

Third Series, Vol. LI, No.13

Thursday, March 3, 1966
Phalguna 12, 1887(Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(THIRD SERIES)

Vol. LI, 1966/1887 (Saka)

*[March 1 to March 15, 1966/Phalguna 10 to Phalguna 24, 1887
(Saka)]*



Fourteenth Session, 1966/1887-88 (Saka)

(Vol. II contains Nos. 11 to 20)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI

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*The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

LOK SABHA

Thursday, March 3, 1966/Phalgun 12,
1887 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of
the Clock*

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Decontrol of Essential Commodities

+

*326-A. Shri Harish Chandra
Mathur:
Dr. L. M. Singhal:

Will the Minister of Finance be
pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have
decided to decontrol all essential
commodities;

(b) the commodities which have
already been decontrolled and with
what effect;

(c) the commodities which are now
under consideration for decontrol;
and

(d) the criteria laid down for
decontrol?

The Minister of Finance (Shri
Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) No, Sir.

(b) A list of commodities from
which control was removed in Decem-
ber, 1963 is placed. Subsequently,
control on certain categories of steel
was removed. As was stated in reply
to Starred Question No. 77 on 17th
February, 1966, "Production of most
of the commodities from which con-
trol was removed has gone up; prices
of these commodities have also risen
along with the general rise in prices.

It is not possible to say to what
extent the rise in prices or production
is attributable to decontrol". The
commodities decontrolled during the
current financial year are cement and
pig iron. Supplies of pig iron are
freely available. Cement distribution
is being regulated by an organisation
set up by the manufactures, and these
arrangements are working satisfac-
torily.

(c) and (d). Government keeps
existing controls under constant re-
view from the point of view of their
effectiveness or otherwise, their effects
on current availability and future
production and other relevant factors.

List of decontrolled Commodities

1. Rayon Yarn
2. Staple fibre
3. Caustic Soda
4. Soda Ash
5. Hydrochloric Acid
6. Chlorine
7. Calcium Carbide
8. Bleaching Powder
9. Chilean Nitrate
10. Muriate of Potash
11. Sulphate of Potash
12. Washing Soap
13. Tyres and Tubes
14. Sheet Glass
15. Paper Board (but not paper)
16. Natural Rubber.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I
have seen this heterogenous list under
(b). May I request the Finance
Minister to clear the utter confusion
which prevails on this issue. You
decontrol cement which is a scarce
commodity, with the price structure
in-built for absolute monopoly
growth. You refuse to decontrol
sugar which is in abundance. You
decontrol fertiliser partially and enter
into a deal considered as atrocious and

unacceptable by those in high authority. How do you reconcile the whole thing? May I know whether each department and Ministry goes by itself or is there any all-India policy co-ordinated by some authority and proceeding according to some criteria?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: This is what is generally known as a loaded question. I will tell you why. That is my view of the matter, I may be wrong, but I am going to give you the reason. Firstly, you say that so far as the commodity of cement is concerned, it is a commodity which is a scarce commodity. I do not entirely agree with you there. *(Interruptions)*. Sir, I listened to my hon. friend with the utmost respect.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Please address the Chair.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: I am addressing the Chair, when I say "Sir".

Shri Indrajit Gupta: You said, "I do not entirely agree with you".

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: I am sorry that I am not as conversant with the manner and method of this House as my hon. friend Shri Indrajit Gupta, and I will give him the liberty of correcting me whenever I go wrong, and I have done that always in the past.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Why this partiality for Shri Indrajit Gupta?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: I will tell you. Mr. Indrajit Gupta has got a special relationship with me, because of which I have got the utmost affection for him.

Shri D. C. Sharma: His party opposed your appointment.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: Going back to what I was saying, in the first place, I do not accept that cement is a scarce commodity, in comparison with sugar. In the second place, so far as sugar is concerned, sugar is much more intimately and closely

needed, than cement is. People do not eat cement, people eat sugar.

An hon. Member: You give more importance to sugar?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: I give more importance to sugar than cement. As I said, there may be difference of opinion, but that is the view that Government takes.

The third thing is this, that my hon. friend Shri Mathur has been good enough to say that we have yielded to a monopolistic price.

Dr. Ranen Sen: Is he delivering a lecture or what? He should answer the question.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: When I am asked a question which is a lecture, unfortunately the answer has to be a lecture also.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Let us listen quietly.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: Thirdly, the thing is this. It is suggested that it is a monopolistic concern, and we are somehow or other allowing them to keep up the prices. I have already said in my answer that whenever there any commodity which is decontrolled, we keep a sharp lookout on the prices to find out whether those prices are reasonable or unreasonable. There again Mr. Mathur might disagree with me and say that the price of cement is not what it should be in the market. The next question is about fertilisers. As to fertilisers, the answer is this. There again partial decontrol is to be there but no evidence that the price had gone up tremendously because of that decontrol has been put before you or before this House. Then there is the last question. I think Mr. Mathur will forgive me if I have forgotten anything and will remind me. I think his last question was about co-ordination in the government and he asked whether each ministry functioned on its own. Mr. Mathur himself is well conversant with the Constitution.....*(Interruptions)*. The

entire government takes the responsibility for any policy laid down by the government.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, unfortunately the Finance Minister possibly has not looked into the statement made on the floor of the House about scarcity, what the Prime Minister has said and what had been written to me and what arguments were advanced about the scarcity of cement and why they wanted to do this. Unfortunately he has not acquainted himself with what has happened in the past. I do not know whether he himself is in any manner connected with the question which has been put to him. It is really unfortunate. I will request him to check up what he has said, what previous statements had been made here by the persons concerned with the different things. I will leave it at that and put my second question. I do not think he can help me very much until and unless he acquaints himself more. He spoke about co-ordination.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If questions are short the answers also would be short.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Has the Finance Minister's attention been drawn to the studies made of controls and decontrols by the Planning Commission through study teams? What has appeared in today's *Indian Express*, in the front page is this:

"No serious or conscious attempt was made to take a long run view of things. The studies have shown that there has been little co-ordination of controls operating in different sectors or in respect of different commodities.... No single authority was designated to plan and device necessary controls or to recommend planned relaxation in the light of changes and shifts arising out of earlier controls."

Every word of this study by the Planning Commission runs counter to

what the hon. Finance Minister has just stated. Will he reconcile these and enlighten the House?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: In the first place I am not in a position to tell my hon. friend whether the Planning commission has studied this or not. Because my friend's statement is drawn out from a newspaper, *Indian Express*, I assume that it is not taken out of context and that it is a correct statement. From what has been said here, the Planning commission is merely making a comment and it cannot be taken as a statement made by the planning commission as a correct statement of fact..... (Interruptions.)

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I only said that it is a study; it is not a question of accepting the conclusion.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: It is a comment, it is not a fact. I can speak about facts, not opinions.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Unless I allow the hon. Members they should not put the question; nor should they be answered.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I would like to know whether the government have before them any consistent and clear framework and criteria on the basis of which essential commodities are to be controlled or decontrolled and whether these conditions are consistent with each other and whether they are mainly economic or they are also political?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: Certainly there are principles and policy in the matter of deciding what item should be decontrolled and what should not be. Obviously, Government shall be guided and is guided mainly by economic considerations.

Dr. Ranen Sen: Just now the hon. Finance Minister has said that after cement decontrol the sale of cement

in the market is being regulated by the industrialists themselves through their own agency, and according to him, his report is that after decontrol, it is going on in a fine way. May I know whether the Minister is aware that after decontrol, in this year, in the month of February, in almost all cities of India, cement is being charged by the dealers at Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 above the price fixed during the decontrol period, and if it is known to the Minister that cement is being sold at Rs. 11.50 to Rs. 12 per bag, what steps are taken to stop it?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: I did not understand the question. Is this the question, namely, that it is being sold at three or four rupees above the rate fixed by the private agency?

Dr. Ranen Sen: Yes.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: No, Sir. I have no such information.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: While replying to the supplementary, the hon. Minister mentioned just now that the Government keeps a constant watch on the prices of decontrolled items to see whether the price has been increased or not. I would like to know, in that context, whether he is aware that the price of dalda ghee and hydrogenated oils, such as vanaspati, etc., has increased since decontrol, five times within the duration of six months, and if he is aware of this fact, what steps he is going to take to see that the price of all edible oils including vanaspati and hydrogenated oils which were decontrolled would again be controlled.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: When the hon. Member says that it has increased five times during the last six months, does she mean that that amount has to be multiplied by five or does she mean that it has increased five times? (Interruption.)

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: The price has increased by five times: from one paise to five paise,—like that.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: If that is the question, I am not aware that it has increased by five times.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: What is your information?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: My information is that there has been some increase, but I cannot say it has increased by five times.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: What steps have been taken?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: As far as the steps are concerned, steps are being considered; they have not been finalised.

श्री ठाकुर चन्ध कछवाय : चीजों के मूल्य एक तो उनका अभाव होने के कारण बढ़ते हैं, दूसरे व्यापारियों द्वारा उनके मूल्य बढ़ाये जाते हैं और तीसरे घाटे की जो अर्थ-व्यवस्था है उसके कारण से इनके मूल्य बढ़ते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार ने इस ओर ध्यान दिया है या देगी कि इस चीज का वैज्ञानिक ढंग से विश्लेषण करवाया जाए कि अभाव के कारण जो मूल्य बढ़े उसका भार तो जनता पर पड़े व्यापारियों द्वारा जो मूल्य बढ़ाये जाते हैं, उसका भार व्यापारियों पर पड़े और घाटे की अर्थ-व्यवस्था से जो मूल्य बढ़ते हैं उसका भार सरकार पर पड़े ?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: So far as the economic study is concerned, the economic study is always continuing.

श्री ठाकुर चन्ध कछवाय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक निवेदन है जो आप सुन लें। उन्हें हिन्दी समझ में नहीं आती है और मुझे अंग्रेजी समझ में नहीं आती है। मैंने यह पूछा था कि क्या सरकार ने वैज्ञानिक तरीके से विश्लेषण करवाया है कि जो भार है वह उन पर पड़े जो.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This is not the time for nivedan; this is the Question Hour. (Interruption) Order, order, Shri A. P. Sharma.

श्री हुकम चन्ध कदवाय : मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर तो दिसवा दें ।

Shri A. P. Sharma: Just now the hon Finance Minister has said that since people eat sugar and it is required by everybody, it is perhaps because of that, it is not going to be decontrolled and only those commodities which are not edible like cement, as has been said just now, are to be decontrolled. May I know why coal which is abundant in this country is partially controlled and partially decontrolled, and why it has not been fully decontrolled?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: If I may say so, I do not think that my hon. friend does Justice to himself when he says that. I said that because a thing was edible it was not being decontrolled. What I said was, there was a difference between cement and sugar. From that answer, it does not mean that wherever a thing is edible it should not be decontrolled or wherever it is inedible, it will be decontrolled. There are other considerations, and having regard to the considerations, requirements as per distribution and having regard to the amount produced, coal is partially controlled and partially decontrolled. In the case of food products also, the same policy is being followed.

Shri A. P. Sharma: I have said that coal is lying in the collieries; it is not being removed. People are not purchasing it. Thereby everybody is affected including the collieries and workers. So, why is it not being decontrolled, when it is in abundance?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: So far as coal is concerned, there may be difference of view between my hon. friend and myself as to whether or not there is a large quantity of coal which is not being lifted, that labour is suffering and so on. So far as the government is concerned, government feels that partial decontrol is necessary. If it is felt that complete decontrol is necessary, it will be done.

Shri Ranga: What sort of answer is this? How can there be difference of opinion whether the coal is being lifted or not? In regard to facts, there cannot be difference of opinion. If he has not got the information, he can ask for notice.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He may not agree with him.

Shri Ranga: Over facts, there cannot be any disagreement.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Ranga: Why do you say order, order. Please try to follow what I am saying. I am raising a question of order here as to how this question is answered. There can be difference of opinion in regard to what follows from a particular fact. But there cannot be a difference of opinion in regard to statement of facts. My hon. friend suggested that there is accumulation of coal. The minister says that there can be difference of opinion about accumulation of coal. If he has not got the information, let him say so and ask for notice.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: In view of the fact that fertilisers have been partially decontrolled and the partially decontrolled price is much less than the black market price now prevailing, will government consider the desirability of lifting the control on fertilisers altogether and make it freely available to the agriculturists?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: I am not aware that the black-market price of fertilisers is much higher than the decontrolled price. If that is so, the matter will be given consideration as to whether there should be complete decontrol of fertilisers or not.

Development Activities

*327. **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps have been taken to co-ordinate defence and development activities in different Min-

istries and to re-allocate priorities; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to lay a statement on the Table in this behalf?

The Minister of Planning (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) and (b). The Draft Outline which is under preparation and will be placed before the Parliament on completion, will take into account such adjustments as may be necessary in the Fourth Plan proposals to meet more fully the High priority requirements of defence and development.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I am afraid the answer is rather inadequate, if not altogether evasive. I would, however, like to ask a specific question in respect of border roads and the reports that the projected allocations for border roads have recently been reduced, particularly for Rajasthan. May I know if there is any truth in it and, if not, what kind of priority is being allotted to border roads?

Shri Asoka Mehta: The Planning Commission, in consultation with the Defence Ministry and Transport Ministry has drawn up the whole programme of border roads which will be incorporated in the fourth plan and it includes border roads in Rajasthan also.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: My question was whether projected allocations for border roads which had earlier been agreed to have recently been reduced and if so, what are the reasons?

Shri Asoka Mehta: All allocations made earlier were of a tentative character. In the light of recent developments, these allocations are being looked into. In many cases, these allocations are likely to be raised and not lowered. No final figure has emerged, because the various technical study groups are still working and their reports are awaited.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I suppose, Sir, the clear implication is that what I said was correct and there is truth in the report. I would like to ask, in spite of all the high priority given to agriculture, what is the stage at which the project for establishing the Desert Development Authority for reclaiming arid zones in the States of Punjab, Rajasthan, Gujarat and Rayalaseema in the south is and what kind of allocation is being made for these projects.

