरह के लोगों को बुलाते हैं और वे सब लोग एक जगह मिल कर खाना खाते हैं। लेकिन इस तरह खाने से छुआछूत का निवारण नहीं हो सकता है, बल्कि जब तक मिक्सचर आफ ब्लड, रक्त का सम्मिश्रण नहीं होगा, तब तक यह समस्या हल नहीं हो सकती है। इसके लिये मैंने ये प्रैक्टिकल सजेशन दिए थे कि गवर्नमेंट सर्विसेज में उन्हीं लोगों को रिक्रूट किया जाये, जो कि इन्टरकास्ट मैरिज करे और जो लो रिक्रूट हो चुके हैं, जो गवर्नमेंट सर्वोेट हैं, उन में से उन्हीं को प्रोमोशन दिया जाये, जिनके बच्चे इन्टर-कास्ट मैरिज करें। अगर इस तरह का रैस्ट्रिक्शन किया जाये, तो मैं समझता हूं कि थोड़ा थोड़ा करके इन्टर-कास्ट मैरिजेंज को प्रोत्साहन मिल सकता है।

मैंने रिजर्वेशन आफ सीट्स के बारे में भी कहा था। हर जगह पर नौकरी करने के लिये आदमी तैयार होता है, लेकिन भंगियों का काम ऐसा है, जहां कोई भी काम करने के लिये तैयार नहीं होता। मैंने यह कहा था कि म्यूनिसिपैलिटीज में भंगियों की जितनी पोस्ट्स हों, उन में से कम से कम

पांच परसेंट नान-हरिजनज के लिए, हरिजनतर लोगों के लिए रिजर्व कर दी जायें। हायर कास्ट्स के लोगों के लिये वे जगह रिजर्व हों, वही लोग एप्लाई करें और उन जगहों पर वे ही रिक्रूट किये जायें। वे लोग भंगियों के साथ मिल कर काम करें। इस प्रकार दूसरे भंगियों में जो यह इम्प्लीरियरटी कम्पलैक्स है कि हम लोग नीच जातियों के हैं, हजारों सालों से चली आ रही वह भावना खत्म हो जायेगी। यह सजेशन गवर्नमेंट इम्प्लीमेंट कर सकती है।

वैसे इमोशनल स्पीचिज हम बहुत दे सकते हैं, लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि उस से सिर्फ रेपीटीशन ही होगा और उससे गवर्नमेंट की गाइडेंस नहीं होगी। मैं चाहता हूं कि गवर्नमेंट के लोग और कमिश्नर महोदय इस बात पर गौर करें और सोचें कि कहां तक इसको इम्प्लीमेंट किया जा सकता है।

यहां पर कुछ लोगों ने कहा कि ट्राइबल एरियाज में जो आश्रम स्कूल बनाये जाते हैं, उनमें मांस, मछली न मिलने से बच्चों को रतौंधी बगैरह होती है। अगर इस चीज को इम्प्लीमेंट करना है और बच्चों को मांस और मछली देना है, तो मैं यह कहता हूं कि आश्रम स्कूल जो नाम रखा गया है, उसमें से "आश्रम" शब्द को हटा दिया जाये, क्योंकि "आश्रम" शब्द एक ऐसे पवित्र स्थान को डिनोट करता है, जिसमें सात्विक आहार, विचार और आचरण होगा। हो सकता है कि कालान्तर में ट्राइबल एरियाज के बच्चे मांस बगैरह खाने लग जायें, क्योंकि वे लोग मांसहारी प्राणी हैं, इसलिये उनको आश्रम स्कूल न कह कर पाठशाला या ट्राइबल छात्रावास कहा जाये, तो अच्छा होगा। मुझे आशा है कि मेरी इस छोटी सी सजेशन पर अमल किया जायेगा।

जहां तक नियो-बुद्धिस्ट्स, नूतन बुद्धिस्ट्स, का सम्बन्ध है, उन लोगों की कन-सेशन जिस तरह विदवा की जा सकती है यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता। यह ठीक है कि वे लोग हिन्दू नहीं रहते हैं और इस तरीके से ला के अनुसार वे उस श्रेणी में नहीं आते कि उनको तमाम फ्रैसिलिटीज दी जायें। लेकिन जहां तक मैं समझता हूं, उनकी सोशल और इकानामिक कन्डीशन बंसी ही रहती हैं, तो कोई कारण नहीं कि उनको फ्रैसिलिटीज देने से इन्कार किया जायें। बुद्धिस्ट्स होने के बावजूद पूरी सोसाइटी उनको वैसे ही देखती है, जैसे कि हरिजनों को। मैं उनके बारे में यह कहूंगा कि उनको न केवल सोशल और एजुकेशनल फ्रैसिलिटीज मिलनी चाहिए, बल्कि जो पालिटिकल फ्रैसिलिटीज हैं, वे भी उनको मिलनी चाहिए। अगर कुछ हरिजन अपने आपको बुद्धिस्ट कहने लगे, तो उनकी कन्डीशन चैज हो जायेंगी, मैं यह समझने में असमर्थ हूं। इसके अतिरिक्त गवर्नमेंट और दूसरे लोग समझते हैं कि हरिजन कल्चरली और रिलीजसली और तमाम प्वायंट्स आफ व्यू से आगे बढ़ने की कोशिश करते हैं। अगर कोई हरिजन बुद्धिस्ट होते हैं, तो यह तो एक खुशी की बात है कि वे एक कल्चर्ड सोसाइटी में मिक्सअप होने की कोशिश करते हैं। मैंने हजारों को देखा कि उन्होंने बुद्धिस्ट होने के बाद मांस, मछली और शराब पीना छोड़ दिया है। यह तो एक कल्चरल डेवलपमेंट है और यह एक खुशी की बात है। गवर्नमेंट को तो आगे बढ़ कर उनको फ्रैसिलिटी देनी चाहिए। इसके बजाय जो बुद्धिस्ट्स हो गये हैं, गवर्नमेंट उनको कोई फ्रैसिलिटीज नहीं देगी, यह तो गलत बात है। अगर ऐसी बात है, तो हम जैसे शिड्यूलड कास्ट्स के जो लोग इलैक्ट होकर आए हैं, जो पब्लिक में और इस हाउस में बोलने के लायक हो गए हैं और कल्चरली और एजुकेशनली आगे बढ़ गये हैं, इसलिये उन की

फ्रैसिलिटीज छीन ली जायें, यह तो कोई आर्गुमेंट नहीं है। अगर कुछ लोग पोलीटिकली, रिलीजसली और कल्चरली आगे बढ़ रहे हैं, तो उनको तो फ्रैसिलिटीज दी जानी चाहिए।

मैं मंत्री महोदय तथा गवर्नमेंट से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं, अपील करना चाहता हूं और साथ ही साथ आशा करता हूं कि इस मेरी अपील को मान लिया जाए। कि अगर इस चीज के लिए हम को कांस्टीट्यूशन को एमेंड भी करना पड़े तो बंसा करने में भी हमें कोई एतराज नहीं होना चाहिये, हमें कांस्टीट्यूशन को एमेंड कर देना चाहिये। गवर्नमेंट को एप्रियेट करना चाहिये कि यो-बुद्धिस्ट लोग, हरिजन लोग इस तरह से आगे बढ़ रहे हैं—

श्री बाल्मीकी (बुनन्दशहर रक्षित-अनुसूचित जातियां) : जो बहुत आगे बढ़े गए हैं उनको कम मदद मिलनी चाहिये और जो बहुत पीछे हैं, उनको ज्यादा मिलनी चाहिये।

श्री शंकर देव : इस प्वाइंट आफ व्यू से हमारे बाल्मीकी जी को अगली ग्राम ईन्क्वेशन में हरिजन होने के नाते कंटैस्ट करने का कोई अधिकार नहीं होना चाहिये क्योंकि वह काफी आगे बढ़ चुके हैं, काफी एडवांस हो चुके हैं।

मैं संक्षेप में अपनी बात को कह कर सपाप्त करता हूं। मैं चाहता हूं कि गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से हम को एश्योरेंस मिले कि हरिजन लोगों ने बुद्धिस्ट हो करके जो अपना कल्चरल डेवेलपमेंट किया, उन्होंने इसके लिए जो एग्जाइटी बताई है, उसके लिये उनको किसी किस्म का नुकसान नहीं पहुंचेगा। यह तो खुशी की बात है और इसको एप्रियेट करते हुये मैं चाहता हूं कि उनको पूरी फ्रैसिलिटीज दी जायें।

[श्री शंकर देव]

हमारे कुछ भाइयों ने सुझाव दिया है कि यहां पर एक हरिजन मिनिस्ट्री होनी चाहिये और इस काम के लिये अलग से मिनिस्टर होना चाहिये। मैं इसके बारे में एक प्रेक्टिकल सजेशन देना चाहता हूं। आज हर एक स्टेट के अन्दर एक एक सोशल वेलफेयर डिपार्टमेंट है और इसका काम सोशल वेलफेयर मिनिस्टर के हाथ में है। इस डिपार्टमेंट का काम हरिजनों, बैकवर्ड क्लासों, वोमेन का वेलफेयर रिहैबिलिटेशन आफ बैगर्स, और इस तरह की तमाम जो चीजें हैं उनको देखना हो। इन सब चीजों के लिये यहां पर भी अगर स्टेट्स की तरह से एक सोशल वेलफेयर मिनिस्टरी कायम हो जाए और उसके सुपुर्द यह तमाम काम हो जाए और जो सेंट्रल सोशल वेलफेयर बोर्ड है और जिस की प्रवान हमारी दुर्गाबाई देशमुख जी हैं, वह भी तथा दूसरी जो चीजें हैं वे भी इसके अन्तर्गत आ जाए तो बहुत अच्छी तरह से काम हो सकता है। अगर आप इस काम के लिए कैबिनेट लेवल पर एक मिनिस्टर नहीं रखना चाहते हैं तो कम से कम एक मिनिस्टर आफ स्टेट ही रख लें। यदि आपने ऐसा किया तो काम बहुत अच्छे ढंग से हो सकता है। आज होता क्या है। जिस के सुपुर्द आज यह काम है, वहां पर बहुत से और काम होते हैं और इस काम को कोई खास महत्व नहीं दिया जाता है, इस काम को सागर के अन्दर मिला दिया गया है। क्योंकि इसके लिये कोई सेपरेट मिनिस्टरी नहीं है, इसी वजह से हम देखते हैं कि कई जगहों पर हम लोगों की तरफ जितना ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये, दिया नहीं जाता है।

जहां तक ऐड का सम्बन्ध है, उसके बारे में भी मैं थोड़ा सा कहना चाहता हूं। यह जो रिमूवल आफ अनटचेबिलिटी का काम है, यह सिंसीयर लोगों के हाथों में होना चाहिये। जो सैंकड़ों बरसों से

इस काम को करते आ रहे हैं उनके सुपुर्द यह काम होना चाहिये। मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूं कि जो सिंसीयर वर्कर्स हैं, जो ईस्टीमेटेड सिंसीयरली इस काम को करती हैं वे गवर्नमेंट के पास ऐड के लिए, मदद के लिये नहीं आती हैं। आर्य समाज जैसी संस्थाएँ इस फील्ड में बहुत सिंसीयरली काम कर रही हैं, उनको ऐड दीजिये। आर्य समाज ने जितना अच्छा काम किया है, उसकी जितनी भी प्रशंसा की जाए थोड़ी है। उसने आल इंडिया लेवल पर काम किया है और बहुत ही सुन्दर काम किया है। मैं हरिजनों के बारे में कह सकता हूँ कि हम में से जितने भी लोग चुन कर आये हैं, यहां पर या स्टेट लैजिस्लेचर्स में उनमें से ५० फी सदी आर्य समाज के वरदान से, आर्य समाज के विचारों की वजह से ही चुन कर आए हैं, पढ़ कर आए हैं, उसी की वजह से उनकी आंखें खुली हैं। ऐसी संस्थाएँ जो काम कर रही हैं, नवर्नमेंट को चाहिये कि उनके नेताओं को बुलाये और कहे कि लो, यह ऐड है, और तुम इस काम को करो। आज देखा जाता है कि चूंकि ग्रांट मिलती है, इस वास्ते नई नई छोटी छोटी संस्थाएँ बन जाती हैं और लाभ उठाने लग जाती हैं। वे एप्रोच कर लेती हैं और अफसरों को बुला कर कुछ खिला पिला कर अपना काम निकाल लेती हैं। खिलाने पिलाने का यह अर्थ नहीं है कि सचमुच उनको खिलाया पिलाया जाता है बल्कि यह है कि उनका स्वागत सत्कार वे करती हैं, उनको बार बार एप्रोच करती हैं, उनकी खुशामद करती हैं और इस तरह से रुपया प्राप्त करने में सफल हो जाती हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह की चीजों का खास तौर से ध्यान रखा जाए। रुपया ऐसी संस्थाओं को देना चाहिये जो कि गवर्नमेंट को एप्रोच नहीं करती है बल्कि हरिजनोद्धार के अन्दर सैंकड़ों बरस से काम कर रही हैं

Commissioner for
Scheduled Castes and
Scheduled Tribes

और उनको बुला कर, उनकी खुशामद करके, उनको मदद दी जानी चाहिये और उनमें काम करवाया जाना चाहिये।

श्री पहाड़िया (सवाई माधोपुर—रक्षित-अनुसूचित जातियाँ) : सभापति महोदय, अभी वाद-विवाद में भाग लेते हुए माननीय गृह मंत्री महोदय ने शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट कमिशनर की रिपोर्ट पर अपने विचार व्यक्त किए हैं और यह बताने का प्रयत्न किया है कि सरकार जो कुछ कर रही है, उससे हरिजनों का बहुत लाभ हुआ है। इसमें कोई शक नहीं कि अगर मुझे मौका मिले पार्लियामेंट के बाहर भाषण करने का तो ये सब बातें मैं भी कहूंगा लेकिन मुझे अफसोस है कि मैं हरिजन भाइयों और आदिवासियों को कम से कम इस रुदन के सामने धोखा में नहीं रख सकता हूँ, उनको धोखा नहीं दे सकता हूँ। उन्होंने जो कुछ कहा है, उसकी वैधता को मैं चुनौती नहीं दे रहा हूँ। लेकिन मैं उन्हीं की इस रिपोर्ट में से कुछ पढ़ कर उनकी बात को काटना चाहता हूँ। मेरे पास समय थोड़ा है इस वास्ते मैं अधिक नहीं कहूंगा, केवल एक दो बातों का ही जिक्र करूंगा। उन्होंने कहा एमाउट उन्होंने पूरा खर्च कर दिया है। यह बहुत अच्छी बात होती अगर पूरा खर्च कर दिया गया होता। लेकिन इस रिपोर्ट में लिखा हुआ है कि

“बिहार सरकार विमुक्त जातियों और आसाम सरकार अनुसूचित आदिमजातियों के सम्बन्ध में अपने लक्ष्य पर पहुँचने में असफल रही है”

इसके आगे चल कर लिखा हुआ है कि मद्रास सरकार, हिमाचल सरकार, आन्ध्र सरकार असफल रही हैं। जहाँ तक प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना का सम्बन्ध है, उसमें भी जितनी धनराशि रखी गई थी वह खर्च नहीं हो सकी

थी। अब दूसरी योजना में ६१ करोड़ रखा गया है और एक साल बाकी है, पता नहीं इसमें से कितनी खर्च होगी और कितनी लैप्स होगी। पहली योजना में ३६ करोड़ रखा गया था और उसमें से १६ करोड़ लैप्स हो गया है। केन्द्रीय नैक्टर में जो खर्च करने की व्यवस्था की गई थी, आदिम जातियों के लिए वह २१ करोड़ १२ लाख ६५ हजार की की गई थी लेकिन उसमें से खर्च हुआ है ५ करोड़ २६ लाख ६३ हजार ६२२ यानी कुल मिलाकर २४ परसेंट। जहाँ तक अनुसूचित जातियों का सम्बन्ध है, उनके लिए कहा गया है कि ४२ प्रतिशत ही खर्च हुआ है और विमुक्त जातियों का जहाँ तक सम्बन्ध है, उन पर ३.१७ प्रतिशत ही खर्च हो पाया है। अगर आप देखें तो न तो आपको एमाउट खर्च करने में सफलता मिली है और न ही एमाउट न खर्च करने में सफलता मिली है। ये आप के आंकड़ों ही साबित करते हैं अगर इन आंकड़ों पर विश्वास किया जाए तो। लेकिन मैं आंकड़ों के झंझट में नहीं पड़ना चाहता हूँ। मैं कुछ दूसरे विषयों पर आता हूँ।

सबसे पहली बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हर साल कमिशनर साहब अपनी रिपोर्ट पेश करते हैं और उसमें वे अपने विचार प्रकट करते हैं और कुछ सुझाव देते हैं। जो सुझाव वे एक साल में रखते हैं अपनी अगली रिपोर्ट में उनको दोहरा देते हैं और हर साल उनको दोहराते रहते हैं। पता नहीं यह क्यों किया जाता है, क्या यह दिखाने के लिए ही किया जाता है या जो सुझाव दिये जाते हैं, क्या उन पर अमल भी करना होता है। अगर अमल करने की बात है तो जो सुझाव एक बार दे दिये जाते हैं उनको दुबारा छापने की जरूरत नहीं है, उन पर अमल हो जाना चाहिये। इस तरह से हर साल उन सुझावों को बार बार छापते जाने से कोई लाभ नहीं है, उन पर अमल होना चाहिये।

[श्री पहाड़िया]