Shri Asoka Mehta: While I cannot give him the precise figure of allocation just now as far as the arid areas are concerned, I am sure the hon. Member is aware that a pilot project has already been launched which is under the direct supervision and guidance of a very well equipped institute on this subject in Jodhpur itself, and in the light of the experience gained there we have said we will have a ten-year programme for this development.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is it a fact, Sir, as reported in the Press some three months ago, when the Minister was Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission . . .

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: He is still.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: When he was only Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission, he said in one of his petulant speeches, which reflected the agony of his inner being that the Plan was floundering because the ministers and leaders of Government suffered from lack of economic commonsense; if so, are there reasons to believe that his entry into the Council of Ministers has made up that deficiency?

Shri Asoka Mehta: I do not know, Sir, how this arises out of this question.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sir, this is about the Plan, the whole outlay for the Fourth Plan. He said the Plan was floundering because the ministers

and leaders of Government suffered from lack of economic commonsense.

Shri Asoka Mehta: Sir, the question is about re-allocation for defence. If you rule that this is relevant to re-allocation for defence, I shall answer it.

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Azad.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: No, no, Sir. This is a serious matter. Because the Minister objects you should not knuckle under.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is a matter of opinion.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is not a matter of opinion. You have to give your ruling. I am very sorry, Sir, you are slurring over the issue. The question is about planning. The Minister, when he was only Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission, is reported to have said—the Press reported it . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is about developmental activities.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He has referred in his answer if you have heard him aright, to the Fourth Plan the draft outline of which is under preparation. It is regarding the Fourth Plan. The Fourth Plan is part of planning. Do you agree with that or not? Now, Sir, the logical step is, he is reported to have said that the Plan was floundering . . .

श्री भागवत झा आताव : यह तो पर्सनल और बाहर पूछने की बात है ।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: यह पर्सनल बात नहीं है ।

the Plan was floundering because the leaders of Government and the ministers of Government suffered from lack of economic commonsense. If that be so, are there reasons to believe that his entry now has made up that deficiency? Sir, it is a plain and simple question.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: Sir, I rise to a point of order. The question contains insinuations. Therefore, how can the Minister answer it?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: This is a statement of fact.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is a matter of opinion.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Let him answer the first part of the question. Did he say that or not?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Did the Minister say that?

Shri Asoka Mehta: Sir, unless the hon. Member is willing to produce the precise quotation and the source from which he has got the quotation, I am not called upon to answer hypothetical questions on this.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Does he say that Press reports are incorrect? Then I am prepared to produce it.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Sir, may I know whether as a result of re-consideration and re-allocation of priority between defence and development there is any likelihood of change in the percentage in respect of these two important works of planning—defence and development?

Shri Asoka Mehta: Sir, it is obvious that we can strengthen our defence potential only by strengthening our development. What we are seeking to do is to find out to what extent the immediate requirements of defence and the long-term requirements of defence have already been taken into account by the Plan which has been drawn up. We are then trying to find out if there had been any lacunae, any shortfall, any desiderata; if so, how to make them good. We have set up, therefore, nine technical study groups to go into this question covering all these aspects of our economy where defence is intimately interested. We are awaiting the report and on the basis

of that certain changes will be made in the allocations as well as in the production capacity that has to be set up. It is also necessary to decide whether for certain things independent units should be set up or some kind of provision should be made in existing units for producing specialised needs or pilot plants set up by our national laboratories will do. These are the kind of detailed investigations that we have to make.

श्री मधु लिमये : पिछले सितम्बर के बाद विदेशी सहायता करीब करीब बन्द हो गई और विदेशी मुद्रा का चोर भ्रभाव हो गया देश में। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि बंगलौर में जो हवाई जहाज बनाने का कारखाना है और भावड़ी में जो टैंक बनाने का कारखाना है क्या उन के विकास पर भी इस का कुछ असर हुआ है। यदि हुआ है तो उन का विकास ठीक तरह से हो इस के लिये योजना मंत्री क्या कर रहे हैं।

श्री अशोक मेहता : जहाँ तक टैंक कारखाने का सवाल है उस की पूरी जिम्मेदारी डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री के ऊपर है इसलिये इस का कोई जबाब मैं नहीं दे सकता हूँ। जहाँ तक एयरक्राफ्ट का सवाल है चूँकि उस में सिविलियन और डिफेंस के दोनों के इस्तेमाल के लिये एयरक्राफ्ट बनते हैं इसलिये एयरक्राफ्ट प्रोडक्शन के अन्दर डिफेंस की जो जरूरियात हैं उन को पूरा करने के लिये और जहाँ फारेन एक्स्चेंज की बन्नी की वजह से दिक्कतें और मुसीबतें हैं उन को दूर करने के लिये जिस बिस्म का प्रोग्राम हमें बनाना पड़ेगा उस के बारे में पूरी तहकीकात करने के लिये जिन नौ टेक्निकल स्टडी ग्रुप्स का मैंने पहले जिक्र किया उन में से एक इस पर भी विचार कर रहा है।

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरे प्रश्न का अधूरा उत्तर आया है। इस प्रश्न में कहा गया है..

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If the hon. Member is not satisfied with the answer, he can ask for a half an hour discussion.

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि पहली, दूसरी और तीसरी योजनाओं में आप ने ऐग्रिकल्चर के लिये पूरी योजना का जितना प्रतिशत रखा था चौथी योजना में आप उस से ज्यादा रखने जा रहे हैं या कम रखने जा रहे हैं।

श्री अशोक मेहता : मैंने पहले भी बतलाया है कि ऐग्रिकल्चर के ऊपर इस वक्त सब से ज्यादा ध्यान दिया जा रहा है। डिफेंस के बराबर ध्यान यदि किसी और चीज पर दिया जा रहा है तो वह ऐग्रिकल्चर के ऊपर दिया जा रहा है। इसलिये ऐग्रिकल्चर पर जो ऐलोकेशन होंगे वह पहले से ज्यादा प्रतिशत होंगे।

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know whether any agency is going to be set up to pass on the results of development, both technical, mechanical and otherwise, that are being found out in defence works which can easily be used for civil works?

Shri Asoka Mehta: In the past the defence sector of production and the civilian sector of production used to work somewhat at a distance. Efforts are now being made to see that there is a much closer relationship and a much closer co-ordination and it is for that reason that a department of Defence Supplies has been set up. The various technical study groups that have been set up are also expected to look into this matter.

L.I.C. Premia

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- *328. **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Shiv Charan Mathur:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the study of death rate among the Life Insurance Cor-

poration policy holders from 1961—64 has been completed;

(b) if so, whether the death rate is on the decrease; and

(c) if so, whether the Life Insurance Corporation propose to lower the premium rates?

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

(a) No, Sir.

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

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether any parliamentary Committee, such as Estimates Committee, Public Accounts Committee or the Committee on Public Undertakings has recommended that such a step be taken?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: It would be in the report of the Estimates Committee or the Public Accounts Committee. They are published reports.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether in the LIC any separate register for immature deaths etc. is being kept?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The mortality experience of the years 1961—64 is being studied and it is expected that this report will be out during the course of this year.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि गवर्नमेंट के आंकड़ों और विभिन्न सूत्रों से यह विदित हुआ है कि हमारे देश में मृत्यु की दर कम हो रही है और जीवन की प्रत्याशा बढ़ रही है तो फिर क्या कारण है कि मंत्री जी कहते हैं “नो सर” और एल० आई० सी० के रेट्स में सुधार की जरूरत नहीं है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : मैंने यह तो नहीं कहा । मैंने कहा कि यह जो मृत्यु संख्या और मार्टेलिटी रेट है इन बातों की छानबीन हो रही है । काफी इसकी तफसील में जाना पड़ता है और 61 से 64 तक क्या स्थिति रही है इसकी छानबीन करके जो रिपोर्ट आयेगी

उसके आधार पर प्रीमियम की क्या दर हो वह फैसला किया जायगा ।

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: If not for the reasons mentioned in our question, are there other considerations before the Government—for example, they claim efficiency and they claim in the LIC other good reasons—on account of which Government have come to the conclusion that there is need to lower the premium rate?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: There are other factors also working, for example, increase in salaries and expenditure and various other things; so, in determining what should be the premium rate all such considerations have to be gone into and then the final thing emerges.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: At what time?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I said, this year, when this very important and relevant consideration about the mortality experience rate is out, a committee of actuaries will go into it and take all the factors into account.

Shri P. C. Borooah: What factors are taken into consideration in fixing the rates of premium for life insurance policies?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: When the life insurance business was nationalised, the lowest premium rate was that of the Oriental Life Assurance Company and at that time rupee one minus that lowest rate was determined. After that we have to take into account all the other factors—mortality experience, efficiency, salaries and other expenditure etc.—and then the premium rates can be determined.

Shri P. C. Borooah: My question has not been answered. I wanted to know what factors are taken into consideration in fixing the premium rate.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We cannot have a discussion here. If you are

not satisfied, you can ask for a half an-hour discussion.

श्री शिव चरण माथुर: एस० आई० सी० रेट्स के ऊपर विचार करने के लिए यह कमेटी के बारे में जो आपने कहा वह कमेटी बन गई है या बनने वाली है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : मार्टेली रेट या एक्सपेरियेंस रेट की रिपोर्ट आ जायगी उसके बाद एक्जुसीटिव की कमेटी उस को देखेगी उस पर विचार करेगी ।

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: This question has been raised on the floor of this House on two questions by me and a two and a half hour discussion. It is clear that no mortality studies have been properly collated for the purpose of reducing premia rate for an earlier period. After all, there is no reason why you should confine yourself to the year 1964 only. I should like to know whether Government only proposes to postpone this question from month to month and from year to year or it is really seriously minded to reduce premia rates in order to make it available to a larger section of people.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है....

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। वह जवाब दे रहे हैं। आप बैठिए ।

Shri B. R. Bhagat: That debate is still inconclusive. We will reply to the points raised when time is allotted for that by the House. But this is not for 1964; a period of 1961 to 1964 has been taken.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: No earlier mortality studies have been made.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Even this period of three or four years takes years. Nowhere in the world, neither in this country nor outside, is it possible for such mortality experience data to be collected in less than three years. If you take

an earlier period, it will take six years. In the light of this it has been taken that this period is very relevant and it will give an indication of the actual trend in the mortality experience rate.

Shri Shinkre: In view of the fact endowment policies constitute more than 75 per cent of the total business signed by the LIC and also in view of the fact that for such policies the LIC is giving the lowest return possible, that is, less than 1 per cent, what prevents the Government from taking immediate decision in regard to the reduction of the premia rates?

Mr. Deputy Speaker: They are making a study.

Shri Shinkre: There is no need of a study. They know that endowment policies constitute more than 75 per cent of the total business signed by the LIC and that the return on them is less than 1 per cent. What prevents them from taking an immediate decision in regard to the reduction of the premia rates?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The two are not related. The point is that even if the premia rates are supposed to be high, that is reflected in the higher profits and the bonus is declared from year to year. So, the policy-holders are in no immediate disadvantage.

Electricity Rates for Agriculturists

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- *329. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavaia:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Man Singh P. Patel:
Shri Sarjoo Pandey:

Shri Dharmalingam:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:

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

(a) whether the State Governments have taken a decision with regard to the reduction in the rates for electricity to be used for agricultural purposes;

(b) if so, the nature of the decision taken and the prevailing rates of electricity for agricultural purposes;

(c) whether the Central Government have agreed to give subsidy to the State Governments for this purpose; and

(d) if so, the quantum of such subsidy?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5666/66].

Shri Shree Narayan Das: From the statement it appears that the Government has taken a decision to subsidise electricity rates for agricultural purposes to the extent such rates are in excess of 12 paise per unit. That means to say they will not be made to pay more than 12 paise per unit. I would like to know how does the subsidised rate of 12 paise per unit for agricultural purposes compare with the electricity rate for small-scale industries in those areas.

Dr. K. L. Rao: For the small-scale industry sector, it is stated that the subsidy will be to the extent such rates were in excess of 9 paise. This was discussed and it was felt that due to the increase in price of agricultural products, the rate of 12 paise will be the proper rate.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: Why is there this discrimination as compared to the small-scale industries or big-scale industries?

Dr. K. L. Rao: The rate for the big industries, generally, much less than for the agricultural pumping because

in the case of big industries, in the industrial projects, they are collected at one place whereas for these agricultural pumping sets we have got to construct transmission links for long distance and, therefore, naturally the rates will be higher.

श्री विश्वनाथ पांडेय: भ्रष्टी माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने जो अपना वक्तव्य सभा पटल पर रखा है उससे ज्ञात होता है कि आन्ध्र प्रदेश, केरल, पंजाब और मध्य प्रदेश में बिजली का रेट बहुत ही कम है और प्रान्तों के मुकाबिले में, तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार इस असमानता को दूर करने को तैयार है; और इसी के अन्तर्गत उत्तर प्रदेश है उसमें आपने ईस्टर्न एरिया के बारे में जो रेट लगाया है वह 25 पैसा है, तो इस असमानता को दूर करने के लिए सरकार क्या विचार कर रही है ?

Dr. K. L. Rao: It is quite true that in some States like the southern States and in Punjab, the rates are low because the power is derived from hydro-electric projects whereas in the State of U. P. and so on, the power is derived from the steam or the thermal projects and the cost therefore is more. It is ideal to have uniform rates all over India but for that we have to wait for some more years till we are able to build an all-India grid.

As regards U.P., it is true the rates are different in the western areas and the eastern areas. The U.P. Government has promised to have uniform rates for the whole of the State just after they have completed connecting all the integrated systems. We expect it will be over towards the end of the year. So far as the agriculturists are concerned, they are given subsidy in excess of 12 paise, whatever the rate might be.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know why is the Government suffering from this very dangerous disease of lack of coordination and lack of uniformity in its decisions? For the eastern areas of U.P. which have been declared by the Planning Commission to be so

backward, a special commission was appointed. In spite of that, may I know why still there are different rates of electricity so much so that in Andhra Pradesh, the rate is 8 p. whereas in eastern U.P. it is 18 p.?

Dr. K. L. Rao: I have already submitted that in the States where electricity is produced by thermal stations or where it is not produced in large quantities as in eastern U.P. which produces very little power and for which most power comes from Rihand and other areas, the rates are high. We have been trying to persuade the State Governments to reduce these rates to a uniform one. At any rate the Government of India has taken a decision that the rates above 12 np. are to be subsidised. Therefore, the question of non-uniform rates does not arise.

श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी : अभी योजना मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया था कि डिफेंस और कृषि को सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता दी जा रही है और उस को पूरे तौर से देखा जायगा लेकिन हमारे जो सिंचाई मंत्री हैं उन्होंने बताया कि स्मोल स्केल इस्टीमेट को 9 नये पैसे और कृषि को 12 नये पैसे के हिसाब से दिया जायगा तो क्या सरकार इस बात का विचार करेगी कि कृषि को प्राथमिकता के कारण उसकी दरों में भी नौ पैसे की ही लिमिट रखी जाये ?

एक माननीय सदस्य : 9 पैसे से भी कृषि के लिए कम दर होना चाहिए ।

Dr. K. L. Rao: Of course, that would be desirable. But taking into account the various factors and the finances of the country, 12 nP. was considered reasonable.

श्री हुकम चन्द कश्यप : काश्तकारों और कारखानों को जो बिजली दी जाती है उन को दरों में काफ़ी भ्रन्तर है । काश्तकारों को 19 पैसे यूनिट के हिसाब से दी जाती है जबकि कारखाने वालों को 7 पैसे यूनिट के हिसाब से सप्लाई की जाती है, तो दोनों

में जो भ्रन्तर है उसको बराबर करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कोई कदम उठाया है जैसे कि आप ने राज्य सरकारों को सिफारिश की है कि काश्तकार को 12 पैसे से ज्यादा नहीं पड़ना चाहिए ज्यादा पड़े तो केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकार दोनों उस को भोगेगी तो क्या राज्य सरकारों ने इस बात को स्वीकार कर लिया है, यदि नहीं, तो उस के सम्बन्ध में उनकी क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

Dr. K. L. Rao: I have already explained that in the case of industries, the amount of power consumed is very large; for example, the bill for Nangal Fertiliser Factory runs into lakhs of rupees whereas for agriculturists, it will be something like Rs. 150 or 200. Since the loads are small and scattered everywhere, the rate for the agricultural pumping will have to be different from that for the industries. Moreover, I must remind the hon. Member that the State Electricity Boards which supply electricity are bound by an Act of Parliament that they should run their Boards at no loss. So that is most important. Therefore, it is that they have got to fix these rates. That is why the Government steps into subsidise those rates where the Electricity Board is not able to reduce the rates which are fixed on account of the considerations under the Act.

Shri Man Singh P. Patel: The statement shows that the rates were to be subsidised from 1st January, 1966. May I know whether this subsidy will be given at the source to the agriculturists or to the States or to the Electricity Boards and whether it has taken effect from that date?

Dr. K. L. Rao: Yes; these subsidies will be from the 1st January, 1966. The exact procedures are yet to be determined, but I presume, for the farmers, they will charge only 12 nP.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Next Question. (Interruptions). Several hon. members rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. The hon. members may please sit down. If 8 or 10 members give their names to a question, they have to be given a chance and after 8 or 10, we cannot allow more. We have done only four questions so far. (Interruptions).

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: Then what is the good of our sitting here?

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी एक बात आप कृपया सुन लीजिये . . .

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : घाईर, घाईर ।
Every body must sit down.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैं तो हमेशा आप का घाईर मान ही लेता हूँ लेकिन पहले आप मेरी सुन तो लें . . . (इंटरप्शन) ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : जब मैं खड़ा हूँ तब आपको खड़े नहीं रहना चाहिए । आप बैठ जाइये ।

Shri Swell: I would like to have a ruling from you on one point. If a Member does not know how to shout and behave as a bully in this House, does it mean that his case goes by default?

An hon. Member: Yes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Let the hon. Member resume his seat.

Shri Swell: It means that? Is that your ruling? If so, from tomorrow all of us would behave like bullies in this House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Unless a Member is recognised by the Chair he cannot speak. When I am standing nobody else should stand up. When there are eight or nine Members who have given notice of the question, I have to give some chance to them. If I have to give chance even to those Members whose names are not put down on the question, then we shall not be able to cover many questions, and we shall be able to cover only one or two questions during the Question Hour. If, however, there are only

one or two names on the question, then I can allow chance to some three or four Members.

Drinking Water Supply in Drought Affected Areas

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*330. **Shri Linga Reddy:**
Shri Bibhut Mishra:

Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to relieve the scarcity of drinking water in the drought-affected areas of the country and the results achieved; and

(b) the number of villages which have drinking water facility in the country at present?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health and Family Planning (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-5681/66].

(b) The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as available.

Shri Linga Reddy: The hon. Deputy Minister has stated that information has been called for from the States in regard to the requirements for drinking-water facilities. May I know whether any information has been received from the States and if so, the action taken by the Central Government on the requests made with regard to drinking-water facilities, particularly in the drought-affected areas?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: How does this come within the purview of the Health Ministry? Is the Health Ministry responsible for supply of drinking water in all the affected areas?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It comes under the national water supply scheme.

Shri B. S. Murthy: A letter has been issued to all the States requesting them to estimate the financial re-

quirements and the contribution required from the Centre. Only 6 States have so far replied. Madras and West Bengal have said that there is no shortage, whereas Mysore has stated that they have have schemes which will cost about Rs. 11 lakhs, Andhra Pradesh has schemes consisting Rs. 21.83 lakhs, Rajasthan has schemes costing about Rs. 20.00 lakhs, and Madhya Pradesh has got schemes costing Rs. 45.27 lakhs. The replies from the other States are still expected.

Shri Linga Reddy: The Deputy Minister has only given the information received from the States. I want to know the action taken thereon.

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): In the statement we have mentioned how much money has been sanctioned to the different State Governments.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is already given in the statement.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मंत्रालय ने कोई ऐसा एस्टिमेट बनाया है देश में पानी की समस्या को दूर करने के लिए, खास तौर से पीने के पानी का, यदि हाँ, तो उस पर कितना धन लगेगा और उस के लिए कोई योजना और कार्यक्रम है या हमेशा इसी तरह पानी के अभाव में यह देश बराबर पड़ा रहेगा ?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : स्टेटमेंट में दिया गया है ।

डा० सुशीला नायर : जो सर्वसामान्य समस्या है उस के बारे में तो सवाल नहीं है बल्कि इस समय सूखे से जो परिस्थिति पैदा हुई है उस के बारे में यह सवाल है । सर्वसामान्य जो स्केयरसिटी एरियाज हैं उन के लिए अंदाज़ा यह है कि 600 करोड़ रुपये की आवश्यकता, रूरल एरियाज की समस्या को हल करने के लिए पड़ेगी ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : योजना क्या है ? मेरे आधे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं मिला ।

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : यह जो कुल 80,000 रुपया राजस्थान के रेगिस्तान एरिया के वास्ते दिया गया क्या वह रुपया सारा खत्म कर दिया है, अगर नहीं किया है तो उस का कारण क्या है ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : श्रीमन्, अब राजस्थान में जो रुपया दिया गया था उस में कितना खर्च हुआ है और कितना नहीं हुआ है इस का तो ब्योरा मेरे पास इस समय नहीं है । साल के आखिर में शायद इसका कुछ पता चलेगा, दो, चार या छः महीने के बाद में, लेकिन जहाँ तक मुझे मालूम है राजस्थान स्वयं इस बारे में बहुत चिंतित है और उन्होंने वह रुपया खर्च किया होगा ऐसा मानती हूँ ।

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं पिछले तीन दिनों से कह रहा हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय ठोक जवाब नहीं देते हैं । अगर वे पूरी सूचना नहीं दे सकते हैं, तो क्या वे फोटो उतरवाने आते हैं ?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Half a dozen persons cannot stand up and speak at the same time. If hon. Members are not satisfied with the reply, there are other methods of raising the matter.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : साउथ एवेन्यू में अब भी ऐसे क्वार्टर हैं, जहाँ नल में सिर्फ़ आठ घंटे पानी चलता है और 16 घंटे नल बन्द रहते हैं । जिस सरकार ने न्यूट्रीशस फूड देने का वादा किया वह एम० पीज० को पानी भी नहीं दे सकती है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि साउथ एवेन्यू में पानी की सप्लाई की समुचित व्यवस्था करने के लिए सरकार क्या कर रही है ।

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We cannot go on like this. There should be some decorum in the House.

डा० सुशीला नायर : साउथ एवन्यु की समस्या ड्राउट एफेक्टिड एरिया से सम्बन्धित नहीं है ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It does not arise.

श्री शिव नारायण : मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उन्होंने न उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार को यह एडवाइस दी है कि जो उन के खुर के दूबर्बल हैं, कम से कम उन से गांव वालों को पानी दिया जाये ।

डा० सुशीला नायर : जो सलाह माननीय सदस्य ने बताई है, वह सलाह उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को भी जरूर दी गई है, लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश का नाम खास ड्राउट एफेक्टिड स्टेट्स में नहीं आता है ।

श्रीमती जोहराबेन चावड़ा : गुजरात में कई देहात ऐसे हैं, जिन की तादाद एक हजार से भी अधिक है, जहां पीने का पानी उपलब्ध नहीं है, जहां न तो कुएं हैं और कोई दूसरी व्यवस्था है । मैं यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि क्या गुजरात सरकार ने ऐसे देहात में पानी की व्यवस्था करने के लिए केन्द्र से कुछ पैसा मांगा है, यदि हां, तो कितना ।

डा० सुशीला नायर : गुजरात स्टेट में करीब दो हजार गांव हैं, जहां पानी की कमी महसूस होती है । गुजरात स्टेट सरकार का अनुमान है कि 271 गांवों में यह समस्या विशेष प्रकार से विकट है और उन के लिए उन्होंने रुपया मांगा है लगभग 27 लाख रुपया मांगा, है और कुछ रुपया भी दिया जा रहा है ।

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: Are Government aware that there is inordinate delay not only in the execution of these drinking water supply schemes but even in their formulation in the drought-affected areas? If so, 2621(a)LS—2.

do Government propose to set a target date for receiving these schemes and executing them expeditiously?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: So far as acute situation in the drought areas is concerned, the State Governments are doing everything possible to prepare and execute their schemes expeditiously. So far as the general question of scarcity areas is concerned, it was because of the delays in preparing schemes that the Government of India sanctioned special investigation divisions at 100 per cent cost and these have been in operation for sometime now.

Shri Tulshidas Jadhav: How much amount has been asked by the Maharashtra Government for drinking water wells, and what is the reaction of the Central Government thereto?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: The Maharashtra Government have asked for Rs. 45 lakhs (Interruptions).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Shall I stop the proceedings? How can we go on like this?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: For all these schemes, whether for wells or anything else, they have asked for Rs. 45 lakhs.

Risk Guarantee Agreement with U.S.A.

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*331. **Shri Madhu Limaye:**
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have signed a fresh risk guarantee agreement with the United States or whether they propose to enter into such an agreement;

(b) if so, what are the terms of the agreement; and

(c) how they compare with those of the previous Agreements?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) Yes Sir. A fresh risk guarantee agreement by exchange of letters has been signed.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5682/66].

श्री मधु लिमये : लिखित वक्तव्य में कहा गया है : "गवर्नमेंट हैच एग्रीड टु इस, इन एप्रोप्रिएट केसिज आक्र इन्वेस्टमेंट्स एक्चेंज बाई वि गवर्नमेंट आक्र इंडिया . ." मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ की सरकार की निगाह में पूंजी लगाने के लिए वे कौन से उपयुक्त क्षेत्र हैं, जिन के बारे में यह करार किया गया है। मंत्री महोदय उन क्षेत्रों का विवरण दें।

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: The terms of the agreement are contained in letters, and these letters have been laid on the Table of the House before.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं ने यह नहीं पूछा है। मैं उन केसिज का विवरण चाहता हूँ, जिन को सरकार इन्वेस्टमेंट के लिए, पूंजी लगाने के लिए, उपयुक्त (एप्रोप्रिएट) समझती है।

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: We wanted the investments to be made in this country. As the hon. Member has seen, this agreement, the final one, was signed some time in February, 1966 but the first one was signed in 1957. At different times it was felt it was useful to this country to have foreign exchange, particularly American exchange and in order to induce American investors to invest in this country, these agreements have been entered into, and if the hon. Member wants a list of the investments in this country, then I will have to have notice.

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य का दूसरा प्रश्न क्या है ?

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरे पहले प्रश्न का जवाब नहीं आया है। मैंने पूछा है कि सरकार

किन क्षेत्रों में पूंजी लगाना उपयुक्त समझती है—किन को एप्रोप्रिएट केसिज आक्र इन्वेस्टमेंट मानती है। मैं उन उद्योगों का विवरण चाहता हूँ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is a matter for the Government to consider. They want notice.

श्री मधु लिमये : इस बारे में करार हो चुका है। सरकार इस बारे में विचार कर चुकी है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार कौन से उद्योगों में विदेशी पूंजी लगाना उपयुक्त समझती है—क्या वह कपड़े के धंधे में विदेशी पूंजी लगाना उपयुक्त समझती है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It may be placed on the Table of the House.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: As I have told this House, and particularly the hon. Member, if he wants a break-up of this, I want a little time to tell him the list of the investments.

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav: List of the industries where you want the capital.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: The list of the investments will give the list of the industries.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It may be placed on the Table of the House.

श्री मधु लिमये : इस लिखित वक्तव्य में आगे कहा गया है : "वि प्रिजेंट एग्रीमेंट कवर्ड ए बाइडर रेंज आक्र रिस्क बैं वि अलियर टू एग्रीमेंट्स" उस तरह आगे कहा गया है : "वि प्रिजेंट एग्रीमेंट कवर्ड बिजिनेस रिस्क आत्सो"। उन्होंने ने जो व्यापक गारंटी दी है, मैं उस का विवरण भी चाहता हूँ, जो कि इस वक्तव्य में नहीं दिया गया है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He wants time.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: I said I wanted time in order to give the details of this, but so far as the general over-all position is concerned, that is covered by the different letters.