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जातियों की जो सूचियां आपने बनाई हैं, उनमें बहुत सी खामियां रह गई हैं। मैं कोई इस का मास्टर या एक्सपर्ट नहीं हूँ जो हर एक चीज को और हर एक जाति के बारे में बता सकूँ। लेकिन एक दो बातें मैं इस सम्बन्ध में निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। हमारे राजस्थान में अनुसूचित जातियों और आदिम जातियों की जो सूचियां बनी हैं, उनमें कुछ ऐसी जातियां शामिल कर दी गई हैं जो शामिल नहीं की जानी चाहियें और कुछ ऐसी जातियां छोड़ दिया गया है जो कि शामिल होनी चाहिये थीं। ऐसी जातियां जिन को सहायता मिलनी चाहिये थी वे शामिल तो कर ली गई हैं लेकिन उसके साथ साथ कुछ ऐसी जातियां भी शामिल कर ली गई हैं जिन को वास्तव में शामिल नहीं करना चाहिये था। जो बात मैं सदन के सामने कहने जा रहा हूँ मैं जानता हूँ कि उसका मुआवजा मुझे अपने निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में अदा करना पड़ेगा मेरे बहुत से वोट कट जाएंगे लेकिन मुझे इसकी चिन्ता नहीं है, जो ठीक बात है वह मैं कहूंगा। पहले भी कई बार भारत सरकार और राज्य सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित किया गया है और लगातार हमारे पास विभिन्न जातियों के आवेदन पत्र भी आते हैं जैसे रेंगड़ सभा है, हरिजन सभा है, खटीक सभा है कि उनका सारा पैसा आदिम जातियों के नाम पर मीनो को दे दिया जाता है। विमुक्त जातियों में, एक्स-क्रिमिनल ट्राइब्स में भील मीनों और चौकीदार मीनों के लिए जो प्राविजन था लेकिन सब मीनों को उस में रख दिया गया है जिसका नतीजा यह हुआ है कि जिन को फायदा पहुँचना चाहिये था उनको तो पहुँच नहीं रहा है और जिन को नहीं पहुँचना चाहिये उनको पहुँच रहा है। जिन जातियों के लोग आगे होते हैं, जिस के एम०पी० होते हैं, एम०एल०ए० होते हैं, मिनिस्टर होते हैं, वे तो मदद ले जाती हैं और जिन की कोई एप्रोच नहीं होती है, उनको कोई पूछता नहीं है।

मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट में भी जिन लोगों की एप्रोच होती है, जिन की पहुँच होती है, उनको तो रुपया मिल जाता है, मदद मिल जाती है लेकिन जो दूसरे लोग हैं, जो छोटी छोटी जातियां हैं और जिन की पहुँच नहीं होती है, उनको सहायता नहीं मिल पाती है, उनको पूरे तौर से जितनी सहायता मिलनी चाहिये नहीं मिल पा रही है। मैं मानता हूँ कि एक सूची में दो सूचियां नहीं बनाई जा सकती हैं लेकिन इस बात का भी ध्यान रखा जाना चाहिये कि जिन जातियों को अब तक फायदा नहीं मिल सका है उनकी ओर ज्यादा ध्यान दिया जाए।

इसके अलावा मैं एक निवेदन और करना चाहता हूँ। पंचायत राज की स्थापना हमारे राजस्थान में और दूसरे राज्यों में हो रही है और इस बात की बड़ी बड़ी तारीफें की जा रही हैं। चूँकि मैं भी राजस्थान से आता हूँ और मैं भी उस स्कीम को बहुत अच्छा मानता हूँ, इस लिये मुझे खुशी होती है। लेकिन उस से जितना फायदा हम को होना चाहिये था, खास तौर से हरिजनों का, वह नहीं हो रहा है। उस का कारण यह है कि सारा का सारा रुपया चाहे आप सेन्टर से देते हों चाहे राज्य सरकार देती हो, वह ब्लाक समितियों और पंचायत समितियों को दे दिया जाता है और उन्हीं से खर्च करवाया जाता है। अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि वह रुपया जो हमारे हित के लिये है, उस का ५० प्रतिशत भी हम तक नहीं पहुँच पाता है। या तो यह रिश्तों में चला जाता है या दूसरी योजनाओं में चला जाता है और जब राज्य सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर दिलाया जाता है तो राज्य सरकार कहती है कि हमें कोई चिन्ता नहीं कि वह रुपया किस तरह से खर्च होता है। हम ने तो सारा अधिकार पंचायत समितियों को दे दिया है, कि वह जिस तरह से चाहें खर्च करें। अगर वे ठीक तरह से खर्च करें तो हमें खुशी होगी। हम उन का सहयोग लेना चाहते हैं और अपना

सहयोग देना चाहते हैं, लेकिन वे ठीक से उस रुपये को यूटिलाइज करें, इस का राज्य सरकार को ध्यान रखना चाहिये।

मैं राज्य सरकार के बारे में भी कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। पिछले महीने में हरिजन कल्याण बोर्ड की राज्य स्तर की मीटिंग हुई। मैंने कहा कि आप को ६० लाख ६० सेन्टर से मिलना बाकी है, उसे आप ले लीजिये, तो उन्होंने कहा कि जितना प्लानिंग के तहत रुपया मिलना था वह हम ने डेवेलपमेंट के तहत ले लिया। और कोई अलग मद नहीं है जिस में हम ले सकें। वे लेना इस लिये नहीं चाहते कि उन को २ लाख ६० की मैचिंग ग्रांट देनी पड़ती है और मैचिंग ग्रांट देने में राज्य सरकार समर्थ नहीं है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर मैचिंग ग्रांट का रुपया ही हम लोगों को दे दिया जाये तो उस से जो पहली योजना को दूसरे में और दूसरी योजना को तीसरे में रखा जाता है, उस की जरूरत नहीं पड़ेगी और जिस कार्य के लिये रुपया रखा जाता है उस में वह खर्च हो सकेगा।

मंत्री जी ने बतलाया कि थर्ड प्लान को हम सेक्टेड प्लान से दूनी बनाने जा रहे हैं, बजाय ४५०० करोड़ के वे उसे १०,००० करोड़ ६० की बनाने जा रहे हैं। लेकिन देखने को मिला कि द्वितीय पंच वर्षीय योजना में जितना रुपया समाज कल्याण, खास तौर से हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के लिये रखा गया था उसे बहुत थोड़ा सा बढ़ाया जा रहा है। पहले जो ६५ करोड़ ६० था उस को केवल १०० करोड़ किया जा रहा है। एक तरफ सारे देश के लिये प्लान दूनी हो रही है और दूसरी तरफ हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के लिये जो रुपया खर्च किया जा रहा है वह केवल ४ या ५ प्रतिशत ही बढ़ाया जा रहा है। यह न्याय नहीं है। इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ, यहाँ मंत्री जी और डिप्टी मिनिस्टर साहबा भी बैठे हैं, वे इस मामले को गौर से देखें और तृतीय पंच वर्षीय योजना में

द्वितीय योजना के अनुपात में जितना रुपया मिलना चाहिये था उतना देने की कोशिश करें। बहुत सारे काम अभी उन को करने को बाकी हैं। वे पार्लियामेंट के केवल रिपोर्ट पढ़ कर ही बरी नहीं हो सकते। मैं मंजूर करता हूँ कि आप ने बहुत से काम किये हैं लेकिन आप को मानना चाहिये कि अभी बहुत से काम बाकी हैं।

यहाँ मैं असुव्ययता की बात नहीं बतलाना चाहता हूँ, यह तो चलता ही रहेगा। यह समस्या एक सामाजिक समस्या है जिस के लिए मंत्री जी ने कहा कि गांधी जी के बताये रास्ते से खत्म होगी। मैं तो समझता हूँ कि वह अपने मौत मर रही है। वह समय आ गया है अब। लेकिन सरकार को यह बात करनी है जिस के लिये हम ने संविधान में गारन्टी दी है और जिस की जिम्मेदारी ले कर हम चल रहे हैं। उसे पूरा करने के लिये पैसे की जरूरत होगी। इस के लिये पंच वर्षीय योजना में काफी पैसा रखा जा सके, इस के लिये कोशिश करनी चाहिये।

मैं एक निवेदन और करना चाहता हूँ और वह नौकरियों के सिलसिले में है। इसके सम्बन्ध में बहुत सी बात कही गई हैं, लेकिन सब के बारे में तो मैं नहीं कह सकता हूँ क्योंकि समय नहीं है। मैं सिर्फ यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज बार बार सूटेबिलिटी का छल्ला लगा दिया जाता है कि सूटेबल कंन्डिडेंस नहीं मिलते हैं। यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती। लोग बी० ए० और एम० ए० पास कर लेते हैं लेकिन फिर भी सूटेबल नहीं होते। यह मंजूर किया जाता है कि कुछ कारणों से आदिवासी अलग रहते हैं। मेरी समझ में कुछ निरोधात्मक मामले हैं जिन के कारण वे हलकापन महसूस करते हैं। लेकिन यह महसूस करते हुए भी उन के पीछे सूटेबिलिटी का पुछत्ता लगा दिया जाता है। यदि कभी कोई विभाग कोई कदम उठा भी है, जैसे रेलवे विभाग, तो हाई कोर्ट के जरिये उस पर रोक लगा दी जाती है।

[श्री पहाड़िया]

रात दिन कोशिश की जाती है कि डाक तार विभाग में जो इन्स्पेक्टर्स और सुपरिन्टेन्डेन्ट्स को जगहें निकाली जाती हैं उन में हरिजनों को जो सुविधायें मिलनी चाहियें वे न मिल पायें। बार बार रिप्रिजेंटेशन देने पर भी, 30 पार्लियामेंट मेम्बर्स के उस पर दस्तखत करने पर भी कानों पर जू नहीं रेंगती। यह तीर तरीका ठीक नहीं है। इस लिये कमिश्नर साहब मुझे माफ करें, मैं उन्हें सिर्फ एक पोस्ट आफिस समझता हूँ। उन के जरिये कोई कार्रवाई नहीं हो सकती। जैसा अभी मेरी बहन ने सुझाव दिया कि एक अलग मिनिस्ट्री खोल दी जाय, अगर वह खोल दी गई तो वह भी एक पोस्ट मास्टर की तरह से बँटा दी जायेगा। इस के अलावा कुछ होने वाला नहीं है। इस तरह हमारे गृह मंत्रालय को ध्यान देना चाहिये। उस के पास अधिकार है सारा काम करने का। यह बात नहीं है कि उन को मंशा नहीं है कि हम लोगों के लिये कुछ न हो, लेकिन उन के पास काम बहुत है। उन को मेहरबानी कर के थोड़ा समय निकालना चाहिये जिस में कि हरिजनों की बात उन को मालूम हो सके वरना जिस तरह से गाड़ी चल रही है, उस तरह से कोई भी काम पूरा होने वाला नहीं है।

अब मैं शिक्षा के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। शिक्षा के बारे में बार बार सवाल उठाया जाता है, एक भावना इस तरह की पैदा होती चली जा रही है कि शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लड़कों को काफी वर्जफे मिलते हैं और जो सवर्ण हैं उन को जो मिलना चाहिये वह नहीं मिलता है। इस तरह का एक ट्रेंड हाउस में देखने को मिलता है। खास तौर पर यह भावना फैलती जा रही है कि जो रिजर्वेशन रखा गया है उस को खत्म कर के दूसरे लोगों के लिये भी आमदनी के लिहाज से रखा जाये। यह मेरी समझ में आने वाली बात नहीं है। जब इतना रुपया हरिजन लोग खर्च नहीं कर पा रहे हैं, बहुत सा रुपया बच जाता है। जैसा मैं ने बतलाया आप ने कुल 26 करोड़

रु० खर्च किया और दूसरी तरफ से रात दिन शिकायतें चली आ रही हैं कि उन के बच्चों को वर्जफे नहीं मिलते। मैं इस का उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। मैं अपनी तरफ नहीं कहना चाहता, राजस्थान सरकार की तरफ से विज्ञप्ति निकली है कि हमारे पास पैस की बहुत कमी है इस लिये प्राइमरी स्कूल के बच्चों को वर्जफे नहीं दिये जा सकते। पिछले साल यह विज्ञप्ति निकाली थी कि इस साल हमारे पास पैसों की बहुत कमी रहेगी इसलिये हम मिडल तक वर्जफे देने में समर्थ नहीं हैं। दूसरी तरफ कहा जाता है कि शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स और शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के बच्चे बिना वर्जफे के नहीं रहते। मैं आप को दिल्ली की नज्दीर दे सकता हूँ। जब बच्चों की फीस माफ नहीं की जाती तो एक बार नहीं, दो बार नहीं, तीन बार नहीं, चार चार बार पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर्स की तरफ से सर्टिफिकेट देने पड़ते हैं। यह सब बातें ऐसी हैं जो कि प्लेन को चलाते वक्त आप को देखनी पड़ेगी अन्यथा जाँ पँसा आप खर्च कर रहे हैं, सरकार की शक्ति खर्च हो रही है, उस से पूरा फायदा आप हासिल नहीं कर सकेंगे।

नौकरियों के सम्बन्ध में निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जरा मेहरबानी कर के कमिश्नर साहब अपने दफ्तर की तरफ भी तो देखें कि उन के यहाँ हरिजन कैंडिडेट्स कितने लिये जाते हैं। राज्य सरकारों में सोशल वेलफेयर बोर्ड के डाइरेक्टर्स के दफ्तर हैं। उनमें यह नारा चलता है, डाइरेक्टर्स भाषण देते हैं, उनके अपने रिसर्चट आफिसर्स हैं, यह कहते हैं कि फलां दफ्तर में इतने लोग लगाये गये, फलां दफ्तर में इतने लोग लगाये गये। लेकिन उन के अपने दफ्तर का भगवान ही मालिक है। इस लिये मेरा निवेदन है कि आप अपने दफ्तर की ओर भी और राज्य सरकारों में जो सोशल वेलफेयर बोर्ड के दफ्तर हैं, खास तौर से हरिजन और आदिवासी

सुधार के जो महकमे हैं उन की तरफ थोड़ा ध्यान दीजिये और हरिजनों की सेवा का काम हरिजनों को ही सौंप दें। मैं नहीं कहता कि एक हरिजन ही हरिजनों की सेवा कर सकता है, दूसरे लोग भी अच्छे काम कर सकते हैं। मैं नहीं कहता कि हरिजनों के अलावा सब दुर्जन हैं। जो सारे लोग बड़े हैं वे सब दुर्जन नहीं हैं, वे सब के सब भले आदमी हैं, लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम जो ऐसा खर्च करते हैं वह अच्छी तरह से खर्च होता है या नहीं, और यह समय पर खत्म होता है या नहीं, इस को देखने की जरूरत है। जब हम इस प्रकार से कर सकेंगे तभी हमारी सब समस्याएँ हल हो सकेंगी।

श्री रामसेनक दास : सभापति महोदय, श्री नं ने मात्नेय मंत्री जी का बहुत लम्बा भाग्य सुना और जो हमारे सामने कमिश्नर की रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत है, उस को भी पढ़ा। दूसरे लोगों ने भी इस पर अपनी राय जाहिर की। उन्होंने बड़ी खूबसूरत तस्वीर खींचने की कोशिश की। जहाँ तक मंत्री महोदय का प्रश्न है और जब हम इस रिपोर्ट को देखते हैं तो दो तरह की सूरतें पाते हैं। एक तो यह कि राज्य सरकारों ने बहुत सी माँगों गई सुनवाई नहीं दी, दूसरे जो घनराशि उन्हें दी गई उसे उन्होंने खर्च नहीं किया। वह खर्च भी नहीं हुआ और जो कुछ काम किया गया वह ठीक नहीं रहा, उस से स्थिति सुधरावनक नहीं रही। मंत्री महोदय के भाग्य में जो हालत बहुत सुधरी है, लेकिन रिपोर्ट में और वास्तविक रूप में हरिजनों और आदिवासियों की हालत नहीं सुधरी। समाज कल्याण की सविनो में भले ही कुछ को नौकरों मिल पाय या थोड़ी सहायता मिल पाय, उस के अतिरिक्त और उन की हालत में सुधार नहीं हुआ है।

छूत छूत की समस्या हमारे देश में बहुत बड़ी समस्या है। मैं तो कह सकता हूँ कि यह सारे देश पर और खास तौर से इस देश

की सवर्ण जातियों के ऊपर एक बहुत बड़ा कलंक है और इस कलंक को दूर करने के लिये इन १२ या १४ सालों में कोई विशेष प्रयास नहीं हुआ है। मौखिक प्रयास हुआ है, कोई वास्तविक प्रयास नहीं किया गया। यह छूत छूत का मामला, सच्चा जाति पाति का मामला है। इस सदन के वे माननीय सदस्य जो चाहते हैं कि यह छूत छूत मिट जाय, इन हरिजन बन्धुओं को अपने से अलग रखते हैं। उन को उन लोगों को अलग न रखना चाहिये और ईमानदारी से इस समस्या पर ध्यान देना चाहिये। उन को सोचना चाहिये कि जब तक यह जाति पाति खत्म नहीं होती तब तक यह छूत छूत जाने वाला नहीं है, क्योंकि वे एक दूसरे पर आधारित हैं।