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरा निवेदन है कि इस को अगले सप्ताह ले लिया जाये, जब कि मंत्री महोदय तैयार हो कर आयें ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He will give it to you afterwards.

श्री मधु लिमये : उस प्रकार प्राथमिकता मेरे प्रश्न को नहीं मिलेगी ।

श्री किशन पटनायक : क्या सरकार ने यह जानकारी हासिल कर ली है कि जिन दूसरे देशों में अमरीकी पूंजी लगती है, वहां भी इस तरह का करार होता है और क्या यह सही है कि पहले करार में जितने जोखिम थे, नये करार में उनके साथ अन्दरूनी क्रान्ति का जोखिम भी जाँड़ दिया गया है ?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: So far as other countries are concerned, it is usual for the American people to seek these insurances in certain countries where they invest, but I cannot say....

श्री मधु लिमये : जो लोग कमजोर हैं, उन्हीं के साथ ऐसा है ?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: I cannot say what is the policy of the American Government in the matter of seeking insurances from other countries.

श्री मधु लिमये : आप ने इसका अभी अध्ययन नहीं किया है ।

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: That would not be within my knowledge, because it is an American affair within the knowledge of the Americans.

श्री किशन पटनायक : अगर इतनी जानकारी नहीं है, तो मंत्री क्यों बने हुए हैं ।

श्री मधु लिमये : आप तैयारी कर के आइये ।

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: I take it that the hon. Members want answers. If they interrupt me, the answers will not come.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न सुनिये ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Unless I recognise you, you cannot go on like this. Unless I identify the Members, they should not go on speaking. The hon. Minister is answering Mr. Kishen Pattnayak's question and Mr. Madhu Limaye has no business to interrupt him now.

श्री मधु लिमये : व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाने की इजाजत दीजिये ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : व्यवस्था का प्रश्न नहीं है ।

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: So far as Americans are concerned, it is for them. I have already stated that the letters are before the House and if the hon. Member reads the letters, he will understand what the guarantee is.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि यह जो करार हुआ है, यह कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा का हुआ है और अमरीका के अलावा क्या और मुल्कों से भी ऐसे करार की मांग आई है ?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: This is an agreement with the American government; it has nothing to do with other governments.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : उन के क्या-क्या नाम हैं, मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा हूँ ।

Shri Indrajit Gupta: According to the statement the new agreement covers business risks also. In view of the fact that previous agreements

have given guarantees against inconvertibility, in favour of allowing remittances of profit, against expropriation, etc. what are these additional business risks which require guarantees at this stage?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: War risk.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: This has been signed long after the war.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: Maybe; it is intended to cover war risks, not the past war but any war that may happen.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Question Hour is over. We take up the short notice question.

ताशकन्द समझौते के अन्तर्गत सनाघों की वापसी

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- S.N.O. 3. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
 श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
 डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :
 श्री हेम बबधरा :
 श्री राम सेवक यादव :
 श्री बड़े :
 श्री बुद्धवीर सिंह :
 श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा :
 श्री श्रींकार सिंह :
 श्री प्र० प्र० सिंह :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ताशकन्द समझौते के अन्तर्गत 25 फरवरी, 1966 तक जो दोनों देशों की सेनाओं की वापसी होनी थी वह पूर्ण हो गई है;

(ख) क्या किसी भाग में कुछ ऐसे भी स्थान हैं जो त्रिवादाम्पद अभी तक माने जा रहे हैं और इसलिये वहां से सेनाओं की वापसी पूरी तरह नहीं हुई है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो वे कौन-कौन से स्थान हैं और कितना क्षेत्र उन के अन्तर्गत आता है; और

(घ) क्या जम्मू-काश्मीर राज्य में जो कई हजार वृत्तपट्टिये अवैध प्रवेश कर गये थे, वे भी वापस चले गये हैं अथवा उन में से कुछ अभी वहीं हैं ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas):
 (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) A very large number of infiltrators have been killed in action; a large number have expatriated and several have been captured. However, odd infiltrators still being there cannot be ruled out.

श्री मधु लिमये : आंकड़े बताइये ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : ताशकन्द समझौता की भावनाओं का कहां तक पाकिस्तान पालन कर रहा है ? इस का प्रत्यक्ष परिचय कल रात रावलपिंडी में भारत और पाकिस्तान के मंत्रियों की बातचीत जिस रूप में समाप्त हुई है, उस से भलीभांति पता लग गया है । ऐसी स्थिति में क्या रक्षा मंत्रालय फिर भी इस बात का विचार कर रहा है कि 1948 के आघार पर सेनाओं की संख्या में कमी कर दी जाये, पाकिस्तान के इस रुख को देखते हुए भी वह कमी करने का विचार है ? या उस में कुछ परिवर्तन हुआ है ।

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): About this agreement, I think we have explained government's attitude in this matter because whatever number we will agree to, we will always keep in mind that we are in a position to defend our Kashmir frontiers. That point will always be kept in mind. About that I can assure the hon. House that we have not changed our attitude in this particular matter.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ तक जम्मू काश्मीर में घुसपैठियों का सम्बन्ध है, उन में जो बुसपैठिये अभी तक लेब है, उन की जानकारी के लिये वही एजेंसी काम कर रही है बिच एजेंसी की प्रसाधानी से वे जम्मू काश्मीर में पहले था गये थे, या कोई विशेष व्यवस्था और की गई है। यदि विशेष व्यवस्था की गई है तो जो लोग इस लड़ाई के दौरान काश्मीर छोड़ कर पाकिस्तान चले गये थे, उन की जगह दूसरे बुसपैठिये फिरन आये क्या उन के लिये भी कोई व्यवस्था कर ली गई है।

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Naturally certain improvements have been introduced after the last experience. I must say that we will have to continue to make these improvements even in future. One cannot say that we have reached a stage when we have made complete improvements. One will have to be vigilant about this matter. But I can assure this hon. House that we are very much aware of this position and are thinking of new steps about it.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : माननीय मंत्री ने अपने वक्तव्य में बताया है कि कुछ घुसपैठिये मारे गये हैं और कुछ चले गये हैं, तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कितने व्यक्ति वहाँ से चले गये हैं और कितने वहाँ मौजूद हैं। हाल में पाकिस्तान संघर्ष में पाकिस्तान ने जिस भारतीय क्षेत्र पर कब्जा किया था, तथा जिस के अभी खाली करने के बाद वहाँ हिन्दुओं और सिखों के गुरुद्वारों और मन्दिरों का हानि पहुँची है, उन के मकान भी नष्ट हो गये हैं; तो क्या हमारी सरकार ने पाकिस्तान में जो वार्ता हुई है, वहाँ के अधिकारियों से इस बारे में जिक्र किया था, जो कि वहाँ पर इतनी तोड़-फोड़ कर के गये हैं।

Shri Y. B. Chavan: As regards the detailed discussions about it, I have to acquaint myself with our hon. colleagues who have just returned. But certainly during these operations, in

areas which were occupied, civil properties have been mostly destroyed. There is no doubt about it. But I have not got any specific information at the present moment to say whether temples and gurdwaras are damaged or not. At the present moment, I have not got any information to make any statement. But I will certainly find out, and if there is any information which needs to be given, certainly I will give it to the hon. Members.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : आंकड़े नहीं बताये।

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I do not think we can give information about the number etc.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : छम्ब, जोरिया से जितने पाकिस्तानी सैनिक थे, वे चले गये, तो क्या मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछ सकता हूँ, तादाय के बारे में नहीं पूछ रहा हूँ, जब छम्ब-जोरिया पाकिस्तान की पलटनों ने भारत से छीन लिया था, उस की अपेक्षा अब भारतीय सैनिक वहाँ ज्यादा है या कम।

Shri Y. B. Chavan: This is also again a thing in regard to disclosing certain information which concerns the security measures. (Interruption). Let me complete my statement. According to the scheme of withdrawals, we are not sending back the troops everywhere. Normally, the civil administration will go; the border police will go and the police administration will take over. I can only make this statement, that in case of any danger to the Chhamb-Jaurian area, we will take every step and we are taking even now the necessary steps to protect this from a similar danger.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं फिर व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाता चाहता हूँ।

उपस्थित महोदय : व्यवस्था का प्रश्न नहीं है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : व्यवस्था का प्रश्न इस लिये है कि इत्तिला के लिये सवाल पूछा जाता है ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Shri Hem Barua.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : आप व्यवस्था का प्रश्न सुनना नहीं चाहते हैं ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं नियम सं० 41 के अन्दर व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठा रहा हूँ ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. What is the rule that has been infringed? There is no point of order.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : जब व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठा, आप ने उसे सुना नहीं, आप कैसे कह देते हैं कि व्यवस्था का प्रश्न नहीं है ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : इस लिये मेरा निवेदन है कि आप पहले मुझे सुन लें (Interruption.)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. We cannot go on like this.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : नियम सं० 41, जिस में मंत्रियों से इत्तिला जानने के लिये प्रश्न पूछे जाते हैं । मंत्री महोदय यहां पर भविष्य के बारे में अपना संकल्प बता देते हैं, उस से वर्तमान की इत्तिला नहीं मिल पाती है ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : कौन सा सब-रूल वायोलेट हुआ है । उस रूल में 12 सब-सैंक्शन हैं ।

श्री किशन पटनायक : 1 और 2 ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं शब्द खता रहा हूँ ।

"41(1) Subject to the provisions of sub-rule (2), a question may be asked for the purpose of obtaining information on a matter of public importance within the special cognizance of the Minister to whom it is addressed."

यह नियम है । इस के माने होते हैं कि वर्तमान की इत्तिला के बारे में मैं ने मंत्री महोदय से प्रश्न पूछा है । मंत्री महोदय उस का उत्तर न दे कर भविष्य के अपने संकल्प को बता देते हैं, अपनी छाती फुला लेते हैं यह कह कर कि हम यह करेंगे वह करेंगे । प्रश्न यह नहीं है । प्रश्न यह है कि छम्ब-जोरियां में सेना के बारे में इत्तिला क्या है ? मैं ने यह नहीं पूछा है कि कितनी तादाद है । तादाद मैं ने रही पूछी है । मैंने खाली यह पूछा है कि जब छम्ब-जोरियां पाकिस्तान की सेनाओं ने भारत से छीना था तब जितने हमारे सैनिक वहां थे उस से आज कम हैं या उस से ज्यादा हैं । मैं ने तादाद के बारे में कुछ नहीं पूछा है ।

श्री किशन पटनायक : यह बताना बहुत जरूरी है ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Rule 41(2) (i) says:

"It shall not bring in any name or statement not strictly necessary to make the question intelligible."

You cannot go on like this. Shri Hem Barua.

श्री मधु लिमये : यह नियम तो रक्षा मंत्री के विरुद्ध जाता है क्योंकि उन्होंने जो भविष्य के बारे में संकल्प बताया है जो कि गैर लागू है ।

Shri Hem Barua: Tithwal, Haji Pir and such other areas on the 1949 cease-fire line were occupied by our armed forces to prevent intrusion of Pakistani armed personnel into the State of Jammu and Kashmir. Now that Pakistan has deliberately, systematically and regularly refused to acknowledge the responsibility for the intrusion of these Pakistani armed personnel into the State, nor does the Tashkent declaration give any guarantee against future infiltration of Pakistani armed personnel into the State of Jammu and Kashmir, may I know from the minister in a very straightforward way on what it is that our government pinned their faith while

deciding to withdraw our troops from the strategic areas on the 1949 cease-fire-line?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: This is again going back into the arguments for or against the Tashkent Declaration. As I said, this is a political decision based on certain in-built assurances and guarantees in the Tashkent Declaration itself. Despite that, certain strategic considerations do arise. I can assure hon. members that subject to the framework of this political decision, we are taking the necessary steps even to guarantee against further infiltration through those areas as well.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : राजस्थान सीमा पर वह भारतीय भूमि जो कि पाकिस्तान के कब्जे में गई थी और खास तौर से वे सोलह चौकियां जिन पर उन्होंने ने कब्जा किया था वह एक-एक ईंच भूमि क्या अब हमें वापिस मिल गई है ? दूसरे यह कि जो वहां रहने वाले लोग ये कब्जा होने के पहले और जो तब पाकिस्तान के अन्दर चले गए थे क्या उन को भी वापिस लेने का आप इरादा रखते हैं ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: That is a different matter, because I have no detailed information about people coming here. I can tell the hon. member that we have gone back to all the areas which they have vacated.

श्री युद्धवीर सिंह : आज के अखबारों में यह आया है कि बिदेश मंत्री सरादार स्वर्ण सिंह की कल की रावलपिंडी की बातचीत के समय यह बात उठाई गई थी कि दो गांव जो कि सियालकोट सैक्टर में हैं अभी तक हिन्दुस्तान ने खाली नहीं किए हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह सच है ?

मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या कुछ ऐसा इलाका है सारे बोर्डर पर जैसलमेर से ले कर कारगिल तक जिस के बारे में कोई झगड़े हैं और उस की वजह से हिन्दुस्तान

और पाकिस्तान की फौजें वापिस नहीं जा रही हैं ? क्या यह सच है कि जो कोई इन के बारे में डिस्प्यूट है उन के सेंटल होने के बाद ही फौजें वापिस जायेंगी या पाकिस्तान कोई बहाने कर रहा है ?

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : पाकिस्तान तभी ऐसे बहाने करता है जब हमारी जमीन पर वह कहीं बैठा हो ।

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Really speaking, I do not know exactly. I have yet to acquaint myself with the consultations which my colleague had at Rawalpindi. Without knowing the implications and details of it, I cannot make a statement in the House. As far as the other part of the question is concerned, it is answered in the reply itself. At present there is no area where their armies stand in the disputed area, nor anywhere do we stand.

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : यह बात सुन कर मुझे बड़ा खेद और आश्चर्य हुआ है कि जहां जहां भी पाकिस्तानी सैनिक थे वे हट गए हैं । यह मेरे हाथ में दो तारीख का अखबार है । राजस्थान विधान सभा में इस तरह का प्रश्न पूछा गया था और उस के जवाब में यह कहा गया था कि राजस्थान की चौकियों से वे नहीं हटे हैं । इस अखबार में भी कहा गया है कि संसद् के गोष्ठी क्षेत्रों में ऐसी चर्चा है कि राजस्थान की चौकियां पाकिस्तान ने खाली नहीं की हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह सच है और इस प्रकार की सूचना मंत्री महोदय को भी मिली है या नहीं मिली है ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I have made a statement that they have withdrawn from all the areas.

श्री श्रींकार सिंह : ताशकंद समझौते के अर्धान किन्नी चौकियां राजस्थान और जम्मू काश्मीर में हैं जो त्रिशदग्रस्त हैं ।

Shri Y. B. Chavan: This withdrawal, really speaking, refers to the areas which they had occupied in the

course of the last conflict. All these statements I am making concern only those areas and those posts. At the present moment they are nowhere in any of the posts.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I would like to know whether under this present agreement we are entitled to keep our security forces right up to the cease-fire line in Jammu and Kashmir, that is to say, along the line of the Uri Poonch bulge which we considered to be the main entry route of infiltrators in the past, or do we have to leave a certain area after leaving a gap where only civil administration can function? If that is so, is the Government satisfied that with regard to this particular Uri Poonch Bulge area sufficient precautions can be taken to prevent a recurrence of infiltration?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: As far as the factual agreement is concerned, Sir, I have placed it on the Table of this hon. House. I do not want to risk giving any interpretation on this agreement personally because it will be a unilateral interpretation unnecessarily binding ourselves and not the other. This agreement has been placed on the Table of the House and the hon. Member can look into it.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I am not asking for any interpretation. I want to know the facts about the agreement.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: The facts are contained in the agreement. I would refer the hon. Member to that particular agreement. I have not got the agreement at the present moment before me.

Shri Shinkre: He wants to know whether there is a de-militarised zone.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I would refer the hon. Member to that particular part of the agreement. His main point was whether we are in a position to take care of those areas. I have given an assurance in regard to that.

I think we are taking every step about it.

Shri Nath Pal: In reply to part (d) of the Short Notice Question the hon. Minister stated that a number of infiltrators had been repatriated. He used the word "expatriated" but I think he perhaps meant "repatriated". He has not told us the number. I would like to know that. Secondly, what is this confusion, what is the status of the infiltrators? Do they have any legal status like the prisoners of war? Why is this bungling going on? An infiltrator has no *locus standi* either under our law or under the international law. Repatriation is applicable only to *bona fide* prisoners of war. May I, therefore, inform the Minister that two questions arise? Did Pakistan accept responsibility for the infiltrators? So far as we know, they have not. Secondly, why have we bestowed on the infiltrators the status of prisoners of war? May we know this?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: The fact is that some of the prisoners, who were infiltrators as such, were returned to Pakistan and Pakistan has accepted those prisoners. By implication they have accepted the responsibility.

Shri Nath Pal: What was the number?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is it a fact that among the prisoners of war returned by Pakistan to us—I mean Indian prisoners of war—in pursuance of the Tashkent Declaration, particularly at Hussainiwala in Punjab-West Pakistan border, unfortunately some dead men, Indian officers or army men, were received and if so, was any enquiry made to ascertain whether these brave and gallant soldiers of ours died in Pakistan camps under ill-treatment, inhuman, third-degree methods and torture by Pakistani authorities?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I must have notice because the exchange of prisoners is not done at one place or on one occasion.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I was referring to Hussainiwala.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Even in Hussainiwala it was done more than once. So, I would like to have notice so that I can take up this question.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would like to know whether the attention of the hon. Minister has been drawn to a news-item in almost all the leading newspapers in the country that while vacating Khem Karan area Pakistani troops devastated practically the whole area. Is this true? If so, was this matter taken up with Pakistan for getting compensation?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: As a matter of fact, the position is that most of the occupied areas, villages and towns, are found in a destroyed condition. Certainly, we will have to think of what further steps we have to take in this matter.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: May I know whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to a statement in all the leading newspapers that the discussion could not proceed because of internal resistance of the people of Pakistan? Is it a fact that the so-called Taskent spirit that is tom-tommed in every corner of this country by every Minister is not reciprocated by Pakistan? If so, will the Government see to it that the interests of the people and the Indian nation are not jeopardised by this extreme love of the Tashkent spirit?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: It is not a question for me to answer.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: I want to know whether the interests of the country will be protected. That is all what I ask. I am not asking for a defence secret.

Shri Shinkre: The Prime Minister is here. Let her reply.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Sham Lal Saraf.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Since Pakistan has not accepted the responsibility for the infiltrators who are already in Jammu and Kashmir, may I know whether this matter has been taken up with them in the light of the present Tashkent spirit?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Naturally, from the very beginning we have taken the position that infiltrators was the responsibility of the Pakistan Government because it was the Pakistan army or Government which organised this. There is no doubt about it.

Shri Tyagi: They are criminals. They should be prosecuted.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Since the Pakistan Government never accepted responsibility for the infiltrators, what reasons prevailed with the Government of India to return these infiltrators who were taken in captivity, and are there any infiltrators who are still in the captivity of the Government of India? What is the policy of the Government in respect of that?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: At the present moment we have no infiltrators with us. We have exchanged all the prisoners.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: What reasons prevailed with them to return these infiltrators to Pakistan when Pakistan has not accepted any responsibility for them and when this matter is not covered by the Tashkent Declaration? The answer has not come forward. The answer must come.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I said, the general agreement in Tashkent was to exchange all the prisoners; that included even infiltrators. If they accept back those infiltrators as infiltrators, they accept responsibility by implication.... (Interruption).

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Arising out of the statement of the Defence Minister that the areas which were taken by Pakistan have been re-occupied by the Indian Army, may I know

whether any civilian population was left over when the area was under Pakistani occupation and whether any evidence has come forward of brain-washing or any such thing being done in that area; has any precaution been taken to see that nothing untoward happens?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: These are matters which we will have to go into now. Now, really speaking, a stage has set in when we can go into some details and get further facts about it. I think, we will have to wait.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Taking over of General Insurance Business by L. I. C.

***332. Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Bagri:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Yashpal Singh:**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken by the Life Insurance Corporation to take over the general insurance business;

(b) if so, when it is likely to be done; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) The Life Insurance Corporation of India commenced transacting general insurance business, in competition with other insurers, from the 1st April 1964. With effect from the 1st January 1966, the Corporation took over the general insurance business formerly transacted by the Indian Insurance Pool.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Realisation of Income-tax and Excise Duty from People in Border Areas

***333. Shri Maheswar Naik:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Karni Singhji:**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Board of Direct Taxes has directed the authorities in the bordering States affected by the Emergency not to realise any penalty for non-payment of income-tax from the people in the border areas;

(b) whether it is a fact that his Ministry has also decided to defer collection of excise duty; and

(c) if so, the period for which these orders will remain in force?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. The Board had issued instructions that no coercive measures may be taken for recovery nor should penalty be levied for default in payment of tax dues on assessee in border districts of Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Gujarat and Rajasthan, who have suffered in consequence of enemy action.

(b) Yes, Sir. Orders were also issued to defer collection of excise duty on goods other than tobacco, cleared for home consumption from manufacturers in six war-affected districts of Amritsar, Ludhiana, Jullundur, Ferozepur, Gurdaspur and Kapurthala.

(c) These orders, which were issued in November, 1965, were in force up to the end of February, 1966.

बिबेशी मुद्रा की स्थिति

*** 334. श्री प्रकाश बीर शास्त्री :**

श्री हुकम चन्द कश्यप :

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :

श्री श्रीनारायण दास :

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत :
 श्री विद्वनाथ पाण्डेय :
 श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :
 श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
 श्री भागवत झा आजाब :
 श्री सुबोध हंसवा :
 श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
 श्री रामबन्ध उलाका :
 श्री धर्मेश्वर मीना :
 श्रीमती रेणुका राय :
 श्री रामनाथन चेदिट्टयार :

Shri Hem Barua:
 Shri Linga Reddy:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are at present more than 2 lakhs of goldsmiths who remain unemployed on account of the Gold Control measure;

(b) the details of the financial and other assistance given by the Centre along with the progress of certification and rehabilitation in each State, separately; and

(c) the approximate period by which the goldsmiths will be rehabilitated?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) The scheme of rehabilitation provides for educational assistance, technical training facilities, priority for alternative employment, grant of land for settlement in agriculture and loans for settlement in industry or other productive occupations. A statement showing the progress of certification and rehabilitation in each State is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. Lt-5667/66].

(c) The last date for receipt of applications for rehabilitation assistance has been fixed as the 31st March, 1966. The State and Union Territory Governments will dispose of pending applications on that date as early as possible thereafter.

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विदेशी मुद्रा की स्थिति में कुछ सुधार हुआ है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है; और

(ग) इस स्थिति को और सुधारने के लिये क्या प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री शशीन्द्र चौधरी):

(क) से (ग). महाशय, इस सम्बन्ध में मैं अपने बजट-भाषण के भाग 'क' के तहत से सत्रहवें तक के पैराग्राफों की ओर ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ, जिन में मैंने विदेशी मुद्रा सम्बन्धी मौजूदा स्थिति पर विचार किया है और बताया है कि उसमें और भी सुधार करने के लिए क्या प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं। उस से अधिक मुझे इस समय और कुछ नहीं कहना है।

Rehabilitation of Goldsmiths

*335. Shri Karni Singhji:
 Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
 Shri K. N. Tiwary:
 Shri Subodh Hansda:
 Shri S. C. Samanta:
 Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
 Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
 Shri P. C. Borooah:
 Shri Hukam Chand
 Kachhavaia:

Upgradation of Cities for purpose of City Compensatory and House Rent Allowances

*336. Shri S. M. Banerjee:
 Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision to upgrade some of the cities for the purposes of City Compensatory and House Rent

Allowances to the Central Government employees has been taken by Government; and

(b) if so, which are those cities?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). Cities having a population of 50,000 and above but below 1 lakh have also been classified as 'C' class cities from 1-7-65. Earlier two other cities were also upgraded—Chandigarh to 'C' class from 1-9-64 and Poona from 'B-2' to 'B-1' class from 1-12-64.

Industrial Relations

***337. Shrimati Vimla Devi:
Dr. Ranen Sen:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:**

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a study group of the Labour Panel of the Planning Commission on Industrial Relations has favoured ballot among workers for determining the representative character of the trade unions; and

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

The Minister of Planning (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) This is one of the suggestions made by the Study Group.

(b) The suggestions made by different Study Groups constituted by the Panel on Labour are being processed and will be placed before the Panel for final recommendations.

Disparities in Income

***338. Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether a study in changes in income distribution among individuals assessed to income tax between 1953-54 and 1962-63 shows that there has been a significant reduction in income disparities; and

(b) if so, how far the disparities have been removed?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) Yes, Sir. An analysis based on Income-tax Revenue Statistics for the years 1953-54 and 1962-63 shows that there has been a reduction in income disparity among individuals assessed to income-tax.

(b) The analysis shows that while the relative shares of the bottom 70 per cent and middle 20 per cent of income-tax paying individuals in the total income had increased, the share of the top 10 per cent had come down during that period. A statement giving details is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5668/66].

Inter-State River Water Disputes

***339. Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Linga Reddy:**

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

(a) whether Government have evolved any formula for the settlement of inter-State River Water disputes;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of such disputes so far settled under the Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) to (c). There is no specific formula for settlement of inter-State River Disputes. The Act envisages the setting up of a Tribunal for adjudication only when the Central Government is of the opinion that the water dispute cannot be settled by negotiations. So far the policy of negotiations has succeeded and there has been no occasion for the Government to have recourse to the Act for setting up of a Tribunal.

Customs and Income-Tax Raids in Calcutta

***340. Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Customs and Income-tax authorities raided three houses in Calcutta towards the end of December, 1965 and found about 45 lakhs Hundis and other black money;

(b) whether from the papers and black money seized in this raid, any evidence has been available of the cheating of Excise duty, Income tax and Super tax;

(c) who are the persons and which are the buildings concerned; and

(d) the action taken on the papers seized and investigations made?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The seized papers are under scrutiny. Present indications are that evasion of Income-tax and Customs duty is involved.

(c) Since investigations are in progress, it would not be desirable to disclose the names of the persons and the premises involved in the searches.

(d) Action will be taken after investigations are completed.

Import-Export Control

***341. Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank had suggested that Government should lift Import-export control in respect of certain essential industrial raw materials in order to introduce an element of realism in the value of the rupee; and

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

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) No, Sir. The World Bank has not made any such recommendation to the Government of India.

(b) Does not arise.

Foreign exchange for 1966-67

***342. Shri Shiv Charan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated requirement of foreign exchange for the year 1966-67; and

(b) the steps taken to meet this requirement?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) The matter is still under consideration.

(b) Does not arise. Also I regret that it will not be in the public interest to disclose the estimated requirements of foreign exchange for any particular period or the steps to be taken to meet the requirements; in our present situation on foreign exchange, disclosure will be even more against the public interest.

Power supply outside D. V. C. Areas

***343. Shri Mohammad Elias:**
Dr. Ranen Sen:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the supply of power outside the Damodar Valley area so long met by the D.V.C. is now being taken over by the State Electricity Boards of Bihar and West Bengal;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the understanding reached in this regard at the time of sanction of power schemes for Bihar, West Bengal and D.V.C. for the Third Five Year Plan; and

(d) the effect of this transfer on the financial position of the D.V.C.?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) to (d). The DVC have been supplying power to certain consumers outside the statutory limits of the Damodar Valley in West Bengal and Bihar with the permission of the State Governments. At the time of the formulation of the Third Plan proposals, the State Governments expressed a desire to restrict the activities of the DVC outside the Valley in the matter of power generation and distribution. The Third Plan proposals of the DVC and the State Governments of West Bengal and Bihar were, therefore, approved on the understanding that the DVC would continue to supply power to consumers outside the Valley only to the extent of the commitments already made. Subsequently, the two State Governments desired to take over the outside valley loads of the DVC for supply from their own generation. The DVC and the participating Governments agreed that the DVC would gradually withdraw their supplies from outside the valley in a phased manner so as to enable the Corporation to divert such supplies to consumers inside the valley without any time lag. The implementation of this phased programme will not adversely affect the financial position of the DVC to any significant extent.