अभी एक दलील दी गई कि केवल जाति पाति ही आधार नहीं होना चाहिये किसी वर्ग के पिछड़े होने का और ऐसी रियायतें जाति पाति के आधार पर सहायता के रूप में नहीं देना चाहिये। हो सकता है कि इस बात में किसी अंश तक सत्य हो, लेकिन यह बात पूरे अंश में सत्य नहीं है क्योंकि अगर हम अपने देश के जाति पाति के ढाँचे पर नजर डालें तो यह नतीजा निकलता है कि जो जाति जितनी नीची है, वह उतनी ही निर्धन है, उतनी ही उपेक्षित है, जो जाति पाति जितनी ऊँची है उतनी ही सामर्थ्य सम्पन्न, शिक्षित और आराम से है और समाज में उस की अच्छी तरह से इज्जत होती है। तो यह कह देना कि इस छूत छूत और हरिजन समस्या का सम्बन्ध कोई जाति पाति से नहीं है, या पिछड़े वर्गों के लोगों का सम्बन्ध जाति पाति से नहीं है, यह गलत है और अगर हम इस दलील को लागू करें कि इस समस्या को हल करना चाहेंगे तो कभी भी इस समस्या को हल नहीं कर सकते। इसलिये अगर हम यह चाहते हैं कि हरिजनों, आदिवासियों और पिछड़ी जातियों की हालत सुधरे तो हमें अपने मन में इस चीज को अच्छी तरह से बिठाना

[श्री रामसेवक यादव]

पड़ेगा कि चाहे भाषणों में समस्या हल हो जाय, चाहे वित्त, बों में यह समस्या हल हो जाय, लेकिन जहाँ तक नौकरी का प्रश्न आता है, वहाँ यह समस्या हल नहीं हुई है, बल्कि नौकरियों में यह जाति पाँति की समस्या बढ़ती जाती है। और आप देखें वास्तविक रूप में तो जाति पाँति पहले से ज्यादा बढ़ गयी है और उसने विकराल रूप धारण कर लिया है। और मैं आपको मिसाल दूँगा एक बड़े पढ़े लिखे आदमी की।

कहा जाता है कि जो शिक्षित वर्ग के लोग हैं उनमें कोई जाति पाँति नहीं है, वह बिल्कुल उठकर भगवान हो जाते हैं। लेकिन मैं निवेदन करना चाहूँगा एक बड़े महान पुरुष का नाम लेकर।

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अबवाँ में भी यह चीज आयी थी। उनके पास एक कुम्हार जाति का विद्यार्थी फीस माफ कराने गया और उसने उनसे विनम्र निवेदन किया कि मेरी हालत बहुत खराब है, मेरी फीस माफ होनी चाहिए। इस पर उन्होंने उससे प्रश्न किया कि तुम किस जाति के हो। अब आप देखें कि जाति का फीस माफ करवाने से क्या सम्बन्ध है। उसने कहा कि मैं कुम्हार जाति का हूँ। उन्होंने फिर प्रश्न किया कि तुम्हारे पिता क्या काम करते हैं। उसने कहा कि मेरे पिता मिट्टी के बरतन बना कर रोटी चलाते हैं। इस पर उन्होंने कहा कि तुम क्यों पढ़ने के चक्कर में पड़ते हो जाओ बरतन बनाओ और पेट पालो। तो यह शिक्षित लोगों का हाल है।

हमारे गृह मंत्री जी इस समय मौजूद नहीं हैं। उनके यहाँ भी चरण छुप्राने की पद्धति क्या नहीं चल रही है यह मैं उन से पूछता चाहूँगा। . . .

सभापति महोदय : मैं माननीय सदस्य से कहना चाहता हूँ कि यहाँ यह कायदा है कि

जब किसी सज्जन का, जो कि यहाँ पर मौजूद नहीं है और अपना डिफेंस नहीं दे सकते, कोई एडवर्स क्रिटिसिज्म करना हो जो कि उसके प्रतिकूल आता हो, तो उसकी सूचना पहले से मंत्रालय को देनी चाहिए ताकि वह उसका कोई ठीक उत्तर दे सके। क्या आपने कोई ऐसा सूचना देने की कार्रवाई की है ?

श्री रामसेवक यादव : मैं ने ऐसा तो कुछ नहीं किया। लेकिन गृह मंत्रालय और शिक्षा मंत्रालय की ओर से उसका भर्त्ताजा उत्तर दिया जा सकता है।

सभापति महोदय : कायदा ३५३ कहता है कि आप इस प्रकार की डिफेन्स टिका नहीं कर सकते। इसलिये जहाँतक इस नियम का सम्बन्ध है इसके मुताबिक और सारी चीज तो रहेगी लेकिन सिर्फ नाम निकाल दिया जायेगा।

श्री बजरत्न सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) : इस में डिफेन्सरी चीज तो कोई नहीं है। यह तो वास्तविकता है, यह तो तथ्य है। यह तो इस नियम में नहीं आता। डिफेन्सरी चीज को आप न आने दें, लेकिन यह तो वास्तविकता है।

सभापति महोदय : वास्तविकता है या नहीं यह तो पता नहीं। लेकिन अगर कोई ऐसी चीज कही जाये जो डिफेन्सरी हो—वह वास्तविकता हो या न हो—उस को इस रूल के अनुसार नहीं आने दिया जायेगा। इसके लिए ही यह रूल बना हुआ है। और इसलिए इस नाम को प्रोसीडिंग्स से निकाल देना चाहिए।

Shri Rane (Buldana): The designation also must go. If the designation is there one can spot out the name. Therefore, not only the name, but the designation also must go.

सभापति महोदय : नाम के साथ डेजिनेशन भी निकाल दिया जायेगा।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : अच्छा यह रहने

दिया जाये—“अनाहाबाद विस्वविद्यालय के एक प्रमुख अधिकारी और चांसलर से दूसरे नम्बर के अधिकारी” ।

तो मैं कह रहा था कि हमारे गृह मंत्री जी को चरण छुआने का बड़ा शौक है और मैं जानता हूँ कि उच्च अधिकारी भी चरण छूकर तरक्की लेने की आशा करते हैं । तो चरण छुआना भी वर्णाश्रम धर्म से सम्बन्धित है । इसका उसमें सीधा सम्बन्ध है । तो आप देख कि एक तरफ जहाँ लोग वर्णाश्रम को मिटाने की कसम खाते हैं वहीं दूसरी ओर उसको चलाते रहते हैं । इससे न तो जाति पात खत्म होगी

एक माननीय सदस्य : यह तो आप व्यक्तिगत आक्षेप कर रहे हैं । इससे वर्णाश्रम का क्या सम्बन्ध है ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह (वाराणसी) : चरण छूने का सम्बन्ध तो आपलूसी से हो सकता है ।

श्री रामसेनक दाबरा : अगर उसका सम्बन्ध आपलूसी से है तो वह जोड़ दिया जाये, मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं है ।

तो मेरा निवेदन है कि अगर इस समस्या का हल होना है तो उसके लिए मैं कुछ सुझाव दे रहा हूँ । उन पर अमल किये बगैर इस समस्या का हल नहीं हो सकता ।

मेरा पहला सुझाव यह है कि जब तक यह जाति पात नहीं हटता तब तक यह हरिजन और आदिवासियों की समस्या हल नहीं हो सकती । तो यह जरूरी है कि जाति पात मिटनी चाहिए । देश में जितनी भी राजनैतिक पार्टियाँ हैं, चाहे कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी हो, चाहे सत्तारूढ़ पार्टी हो, या जनसंघ हो, सभी कहते हैं कि जाति पात मिटनी चाहिए, वर्णहीन समाज बनना चाहिए ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : आप क्या कहते हैं ।

श्री रामसेनक दाबरा : समाजवादी पार्टी भी यही कहती है । कहा जाता है कि हम सबको समान अवसर देना चाहते हैं । लेकिन इसका

क्या मतलब होगा । हरिजन तीन चार हजार वर्षों से जाति पात के आधार पर अधिकांश में वंचित रहे हैं । पढ़ाई लिखाई से वंचित रखे गये हैं । उनसे अधिकार छीने गये हैं । वह उनके मुकाबले में कैसे खड़े हो सकते हैं जो कि आज ५००० साल से चारों ओर नौकरियों पर, शिक्षा में, जायदाद में, दौलत में आधिपत्य जमाये हुए हैं । इसके मुकाबले में हरिजनों का समान अधिकार मिलने का क्या मतलब होगा । इसका यही परिणाम होगा कि जो आगे हैं वे आगे रहेंगे और जो पीछे हैं वे पीछे रहेंगे । वे आगे नहीं आ सकते तो समान अवसर की बात करने से यह समस्या हल नहीं होगी । इसी लिए सोशलिस्ट पार्टी कहती है कि हरिजनों, आदिवासियों और स्त्रियों—स्त्री भी शूद्र की श्रेणी में रखी गयी है इसको मंत्राणा महोदया खास तौर से ध्यान से सुने, हिन्दुस्तान में स्त्रियों का दरजा शूद्रों के समान रखा गया है । तो मेरा निवेदन है कि हरिजनों को, आदिवासियों को, स्त्रियों को और जो पिछड़े लोग जैसे मुसलमान या और जातियाँ हैं उनके लिए गण्टा नौकरियों में, फौजी अफसरों की जगहों और राजनैति में सी में से ६० जगह काफ़ी समय के लिए सुरक्षित रखी जाये क्योंकि ये लोग देश की आबादी के ७०-७५ फीसद से भी ज्यादा हैं । जब ऐसा किया जायेगा तभी यह समस्या हल हो सकती है वरना वह आगे नहीं बढ़ सकते । तो जब तक यह जाति पात नहीं हटता तब तक यह समस्या हल नहीं होगी ।

दूसरे इसका एक अधिक पहलू है । जहाँ तक हरिजनों की आर्थिक दशा सुधारने का सवाल है उसकी जिम्मेदारी मंत्री महोदय ने राज्य सरकारों पर डाल दी है और यह कह दिया है कि यह हमारा काम नहीं है, यह राज्य सरकारों की जिम्मेदारी है । आज सारे देश में, राज्यों में भी और केन्द्र में भी, कांग्रेस की सरकार है । तब यह कह कर जिम्मेदारी सहट जाना कि यह राज्य सरकारों

[श्री रामसेवक यादव]

का काम है काफी नहीं है। मेरा सुझाव है कि इनको आर्थिक दशा सुधारने के लिये यह आवश्यक है कि जमीन का पुनर्वितरण किया जाये। और इस पुनर्वितरण में हरिजनों को और आदिवासियों को प्रमुख स्थान मिले। लेकिन कहीं भी ऐसा नहीं किया गया है।

आज सोशलिस्ट पार्टी का यह आन्दोलन चल रहा है कि अलाभकर जोतों पर से लगान हटाया जाये। यह माँग अगर कांग्रेस सरकार स्वीकार नहीं कर सकती तो जो थोड़ी बहुत जमीन हरिजनों और आदिवासियों पर है उन पर से हो लगान हटा लिया जाये क्योंकि उनकी जोत अलाभकर हो है। इससे उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति में कुछ सुधार हो सकता है।

इसी तरह से जहाँ तक नौकरियों का प्रश्न है यह कह कर कि—लायक नहीं है—उनको नहीं लिया जाता—यह शब्द बहुत सुन्दर लगाता है कि—लायक नहीं हैं। यह विशेषण देकर उनको जो सुविधाएँ मिली हैं उनको एक हाथ से देकर दूसरे हाथ से वापस ले लिया जाता है। मेरा सुझाव है कि जिस नौकरी के लिए उन्होंने आवश्यक योग्यता प्राप्त कर ली है वह उनको मिलनी चाहिए और जो जगहें उनके लिए सुरक्षित की गयी हैं उनमें उनको रखना चाहिए। यह कह कर कि वह लायक नहीं हैं उनको इस सुविधा से वंचित नहीं करना चाहिए। जब तक सरकार इन चीजों का तरफ ध्यान नहीं देती तब तक यह समस्या हल नहीं होगी।

इसी तरह से एक सामाजिक पहलू है। अन्तर्जातीय विवाह, सहभोज और उसके साथ साथ कुछ ऐसी व्यवस्था भी होनी चाहिए कि गजटों नौकरियों का कुछ परसेंटेज उन लोगों के लिए सुरक्षित रखा जाए जो कि अन्तर्जातीय विवाह करें। वह नौकरियाँ उन लोगों को ही दी जाएँ जो अन्तर्जातीय विवाह करें। सरकार ये सब चीजें कर सकती है इसमें कोई बाधा नहीं है।

इसी तरह से एक राजनीतिक पहलू भी है। हरिजन अधर आदिवासी लखनऊ और दिल्ली में असेम्बलियों में आकर अपना गुण प्रदर्शित नहीं कर सकते। इसलिए सत्ता का विकेन्द्रिकरण जिला स्तर पर और पंचायत स्तर पर करना चाहिए, जहाँ पर कि हरिजनों और आदिवासियों की ज्यादा आबादी है, ताकि वह सत्ता में अपना उचित स्थान ले सकें। ऐसा किए बिना वे ऊपर नहीं उठ सकते।

इसके बाद मैं कुछ पिछड़ी जातियों के सम्बन्ध में भी कहना चाहता हूँ। पिछड़ी जातियों के मंत्री जी यहाँ बैठे हैं और इस विषय में दिलचस्पी रखते हैं। इसके बारे में कभी कभी सभाएं भी हो जाती हैं। कमिश्नर की रपट में भी इसका जिक्र है और मंत्रियों के भाषणों में भी इसका जिक्र आ जाता है।

एक सामाजिक पहलू : आप इसको रपट—के स्थान पर रिपोर्ट कहें तो अच्छा हो।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : वह तो अंग्रेजों वाली बात है। जिस जनता के आप नुमायन्दे हैं वह तो रपट ही कहती है।

तो इस रपट में कहा गया है पिछड़ी जातियों के लिए भी कुछ हो रहा है। लेकिन आप देखें कि पिछड़ी जातियों के लिए स्कालरशिप के अलावा और कुछ नहीं हो रहा है। वह भी फिंस के लिए ? जो फस्ट डिवीजन में पास हो उसके लिये। पहले तो पिछड़ी जातियों के विद्यार्थियों के लिए स्कूल जाना ही मुश्किल होता है। अगर पहुँच भी गए तो तीसरा या दूसरा दर्जा ला पाते हैं। वह पहली श्रेणी में कैसे उतीर्ण हो सकते हैं। तो यह चीज पिछड़ी जातियों के लिए हो रही है।

दूसरी चीज मैं और कहना चाहता हूँ और उसका जवाब मैं मंत्राणी महोदया से चाहूँगा। एक पिछड़े वर्ग का आयोजन बना था। उसने बहुत बड़ा परिश्रम करके सारे हिन्दुस्तान का भ्रमण किया और भ्रमण करने के बाद एक तीन वाल्यूम की

पुस्तिका तैयार की : वह वितरित भी की गई और शायद वह सदन के पटल पर भी रखी गई है लेकिन मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आखिर वह कौनसी बजूहात थी, क्या कारण थे कि जिस पर इतना पैसा बर्बाद किया, यह सब कुछ हुआ लेकिन उस पर आज तक लोकसभा में बहस नहीं हुई । उस पर चर्चा तक नहीं की गई उसकी सिफारिशों को लागू करना तो दूर रहा । आखिर राज्य विधान सभाओं में उसकी चर्चा क्यों नहीं कराई गई । मैं मंत्रिणि महोदया से कहना चाहूंगा कि अब भी बहुत देर नहीं हुई है और अब भी समय है और अगर वह करना चाहें तो आगामा जाड़े के सेशन में उस पर बहस करा सकते हैं और पिछड़ी हुई जातियों की जो शोचनीय अवस्था और दुर्दशा हो रही है उससे सदन को अवगत करायें और उस पर विचार विमर्श करके उनकी स्थिति सुधारने के लिये भी कुछ किया जा सकता है ।

अन्त में मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि यह शेडयूल्ड कास्ट्स एंड शेडयूल्ड ट्राइब्स जातियों की सामाजिक स्थिति तब तक सम्वल नहीं सकती है जब तक कि जातिपात का अन्त नहीं हो जाता और जब तक कि उनको चूँकि वह पिछड़ी हुई अवस्था में हैं उनको उन्नति करने का विशेष अवसर नहीं मिलता । आज हिन्दुस्तान के मन का मालिक ब्राह्मण है, पेट का बनिया और आज यह ब्राह्मण बनिया गठबंधन देश में चल रहा है, नेहरू बिड़ला गठबंधन चल रहा है और यह गठबंधन ही सब बुराइयों जड़ है और याद रखिये जब तक यह नेहरू बिड़ला गठबंधन समाप्त नहीं होता तब तक हमारे देश से जातिवाद का अन्त नहीं होगा और तब तक गरीबी दूर नहीं हो सकती ।

Shri Kunhan (Palghat—Reserved—Sch. Castes): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am very thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to participate in this debate. Several hon. Members pointed out in their speeches the inability of the Government to solve

the innumerable problems facing the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I have no desire to repeat the same points.

The hon. Deputy Minister of Home Affairs stated in her speech that due to lack of experienced and expert staff, progress is slow and the expenditure is falling short. I want to ask the Government as to how long this situation will continue, and what steps the Government have taken so far. After the attainment of Independence, we formulated two Plans for the development of our nation. During the second Five Year Plan the Government allotted Rs. 91 crores for the amelioration of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Commissioner's report has mentioned that during the first three years of the second Plan, the progress has been very poor. As far as the departmental work is concerned, it is a great flop. Though the aim of the Government is good, the supervision and administration are wrong.

For instance, there is a provision for economic development of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. What is the concrete measure that the Government have taken so far in this direction? The population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in India is more than seven crores according to the census of 1951. Most of them are agricultural labourers under the mercy of their landlords. There was a legislation fixing the minimum wages for agricultural labourers, but unfortunately, most of the State Governments have not come forward to implement this Act.

In my State—Kerala—the population of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is more than 14,42,000. Most of them are agricultural labourers. The organisation of agricultural labourers put forward their demands to the Government. In 1957 there was a piece of legislation fixing the minimum wages for agricultural labour. Unfortunately, due to High Court Order it has become ineffective.

[Shri Kunhan]

Therefore, I request the Government to come forward and bring in a suitable legislation for fixing the minimum wages for agricultural labour.

Another point to which I would like to invite the attention of the hon. Minister is about cottage industry, at the village level. The Government have already provided Rs. 5 crores in this respect. According to the Commissioner's report, I find that only 50 per cent of this amount has so far been spent. What is the reason? There is a community by name Chakkiliyon, in Kerala. Actually those people are engaged in leather work. Therefore, the Palghat Development Council recommended to the State Government to start a leather factory in Vaniankulam where we find a thick population of this community. Recently I came to know that the factory is now under the Central Government. In 1957, the staff of the Central Government occupied a rented building, paying a rent of Rs. 80 per month. One watchman there is getting Rs. 80 a month. One special officer is also getting Rs. 320 per month. I visited this factory on the 10th June, 1960. I found the man, who was appointed as a special officer, sitting outside the factory. This sort of thing is going on for the past three years. There is no work. Nothing is done. The Government has been spending about Rs. 400 every month in the name of this factory without carrying out any functions. This is a regrettable thing. So, I request the Minister to deal with this matter very seriously, because, by taking proper action, the Scheduled Caste people will get more employment there, especially the Chakkiliya community.

Another important point to which I would like to draw the attention of the Government is with regard to housing schemes. I find that the second Five Year Plan provided nearly Rs. 965 lakhs for housing schemes. But so far only Rs. 4 crores have been spent. What is the reason? Is it because the Scheduled Castes

people are not interested in construction that the working of the first three years of the second Five Year Plan cannot be said to be satisfactory. Some of the State Governments are giving subsidies and loans for housing schemes without providing land at a nominal cost. It is a pity that the Government have no idea nor any specific plan to achieve the target as provided in the Plan. That being so, why should the Government provide huge sums of public money in the name of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes? Unless a proper land legislation fixing the ceiling is promptly enforced and the surplus land taken by the Government, there will not be sufficient land available for distribution to the Harijans and the Scheduled Castes.

15 hrs.

Regarding the question of eviction, at present there is no legislation giving protection against eviction of scheduled castes. In Kerala, there was a general ban on the eviction since 1957, but in spite of this protection, landlords are still bringing forth decrees enabling the eviction of Harijans. They are not able to defend their case in court due to lack of resources. I hope Government will consider some measures of protecting the Harijans from eviction.

15:01 hrs.

[SHRI JAGANATHA RAO in the Chair]

The last point to which I want to draw the attention of the Minister is regarding reservation. The Minister stated there is no suitable candidate. In 1958 there were three vacancies in Janpath Hotel for the post of cashier. One boy came from Kerala. He has already passed B.Com. He was a cashier in Calcutta. He came here for interview. So far there is no reply for him. I sent so many letters to the Works, Housing and Supply Ministry. Towards the end of 1959, I got a reply that he is unfit for that job. What is the reason? The ing houses, or, is it because the Scheduled Caste people do not require any subsidy? No. I regret to point

reason is he does not know any foreign language. This is a pity. The Minister should reconsider this matter also very seriously.

Raja Mahendra Pratap (Mathura: If the Chair feels that my speech can bring peace and remove bitterness, then alone I will speak,

Mr. Chairman: The Speaker has prepared a list of names and I am guided by it.

***Shri K. V. Padalu** (Golgonda—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): Sir, I speak in support of the report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In the report, it was stated that so much of money was spent by the Government of India to uplift the age-old scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. But I am sorry to state that no attention was paid to cater to the needs of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes living in the interior parts of the agency.

For instance, in Andhra Pradesh, they have not extended any irrigation facilities to the agency parts of Srikakulam District, Visakhapatnam District and East Godavari District. If at least minor irrigation facilities are extended to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes living in agencies, there is a possibility of betterment of the condition of the people. In this connection, it may be pointed out that the Financial Corporation established in Visakhapatnam District and Srikakulam is not running on proper lines. Three months ago, when there was a dispute in regard to the prices fixed by the Financial Corporation, the tribal people were denied the justified prices and the Corporation ruthlessly suppressed the tribal people. I wonder how the Corporation, which is intended to save innocent tribal people from exploitation could act so.

As far as Visakhapatnam District is concerned, the tribal people are often duped by the people of the

plains. The non-tribal people go to the agency and give loans to the tribal people who possess lands. The tribal people who are not self-sufficient find themselves often in a position that they cannot repay. Then the plains people, who go there with an intention to occupy their lands, can get their wishes fulfilled, even though the 1917 Act I which forbids a non-tribal from occupying the tribal lands is still in operation.

Sir, at this point, may I also submit that the general prosperity of the tribal people chiefly depends on the creation of various facilities, such as roads, hospitals and educational institutions, by the developmental plans of the Government, and therefore Government should consider the advisability of bringing all the agency areas in the multipurpose projects scheme. Even if they are not included at present, Government may consider the possibility of including them in the third Five Year Plan. I specially plead for the conversion of the Chintapalli block in my constituency into a multi-purpose project block.

In conclusion, may I once again request the Government to do their utmost to relieve the distress of the people in the tribal areas?

Shri Basappa: Sir, I thank you very much for giving me this chance to speak on this occasion. I have listened very carefully to the Minister, Shri Datar, when he spoke at length. He was very sympathetic and expressing aspirations for the welfare of all these people—nearly 5½ crores of scheduled castes and 2 crores of scheduled tribes. I was listening with rapt attention, but I was not very much satisfied with all the steps that are being taken by Government in alleviating the sufferings of these people. I am glad that he has understood the problem well, but what they have been doing is very little.

He was speaking about the success of democracy, about Welfare State

[Shri Basappa]

and so many other things. He was himself aware that the conditions were far from satisfactory and they were sub-human. He was expressing a lot of sympathy for all these people. That is all very good, but still the implementation of the various recommendations is lacking in very many details. The seriousness of the problem must be taken note of very seriously. Even the Speaker this morning felt that after all the discussion here will not be sufficient and a separate discussion outside this House is very very necessary. What does it show? It shows the importance of the problem.

So many Members were making their representation for a separate Ministry, but Shri Datar turned it down saying that there is the Home Ministry to look after this. The Home Ministry is a very good and very strong Ministry; but, it has too much work on hand and it has to do so many things. I feel that in the interests of the welfare of the people of separate Ministry is very necessary. He was also emphatic that he is not only interested in giving a proportionate share but is interested in giving a proper share to them and that he will plead with the Planning Commission to have a greater allotment for them. I wish him every success in his efforts. But let me say here this his responsibility does not end there. Let him not say that it is the responsibility of the States, the States are doing something, what else can we do when we cannot interfere with their work. It is the responsibility of the Central Government to co-operate with the States and also see that the States do their duty properly.

Speaking about my own State, Mysore, I can proudly say that Mysore has done something towards alleviating the sufferings of these people. I do not say that everything has been done. There are many more things yet to be done. For example, in order to help these people they have tried to have separate colonies for

them. It is not a good thing. Instead of having separate colonies, it is better to have mixed colonies. I hope the Government of Mysore will see the justness of my argument and hereafter build only mixed colonies instead of separate colonies.

Coming to housing, I would say that they must enhance the subsidy. We have, of course, two dynamic Ministers belonging to the Scheduled Castes in our State—Shri Rachiah, who was a Member of Parliament till some time ago and Shri Basalingappa. They are dynamic, no doubt, but they are ever-doing things a little. It is better that they talk little and do more for this cause. In that case they will achieve real success.

This is a social evil, a curse and blot on our society. That is admitted by everyone. But the shortfall in expenditure will show that we are not so very keen about it. Shri Datar was saying: "after all, how far can Government do? Public opinion in this respect is very necessary". Ambedkar Bapa, Gandhiji and Ambedkar have done a lot for the amelioration of their conditions of life. Even prior to this, in the 11th or 12th century, there was a great personality called Basaveswara Basava, who was doing a lot for social reform. He was himself a Brahmin. He came out of the Brahmin fold to a different fold altogether and thereby did a lot of things to help humanity in general. In that part of the country which I come from nearly 50 lakhs to 60 lakhs people even today follow Veera Shaiva religion. They do not believe in any caste; anybody can go into their fold. That is the kind of dharma which they preached. He wanted to abolish Varnashrama Dharma which had deteriorated. He was a man who wanted to remove untouchability, a man who wanted to remove class distinctions and treat everyone as equals. Even Gandhiji has made a reference to the great work of this man, and this is the kind of public opinion which we have to create in order to achieve success.

Democratic decentralisation and adult franchise have awakened a certain consciousness in the people belonging to the background classes and therefore it is better that we realise its importance and do certain things.

Regarding the Plan, I understand that an allotment of Rs. 100 crores has been made. It is stated that it is very insufficient. Even within that, there should be proper planning. What we generally find is that in the early years the amount is not spent. Towards the end of the Plan period they want to spend more amount. All this should go and we should see that there is proper planning even in the spending of money.

This morning it was stated by the Minister in reply to a question that certain statistics and data are not available from the States. I put a supplementary, complaining about the lack of data. I find that nothing has been done in this direction so far. Unless we know the data, we cannot assess the progress properly. When the question of the extension of reservation of seats in Parliament and the State Legislatures comes up we have to ascertain correctly what the nature of the progress is. So, this information is very much necessary.

So far as the services are concerned, of course, the Minister has given some assurances. All the same, I feel that still circulars should be sent to all the Government departments and all the governmental institutions that there is such a thing as reservation of seats and that they must stick to that. I am saying this because when we visited certain places and certain governmental institutions and asked about reservation they were not even aware of those circulars. Therefore, it must be insisted upon that the reservation should be strictly adhered to. In the railways, because they have some initiative so they are able to find more people belonging to the backward classes. I wish that every department of the Government acts in the same way and adheres to the circulars.

With regard to the scholarships I want to say that there is still delay. The work has, of course, been handed over to the State Governments. But the State Governments say that their staff is insufficient to do this work. So, it is better that the Government of India make up their mind to give a little extra amount towards the cost of the staff also. Then, in the grant of scholarships, students the income of whose parents is less than Rs. 500 get scholarships. But this rule should not be applied everywhere. After all, ours is a very poor country and even a person getting Rs. 400 to 500 is supposed to be getting more. So, in order that more students can get scholarships I would suggest that each scholarship amount should be given to two students instead of one student. In that case, more students can avail of this scholarship even though the amount would be less.

Then the report mentions about the strengthening of the offices of the Commissioner and Regional Commissioners. The Commissioner says that every vacant post should be filled up so that there may not be any retrenchment, instead of keeping them vacant, which is very wrong. I also agree with the view of the Commissioner.

Then I come to another important point referred to in this Report, and that is the criteria for deciding backward classes. What is the criteria by which you decide the backward classes. The Constitution says that it depends upon the social and educational position of the people. Here is an anomaly. The Centre has got a list of backward classes and the various States have got their own lists of backward classes. So, in the very same State a community may be backward according to the Central list when it is not so under the State list. There is difference from State to State also. The result of this is that even though a person may belong to a backward class he may not get the facilities because according to another list he does not belong to a backward class. This anomaly must be done away with early. The only criteria

[Shri Basappa]

should be the economic position of the people. Suppose there are two people and both are poor. Among the poor there may be both socially backward and socially advanced people. That is the distinction which the Constitution wants to make. But here they want to do away with it with the result that poor people may not get the facilities properly. So, I would submit that some sort of uniformity should arrived at. In this matter, the Home Ministry has got a big responsibility because in their own Union territories they have to apply this criteria strictly. There is some distinction between socially backward and educationally backward people. Because of these anomalies now there is so much of unrest. The Centre has not taken the trouble of finding out the proper criteria. They apply only the test of literacy. After all, who are the people who are socially and educationally backward? Education is not merely the 3 r's. In order to shirk their responsibility of finding out the real people to whom this small amount is to be distributed, they want to limit it by applying the criteria of literacy. Because of this, there is a lot of unrest in Mysore State. Unless it is properly done, people will not keep quiet and the backward classes will remain where they are.

Shri Heda (Nizamabad): The reason for my participating in this debate is that an organisation which I have the honour to belong as President, namely, the Andhra Pradesh Adimjati Sewak Sangh was referred to by Shri R. C. Majhi when he spoke day before yesterday.

His remarks imply two comments. One is that huge amounts have been given to this organisation and we do not know as to what the schemes are. The other is that the accounts are not maintained properly. Let me narrate certain facts first.

The total amount of grants sanctioned so far have been Rs.1 lakh in

the first instance and then Rs. 1,21,000. From this second grant the unspent balance of 1957-58, that is, Rs. 19,800 was deducted. 20 per cent. of the share of the Adim Jati Sevak Sangh was also deducted from this. Thus, the net amount that was made available to us was only Rs. 91,000.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Rs. 92,000.

Shri Heda: Rs. 91,000. Certainly it is a good amount. Out of this the total expenditure so far for schemes other than construction schemes has been Rs. 34,801 and for other schemes, that is, construction and other schemes, has been Rs. 3,652. Till last year we had an unspent balance of Rs. 52,061. About this unspent balance the point is that it was a great desire of mine and of my colleagues in the organisation that no money should be wasted and that every pie should be utilised usefully. You know, Sir, to work for the Adivasis who are in hilly and most unapproachable areas is not an easy job. To get the work done practically on the same level of expenditure as in the plains you have to train people and have better supervision. It takes time. That is why year after year in spite of our desire we have not been able to spend the money. But that did not harm or hamper the progress of general Tribal welfare in any way.

The implication was that no schemes have been submitted. The procedure that the Adimjati Sevak Sangh had adopted was that before we got any sanction the schemes were formulated. Even at the formulation stage of the scheme the State Government was fully associated with it. After that the schemes were sent to the Central Government with a copy to the State Government. The State Government would then send their recommendation. On the approval of the State Government as well as of the Central Government, only then the scheme would be approved and the money would be sanctioned. Therefore to say that we do not know as to

what the schemes are, I think, is not correct. The schemes have been approved, as I said, by both the Governments.

So far as the accounts are concerned, they have been maintained on proper and modern lines. There had been an audit not only by the Auditor-General's Office but also by our own organisation. Year after year the accounts have been audited and presented.

Voluntary organisations play a very important role in Tribal welfare. Welfare schemes undertaken by the Department do not yield the same good results as when they are undertaken by voluntary organisations. Therefore, taking the reference in its best light, I would suggest that the Commissioner may consider two suggestions for the future. The first is that about those organisations which get substantial amounts as grants from the Government there should be a separate paragraph, or even one or two pages, in the Report about their activities as to how much money they got, how much money was collected, what was the voluntary contribution and how the money was spent. There should be a general remark also about them and about the accounts.

There had been similar criticism some time past in the Assembly of Andhra Pradesh. Therefore my second suggestion is that whenever a voluntary organisation is criticised either on the floor of this House or in Rajya Sabha or in any of the Assemblies or Councils, the Commissioner may take note of it, enquire, come to his own conclusions and then in the next Report may not only mention the earlier criticism but also his own opinion about the entire affair. This will put the voluntary organisations in the right perspective and healthy organisations will be encouraged while the unhealthy organisations will be brought before public opinion, thereby they will not be able to get any more grants in future. If these two suggestions are adopted, I think, voluntary organisations will play a very important

role to which they are destined.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Do you not agree that at the time of investigation proper care should be taken by the ruling Party, if possible, that no influence is brought to bear on the Commissioner? That is my fear.

Shri Heda: We do envisage that the Commissioner's office is, as so many other offices are, impartial and independent. Therefore if we think that the ruling Party or the Government would bring some influence or pressure on the Commissioner's office then it is no good to have that office at all.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi (Puri): Is the hon. Member aware that in the All-India Depressed Classes League they are maintaining only Congress workers and are engaging them in election work?

Shri Heda: I am not concerned with that.

Mr. Chairman: No discussion now. Shri Sadhu Ram.