Credit from World Bank

- *344. **Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:**
Shri K. C. Pant:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Murli Manohar:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether our country has sought from the World Bank a larger proportion of United Credit required to finance the import of spares and raw materials;

(b) whether any financial assistance was sought from the World Bank as non-project aid; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the World Bank thereto?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) At the meeting of the Aid India Consortium (of which World Bank is a member) held in March, 1965, the Indian representatives stressed the need for assistance by way of united loans and credits. There was no 'united' credit given.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir, In June, 1964 and in August 1965 the International Development Association, an affiliate of the World Bank, granted two credits totalling 190 million for financing import of components, materials, balancing equipment and spare parts for firms producing trucks and buses and automotive components, machine tools, cutting tools, heavy construction equipment, electrical equipment and spare parts for construction equipment.

Shantivana

345. Dr. Mahadeva Prasad: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development be pleased to state:

(a) whether the plan of Shantivana connected with the memorial for the late Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru has been completed; and

(b) if so, the broad details thereof?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). The plan is to develop Shanti Vana into a wooded area. The general layout has been approved and detailed planning and estimating of it is now in progress.

Congress Session at Jaipur (February 1966)

*346. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that certain Ministries and Departments of the Government of India incurred expenditure in connection with arrangements for the recent Jaipur Session of the Congress Party; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Paucity of Rupee Finance for Industrial Production

- *347. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Narayan Reddy:
Shri Rameshwar Tanti:
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri A. N. Vidyalankar:
Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri M. Malaichami:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the industry in the country is facing difficulties in the way of increasing production due to the paucity of rupee finance;

(b) whether it is a fact that bank credit is also becoming more and more scarce; and

(c) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) No Sir. As a matter of fact, in the case of industries which are not significantly dependent on agriculture or on foreign sources for raw materials, there has been a substantial increase in production.

(b) and (c). The rates of interest on loans and advances have recently been increased and banks have generally been following a policy of restraint in granting fresh limits or accommodation. There is however no reason to believe that the essential requirements are not being met. The credit requirements of industry are continuously under

review by the Reserve Bank and if at any stage any action is considered necessary, that Bank will, no doubt, take appropriate steps to provide increased facilities.

National Income

- *348. **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:**
Shri Bibhut Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the net increase in the National Income as a result of the Third Plan;

(b) how it compares with the target; and

(c) the reasons for the shortfall in achieving the target?

The Minister for Planning (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) to (c). The 'quick' estimates of National Income for the year 1965-66 will be prepared some time in August-September, 1966 when data on production originating from various industries like agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, factory establishments etc. become available.

During the four years ending 1964-65, the National Income increased by an average of 4.3 per cent per annum.

Irrigation Potential

- *349. **Shri Madhu Limaye:**
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Bibhut Mishra:

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

(a) the steps Government intend to take to ensure fullest utilisation of the Irrigation capacity throughout the country;

(b) whether they have recommended any increase in the irrigation levies in the States; and

(c) if so, the reaction of State Governments thereto?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5669/66].

Foreign Investment

***350. Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri R. Ramanathan
Chettiar:**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a steady fall of foreign investment in the country during the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the total investment till to-day;

(c) Government's estimate during the current Plan period; and

(d) the reasons for such low investment and steps taken to retrieve the situation?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) Firm figures of actual foreign investment in the country during the Third Plan have not yet been compiled. On the basis of data relating to approvals given for foreign investment in the private sector, however, there is no indication of a downward trend in foreign investments during this period.

(b) Figures of total foreign investments are available only upto the 31st December, 1961. The total foreign investment on that date was Rs. 681 crores. Actual figures of foreign investment in the subsequent periods are not yet available.

(c) On the basis of figures available up-to-date, it is not possible to make an estimate of the total foreign investment during the current Plan period.

(d) While the figures are still to be compiled, it is not anticipated that the total investment would be low compared to investments during the Second Plan.

Foreign Exchange Remittances by Indians in Hong Kong

***351. Shri Karni Singhji:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the citizens of Indian origin living in Hongkong have expressed readiness to help the Government of India with foreign exchange remittances; and

(b) the amount of foreign exchange accrued to India from this source so far since December, 1965?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No separate figures are available for particular sources. However, total remittances received till 26th February, 1966 amounted to Rs. 21.14 crores.

Three Year Plans

***352. Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:**

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to launch three-year development plans instead of Five Year Plans as at present; and

(b) if so, Government's decision in this regard?

The Minister of Planning (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

M/s. Bird & Co.

***353. Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri D. C. Sharma:**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the replies given to Starred Question Nos. 603, 754 and

75 on the 2nd and 9th December, 1965 and 17th February, 1966 respectively and state:

(a) whether any other party or individual has been fined or found to be implicated in connection with M/s. Bird & Company's affairs;

(b) whether the examination for prosecution has been made and any cases started against the Company or any of the individuals;

(c) whether all the relevant and connected papers seized in the course of investigation have been properly scrutinised; and

(d) if so, whether Government have started any proceedings against persons involved in these affairs?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

(c) All the relevant and connected papers seized in this connection have been scrutinised in so far as they relate to violations of the provisions of the Customs Act.

(d) No fresh proceedings have so far been started against any persons involved in the cases. The appeal against the order of adjudication is pending.

Rate of Interest on State Bank Advances

***354. Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Sham Lal Saraf:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Bank of India has increased its advance rate from 7 to 7½ per cent. per annum with effect from the 1st January, 1966; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the circumstances leading to the same?

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The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The increase has been effected in order to bring the State Bank Advance rate in line with the prevailing interest rate structure and to cover the increased operating costs.

State-Wise Per Capita Income

***355. Shri Madhu Limaye:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have completed their study of per capita income State-wise and District-wise;

(b) if so, the results thereof;

(c) whether Government have also undertaken any study of the per capita availability of cereals and per capita consumption of other essential commodities like cloth, sugar, edible oils and kerosene, State-wise and District-wise; and

(d) if not, whether Government propose to do so in the near future?

The Minister for Planning (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) No, Sir; Work on comparable estimates of State per capita income is still in progress. The preparation of district-wise estimates of income presents certain difficulties; but the matter has been taken up with the State Statistical Bureaus.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A schedule on house-hold consumption expenditure has continuously been canvassed by the National sample Survey since its inception. Estimates have been tabulated and presented mostly by broad commodity groups in value terms. State-wise tabulation has been undertaken from the 13th round. The smallness of the sample, however, has not permitted the tabulation of the results at the district level.

(d) Does not arise.

U.S. Loan

***356. Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the U.S.A. has granted a \$100 million loan to India recently;
- (b) if so, the terms of the loan; and
- (c) how it will be utilised?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) The U.S.A. has offered a \$100 million non-project loan to India,

(b) Details relating to the loan are under negotiation with the United States Agency for International Development.

(c) The loan is intended to be used for the import of essential raw materials, components, and spare parts for industry.

Drinking Water Scarcity in Ernakulam

1463. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there is an acute drinking water scarcity in Ernakulam, Kerala;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the measures taken or proposed to be taken to remove this difficulty?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) There is no acute scarcity of drinking water in Ernakulam, although the available water supply is not sufficient to meet the full demand.

(b) In recent years there has been substantial increase in the population.

(c) The State Government are taking appropriate action to augment the existing water supply.

Employees of Malaria Eradication Scheme in Kerala

1464. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons retrenched from the Malaria Eradication Scheme in Kerala;

(b) how many of them have been re-employed;

(c) how many are still there to be provided with jobs; and

(d) how many of them will be absorbed in the Anti-cholera mass inoculation programme in Kerala?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) to (d). 1729 surveillance workers under the National Malaria Eradication Programme in Kerala were retrenched. Out of these, 1452 workers have been re-appointed as Basic Health Workers and in other capacities under the comprehensive Health Services, 250 workers have been absorbed in the Mass Cholera Inoculation Programme and the remaining 27 workers have been absorbed in other departments.

Mental Hospitals in Kerala

1465. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the number of mental hospitals in Kerala;

(b) whether it is a fact that the conditions in the mental hospitals in Kerala are not satisfactory;

(c) the schemes for the improvement of these hospitals; and

(d) the amount allotted for these schemes?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) There are three mental hospitals in Kerala (one each at Kozhikode, Trichur and Trivendrum).

(b) The mental hospitals in the State require additional facilities to cope with the needs of the increased number of in-patients.

(c) The schemes for the improvement of these hospitals include provision of additional staff, construction of additional wards, starting of day hospitals in the three hospitals, training of Doctors and Nurses in Psychiatry and starting of Psychiatric Clinic in District Hospitals.

(d) A sum of Rs. 1,95,000 has been provided in the budget for 1965-66 for the purpose and Rs. 10 lakhs in the budget for the year 1966-67. The amount is meant for additional staff for the three mental hospitals, starting of day hospitals attached to the Trivandrum Hospital and for additional beds in all the three Mental Hospitals.

Family Planning in Kerala

1466. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the amount proposed to be spent on family planning work in Kerala during 1966-67;

(b) the details thereof; and

(c) which district in Kerala State leads in family planning and which is last in the list?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). The Government of Kerala propose to spend Rs. 112.47 lakhs on Family Planning Programme during 1966-67 as per details below:—

		Rs. in lakhs
(1) State Family Bureau	Planning	0.94
(2) District Family Bureau	Planning	4.59
(3) Urban Family Centres	Planning	3.90
(4) Rural Family Centres	Planning	39.43

(5) Sterilization Units		4.24
(6) Additional Beds for Female Sterilization		9.17
(7) Training Centres		5.20
(8) Publicity and Propaganda		6.00
(9) Sterilization and I.U.C.D. camps		13.50
(10) Construction of Family Welfare Sub Centres		10.50
(11) Intensive District Programme		1.00
(12) Purchase of contraceptives		6.00
(13) General Pay revision of staff		8.00

(c) Trivandrum District leads in the implementation of Family Planning Programme in Kerala while Palghat District is the last.

Cholera

1467. Shri Kolla Venkaiah: Shri Narayana Swamy:

Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state the number of cases of cholera from 31st March, 1965 to the end of 1965 in different States and the number of cases that proved fatal?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): The required information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5670/66].

Sterilization Operations

1468. Dr. Chandrabhan Singh: Shri Kolla Venkaiah:

Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) total number of tubectomy and vasectomy operations performed, year-wise, during the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) how many of these were done in urban and rural areas respectively; and

(c) the impact, if any, it has made on the population growth?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) to (c). A statement containing the available information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5671/66].

Indian Academy of Medical Sciences

1469. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Academy of Medical Sciences has decided that Post-Graduate Examinations should be held for award of its membership;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) whether the Indian Medical Council and the Indian Medical Association are opposed to it?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Central Government see no objection to a corporate body prescribing any conditions for its membership.

(c) Medical Council of India are of the view that there should be a separate statutory body for holding National examinations.

Night Shelters

1471. Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that under the auspices of Bharat Sewak Samaj, a number of night shelters (Rain Baseras) have been provided in the various towns to protect the homeless from the cold; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). Bharat Sewak Samaj is running 35 night shelters (Rain Baseras) at the following places:—

Andhra Pradesh.

1. Hyderabad
2. Rajmundry

Bihar.

3. Muzaffarpur
4. Saupaul
5. Katihar
6. Gaya

Delhi.

7. Paharganj
8. Delhi Gate
9. Kashmere Gate
10. Hardinge Library

Gujarat.

11. Surat
12. Baroda
13. Ahmedabad

Jammu and Kashmir.

14. Jammu
15. Srinagar

Kerala.

16. Trivandrum
17. Ernakulam
18. Calicut
19. Kottayam
20. Alleppey

Madhya Pradesh.

21. Indore

Madras.

22. Vellore

Maharashtra.

23. Nagpur

Mysore.

24. Mysore
25. Belgaum
26. Hubli

Orissa.

27. Cuttack

Punjab.

28. Ambala
29. Amritsar

Rajasthan.

- 30 Ajmer
31 Jaipur

Uttar Pradesh.

- 32 Allahabad
33 Agra
34 Varanasi

West Bengal.

- 35 Calcutta

नगरीय सामुदायिक विकास परियोजनायें

1472. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री 2 दिसम्बर, 1965 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1721 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि नगरीय सामुदायिक विकास परियोजनाओं सम्बन्धी समन्वय समिति की बैठक में स्वीकृत सिफारिशों पर और प्रस्तावों को क्रियान्वित करने के लिये अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) : जी गई कार्यवाही का एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया बेलिये संख्या एल० टी० 3672/66]।

**औद्योगिक विवादों में अग्निवार्य
न्याय-निर्णय**

1473. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या योजना मंत्री 2 दिसम्बर, 1965 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1722 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या औद्योगिक विवादों में अग्नि-वार्य न्याय-निर्णय के सम्बन्ध में योजना आयोग द्वारा बनाई गई श्रम तालिका ने अपना कार्य पूरा कर लिया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उस तालिका की सिफारिशें क्या हैं तथा सरकार ने उन पर क्या निर्णय किया है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री अशोक मेहता) :

(क) से (ग) योजना आयोग द्वारा गठित श्रम सम्बन्धी पैनल को, केवल औद्योगिक विवादों को निपटाने के लिए अग्निवार्य न्याय-निर्णय की प्रणाली पर ही विचार नहीं करना था, बल्कि चौथी योजना के लिए सिफारिश की जाने वाली श्रम नीति के अन्य सब पहलुओं पर भी विचार करना था। पैनल ने अपने आप को सात अध्ययन दलों में गठित किया, जिन की सिफारिशें अब उपलब्ध हैं। इन सिफारिशों को शीघ्र ही श्रम सम्बन्धी पैनल के सामने प्रस्तुत किया जायेगा, और चौथी योजना के लिए श्रम नीति तैयार करने में पैनल के निष्कर्षों को ध्यान में रखा जायेगा।

**Representation from Residents of
Government Quarters in
Devnagar**

1474. Shri Jedhe: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation from the residents of 'E' type Government quarters in Dev Nagar has been received by the Chief/Superintending Engineer, C.P.W.D., New Delhi on the 25th August, 1965 against raising the level of the lanes higher by 3/4" "than the level of the Courtyards of many Government quarters by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi;

(b) whether it is also a fact that as a result thereof (i) the rainy water instead of flowing from the quarters into the lane, now flows from the lane into the quarters, and (ii) in cases of sewage stagnation, its filthy water also flows into the quarters instead of flowing into the lane; and

(c) if the reply to part (b) above be in affirmative, the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government in the matter?