श्री साधू राम (जालंधर—रक्षित—अनुसूचित जातियाँ) : सभापति जी, आज इस सदन के सामने शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स कमिश्नर की रिपोर्ट पर विचार किया जा रहा है और उस के मुतालिक यह बात जाहिर है कि यह बहुत लम्बी चौड़ी रिपोर्ट है और उस में हरिजनों की असली हालत को पेश किया गया है। मैं यह बात मानता हूँ कि आजादी आ जाने के बाद गृह मंत्रालय ने हरिजनों के विषय में या शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के बारे में बहुत कुछ काम किये हैं। मैं उन के लिये तो उस को धन्यवाद देता हूँ। मैं यह देखता हूँ कि अभी तक शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स की देश भर में जो हालत है वह बड़ी खराब है क्योंकि जो असली मदद उन को हासिल होनी चाहिये वह हासिल नहीं है। अगर हिन्दुस्तान में देखा जाय या मसूकों जरा ध्यान से देखा जाय तो देश भर में शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स की छोड़ बैकवर्ड क्लासेज

[श्री साधूराम]

की जो गिनती है वह चौथाई के लगभग हो जाती है। अगर उस को चौथाई या पांचवा हिस्सा मान कर भी चला जाय तो जिनका रूपया फास्ट फाइव इग्नर प्लैन में सेकेन्ड फाइव अर प्लैन में था थर्ड फाइव अर प्लैन में रक्खा गया है, उस का चौथाई या पांचवा हिस्सा स पापुलेशन के हिसाब से उन पर खर्च करना चाहिये था। अगर ऐसा नहीं होता तो हम जो समाजवाद का नारा लगाते हैं, हम चाहते हैं कि सब को बराबर लाया जाय, देश से छूटछूत को खत्म करना चाहते हैं, वह कैसे होगा? यह हो सकता है कि जो पिछड़े लोग हैं, जो पिछड़ा हुआ वर्ग है, नीचे गिरे हुए लोग हैं, जो हजारों सैकड़ों सालों से तने पीछे रखे गये हैं, एस्तसादी लिहाज से पीछे रखे गये हैं और हर तरह से कमजोर और गिरे हुए लोग हैं उन पर ज्यादा रुपया खर्च किया जाय और जो बड़े बड़े पूँजीपति हैं उन्हें जरा नन्चे किया जाय तो देश में समाजवाद आने की सम्भावना हो। लेकिन अगर वह नहीं किया जाता तो देश में समाजवाद आने का क्या फल फुल सा मालूम होता है। शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स कमिशनर की तरफ से जो रिपोर्ट पेश की गई है, उस रिपोर्ट में जमीन के बारे में, स्कालरशिप्स के बारे में, काटेज स्ट्रुक्चर के बारे में, और उन की तकनीकों के बारे में सारा नक्शा पेश किया गया है। लेकिन इस के बावजूद भी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट या सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट उतना वन दे नहीं रही हैं जितना उन को देना चाहिये। इस का मतलब यह होता है कि वह समाजवाद का नारा हम से बहुत दूर रह जाता है और समाजवाद आने की कोई सम्भावना दिखाई नहीं देती है। जो स्कालरशिप्स दिये जाते हैं उन के लिये हर एक मेम्बर ने कहा है कि वे वक्त पर नहीं दिये जाते। जो भी स्कालरशिप्स शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लड़कों को दिये जाते हैं पूरी तौर से ही मिलते हैं। इस के ऊपर अगर गवर्नमेंट 100 दे तो उसे इस रकम को ज्यादा करना चाहिये ताकि उन को वह

स्कालरशिप्स पूरी तौर पर मिल सकें और वे अपनी तालीम को जारी रख सकें। अगर वह अपनी तालीम को जारी रखेंगे तो देश में दूसरे लोगों के बराबर आ सकते हैं, वरना किनी भूत में वे उन के बराबर नहीं आ सकते।

दूसरी बात यह है कि हमारे देश में अनाज की कमी है। श्री मोर फूड स्कीम पर गवर्नमेंट जोर देती है लेकिन पैदावार बढ़ने के जो साधन हैं उन को तत्काल ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता। आखिर वे साधन क्या हैं? वे साधन यह हैं कि जो लोग जमीन चाहते हैं, जो लोग जमीनों पर काश्त करना चाहते हैं, जो हल चलाता चाहते हैं उन को जमीन दी जानी चाहिये, दूसरी सहायता दी जानी चाहिये। वे दी नहीं जाती हैं। जमीन तकनीम नहीं हो रही है। कई स्टेटों ने लैंड रिफॉर्म और लैंड सीलिम्स के कानून पास किये हैं, लेकिन उन का इम्प्लेमेंटेशन अभी तक नहीं हुआ है। पंजाब में हम देख रहे हैं कि वहाँ पर चार पांच किस्म की जमीन है, जो बिल्कुल काश्त करने वालों को नहीं दी जाती। रिहैबिलिटेशन डिपार्टमेंट की अगलाउट जमीन पंजाब में निक्की है। उस के लिये भी हरिजन के अफेयर ऐडवाइजरी बोर्ड की मीटिंग में रक्खा गया, पंजाब गवर्नमेंट को लिखा गया कि वह कॉम्पारेटिव फार्मिंग के नारे को पूरा करने के लिये हरिजनों की कॉम्पारेटिव सॉसाइटीज बना कर उन में जमीन तकनीम कर दे। ताकि मुल्क की पैदावार बढ़े और उनका जो अनाम्पलायमेंट है वह भी घटे। देश की पैदावार ज्यादा हो तो लोग भूख न मरे। आज खाने वाली चीजों का जो भाव है उस पर विचार किया जाए तो हैरानी होगी कि हमारे देश में गरीबों की और मजदूरों की क्या हालत है। आज अनाज की कीमत कितनी ज्यादा है। वह गरीब जिनके पास कोई काम नहीं है और जिनके लिए गवर्नमेंट कोई काम मुहय्या नहीं कर रही है वह किस तरह से पेट भर कर रोटी खा सकते हैं। उनके रहने के

Commissioner for
Scheduled Castes and
Scheduled Tribes

लिए अच्छे मकान नहीं हैं। उनके पहनने के लिए उनके पास कपड़ा नहीं है। उनको यह हालत देखते हुए भी अगर गवर्नमेंट उनके लिए ज्यादा रुपया नहीं रखती तो इनका मतलब यह होगा कि हमारा समाजवाद का नारा झूठा साबित हो जाएगा।

मैं समझता हूँ कि जमीन की तकसीम होनी चाहिए। जमीन में काश्त करने के लिए पंजाब के हरिजन और सारे देश के हरिजन और आदिवासी मांग करते हैं लेकिन स्टेट गवर्नमेंट तकसीम का कोई नाम ही नहीं लेती।

रिहैबिलिटेशन डिपार्टमेंट की जमीन के अलावा अगर पंजाब में रॉलिंग का इम्प्लीमेंटेशन कर दिया जाए जो लगायी गयी है, तो भी कुछ जमीन निकल सकती है। वह भी कोआपरेटिव फार्मिंग का नारा पूरा करने के लिए हरिजनों को दी जा सकती है।

इनके अलावा वेस्ट लैंड है, जिन पर कोई काश्त नहीं होती है, वह जमीन भी तकसीम हो सकती है।

इनके अलावा गवर्नमेंट के पास वह जमीन है जो जंगलात के मुहकमे में देखी है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जंगलात का मुहकमा होना चाहिए क्योंकि वह गवर्नमेंट की स्तीम है। लेकिन मैं ने पंजाब में देखा है कि जो जंगलात का मुहकमा बना है उस पर इतना रुपया खर्च किया जा रहा है लेकिन वह एक दरख्त भी नहीं लगाता। अगर वह जमीन हरिजनों को कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटियाँ बना कर दे दी जाए और उसके साथ यह कंडीशन लगा दी जाए कि वह इतने दरख्त एक साल में लगायेंगे तो दोनों मकसद पूरे हो सकते हैं। लेकिन वह जमीन भी फालतू पड़ी है। उसमें बहुत पैदावार हो सकती है।

एक तरफ तो देश में यह हालत है कि गरीबों और मजदूरों को खाने के लिए अनाज नहीं मिलता, दूसरे देशों से हमको अनाज मंगाया पड़ता है, और दूसरी तरफ

जमीन देने का कोई नाम नहीं लेता। तो पैदावार कैसे बढ़ सकती है। तो मैं अर्थ करता हूँ कि वह जमीन जल्दी से जल्दी तकसीम होनी चाहिए और वह हरिजनों को कोआपरेटिव फार्मिंग के लिए कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज को दे दी जानी चाहिए।

शिङ्गूल्ड कास्ट की आबादी पंजाब में ३५ लाख है। उन लोगों से हम जाकर कोई बात करते हैं या उनसे कुछ कहते हैं, तो वह हमसे सवाल करते हैं कि आजाद हुए हमको १३ साल हो गए हमारी हालत अच्छी नहीं हुई जिस पर कि हम मुतमय्यन हो सके। क्या किसी आजाद देश का बाशिन्दा यह बरदाश्त कर सकता है कि आजाद होने के १३ साल बाद भी उसकी हालत में सुधार न हो। इसलिए मैं अपनी सरकार से प्रार्थना कलंगा कि इन बातों पर ज्यादा ध्यान देने की जरूरत है।

हमारे शिङ्गूल्ड कास्ट कमिश्नर ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में सुफाह ७४ पर यह सिफारिश की है कि वह जमीनें गवर्नमेंट को हरिजनों के लिए दे देनी चाहिए। लेकिन जमीन तो दी नहीं जाती बल्कि जो जमीन का पंजाब में कंतानी-डेशन हो रहा है उसमें भी हरिजनों के घर बनाने के लिए या शिङ्गूल्ड ट्राइब्स के घर बनाने के लिए जमीन नहीं छोड़ी जाती। जब कंतानीडेशन होता है तो वह दरखास्तें देते हैं और उन दरखास्तों का जवाब नहीं मिलता। जब हम बात करते हैं तो वह कहते हैं कि कोई कानून नहीं है। अगर गवर्नमेंट कानून नहीं बनायेगी तो क्या खुदा का नून बनाने आया। मैं समझता हूँ कि इसके लिए सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को हिदायत होनी चाहिए। अगर इन लोगों को बस्ते के लिए मकान का जगह नहीं मिल सकती तो उनको आजादी से और क्या फायदा पड़वेगा। तो मैं समझता हूँ कि इन बातों पर ध्यान देने की अवश्य जरूरत है।

अब पंजाब में मर्दूम शूमारी होने वाली है। आजकल पंजाब में एक जगड़ा चर रू

[श्री साधूराम]

है पंजाबी सूबे के लिए। मैं देखता हूँ कि जब भी मुसीबत आती है तो वह गरिब हरिजनों पर ही आती है। मैं ने पिछली मर्दूम शुमाही में देखा कि हिन्दू जाते थे तो हरिजनों से कहते थे कि तुम अपनी भाषा हिन्दी लिख और और सिख जाते थे तो उनसे कहते थे कि तुम पंजाबी लिख और। वह लोग इस क.पू.जन में आ गए और किसी ने कुछ लिखा था, किसी ने कुछ लिखा था। इसकी वजह से उनका सोशल बाईकाट, हुआ, उनको मारा गया, पीटा गया और उनकी हालत बहुत बुरी की गयी। गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से उस पर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया। मैं कहता हूँ कि अब फिर हरिजनों के सिर पर यह मुसीबत आने वाली है। वहाँ अब पंजाबी सूबे का आन्दोलन चल रहा है। और हरिजन लोग डर रहे हैं कि कहीं पंजाबी सूबा न बन जाए और पंजाब का डिवाजन कर दिया जाए। अगर ऐसा होगा तो उसमें उन गरीबों पर ही मुसीबत आएगी। गवर्नमेंट को इन तरफ ज्यादा गौर करने की जरूरत है और इस देश में गरीबों के लिए समाजवाद का नारा पूरा करने के लिए उसे तीसरी प्लान में ज्यादा रकम खर्चनी चाहिए। दूसरी प्लान में जो रुपया रखा गया वह ६१ करोड़ था, लेकिन उसमें से आखिर तक कितना खर्च होगा यह अभी नहीं कहा जा सकता। लेकिन पहली प्लान में हरिजनों के लिए ३६ करोड़ रुपया रखा गया था जिसमें से २६ करोड़ खर्च किया गया और बाकी १० करोड़ लेफ्ट हो गया। फिर भी गवर्नमेंट कहती है कि हमारे पास पैसा नहीं, हम कैसे सुचारु करें, और ऐसा कहाँ से लाएं। तो मैं अर्ज करता हूँ कि अगर इस बातों पर पूरा ध्यान दिया जाएगा तो हरिजनों और आदिवासियों की हालत बेहतर की जा सकती है। अगर इसको साधारण चीज समझ कर सिड्यूड कास्ट कमिश्नर की रिपोर्ट पर एक साल बाद यहां बहस कर ली जाए और गवर्नमेंट किसी बात पर ध्यान न दे तो इसमें सुधार होने वाला नहीं है।

गवर्नमेंट को इन बातों पर ध्यान दे कर गरीबों की हालत को अच्छा करना चाहिये और खास कर पंजाब में जो बीमारी पैदा होने वाली है उस मुसीबत से हरिजनों को बचाने के लिये गवर्नमेंट को अभी से कोई न कोई इकतदाम शुरू करना चाहिये। मैं आप को धन्यवाद करता हूँ।

राजा महेन्द्र प्रताप : श्रीमान् जी, मैं तो बहुत थोड़े से शब्द कहूंगा। मैं केवल इतना कहूंगा कि मैं ने इस सदन में आज भी ऐसी बातें सुनीं जो दूसरे के दिल को दुखा सकती हैं। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि कुछ ऐसे विचार हैं जो बाहर से यहां आये हैं और हमारे मस्तकों में घुस गये हैं और हम उन विचारों के कारण ऐसी बातें करते रहते हैं जिन से एक दूसरे से लड़ाई पैदा होती है। हमारे यहां कम्युनिज्म का विचार आया है। और वह हमारे मस्तकों में घुस गया है।

मैं मानता हूँ कि मजदूरों और किसानों की हालत गिरी हुई है और उन को हमें उठाना चाहिये। मगर मैं यह कहूंगा कि यह काम लड़ाई के तरीके से नहीं होनी चाहिये। ऐसा न कहिये हमारा वर्ग और है और तुम्हारा वर्ग और है और इसलिये हमारी तुम्हारी लड़ाई है। यदि हमारे घरों में औरतें इकट्ठी हो जायें और वे अपने मालिकों से लड़ने लगे तो यह तो उचित बात न होगी। घर में भी लड़ाई और बाहर भी लड़ाई, ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये।

मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि इस सदन में तो कम से कम ऐसी नीबट न आये और मैं प्रधान मंत्री महोदय से ले कर नीचे तक हर एक अपने भाई से यही कहूंगा कि बराये मेहरबानी नाराज हो कर मत बोलिये। यह सीधी सादी बात है। साफ साफ कहिये। आप कहिये हम सुनें और हम जो कहें उसे आप शांति से सुनिये। हम सब भाई भाई हैं और सब इस देश का भला करना चाहते हैं।

अब मसलन् आप यह क्यों कहते हैं कि ब्राह्मण ने यह किया और बनिये ने वह किया । मुझे १४ वर्ष हिन्दुस्तान में आये हो गये और मैंने बहुत दफे यह बातें सुनी हैं । मेरे पास एक भाई आये और उन्होंने ने कहा कि अगर आप ब्राह्मणों के खिलाफ खड़े हो जायें तो आप हम से १०,००० वालियटर ले लें । मैं ने उन को कह दिया कि भाई मुझे माफ करो । मुझे आप के १०,००० वालियटर नहीं चाहिये । मुझे तो सब को सब के लाभ में लगा कर सब लोगों को सुखी बनाना है और लड़ाने वालों विचारों से लड़ना है . . .

श्री राम सेवक दाव : आप की अजगर सभा क्या है ? What about your Ajgar Sabha ?

श्री बाल्मीकी : वह मर चुकी है ।

राजा महेन्द्र प्रताप : अजगर सभा मेरी तो है नहीं । मैं आप को बतलाऊं कि ब्राह्मण ने क्या किया । यह जो जातियां निकलीं यह उसी प्रकार बनी हैं जैसेकि हमारे अंग्रेज भाइयों ने कुत्तों की नसल निकाली घोड़ों की नसल निकाली कि यह घोड़ा दौड़ने वाला है और यह घोड़ा गाड़ी में चलने वाला है । यह कुत्ता कैसा है, यह शिकारी कुत्ता है और यह कुत्ता घर में रहने वाला है और दरवाजे पर बैठ कर घर की हिफाजत करने वाला है । इसी प्रकार ब्राह्मण ने यह जातियां निकालीं । अब ब्राह्मण कौन पोथी वाला और राजपूत कौन लड़ने वाला, मारशल रेस वाला, बनिया कौन पैसा कमाने वाला तो इस तरह से यह नसलें बनाई । इस में कोई लड़ाई की बात नहीं है . .

एक माननीय सदस्य : शूद्र का क्या रहा ?

श्री बाल्मीकी : उस को सब के बाद में रक्खेंगे ।

राजा महेन्द्र प्रताप : आप इस को समझिये । अगर आप एक मकान बनायेंगे

तो कुछ ईंटों को आप जड़ में बुनियाद में रक्खेंगे, कुछ को उनके ऊपर रक्खेंगे और कुछ ईंटों को और ऊपर रक्खेंगे लेकिन अगर अब वह जड़ वाली बुनियाद वाली ईंटें यह कहें कि हम तो यहां नहीं रहते वहां अंधेरा है, यहां तो पानी है और नमी है और अगर वह ईंटें भागने लग जायें तो वह आप का तमाम मकान गिर जायगा । मेरे यह कहने का मकसद यह है कि आप यह बातें समझें । अब कुछ लोग ज्यादा अकलमंद होते हैं तो उस के लिये हम क्या करें । अब यह कश्मीर वाले जरा खूबसूरत होते हैं तो क्या किया जाय । मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है . . .

श्री साधू राम : कहने का मतलब यह है कि हम नीचे रहें ।

राजा महेन्द्र प्रताप : मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि जो कुदरत का कानून है वह हमें समझ लेना चाहिये । आप छोटे रोड़ों और बड़े रोड़ों को और रेत को एक घड़े में एक साथ डाल दीजिये और खूब उन को घड़े में मिला दीजिये । और फिर हिलाइये आप देखेंगे कि बड़े रोड़े ऊपर आ जायेंगे और छोटे रोड़े उन के नीचे चले जायेंगे । रेत सब से नीचे रह जायगा । अब यह कुदरत का कानून है इस का क्या कीजियेगा ।

मैं वहां सोवियत रूस में गया था । वहां मैं उन का मेहमान रहा और उन्होंने ने जिस तरह से मेरी खातिर तवाजो की और खाना वगैरह खिलाया उस के लिये मैं उन का मशकूर हूं और मैं इस के लिये उन को धन्यवाद कहता हूं लेकिन मैं आप को बतलाऊं कि वहां पर प्रोलीटरियट की हुकूमत है यह सुना था लेकिन मैं ने देखा कि वहां की हुकूमत में जो पढ़े लिखे और अकलमंद लोग थे वे ही ऊपर थे और यह बात तो कहनी पडेगी कि अकलमंद और पढ़े लिखे लोग ही रूस में हुकूमत में ऊपर हैं । लेकिन मैं इस बात से इंकार नहीं करता कि जो नीचे और गिरे हुए लोग हैं उन को तालीम दी जाय

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और खूब पढ़ाया जाय। जाहिर है कि अगर कोई भंगी का लड़का अपना लड़की खूबसूरत होगी तो उस की लोग कद्र करेंगे ही और लोग उन को पसन्द करेंगे ही। मनुष्य में पांच गुण होते हैं, सुन्दरता, बल, बुद्धि, सदाचार और ज्ञान। हम ज्ञान की इज्जत करते हैं। अगर श्रीकृष्ण को हम मानते हैं तो इस कारण कि उन में ज्ञान था। मुहम्मद साहब को मानते हैं तो इसीलिये मानते कि उन में ज्ञान था और गुरु साहबों को मानते हैं तो इसलिये मानते हैं कि उन में ज्ञान था।

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: Can I ask a question?