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

(c) The difficulties, that would be felt as a result of the raising of the level of the lanes, were pointed out by the Central Public Works Department to the Municipal Corporation of Delhi, when the work was commenced in June/July, 1965. The Corporation agreed to construct open surface drains along the compound walls of the quarters to facilitate drainage of water. The work has not yet been carried out and the Central Public Works Department are pursuing the matter with the Corporation.

Rural Water Supply Schemes in Kerala

1475. Shri Mohammed Koya: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether rural water supply scheme has been sanctioned for Erattupetta in Kottayam District, Kerala; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the delay in taking up the scheme?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) No scheme for the provision of water supply to Erattupetta has been received from the State Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Rural Water Supply Schemes in Kerala

1476. Shri Mohammed Koya: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rural water supply scheme in Ponani was sanctioned by the Government of Kerala;

(b) whether the Panchayat there expressed its willingness to meet the share of the expenses; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the delay in implementing the scheme?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) to (c). Information is being collected from the State Government and will be placed on the Table of Sabha when received.

Rural Water Supply Schemes in Kerala

1477. Shri Mohammed Koya: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state the progress so far made in implementing the rural water supply schemes in Perintal Manna, Tanur, Parappanangadi and Paravanna in Kerala State?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): The required information is being collected from the State Government and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha when received.

Export of Tea

1478. Dr. P. N. Khan:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a rebate of 10 per cent of income-tax on export earning is granted to the tea exporters;

(b) if so, the total rebate allowed in 1964-65; and

(c) whether there is any provision to spend the rebated amount for the development of tea industry?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) Yes sir. The rebate is available to the exporters of all goods and merchandise including tea.

(b) The information is being collected and will be aid on the table of the House in due course.

(c) There is no such provision.

काली मिर्च में हल्के दाने

1479. श्री हुकुम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री बड़े :

क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या काली मिर्च में हल्के दानों के अनुपात के पुनरीक्षण के लिये जो इस समय पांच प्रतिशत है एक उपसमिति नियुक्त की गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या कोई निर्णय किया गया है; और

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि भारतीय मानक संस्था इस अनुपात के दो से दस प्रतिशत तक होने की छूट देता है और क्या वह आयात होने वाली मिर्च के बारे में भी 5 प्रतिशत से अधिक अनुपात की छूट देता है और यदि हां, तो देश में व्यापारियों पर 5 प्रतिशत का प्रति-बन्ध क्यों है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) : (क) जी हां । अन्य बातों के साथ साथ खाद्य अपमिश्रण निवारण नियम 1955 में निर्धारित काली मिर्चों के मानक की पुनरीक्षा करने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा खाद्य अपमिश्रण निवारण अधिनियम, 1954 की धारा 3 के अधीन नियुक्त की गई खाद्य मानकों को केन्द्रीय समिति ने एक उपसमिति नियुक्त की थी ।

(ख) इस उपसमिति की सिफारिशों पर खाद्य मानकों की केन्द्रीय समिति ने विचार कर लिया है, जिस ने काली मिर्च (पूर्ण) में हल्के दानों की सीमा को पांच प्रतिशत से बढ़ा कर अधिक से अधिक दस प्रतिशत करने की सिफारिश की है ।

(ग) भारतीय मानक संस्थान ने बिना बिराई हुई काली मिर्च में हल्के दानों की सीमा प्रतिशत से 10 प्रतिशत तक तथा बिराई

हुई काली मिर्च में 2 प्रतिशत से 3 प्रतिशत तक निर्धारित की है ।

काले मिर्च में हल्के दानों के मानक केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा खाद्य मानकों को केन्द्रीय समिति की सिफारिशों पर खाद्य अपमिश्रण निवारण नियम, 1955 में निर्धारित किये गये थे । काली मिर्च के मानकों के संशोधन के बारे में खाद्य मानकों की केन्द्रीय समिति ने अब जो सिफारिशें की हैं, वे विचाराधीन हैं ।

दिल्ली में कोढ़ियों के लिये भूमि

1481. श्री हुकुम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री बड़े :

क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा दिल्ली में कोढ़ियों के लिए किस स्थान पर पांच एकड़ भूमि आवंटित की गई है;

(ख) क्या दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा दी गई सहायता के अतिरिक्त केन्द्रीय सरकार भी उन को कोई सहायता देने का विचार कर रही है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो यह सहायता किस रूप में दी जायेगी ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) : (क), (ख) और (ग) . 1961 में भारत सरकार ने दिल्ली प्रशासन को शाहदरा के निकट झिलमिल, तहीरपुर ग्राम में 4.9 एकड़ भूमि का एक प्लॉट दिया था । जिस पर अस्थायी झोपड़ियां बना कर उन में दिल्ली में फैले गये कुष्ठ रोगियों को बसा दिया गया है ।

इस भूमि खण्ड पर दिल्ली प्रशासन एक स्थायी निवास बनाना चाहता है ।

मंत्रियों द्वारा बिजली और जल की खपत

1482. श्री बड़े :

श्री दलजीत सिंह :

क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बातों को ध्यान करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष, 1964-65 के समबन्ध में केन्द्रीय मंत्रियों द्वारा देय बिजली तथा पानी के शुल्क की कितनी देय धनराशि बकाया है; और

(ख) क्या कारण है कि उन्होंने इन देय राशियों का अभी तक भुगतान नहीं किया है ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री (श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना) : (क) और (ख). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और यथासमय सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Hospital Workers in Kerala

1483. **Shri Warior:** Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Government have recently received any representation from the Hospital workers regarding their salaries and working conditions; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Shshila Nayar): (a) Yes, Sir.

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

Recovery of Market Rent from Private Individuals for Government Accommodation

1484. **Shri Vishram Prasad:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bagari:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Utiya:

Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

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

(a) whether Government have decided to charge market rent from all private individuals who are not eligible for Government accommodation but are occupying it;

(b) if so, whether it will be given retrospective effect; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) No.

(c) It would be unfair to give retrospective effect to such decisions.

Examination for Post-Graduate Medical Studies

1485. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Shri Vishwanath Pandey:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 92 on the 4th November, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the proposal for the introduction of an All India Examination for Post-graduate Medical Studies has since been finalised;

(b) if so, its details; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) to (c): No, Sir. The proposal has been kept in abeyance for the present while the experiment of the Indian Academy of medical sciences to hold national examinations is being watched.

Investment on Scientists

1486. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission have made an assessment of the average investment on a scientist in India; and

(b) if so, how it compares with the position in some of the important Western countries?

The Minister of Planning (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) No, although investigation is in progress in this complex field. However, some rough information has been collected recently regarding expenditure and scientists engaged in scientific research (excluding Defence). Due to wide gaps and deficiencies in the data it is not possible to make any reliable assessment.

(b) Does not arise.

शीत के कारण मृत्यु

1487. श्री डा० ना० तिवारी :

श्री शिवचरण गुप्त :

क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्र द्वारा प्रशासित क्षेत्रों से शीत के कारण मृत्यु होने के समाचार मिले हैं; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उन की संख्या कितनी है ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय-विकास मंत्री (श्री मेहर चन्ध खन्ना): (क) और (ख) 1965-66 के दौरान दिल्ली में शीत से 17 व्यक्तियों के मरने के समाचार प्राप्त हुए हैं। अन्य किसी संघीय क्षेत्र में शीत से मरने का कोई समाचार नहीं दिया है।

Panel on Management Studies

1489. Shri Rameshwar Tanti:

Shri Himatsingka:

Shri D. N. Tiwary:

Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Shri K. N. Tiwary:

Shri Yashpal Singh:

Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have constituted a Panel on management studies under the chairmanship of Shri Tarlok Singh, Member, Planning Commission;

(b) if so, the personnel, its functions and the scope of this Panel; and

(c) whether any report has been submitted by the Panel so far?

The Minister of Planning (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A copy of the Resolution constituting the Panel is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-567/66].

(c) No.

Income-Tax Officers Examination

1490. Shri D. C. Sharma:

Shri D. N. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the representations made by the staff of the Income-Tax Department against the holding of the proposed Income-Tax Officers (Class II) Examination in May, 1966; and

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

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Government have been unable to accept the suggestion that the recruitment should not be undertaken.

Special L. I. C. Scheme for Armed Personnel

1491. Shri Madhu Limaye: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government advised the Life Insurance Corporation to for-

mulate a special insurance scheme for the country's fighting personnel;

(b) if so, whether they have offered to share with the Life Insurance Corporation part of the risk involved in any such scheme; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, the alternative measures Government or the Life Insurance Corporation, separately or jointly propose to adopt for this purpose?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) to (c). In terms of a direction issued to the Life Insurance Corporation premiums falling due on policies on the lives of defence personnel disabled as a result of injuries received during the Kutch operations and the recent hostilities with Pakistan are waived wholly or in part depending upon the degree of disability. The cost of such waiver will be shared between the Government and the Life Insurance Corporation in the ratio of 3:1.

Further, a scheme is under consideration in terms of which even in respect of policies taken out after hostilities commence or become imminent, no restrictive clause, excluding death by enemy action, would be imposed by the Life Insurance Corporation, so long as the sums assured, including those under old policies, do not exceed certain limits.

Malnutrition Problems

1492. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shri K. N. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Health Ministers of States met in Madras in December 1965 to discuss the problems of malnutrition which might arise out of the food shortage;

(b) whether surveys had been undertaken in the States to determine the areas, badly affected by food shortage;

(c) whether the Central Government have made arrangements for ensuring regular supply of chemical food, vitamin tablets etc. to stave off malnutrition;

(d) the main recommendations of the Health Ministers' meeting; and

(e) the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Yes. This meeting was held taking advantage of the presence of several State Health Ministers gathered at Madras to attend the 1st meeting of the Central Family Planning Council.

(b) The areas affected by drought conditions have been determined by the State Governments concerned.

(c) Steps have been taken to procure skim milk powder, vitamin tablets, other diet supplements etc. through International Agencies such as UNICEF/FAO, and other friendly countries.

(d) A copy of the resolution passed at the Health Ministers' meeting is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5674/663].

(e) Copies of the resolution passed at the meeting of the Health Ministers on the 31st December, 1965 have been forwarded to all State Governments for necessary action.

Unani System of Medicine

1495. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri Bagri:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Uttiya:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Kolla Venkaiah:
Shri Laxmi Dass:
Dr. Ranen Sen:
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:

Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to refer to the reply given to Part (b) of Un-

starred Question No. 2185 on the 9th December, 1965 and state;

(a) whether Government have since examined the possibilities of research in the Unani system of medicine; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Yes, sir.

(b) As recommended by the Unani Advisory Committee, it is proposed to establish a Post-Graduate-cum-Research Centre for Ayurveda and Unani at the Ayurvedic and Unani Tibbia College, Delhi. A committee, under the Chairmanship of Col. R.N. Chopra, has been set up to prepare a scheme.

Proposals for conducting clinical research in Unani at the following places are under examination:

(i) Nizamiah Unani Tibbia College, Hyderabad.

(ii) Tibbiya College, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh.

(iii) Kilpauk Medical College, Madras.

Mangalore Water Supply Scheme

1496. Shri Yashpal Singh:

Shri Bagri:

Shri Vishram Prasad:

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Shri Utiya:

Shri Kishan Pattanayak:

Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2217 on the 9th December, 1965, regarding the Mangalore Water supply scheme and state:

(a) whether the Government of Mysore has resubmitted the modified scheme to the Government; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government thereon?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Not yet.

(b) Does not arise.

Categorisation Committee of Government of India Press

1497. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have accepted all the recommendations of the Committee for the Categorisation of Government of India Press;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) to (c). The recommendations of the Committee for the categorisation of the Government of India Press Workers are still under consideration of Government.

Savings in Furniture and Repairs

1498. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development be pleased to state:

(a) the savings made in the supply of furniture to Government offices and residential buildings and in the repairs of buildings during 1965-66 in Delhi; and

(b) the expenditure incurred on these items during the last four years, year-wise?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). If information in regard to a particular department or a Ministry for a specified period is required, an effort shall be made to collect it. The labour involved in collecting the information from all offices will, it is considered, not be commensurate with the results likely to be achieved.

Per Capita Power Consumption in States

1499. Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power

be pleased to state the steps Government propose to take in order to pull the backward States in so far as per capita production and consumption of power is concerned?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): The States, in which per capita consumption is below 50 per cent of the national average by the end of Third Plan, are Andhra Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. The need to improve the situation in these States has been recognised by the Government and all steps, including the sanction of more generating capacity wherever necessary and early commissioning of the Schemes, already sanctioned, are being taken. The position in these States is likely to improve considerably by the end of the Fourth Plan.