Mr. Chairman: No.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: To what extent has the tribal interest been safeguarded in the Dandakaranya area?

Mr. Chairman: I am calling the hon. Deputy Minister.

Shrimati Alva: Before I begin, I want to make a reference to the valuable suggestion that the hon. Speaker made about the debate on this report. He suggested that after the next report is laid on the Table of the House, Members should try to meet along with the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and discuss the many grievances, complaints and observations arising out of their studies, experience and travels, so that the debate here need not become so rambling. It is true one has to speak about one's experience and mention the parts of the country one knows best, where one is used to do one's work. Nevertheless, I think the valuable suggestion of the hon. Speaker should be heartily accepted, for we shall have a better debate, but I would suggest that whatever committee comes out of this suggestion should be a composite committee, representing all sections of the House. The big

task before us does not concern only those hon. Members who come from the special classes, it concerns the whole nation. Therefore, I am grateful to the many hon. Members who have taken part in this discussion from day before yesterday.

The debate has been broken up into bits, but nevertheless we have arrived at some kind of vision, the same vision that we see year after year, and we proceed not only with the fears expressed here, but also with greater hopes. I thank them for all their valuable suggestions. Hon. Members have spoken with feeling and depth of sincerity. I respond to that feeling and depth of sincerity.

We are speaking about those who are under-privileged, but it is a two-way issue. There has to be an awakening among the under-privileged as to how best they can come up. There has to be a greater awakening among those who are the privileged in society. Maybe we do not go caste-wise, but to be privileged is an honour in society. The under-privileged have to be awakened by those who are privileged, and the measure of our success will be the extent to which we are able to awaken the social consciousness of, and render service to, those who have suffered the stigma of social evil down the centuries.

If money and legislation could take us to the goal that we have envisaged, that Bapu dreamed of, that Thakar Bapa lived for, for which thousands of right-thinking men and women have worked, sacrificed and dedicated their lives, money and legislation should not be found wanting, but today we are found wanting to a greater measure in things that cannot be seen but felt. Allocations are coming. Never has our country been privileged to be able to spend so much for the purpose of the general uplift of the backward classes and the general benefit of the masses as a whole. See the First Plan, and see also the Second Plan. The Third Plan also will be broadbased,

and perhaps, the allocations will go up. But the emphasis is not on money.

Many hon. Members have said that the money does not reach its purposeful end, where it is meant to reach and where it is meant to show work. That is true, but where does the weakness lie? Certainly, it is in human nature. We shall have all these officers, but it is the human nature that is weak. Therefore, neither legislation nor funds alone can bring the cherished goal. Therefore, we have to double our efforts, and as individuals and also collectively, we have to see that as we proceed from now on, we proceed very cautiously; for, it must be admitted that prejudices die hard; ignorance and superstitions linger.

It is true, as the Commissioner himself has pointed out in this report and the other reports, that untouchability exists, and the tribals suffer. But, national consciousness is growing; not only is national consciousness growing in this country but consciousness of the human beings is growing in the whole world. Therefore, in India, this national consciousness must grow even more. We are awakening to the realities and the challenges that face society today. All over the globe, there are challenges thrown by the under-privileged to the privileged ones. Here, in this land, we have suffered this evil for centuries past. It is for us, it is for you and me to put an end to this evil. The reports, of course, will help us; the statistics will carry us further, but it is the human effort that shall count the most, as we proceed from now on to the Third Plan and to the cherished goal that we have envisaged.

The Constitution has laid down special provisions for the uplift of the backward classes. We have to capture the spirit of the Constitution-makers and not go by the letter of the Constitution. Therefore, when backwardness is considered, we have to go back to the spirit of the Constitution-makers, and see what was in their mind. Educational qualification, social

status, economic status—these have to be liberally interpreted and not literally. May I say that we have the Home Minister's heart and soul in this problem? He vigilantly watches, and every suggestion that is thrown either here or outside is taken by him. Our approach is changed from time to time as we come across bottle-necks, impediments and handicaps, and we have not made any rigid rules or principles on which we base this work of welfare. We proceed, knowing our mistakes and weaknesses.

Therefore, the discussion of this report is very useful. These debates, exhaustive as they have been this year and in the past, bring us back to the main point and remind us of what is not done. But when we speak of what is not done, let us not forget what we have been able to do. What is done is also considerable. With feeling and depth of sincerity, let us not bring any bitterness into this discussion. It is true that those who are under-privileged would like to come up in the shortest possible time to the level of the others who consider themselves privileged. But what are the means? Hon. Members here have suggested many means, land to the landless, homes to the homeless, education to the ignorant, economic and other benefits and so on. We are all aware of it. But how are we to go about it? Human agency is a limited agency. So, how is it to be done?

You cannot blame the Centre once a year for all that happens in the remotest corners of India. We have in our States our Assemblies; we have in our States, our legislators. We are here at the Centre, but the primary task is for the legislators and the social workers and those who are inspired by this missionary zeal of Babu and Thakkar Bapa. It is for them to be constantly reminded of working for the others and awakening the conscience of the local people.

Therefore, this report, as far as it concerns each State, is now being

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taken up by the State Assemblies. But, so far only three Assemblies have discussed it, but I do hope that the other Assemblies in the other States will also take it up.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): When are those three States?

Shrimati Alva: The three States are mentioned in the very first few pages of the report. This only proves that hon. Members do not study this report.

Assam, Bombay and Andhra Pradesh have discussed this report.

Shri B. C. Mullick (Kendrapara—Reserved—Sch. Castes): What about Orissa? Has it been discussed there?

Shrimati Alva: We would suggest to the other States and request the other States also to take it up, so that the focus can be put on where you need the greatest effort to implement the schemes. The schemes are good. Hon. Members have not found fault with the planning. The plans, as we envisage and as we have them, are broad-based, and the principles are good. Two-thirds of each Five Year Plan is for the benefit of the people of India, namely the backward classes. Rs. 91 crores were allotted in the Second Five Year Plan, and as I said in my opening remarks, in the first three years, the show was not good. But that was because of some reasons. But things have been improving, and the work is gathering momentum now.

If we go only by expenditure, then we shall always come here and only talk about the expenditure and not about the work. But let us, with hope and ambit on, work for the implementation of the schemes. All of us ultimately go back to some village. Each one of us has a village as his own. We may have been urbanised, we may have been sophisticated, but we go back to a village finally, and if only we can focus our attention on that little village you and I come from, then, to that extent, we shall awaken not only

the leadership in India, not only the legislators and others, but we ourselves will become the human units that will go far enough to implement the Plan.

Hon. Members have said that the States are not co-operating in the execution of the Plan, and, therefore, these recommendations contained in the report are of no use.

Shri B. C. Mullick: The report says that.

Shrimati Alva: The commissioner has done his task very well year after year. He is a responsible officer. He goes round the country, he makes assessment; and besides him, we have many other agencies that make assessment for us, and evaluate what is happening in the different parts of the country.

The working of the tribal blocks was also mentioned and there was a complaint about the tribal blocks and lack of the tribal element in some of the blocks in some of the parts of India. But we are trying to put that right. The Elwin report is with us now, and it is very carefully being examined so that the mistakes of the past would not be repeated in the future.

Some hon. Members have talked about having a Ministry at the Centre. Is it going to be the magic wand that will put the issues at stake right? I personally have my own doubts. We have the assistant commissioners working in almost all the States. We have the commissioner at the Centre, a responsible officer appointed under the constitutional provision. We have the Home Minister himself here, and every little thing is seen by him. No one in this House could say that the injustice meted out to the underprivileged goes by, without being examined or without attention being paid to it. It is constantly in the care of the Home Minister, and the Home Minister has even gone out of his way to see whether there can be some machinery by which we can co-ordinate the work between the States and the Centre better.

16 hrs.

It was Shri Balmiki who said that there should be a chasing machinery. Well, I may here tell him that we are considering what type of chasing machinery would be best suited to get the best results. It is in our minds; it is in the mind of the Home Minister to find this chasing machinery so that we can get together and see that the implementation is done more satisfactorily than up to now. Ultimately, even with that machinery, what could the Centre give? It could give guidance and request the acceleration of the different schemes and, perhaps, impose a certain amount of uniformity. But the work is such in our hands that even uniformity could not be imposed because from region to region, from place to place, there are differences.

I think Shri Uike talked of the tribals and the manner in which they are being exploited. I agree with him in all that he said. It is historically true and, therefore, his suggestions are good; and we shall examine all that he has put to us. The tribals are simple folk; they are honest and sincere; and they have been exploited; no doubt about it. But, as the Prime Minister said the other day, they must learn to stand straight and four-square. And that is what we want. The rest of the special classes, as I call them, should stand up, not stand up to defy but stand up to join hands with the rest of India. With co-operation and co-ordination, we can make headway.

I have already said and I repeat it that prejudices die hard; and, of all the things, orthodoxy dies hardest. To break down the citadels of orthodoxy, we have to take the history of the world. And, we have undertaken this task; with the devotion of the Prime Minister, and the constant vigilance of the Home Minister we shall break them down, and we shall make it a reality. It should become a reality and it can become a reality only if the others join us in co-operation. Therefore, let us all endeavour to do what we can to the best of our ability.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur):
We are with you.

Shrimati Alva: I know you are always with us.

Sir, many other points were raised in the debate, land distribution, houses and it almost took the whole gamut of human existence from the cradle to the grave. It is a Welfare State that we are trying to establish; and in a Welfare State the family becomes the focal point. And, to make the family the focal point, schemes for the welfare of the special classes become very important because from here you move on to a Welfare State. Therefore, to me as a woman, the education of the girls is most important. I have said this before when we talked of the Scheduled Castes, when we were talking of the Scheduled Tribes and when we were talking of many other evils that exist. It is the woman who will bring the Welfare State and, therefore, I would like to emphasise that the Scheduled Castes and the Tribals must see that their girls are educated.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: What about themselves?

Shrimati Alva: The girls must be educated so that the whole family moves, ideas change and progress is accomplished. Therefore, alongside the education of boys the education of girls must be brought on a par. This can be brought on a par when there is a demand for it. Again, how can the demand come? When every child becomes an economic unit in your village. It has, therefore, to be very carefully planned. What we have done we have done very well. We have started very well; it is only that the tempo must grow. The figure of the evil is diminishing and even so the magnitude of it is growing because you and I have become more conscious today. We are very very conscious. I think we would be able to achieve better progress in future than even what we have done in the past.

A point was raised, I think by Shri Krishna, that we should refuse to give grants to the States which do not set

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apart adequate sums. It is a very difficult condition; it cannot be imposed. But, wherever it is necessary and wherever we find that a particular State is not giving enough attention to a particular aspect of work in this field, we often request them to do that. I may here say that the States are not as you make them out. They also have their problems; their hands are full. It is for the people to keep them alive and working. Whenever requests have gone from the Centre they have always co-operated with us. It is why this planning is going on and implementation also is going on though the impatience is growing greater and greater.

In the Third Plan, broad-based principles have been circulated already to the States. And the working groups of the Ministries of Education, Health and Agriculture will be sitting together, because, as I have said, all the work has to be co-ordinated. It is not that the Home Ministry can give you the gift on the platter. It is the combined approach of one and all that can bring us to what we intend to implement.

Again, it was stated that constructive schemes should be taken up by the Central Government. But, then, how many constructive schemes can the Centre take up? Granted you have your Ministry from here, how many? It is impossible. Ultimately, the authority on the spot, the State Government, the local authority, the local body, the municipality and the panchayats, all have to give their care and attention so that this is fulfilled. (Interruption):

But, anyway I would like to tell the House that the two matters, improvement of yield from land and the shifting cultivation are being looked into by the Centre and effort is made to settle the shifting cultivators on new land. Organisation of co-operatives has been emphasised and for that purpose credit societies are encouraged.

I would once again ask the hon. Members to make the State more active with their efforts, to make the legislators more active with their efforts. The schemes go well from here. I think in most of the States, there are Ministers looking after this special subject of the welfare of the Backward classes.

What is backwardness? Off and on it is asked here in this House. It has been explained in this House that there were no criteria arrived at. A sample survey was made and even so no criterion has been laid down; and a memorandum has been placed on the Table giving the reasons. But, what is backwardness?

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav: Why is that report not being discussed here?

Shrimati Alva: For the reasons, I am giving. What is backwardness? Some say caste must be taken into consideration and some say socio-economic status of man and woman should be taken into consideration. But I think the social, economic and educational and caste and everything should go together to make a man or woman backward or progressive.

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav: Similar is the case with the Scheduled Castes.

Shrimati Alva: The hon. Member has had his say; so he must have patience to let me finish. I want to be very brief.

Shri Feroze Gandhi (Rae Bareilly): He belongs to the Backward Classes.

Shrimati Alva: We all are backward; there is no one so backward as the women in India. Women are the most backward.

Now, it was Shri Hansda who raised a point about the river valley projects and how the local people, the tribals or the Scheduled Castes have been ousted from there. They have been given compensation but they have not got the habit of investing in a proper

way or looking after their economic welfare. So, they have frittered away what they received as compensation. In such cases, the non-official agencies could do splendid work, if they fritter away the compensation and remain where they are calling themselves destitutes.

The Khadi and Village Industries Board was also mentioned. I am only making a passing reference. It was mentioned that 2.21 lakhs were given to that Board in U.P. in 1957-58. We have not got the latest progress report. On the condition that each individual should contribute Rs. 300 in the form of labour, the scheme was for the construction of 246 houses for the Scheduled Castes and they were to be given at the rate of Rs. 900 per house. The progress report should give us better and fuller information but that is yet to come in.

We are always talking in terms of financial aids and the hon. Members have asked for a greater allocation during the Third Plan. If the work gathers momentum, naturally you need more money to implement your scheme and build up the institutions and the human beings. The main thing that we have to build up is the human beings. We are very good at building up all the rest. Shri Mullick's amendment suggested that financial aid should be given to backward States for educational purposes and he laid down that 50 per cent should go to the Scheduled Castes and 75 per cent to the Tribes. I do not think it is feasible at all because the pattern of assistance in the Second Plan was done in consultation with the Planning Commission. The Centrally-sponsored schemes get 50 per cent assistance; assistance for other State schemes are shared on 50:50 basis by the Centre and the States. A fear was expressed that the grants might be cut down. How could it be done? The Commissioner gets their reports. With more vigilance on the part of the people in the State, they will bring this match-

ing grant and will see that within the Budget year this is not being done. Then you will see with your eyes the vision you wanted to see.

This amendment is not also acceptable because it raises many difficulties in administering the Central assistance. First of all, Shri Mullick has not specified the reasons for increasing the aid for educational schemes and secondly he has not specified the 'backward' State. What does he mean by 'being backward'? If it is a backward State, it must go to the Finance Commission and not come here. He has not defined explicitly what it is. It is not understandable and therefore not acceptable.

Most of the amendments run on the line of having a Committee here to evaluate the work from State to State or from region to region. I want to be brief and I do not want to repeat but I have to. What will this Parliamentary Committee do? We have the Commissioner, a responsible officer under the Constitution. We have got the Central Advisory Boards—the Harijan Welfare Board and the Tribal Welfare Board—which constantly advise us. Two-thirds are the Members of Parliament on them who are alive to the issue and guide us from time to time. We meet them regularly. The Home Minister makes an effort to be there every time. He takes in all that is suggested and re-orientates the approach so that greater satisfaction could be brought to the greatest number. Then, we had the Study Team under the Chairmanship of Shrimati Renuka Ray on the Plan projects. That report also most of the hon. Members must have gone through. Then, as I mentioned, we have the report of the Elwin Committee on Tribal Blocks.

What I also deeply feel is—what Shri Balmiki has said—the status and the position of the scavengers. This, let us make our first task to remove. I also said, nothing succeeds like prosperity and towards that end we

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must all endeavour, that it is the economic condition, it is the socio-economic upliftment that can bring the desired goal within our reach, nothing else can bring. Therefore, if prosperity is the greatest leveller then we should see that it begins with this small little group of people who have been treated so shamefully and in the most de-humanising manner. Again, you will ask, how can it be done? Do not perpetrate the practices that you see with your own eyes in your own villages and municipalities. It is for us to protest. Even the Prime Minister has protested on this, that this should be a thing of the past. The hon. Member spoke with a lot of feeling and a lot of emotion. I respond to it. But emotions will not achieve us the goal. What will bring the goal nearer to us will be how best we can eradicate this evil. Therefore, we have to be calmly working together how best we can eradicate. This evil is not seen anywhere in the world. Therefore, let us begin. The money allotment is there. But it is not fully utilised for the simple reason that the awakening is not there, and even the municipalities in smaller places are not taking up the scheme.

Therefore, a further committee to evaluate all this is not going to help us very much. The Tribal Commission, to top it all, according to the provisions of the Constitution, has been appointed. I mentioned in my opening remarks all that it is going to do. I also mentioned that there was a special request made to the Commission that they should go into the Union territories also, though that provision is not laid down in the Constitution. More than that we cannot do. A very elaborate questionnaire has been issued to the Members. If the Members have the patience to study and to bring their learning, their wisdom, their mature judgment, the data, the knowledge and the experience that they have then the Commission will certainly

have a fund of data to go by so that the picture of the Third Plan could be better planned and better seen.

Now we come to the question of land for the landless. Again, some States do not like to draw up categories like Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Backward Classes and all that. I think it is in the right direction. How long are we going to have these water-tight compartments? If you are called Scheduled Caste you will remain so. Therefore, let us go by being called "special classes", "under-privileged classes" or "backward classes", and see that the land available is given to the landless. Every State is making an effort to do this.

Sir, land is the most limited commodity on earth. Everything can be multiplied with your effort excepting land. But land can be distributed in such a manner as to bring the greatest good to the greatest number. That endeavour is being made. You cannot doubt the intentions of this Government, that towards that effort we are not proceeding. We are endeavouring our best. Andhra Pradesh and Bombay have done very well. Figures about other States are not fully given and figures in respect of some of the States are not available. I would not like to take the time of the House reading out all this. In Andhra Pradesh. Andhra Pradesh Government lands are assignable only to landless poor persons who directly engage themselves in cultivation, including Harijans, ex-toddy-tappers weavers and backward communities. An extent of about three lakh acres has been assigned to nearly 80,000 landless poor persons in Andhra Pradesh and so on it goes. All this is available in the report. I do not think I should take the time of the House by narrating these details. Bombay State also has done very well. For Assam, the figures are not available. But every State has undertaken this task and is trying to do it as best as it can.

We have received replies about the distribution of lands from the States. Assessment has been made by the Governments of Assam, Orissa, Mysore, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Punjab, Madras, Bombay and Rajasthan. They give preference in the matter of allotment of land to the landless Scheduled Castes. West Bengal also has adopted a policy of giving such land only to the landless people, preference being given to those who form themselves into co-operative farming societies. Most States have undertaken this mighty task. It is not an easy task, if you go into the background of land distribution. That also is a baffling problem. But, nevertheless, the task is well begun and will go on improving as time goes by.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: May I know one thing? If a co-operative society of monied people or of landlords is formed, will land be given to such a society? That should not be encouraged.

Shrimati Alva: The hon. Member has raised a question about co-operative societies. That is constantly engaging our attention. Besides, there is a separate Ministry that looks into that aspect. Therefore, I know the fears in his heart and mind: that it is the have's who come in and the have-nots remain as have-nots. That has to be examined and wherever there are bottlenecks and wherever you feel that the have's come in and the have-nots remain where they were, it will certainly have to be looked into vitally and finally.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: The society of landlords should not be encouraged. That was my request.

Shrimati Alva: I think that a condition to the effect that landlords should not enter into those co-operative societies should be laid down. But there are landlords in the Scheduled Castes also. There are landlords everywhere, and, if I am not mistaken, Shri Gaikwad himself may be a landlord.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad I am not. But whoever he may be—whether a Scheduled Caste member or anybody else—if he is a landlord, he should not enter this scheme.

Shrimati Alva: Anyway, his suggestion will be looked into and if it deserves attention it will certainly receive that much attention.

Now, I come to the question of advancing loans without interest to the persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who are comparatively in a better position. I do not think we can classify it this way—loans to some, and outright subsidies to some others. It will not work. Besides, it will bring hardships and heart-burning between two sections, if outright loan is given to some, and subsidies to some. But some of the State Governments have done it. I think Bombay has done it. Andhra Pradesh and Bombay have given assistance to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the construction of house: partly by way of loans and partly by way of subsidies. We are not aware whether these loans are with interest or without interest and whether it has to be paid in one decade or spread over many decades. But, nevertheless, we do not find it feasible, at the Centre, to accept this suggestion, because the Centre only gives outright subsidies and loan is not the practice. I do not think loans are advisable because it will not work in regard to the two sections very fully and successfully.

Then I come to the most important point—employment. After all, when education is over, after the students have striven and struggled for scholarship, they come to the question of employment. This also is a baffling problem. Shri Datar has dealt with it in aspect. He deals with the services and he has explained to the House exactly how the situation stands. But some hon. Members had stated yesterday that advertisements for these public posts are given only in those newspapers which do not

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reach the tribals or the other classes of persons to whom they apply. We shall keep that suggestion in mind. But at the same time, I want to inform the House that it is not only the advertisements; we do inform the department that is going to employ; we do send out the news to the different departmental authorities and to the States that recruitment is to be made; we also inform the non-official organisations, so that they in their turn will pass on the message for the recruits to come forward and try for these employments.

Shri Patnaik has moved amendment No. 22, which came in this morning. He talks about health. All these suggestions will be borne in mind. All the suggestions that the hon. Members have made in this House during this debate will be very carefully examined. I do know that sometimes education must go by for health schemes and sometimes *vice versa*. It is only a matter of priorities what is necessary first and what is necessary second. I think not only our official agencies but our local authorities also are very alive to this problem and are looking into it, trying to implement the schemes in that direction—first need to be satisfied first.

About double-member constituencies, I said in my opening remarks that the draft Bill was ready. But the valued suggestions of the Members of Parliament if any were awaited by the Home Minister. Then only he could take a decision and then it would come before the House.

Shri B. C. Mullick: How long would it take?

Shrimati Alva: It is actively under consideration. It depends on how soon you give your suggestions.

I have covered in the brief space of time all that I should have covered. There are very many other points, but I do not touch them for the

simple reason there is not enough time. We shall bear them in mind. But once again, may I remind this House—money and legislation less, but human effort more. It is only the human effort that can bring us to the cherished goal; for, in this human plan, nothing is worth the making that does not make the man

Mr. Chairman: There are some amendments before the House. May I know if any amendment is being pressed?

Shri B. C. Mullick: I am not pressing amendment No. 2, but I am pressing Nos. 1, 3, 4 and 5.

Mr. Chairman: Amendment No. 2 is not pressed.

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Chairman: I shall now put the hon. Member's amendments Nos. 1, 3, 4 and 5.

Amendments Nos. 1, 3 to 5 were put and negatived.

Shri R. C. Majhi: I am not pressing my amendment Nos. 12 and 13.

The amendments were, by leave, withdrawn.

Shri K. C. Jena: I am not pressing mine, Nos. 14 and 15.

The amendments were, by leave, withdrawn.

Shri Ram Sewak Yadhav: I am pressing mine, Nos. 6 to 10.

Amendments Nos. 6 to 10 were put and negatived.

Shri R. C. Majhi: I am pressing my amendment No. 11.

Amendment No. 11 was put and negatived.

Shri Ram Dhani Das: I am not pressing Nos. 19 to 21.

The amendments were, by leave, withdrawn.

cultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Amendment Bill.

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmakh): I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1937, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

This is an amending Bill to amend the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act 1937, which has already been passed by the Rajya Sabha. It is a simple one. All that we seek to do is to make it applicable by this amendment to the State of Jammu and Kashmir. It used to be the practice till some time ago to make these legislations not applicable to the State of Jammu and Kashmir. But now that it is part and parcel of India we want to extend it to the State of Jammu and Kashmir and this Bill is brought with that intention.

I do not know if hon. Members would like me to speak on the importance of the original Act which was passed in 1937, or to dwell on the importance of grading of agricultural produce. I think it is self-evident, especially for anybody who knows about grading of agricultural produce both inside the country and outside that grading is extremely important.

If there is no grading and no proper criteria of the quality laid down then it is the grower who suffers because we will then have to rely only on our physical inspection of goods which generally leads to the grower suffering a lot of loss on account of it. So everybody has realised the importance of grading of agricultural produce and in 1937 this Act was put on the statute book.

16.34 hrs.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE (GRADING AND MARKING) AMENDMENT BILL

Mr. Chairman: The House will now take up the consideration of the Agri-

On a check-up of the photograph and the proceedings it now transpires that the correct result should be 'Ayes' 23; 'Noes' 81 instead of 'Ayes' 24; 'Noes' 80, as announced yesterday.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Could I seek a clarification? Is the speech that the hon. Minister is making within the scope of the Bill? The scope is only this, namely, that—

“In sub-section (2) of section 1 of the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1937, the words ‘except the State of Jammu and Kashmir’ shall be omitted.”

Mr. Chairman: That is what the hon. Minister said. He is only explaining, if the House wants it.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: If the House does not want, I am not keen on taking the time of the House. I will be quite prepared merely to move the consideration of the Bill without any elaboration of what we have done.

Shri Nagi Reddy (Anantapur): I think he can continue.

Shri Achar (Mangalore): We should have the main facts.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: The motion may be put to the House.

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

“That the Bill further to amend the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1937, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration.”

Shri Inder J. Malhotra (Jammu and Kashmir): Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the very beginning I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister for bringing this amending Bill to the original Act. We are very happy to learn that the original Act regarding and marketing of agricultural produce is being extended to the State of Jammu and Kashmir. I would only like to say a few words.

After going through the original Act, I feel that it is necessary that the original Act should also be reviewed now considering the fact that after 1937 we have made a good deal of progress in the agricultural field and everyday we are emphasising the need to increase agricultural production. At the same time I feel that marketing and grading of all agricultural produce is also very important. Keeping this fact in view I would suggest that special attention should always be paid to the marketing and grading of fruits, dairy products and vegetables.

In the end I would again congratulate the hon. Minister for bringing this amendment to the Bill. As in the past the present Government of Jammu and Kashmir under the leadership of Bakshi Ghulam Mohammed have always been bringing legislation inside the State and are also requesting the Central Government to extend the beneficial and the required legislation to the State of Jammu and Kashmir. In this case also the State Government had agreed.

With these words I support the Bill.

श्री बजराम सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) :
सभापति महोदय, मैं इस बिल का स्वागत करता हूँ लेकिन इसी अवसर पर मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह बड़ी खेदजनक बात है कि जब भी किसी वर्तमान कानून को कश्मीर राज्य में लागू करना होता है तो उस के लिए हमें इस सदन में आना पड़ता है।

मुझे दुःख है कि मंत्री महोदय ने इस बिल को पेश करते हुए जो भाषण दिया और उस से जो उन्होंने कह दिया वह वास्तविकता के खिलाफ है कि कुछ समय पहले तक हमें यह देखना पड़ा कि यह कानून

लागू नहीं होता कश्मीर और जम्मू में लेकिन स्थिति आज यह है कि जिन कानूनों को कश्मीर की विधान सभा मंजूर न कर ले अपने आप उन सब कानूनों को हमें यह लिखना पड़ेगा कि यह जम्मू और कश्मीर स्टेट में लागू नहीं होगा। अब इस कानून के बारे में यह है कि चूंकि कश्मीर की सरकार ने इसे मंजूर कर लिया है इसलिए यह वहां लागू किया जा रहा है। इसलिए नहीं लागू किया जा रहा है कि मिनिस्टर साहब चाहते हैं या यह सदन चाहता है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि अब समय आ गया है कि जब कश्मीर सरकार से मिल कर यह प्रयत्न किया जाय कि जितने कानून हिन्दुस्तान में हैं वह सारे के सारे कानून काश्मीर में भी लागू हों और यह जरूरी भी न पड़े कि जो भी पुराना कानून हो और उसको कश्मीर में लागू करना हो तो इस सदन में उसके लिए आना पड़े और विशेष अधिकार लेना पड़े। मैं समझता हूं कि इस बिल का सिर्फ यही उद्देश्य है और इसी भावना से इस को लेना चाहिये।

जहां तक कि एग्ज़िक्यूटिव प्रोड्यूस के ग्रेडिंग और मार्किंग का सवाल है, मैं नहीं समझता कि खुद मिनिस्टर साहब भी उस से संतुष्ट हैं या नहीं कि उस से हिन्दुस्तान के काश्तकारों और किसानों को कितना फायदा हुआ है। अगर हुआ है, तो मैं चाहूंगा कि मिनिस्टर महोदय इस सदन में एक वार्षिक विवरण रखा करें कि सारे हिन्दुस्तान के विभिन्न राज्यों में इस से लाभ हुआ है और इस कानून पर अमल हो रहा है। अब तक सम्भवतः इस तरह की बात नहीं हुई है। यदि मिनिस्टर साहब समझते हैं कि इस कानून से फायदा हुआ है किसानों का, तो उन्हें एक विवरण जरूर सदन में हर साल रखना चाहिये, जिस से सदस्यों और इस मुल्क को मालूम हो सके कि किस तरह इस कानून से काश्तकारों का फायदा हो रहा है।

अन्त में मैं फिर वही बात कहना चाहता हूं कि इस बिल को पास करने के वक्त पर हमें विचार करना चाहिये और हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार को काश्मीर की सरकार से सलाह-मशवरा करना चाहिये और उन से यह प्रार्थना करनी चाहिये कि वह उन सारे कानूनों को, जोकि हिन्दुस्तान में लागू हैं, पूर्ण रूप से काश्मीर में लागू कर लें। काश्मीर इस देश का अभिन्न अंग है, इस से कोई इन्कार नहीं कर सकता। काश्मीर के लोग भी यही कहते हैं और वह हमारा अभिन्न अंग है, लेकिन उस के होते हुए भी यह दिक्कत रहती है कि इस देश के कुछ कानून वहां पर लागू नहीं होते हैं, जब तक कि काश्मीर की असेम्बली उन को स्वीकार न कर ले। मैं आशा करता हूं कि इस तरह का कोई संशोधन काश्मीर असेम्बली करेगी, जिस से जो कानून हिन्दुस्तान के दूसरे हिस्सों में लागू हैं, वहां भी लागू हो जायें।

श्री अ० मु० तारिक (जम्मू तथा काश्मीर) : जनाब सदर, जो तहरीक वजीर साहब ने इस ऐवान में पेश की है, मैं उस की तारीफ करता हूं। मुझे अफसोस है कि मेरे दोस्त ने, जो अभी मुखालिफ बैचों से बोले हैं, एक गलत वक्त पर सही राय का इजहार किया। इस वक्त मसला यह नहीं था कि कांस्टीच्यूशन में उन की मरजी और पसन्द के मुताबिक तरमीम की जाये। मसला यह था कि जिस बिल का अमेंडमेंट लाया गया है, उस के बारे में वह कुछ फरमाते। बहर-हाल जहां तक उस मसले का सवाल है, जिस का जिक्र मेरे दोस्त ने किया है, मैं इस ऐवान को एक काश्मीरी की हैसियत से यकीन दिलाना चाहता हूं कि हम हिन्दुस्तान के आईन के उतने ही पाबन्द हैं, जितने कि और लोग हैं। अब वह मसला कैसे तय होगा, यह कांस्टीच्यूशन की बात है।

जहां तक इस तरमीम का ताल्लुक है, मैं यकीनन यह समझता हूं कि इस से रियासत

[श्री अ० मु० तारिक]

काश्मीर के किसानों को और उन लोगों को एक बड़ी हद तक फायदा होगा, जिन्हें बड़े बड़े बिजनेसमैन एक्सप्लायट करते थे। इस में कोई शक नहीं कि काश्मीर हिन्दुस्तान का हिस्सा है, लेकिन हम और जगहों के मुकाबले में बेहतरीन फ्रूट्स पैदा करते हैं। उन की ग्रेडिंग से यकीनन वहाँ के लोगों को बहुत बड़ा फायदा होगा और वहाँ के लोगों को मौका मिल जायगा कि मौजूदा जपान में, मौजूदा दुनिया में जिस साइंटिफिक तरीके से ग्रेडिंग की जाती है, या मार्किंग की जाती है, उस के जरिये वे हिन्दुस्तान की दूसरी रियासतों के मुकाबले में काम कर सकें और उस से हमारे मुल्क की माली हालत में इजाफा होगा।

इस बिल को लाने के लिये मैं हुक्मत और वज्जहत एश्रीकल्चर को मुबारकबाद देता हूँ।

[श्री ए. म. - طارق (जसों त्हा)
 (कश्मीर) - जलामा-सुदर - जो त्हरिक
 وزیر صاحب نے اس ایوان میں پھری
 کی ہے میں اسکی تائید کرتا ہوں—
 مجھے انفرس ہے کہ میرے دوست نے
 جو ابھی مخالف بلنگوں سے بولے
 میں ایک غلط وقت پر صحیح رائے
 کا اظہار کیا ہے - اس وقت مسئلہ
 یہ نہیں تھا کہ کنستیتوشن میں
 انکی مرضی اور پسند کے مطابق ترمیم
 کو جائے - مسئلہ یہ تھا کہ جس
 بل کا امیلڈ مہلت لایا گیا ہے اسکے بارے
 میں وہ کچھ فرماتے - بہر حال
 جہاں تک اس مسئلے کا سوال ہے جس
 کا ذکر میرے دوست نے کیا ہے میرے
 اس ایوان کو ایک کشمیری کی

حیثیت سے یقین دلانا چاہتا ہوں کہ
 ہم ہندوستان کے انہوں کے اٹلے ہی
 پابند ہوں جتنے کہ اور لوگ ہوں -
 اب یہ مسئلہ کیسے طے ہوگا یہ
 کانستیتوشن کی بات ہے -

جہاں تک اس ترمیم کا تعلق ہے
 میں یقیناً یہ سمجھتا ہوں کہ اس
 سے ریاست کشمیر کے کسانوں کو اور
 ان لوگوں کو ایک بڑے حد تک فائدہ
 ہوگا جہاں بڑے بڑے ہزیلیسمین
 ایکسپلوائٹ کرتے تھے - اس میں کوئی
 شک نہیں کہ کشمیر ہندوستان کا
 حصہ ہے لیکن ہم اور جگہوں کے
 مقابلے میں بہترین فروٹس پیدا کرتے
 ہیں - ان کی گریڈنگ سے یقیناً
 وہاں کے لوگوں کو بہت بڑا فائدہ
 ہوگا اور وہاں کے لوگوں کو موقع مل
 جائیگا کہ موجودہ زمانے میں موجودہ
 دنیا میں جس سائنٹیفک طریقے سے
 گریڈنگ کی جاتی ہے یا مارکنگ
 کی جاتی ہے اسکے ذریعے سے ہندوستان
 کی دوسری ریاستوں کے مقابلے میں
 کام کر سکوں اور اس سے ہمارے ملک
 کی مالی حالت میں اضافہ ہوگا -

اس بل کو لانے کے لئے میں
 حکومت اور وزارت ایگریکلچر کو
 مبارکباد دیتا ہوں -]

श्री पद्म देव (चम्बा) : सभापति जी,
 काश्मीर सरकार को इस बात की ख़ाई
 कि उस ने इस अधिनियम को अपने यहां

लागू किया है। जब से देश आज़ाद हुआ है, सरकार ने इस बात का बड़ा भारी प्रयत्न किया है कि कृषक लोगों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा साबन-मम्पन्न किया जाये, ताकि वे ज्यादा से ज्यादा उपज कर सकें। चुनांचे फलों में और खेती बाड़ी की दूसरी चीजों में किसानों ने बहुत ही उन्नति की है, लेकिन उस उन्नति के साथ साथ उन को इस बात का अभी तक पता नहीं कि पैदा करने के बाद उन की चीज कहां जायगी और कहां ज्यादा पैसा उन को प्राप्त हो सकेगा। जो लोग आज तक एक्सप्लायट करते रहे हैं इन सीधे सादे, धूप में तपने वाले और सरदी में ठिठुरने वाले लोगों को, वे हमेशा ऐसी चीजों का विरोध करते हैं और विशेष तौर पर नगरों में ऐसी बातों के लिये शोर-शराबा, हड़तालें और दूसरे प्रदर्शन होते रहते हैं कि रूई की कीमत बढ़ गई, या शूगर केन की कीमत बढ़ गई और इस बात के लिये हमेशा प्रयत्नशील रहते हैं कि इस किस्म की चीजों के लिये किसी तरह का कोई प्रबन्ध न हो। यह ठीक है कि सरकार किसानों के लिए साधन जुटाती है और ज्यादा उपज करने के लिए लोगों को प्रोत्साहित करती है, लेकिन मैं प्रार्थना करूंगा कि जब कि वह गद्दी पर बैठने वाले कर्मचारों की चीजों के बेचने का प्रबन्ध करती हैं, उस के लिए एम्प्लॉयमेंट खोलती है, तो कोई बजह नहीं है कि जो खेत में तपने वाला किसान है और जो देश की वास्तविक जरूरत को पूरा करने वाला है, उस की चीज के लिए वह मार्केट न पैदा करे। मैं जानता हूं कि ये पहाड़ी इलाके हैं और आलू, सेब और इस किस्म की चीजें उपजाते हैं, लेकिन जिस तरह से इन के ऊपर लूट-मार होती है मंडियों में, वह हर एक आदमी जान नहीं सकता, जब तक कि वह वहां अपनी आंखों से यह सब न देखे। इसलिए यह बहुत जरूरी है कि किसान को यह बताया जाये, समझाया जाये और इस बात का प्रबन्ध किया जाये कि उस की चीजें किस तरह छेड़

की जा सकती हैं, क्योंकि ग्रेडिंग करने से उनको अधिक पैसा मिलेगा और उस के पश्चात् उन चीजों के लिए मार्केट ढूंढे कि किन मंडियों में उन को ज्यादा पैसा मिलता है। जो लोग लोगों के लिए फल, अनाज, खांड और रुई पैदा करने वाले हैं, अगर इस तरीके से उन के लिए, ठीक तरह का प्रबन्ध नहीं होगा, अगर यह अंग कमजोर रहेगा, तो देश कभी भी उन्नति नहीं कर सकेगा। अगर हम केवल विदेश की चीजों पर ही आधारित रहे, तो कभी भी देश में लड़ाई हो जाये, झगड़ा हो जाये, तो दुश्मन को हमारे लिये एटम बम की जरूरत नहीं होगी, बल्कि हमारी सप्लाई बन्द कर के वे हम को वैसे ही मार सकते हैं।

इसलिए हमारे माननीय मंत्री जी ने बहुत अच्छा कदम उठाया है और जैसे यह काश्मीर में लागू हुआ है, सर्वत्र इस किस्म के नियम बनने चाहिए, ताकि किसान की पूरी सहायता हो सके।

श्री बजर्राज सिंह : सर्वत्र तो पहले ही है।

श्रीमती कृष्णा महर्ला (जम्मू तथा काश्मीर) : सभापति जी, मैं कृषि उत्पादन (श्रेणीकरण तथा चिह्न लगाना) संशोधन बिल का स्वागत करती हूं। यह संशोधन ला कर केन्द्रीय सरकार ने एक बहुत ही अच्छा कदम उठाया है। साथ ही मैं राज्य सरकार का भी धन्यवाद करती हूं कि उन्होंने भी इस को अपने राज्य में लागू करने की इच्छा प्रकट कर के एक बहुत बड़ा काम किया है। मुझे आशा है कि जम्मू-काश्मीर की जनता इस का पूरा स्वागत करेगी। सम्बत् १९३७ में यह अधिनियम भारत में लागू हुआ था। आज २३ वर्ष के बाद काश्मीर में भी यह लागू होगा। मैं तो कहती हूं कि बहुत पहले ही यह आ जाता और इस से काश्मीर की जनता और किसानों को बहुत फायदा होता।

काश्मीर बहुत सी चीजों का विक्रय कर सकता है और केन्द्रीय सरकार को चाहिए कि

[श्रीमती कृष्णा मेहता]

वह उस के लिए पूरी सहायता करे। वहां कुछ बड़े बड़े कारखाने होने चाहिए, क्योंकि मैं सोचती हूँ कि वहां पर ऊन, पशमीना वगैरह जो कच्चा माल है, उस का माल वहीं बनना चाहिए। अगर कहीं यह कच्चा माल बाहर आ गया, तो इस से बड़ी ही दिक्कत पड़ेगी, क्योंकि आज भी वहां के मजदूरों को ऊन और पशमीने से काफी फायदा होता है। अगर वहां कारखानों की कमी रही, तो वे कह सकते हैं कि वहां से कच्चा माल बाहर जा सकता है। इस तरफ भी सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए।

वहां पर शिल्प-कला की बहुत सी चीजें बनाई जाती हैं तथा और भी बहुत सी चीजें हैं, जो संसार भर में विख्यात हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि केन्द्रीय सरकार को उस के लिए भी ऐसा पग उठाना चाहिए, जिस से कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा उत्पादन वहां हो और उस के बाहर विक्रय करने का प्रबन्ध हो। इस के अलावा वहां की कृषि में भी बहुत सी चीजें उत्पन्न होती हैं, जैसे जाफ़रान है, जो संसार भर में मशहूर है। हमारे यहां फल भी हैं, लेकिन उन के लिये हमारे यहां कोल्ड स्टोरेज नहीं हैं, उनके रखने का ठीक प्रबन्ध नहीं है, उन को विक्रय करने का प्रबन्ध नहीं है कि वह कैसे बाहर भेजा जाये। अगर केन्द्रीय सरकार इस तरफ ध्यान दे और इन चीजों को बाहर भिजवाने और ज्यादा से ज्यादा विक्रय करने की व्यवस्था करे, तो मुझे पूरी आशा है कि काश्मीर इस क्षेत्र में भी आगे बढ़ेगा, जिस तरह कि वह दूसरे हर पहलू से आगे बढ़ रहा है। आज काश्मीर वह काश्मीर नहीं है, जो नौ दस वर्ष पहले था। आज वहां की जनता अपना गरीबी का चोला बदल रही है और दिन-प्रति-दिन आगे बढ़ती जा रही है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस संशोधक विधेयक का अनुमोदन करती हूँ और आपको बन्धुवाद देती हूँ।

Shri Ansar Harvani (Fatehpur): This Bill has not got two aspects. One is the political aspect, and the other is the economic aspect. As far as the political aspect is concerned, I congratulate the hon. Minister on having brought forward this Bill, but I hope and trust that he will convey the message to his colleagues in the Cabinet that the time has come when they should devise some formula whereby in future, no Bill should be brought forward in this House just to provide that the words 'except Jammu and Kashmir' should be omitted.

We know very well that Kashmir today has become an integral part of India. Kashmir is as much a part of India as Kerala or U.P. or Bihar...

Shri D. C. Sharma: Or Punjab also.

Shri Ansar Harvani: ...or the present Punjab.

Shri A. M. Tariq: What about future Punjab?

Shri Ansar Harvani: I hope and trust that in future there will be no occasion to bring forward this sort of measure.

Now, I come to the other aspect of the Bill. This Act was passed in 1937. Since then, much has happened in India in the field of agriculture, in the field of animal husbandry, and in the field of poultry, and under the guidance of our hon. Minister, we have made tremendous progress, though the production has not very much increased. Still, we feel that the outdated Act should be modified and I hope that a Bill will soon be brought forward in this House, which would make the measure more effective.

We know very well that in spite of this Act, there is adulteration throughout the whole country. We know very well that in spite of this Act, advantage is being taken by the officials in the States as well as at the

Centre in the Agriculture Ministry and they misuse the Act and adulterated stuff is passed on sometimes as good stuff. Therefore, stricter measures should be taken, and stricter punishment should be meted in such cases.

I hope and trust that the hon. Minister will bring forward an amending Bill in the very future which will make this Act more effective and more useful for this country.

With these words, I congratulate the hon. Minister on his having brought forward this Bill.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: There are a few points which hon. Members have made, but on the whole, I am very grateful to them for having welcomed this measure. I was rather surprised that my hon. friend opposite, while objecting to my making a reference to the substantive enactment himself not only went against it but made certain observations which were, I think, not very necessary while passing a Bill like this, although, the motive or the intention behind it was welcome to me; hon. Members on this side of the House have also made some references to it.

It has been stated that it should not be necessary for us to bring forward in respect of every Act, an amending Bill like this, and since Kashmir is an integral part of India, *ipso facto* every Act should more or less apply to it. I fully sympathise with that sentiment expressed by the hon. Members, and I am sure due notice will be taken of it by Government.

My hon. friend Shri Inder J. Malhotra wanted to know whether from the time was passed this measure, we had been making progress or not. I am in a position to tell him that both the scope and the commodities coming under the Act are being expanded from year to year. I am not absolutely satisfied with the pro-

gress, but we are trying to do the best in the circumstances, for, in regard to the addition of any particular commodity, we have to consider various aspects of it, and especially the views of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

While moving the original motion, I thought I would not be taking a very long time, (but since the point has been raised, I might say that there are two aspects of the Bill; one is the internal and the other is the external. The internal aspect is in respect of commodities to be graded which are consumed largely in the country; the external aspect is in respect of those commodities which have an export market. In the case of commodities which we sell outside India, we make it compulsory that they should be graded. In the case of commodities sold in the country, it is voluntary. So, we are trying to expand the scope of both the voluntary grading as well as compulsory grading from year to year. We have not only added new commodities but have been able to grade on a larger scale. I am happy to say that the *Agmark* is recognised as a reliable seal and a reliable standard for judging the quality of the material not only in India but outside wherever and I fully agree with my hon. friends that we should do all we can to extend the scope of this legislation to as many more commodities as possible and do it on a still larger scale so that the adulteration and the losses which the growers suffer would not be there.

My hon. friend Shri Padam Dev has referred to the importance of this from the point of view of the cultivators; and I am fully conscious of it; so is my Ministry. We, will therefore, take into account all the observations that have been made by hon. Members. We are ourselves anxious as I said in the beginning. Without grading, the best material would be sold at the worst price possible; for want of grading the middlemen and the traders also have to have a

[Shri Ansar Harvani]

larger margin of profit in case the commodity does not answer the specifications and the quality required by the purchasers. In various other ways also, it causes a lot of harm and loss to the agriculturists.

In Kashmir itself there are commodities to which it will be made voluntarily applicable such as rice and fruits and vegetables, etc. But there are other commodities also which are exported out of Jammu and Kashmir. Therefore, this Act will be compulsorily applied to them. I am glad that the Jammu and Kashmir Government came forward with this suggestion. We were very happy to agree with it and bring forward this Bill; and I have no doubt that this legislation will confer a lot of benefit on the producers in Jammu and Kashmir.

Sir, I move.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1937, as passed by Rajya Sabha be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Chairman: We will now take up clause by clause consideration. The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That clause 1, Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the title were added to the Bill.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

16:59 hrs.

EVACUEE INTEREST (SEPARATION) AMENDMENT BILL

Mr. Chairman: Now, we take up the next item, the Bill to amend the Evacuee Interest (Separation) Act, 1951.

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): Sir, I beg to move—

"That the Bill to amend the Evacuee Interest (Separation) Act, 1951, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

While making this motion I have no intention to make a very long speech. The simple reason is that this Bill is rather of a non-controversial nature; and, secondly, as far as know, no amendments have been tabled to this Bill at all. So, in a way, it is accepted that there is no controversial point involved in this Bill at all.

Before I come to the amendment that I am bringing forward before this House I think it may be desirable if I give some background of the parent Act that was passed about 9 years ago. We can then appreciate the implications and the necessity of that Act and my task in bringing the amendment today will become very easy or much easier.

17 hrs.

When the country was divided and lakhs of people moved from Pakistan into India, and likewise lakhs, from India to Pakistan, Custodians were appointed and vast properties were vested in charge of the Custodians. In India we had lakhs of acres of land. Similarly, we had a very large number of urban houses. The evacuee property that came into the custody of the Custodians, by far and large, belonged to those persons who had gone away to Pakistan wholly and solely. I mean the entire family had gone away to Pakistan and as such the entire property left by the family concerned whether in the shape of agricultural holding or urban evacuee property became evacuee property unlike what happened to us in the Western region and Punjab or for the matter of that in Baluchistan where there was more or less a mass migration and except a few Hindus and Sikhs here and there there was a wholesale exodus; ours being a secular State and our ideology being entirely different, the situation was different here. We are proud that we are a secular State and we are working on those lines.

Mr. Chairman: I think the hon. Minister will take some more time and it is already 5 O'clock. May I take that it is the sense of the House that this Bill should be taken up as a part-heard Bill on Monday? There is a discussion on the Draft Outline of the Third Plan and then in the evening a discussion on the closure of the Palai Bank. Is it the sense of the House?

Some Hon. Members: Yes.... *Interruptions*).

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri (Berhampore): Let it go to Tuesday.

Shri Feroze Gandhi (Rae Bareilly): The hon. Minister may continue his speech on Monday.

Mr. Chairman: The sense of the House is that this may be taken up as a part-heard Bill on Monday. So the hon. Minister may continue his speech on Monday.

17.03 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, the 22nd August, 1960/Sravana 31, 1882 (Saka).

[Saturday, August 20, 1960/Sravana 29, 1882 (Saka)]

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1190	Staff for Museums .	3719
1191	Murder in Tilak Nagar .	3719-20
1192	Harijan Welfare . .	3720
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- (1) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 933 dated the 13th August, 1960, making certain further amendments to the Coal Mines (Conservation and Safety) Rules, 1954, under sub-section (4) of Section 17 of the Coal Mines (Conservation and Safety) Act, 1952.
- (2) A copy of each of the following statement showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers during the various sessions of Second Lok Sabha.
 - (i) Statement No. I—Eleventh Session, 1960
 - (ii) Supplementary statement No. IV—Tenth Session, 1960
 - (iii) Supplementary statement No. VII—Ninth Session, 1959.
 - (iv) Supplementary statement No. X—Eighth Session, 1959
 - (v) Supplementary statement No. XXXI—Fourth Session, 1958
- (3) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 899 dated the 6th August, 1960, under sub-section (4) of section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA
SABHA

3729-30

Secretary reported a message from: Rajya Sabha that at its sitting held on the 18th August, 1960, Rajya Sabha had concurred in the recommendation of Lok Sabha to join in the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Religious Trusts Bill, 1960 and had nominated 15 members to serve on the said Joint Committee.

STATEMENT BY PRIME
MINISTER

3731-33

The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru) made a statement regarding the incident involving an Indian crew on duty with the U.N. Command, at Leopoldville airport in Congo on the 18th August, 1960.

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STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS 3733-40

- (1) The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai) made a statement regarding the liquidation of the Palai Central Bank. 3741-42
- (2) The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat) made a statement correcting the reply given on the 17th August, 1960 to a supplementary by Shri S. M. Banerjee on Starred Question No. 440 regarding violation of Foreign Exchange Regulations.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS FROM THE SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE PRESENTED 3741

Twenty-first Report was presented.

MOTION FOR ELECTION TO COMMITTEE. 3743

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir) moved for the election of Members of Lok Sabha to be the members of the Central Advisory Board of Archaeology. The motion was adopted.

REPORT OF BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE ADOPTED. 3743-44

Fifty-fourth Report was adopted.

MOTION RE. REPORT OF COMMISSIONER FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES 364 -3853

Further discussion on the motion re. Report of Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes continued. The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva) replied to the Debate and the discussion was concluded.

COLUMNS

CORRECTION OF DIVISION RESULT 3853

The Chairman made an announcement regarding a correction in the figures of the division held on the Resolution moved by Shri Ram Krishan Gupta in regard to Ceiling on Income, on the 19th August, 1960.

BILL PASSED . 3853-68

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh) moved for the consideration of the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Amendment Bill as passed by Rajya Sabha. The motion was adopted. After clause-by-clause consideration the Bill was passed

BILL UNDER CONSIDERATION 3868-70

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna) moved that the Evacuee Interest (Separation) Amendment Bill, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration. The sense of the House was that further consideration of the Bill might be taken up as first item of Business on Monday, 22nd August, 1960.

AGENDA FOR MONDAY, AUGUST 22, 1960/SRAVANA 31, 1882 (Saka)—

Discussion on motion re. Draft Third Five Year Plan and on the closure of the Palai Central Bank.