मानसिक रोगियों के लिये अस्पताल

1500. श्री हुकूम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री बड़े :

श्री दशरथ बेव :

क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत में मानसिक रोगों के कितने अस्पताल हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने मानसिक रोगों के पीड़ित व्यक्तियों के लिए नए अस्पताल खोलने की योजना बनाई है;

(ग) क्या इन रोगियों के इलाज के लिए प्रायुर्वेदिक चिकित्सा प्रणाली को अपनाने का भी विचार है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उस का व्यौरा क्या है ।

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (श्री सुशीला नायर): (क) इस समय भारत में मानसिक अस्पतालों की संख्या 38 है ।

(ख) मानसिक स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं को कुछ बड़े बड़े मानसिक अस्पतालों में ही केन्द्रित करने का अब कोई विचार नहीं है, अपितु इन्हें जनरल अस्पतालों अथवा प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों से सम्बद्ध होने वाले मनश्चिकित्सा एककों में, जिनमें बट्टरिंग क्लीनिक, अन्तरंग रोगियों के लिए 10-20 पलंगों वाले छोटे छोटे मनश्चिकित्सा वार्ड, बाल मार्गदर्शन क्लीनिक आदि होंगे, उपलब्ध करने का विचार है ताकि मानसिक रोगी अपने निवास स्थान के समीप ही अपना उपचार करा सकें ।

(ग) और (घ). मानसिक रोगों के आयुर्वेदिक इलाज की प्रभावकारिता का निर्धारण करने के लिए अखिल भारतीय मानसिक स्वास्थ्य संस्थान बंगलूर में एक आयुर्वेदिक अनुसन्धान एकक खोल दिया गया है । इस प्रयोग के परिणामों से पता चलता है कि आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सा शिजांफोनेटा जैसे कठिन प्रकार के मानसिक विकारों में प्रभावकारी है ।

इबिन अस्पताल नई दिल्ली

1501. श्री हुकूम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री बड़े :

क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नई दिल्ली के इबिन अस्पताल में भयंकर दुर्घटनाओं का शिकार होने वाले व्यक्तियों को दाखिल नहीं किया जाता, अपितु उन्हें केवल मरहम-पट्टी करने के बाद ही छोड़ दिया जाता है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ।

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (श्री सुशीला नायर): (क) जी नहीं । रोगियों को अस्पताल में भरती करना है अथवा उन्हें यथावश्यक उपचार के बाद

छोड़ देना है, यह दुर्घटनाओं में लगी चोटों की गम्भीरता पर निर्भर करता है।

(ख) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Pay Commission for L.I.C. Employees

1502. Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Bagri:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have directed the Chairman of the Life Insurance Corporation of India to appoint a Pay Commission to make recommendations regarding the dearness allowance and conditions of service of the employees of the Life Insurance Corporation;

(b) whether the Commission has since been set up;

(c) if so, the terms of reference of the Commission; and

(d) if the reply to part (b) above be in the negative, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) No, Sir.

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

(d) Matters relating to dearness allowance and conditions of service are discussed by the Corporation with the Employees' Associations, and decisions are taken on the basis of such discussions with the approval of Government. There has been no need to consider the appointment of a Pay Commission.

दिल्ली में सरकारी क्वार्टर

1503. श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी :
श्री प्र० च० बरध्वा :
श्री भागवत झा प्राजाब :
श्री सुशोभ हंसवा :
श्री स० च० सामन्त :

क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास

मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में कितने क्वार्टर तैयार हो चुके हैं; जो विजली तथा पानी की व्यवस्था न होने के कारण सरकारी कर्मचारियों को नहीं दिये गये;

(ख) ये कितने समय में खाली पड़े हैं;

(ग) पानी तथा विजली की व्यवस्था करने में विलम्ब होने के क्या कारण हैं.

(घ) उन को दिये जाने के योग्य बनाने में कितना समय लगेगा; और

(ङ) इस अवधि में कितने किराये की हानि हुई है और इस के लिये कौन-सा उत्तर-दायी है ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री (श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना): (क) से (ङ). पिछले वर्ष रामकृष्ण परम में जगभग 3,000 क्वार्टर करीब-करीब तैयार हुए थे। दिल्ली नगर निगम के द्वारा पानी की व्यवस्था कर देने के बाद इन में से लगभग 2,000 क्वार्टर आवंटित कर दिये गये हैं। शेष 1,000 क्वार्टरों के लिए नगर निगम के द्वारा पानी की सप्लाई की व्यवस्था अभी कां जानी है। पानी की व्यवस्था हो जाने पर चार से छः सप्ताह के समय में क्वार्टरों को रहने योग्य बनाया जा सकता है। किराये की हानि का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता क्योंकि पानी की व्यवस्था न होने पर क्वार्टरों का देखल नहीं लिया जा सकता था।

Mitra Committee's Report on Dow-laishwaram Aicut over the Godavari

1504. Shri Kolla Venkaiah:
Shri M. N. Swamy:
Shri Laxmi Dass:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply

given to Unstarred Question No. 1253 on the 25th November, 1965 and state:

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

(b) if so, its main recommendations; and

(c) whether a copy of the Report and the decision taken thereon will be laid on the Table?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5675/66].

(c) The Report is under consideration of the State Government.

Building for Reserve Bank's Offices in Calcutta

**1505. Dr. Ranen Sen;
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an ultra-modern and very expensive building to accommodate Reserve Bank's offices in Calcutta has been erected in Calcutta; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) The Reserve Bank has constructed a modern building at Calcutta at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.60 crores. The building is not unreasonably expensive.

(b) The various departments of the Reserve Bank at Calcutta were located in leased buildings, where accommodation was inadequate and a great deal of inconvenience was, therefore, caused to those transacting business with the bank. The new building is intended to house all the departments in one place. This will not only enable the departments to work with greater efficiency and

economy but by providing increased counter space and additional or improved facilities add to the convenience of the public.

Maternity Leave

1506. Shri Umanath: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Kerala Government have decided not to give maternity leave to its women employees who have three or more than three children;

(b) whether any other State has enforced such a measure so far;

(c) if so, the names of the States;

(d) whether the Central Government propose to apply the same to its own employees in Central Services; and

(e) if the reply to part (c) and (d) above be in the negative, the reasons for its enforcement in Kerala?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) Yes, Sir. A copy of the orders issued by the Kerala Government is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5676/66].

(b) and (c). State Governments are competent to frame rules regulating the conditions of service of their employees. The information is not available with the Central Government.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) The Kerala Government have intimated that the orders in question have been issued as a measure under the Family Planning Programme on the basis of a recommendation made by a State Level Seminar on Family Planning held in 1964, the intention being to check the growth of population in Kerala where the density of population is very high.

Loans and Grants to U.P. during 1965-66

1507. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the amount of loans and grants given to the Government of Uttar Pradesh under the various schemes during 1965-66 so far?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): The information is given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5677/66].

Excise Duty collected from Powerlooms

1508. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of excise duty collected from powerlooms in the textile mills during the year 1964-65; and

(b) the amount of excise duty collected from the powerlooms which are working outside the mills during the above period?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) and (b). The amount of Central Excise duty collected during the year 1964-65 on grey fabrics is as follows:—

- (i) Composite mills—Rs. 42,26,13,000,
- (ii) Powerloom units—Rs. 55,98,000.

परिवार नियोजन योजना

1509. श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :
श्री धुलेश्वर मीना :
श्री रामचन्द्र उलाका :

क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) परिवार नियोजन योजना के अन्तर्गत दिसम्बर, 1965 तक कितने पुरुषों तथा स्त्रियों का अनुवर्तीकरण किया गया; और

(ख) इस कार्य पर सरकार ने कितनी राशि खर्च की ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर): (क) दिसम्बर, 1965 तक किये गये अनुवर्तीकरण आपरेशनों की संख्या इस प्रकार है :—

1 पुरुष	9,37,303
2 महिला	3,56,155
3 जहाँ आंकड़े अलग-अलग उपलब्ध नहीं वहाँ पुरुष एवं महिलाओं दोनों के आपरेशन	8,424
योग	13,01,882

(ख) सूचना राज्य सरकारों से एकत्रित की जा रही है और तैयार होते ही सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

मूल्य नियंत्रण समिति

1510. श्री मधू लाम्बे :

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :

श्री श्यामलाल सराफ :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजधानी में एक मूल्य नियंत्रण समिति स्थापित की गई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कार्य हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री शशीन्द्र चौधरी):

(क) जी, हां।

(ख) इस समिति की स्थापना, विशेषकर पाकिस्तान के साथ लड़ाई छिड़ जाने से संकट की जो स्थिति पैदा हो गयी थी उसे देखते हुए, मूल्यों को स्थिर रखने में व्यापारियों और व्यवसायियों का सहयोग प्राप्त करने के उद्देश्य से की गयी थी।

Rural Industrial Projects in Punjab

1511. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

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

(b) the financial assistance proposed to be given by the Central Government to that state for the purpose during 1966?

The Minister of Planning (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) Two.

(b) An amount of Rs. 20.92 lakhs was allocated to the Punjab Government as Central assistance for the programme for 1965-66. The allocation for 1966-67 has not been finalised so far.

Rural and Border Areas Housing Schemes, Punjab

1512. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned to the Punjab Government for Rural and Border Areas Housing Schemes during 1966; and

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

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). The Government of Punjab have not asked for any funds under the Village Housing Projects Scheme during 1966-67. There is no separate Housing Scheme for the border areas administered by my Ministry. The Directorate General of Resettlement has, however, a scheme for giving grants for the repair of houses damaged during the recent hostilities with Pakistan on the basis of costs assessed after inspection subject to the following ceilings:—

(i) Kutchha houses	Rs. 750
(ii) Pucca houses	Rs. 2,000

The total amount sanctioned will depend upon the number and nature of the claims admitted under the Scheme.

Assistance to Bharat Sevak Samaj in Punjab

1513. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the financial assistance given to the Punjab branch of Bharat Sevak Samaj for running different camps during the years 1965 and 1966 so far; and

(b) the details thereof?

The Minister of Planning (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) The Planning Commission have not given any grant to the Punjab branch of the Bharat Sevak Samaj for running camps during 1965 and 1966.

(b) Does not arise.

Illegal Exchange of Indian Money

1514. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the number of arrests made for illegal exchange of Indian money during the last three months; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) Four arrests were made during the three months from November, 1965 to January, 1966, by the officials of the Enforcement Directorate for illegal exchange of Indian money.

(b) Of the above, two persons have been released. One was adjudged guilty by the Director of Enforcement and the seized currency was confiscated and a personal penalty was imposed. Further investigations in regard to the fourth arrest are still in progress.

Uplift of Village Economy

**1515. Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Siddheshwar Prasad:**

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 464 on the 25th November, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the report of the National Council of Applied Economic Research regarding the uplift of village economy has since been examined by Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Planning (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) and (b). The Report entitled "Market Towns and Spatial Development in India" (1965) of the National Council of Applied Economic Research has since been examined in the Planning Commission. The Report suggests that conscious effort should be made to establish 12,000 to 14,000 such towns, each serving an area within a 10 mile radius. Each market town should be equipped with power, protected water supply, a net work of road communication with the rural communities and facilities for selling rural produce and buying the consumption goods and production inputs required by these rural communities. These new intermediate towns should also become the headquarters of the extension, community development and agricultural production personnel serving the area.

Planning Commission agrees with the approach recommended in the Report. In fact, the Commission had already made the following suggestions in its "Memorandum on the Fourth Five Year Plan":

"that the first major step called for is a clear acceptance of the policy of decentralised growth. An important step to accelerate the programme of rural industrialisation would be to identify the "growth centres" in small

towns and rural areas where basic facilities such as, electricity, large supply of agricultural raw materials and improved means of transport etc., are already available or would become available and to provide in an integrated manner, the necessary assistance like credit, technical advice, etc. This would lead to building up of clusters of successful centres which, in turn, would serve as models or nuclei for more widespread development".

Sale of Securities held Abroad

**1516. Shri Kishen Pattanayak:
Shri Madhu Limaye:**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether any changes are contemplated in the tax scheme on the repatriated proceeds from the sale of securities held abroad; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) No, Sir. Not at present.

(b) Does not arise.

Mosquitogenic Conditions in Delhi

**1517. Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:**

Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Co-ordination Committee to study the problem of increased mosquitogenic conditions in Delhi and to suggest remedial measures has been set up under the Chairmanship of Director-General of Health Services;

(b) if so, its personnel and the terms of reference of this committee; and

(c) when it is likely to submit its report?

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

(b) A statement showing the composition and terms of reference of the Committee is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5669/66].

(c) The Committee is likely to submit its report soon.

Bagmati Project

1518. Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:

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

(a) whether Government propose to start Bagmati project in the Districts of Champaran and Muzaffarpur (Bihar) during the Fourth Plan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed):
(a) Yes.

(b) There are two schemes on the Bagmati river viz. (1) the Bagmati Irrigation Scheme and (2) the Bagmati Flood Control Scheme for execution in the Fourth Plan. Details are given below:—

1. Bagmati Irrigation Scheme, District Muzaffarpur:

The Bagmati Irrigation Scheme envisages the construction of a 1080 ft. long barrage near village Dewapur. The site of the proposed barrage is below the confluence of Lablekeya river and is at a distance of 12 miles from the Dheng Rly. Bridge. This Scheme has been planned into two Phases:—

Phase I of the Scheme provides a barrage, 50.5 miles long Main Canal and 125 miles long distributaries on the left and right bank of the river Bagmati at an estimated cost of Rs. 493.34 lakhs to benefit an area of 2.56 lakhs acres of paddy.

Phase II of the Scheme provides for the extension of Canal on the right bank and other allied works and will

benefit an additional area of 72,000 acres of land at an extra expenditure of Rs. 138.08 lakhs.

Thus if Phase I and Phase II of the scheme are implemented it will benefit an area of 3.28 lakhs acres of land in the districts of Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga and Champaran and the total cost involved is of the order of Rs. 631.42 lakhs.

2. Bagmati Flood Control Scheme:

The scheme envisages construction of 163 miles of embankments on both the banks of the Bagmati from its reaches above the Indo-Nepal Border upto Haya Ghat. The embankment system is provided with escapes and sluices at suitable points along its entire length to serve the interests of irrigation drainage. The area benefited from this scheme is 455 sq. miles in Bihar and 150 sq. miles in Nepal territory. The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 3.17 crores.

Power Supply to Madhya Pradesh from Matatila Dam

1519. Shri Heda:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

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

(a) whether the U.P. Government have decided to stop the supply of power to Madhya Pradesh from the Matatila Dam;

(b) whether the decision was first taken in consultation with the Central Government; and

(c) Government's attitude in this regard?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed):
(a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

रैन बसेरे

1520. श्री बिभूति मिश्र : क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने दिल्ली में बेघर लोगों के लिये "रैन बसेरो" की व्यवस्था की है;

(ख) क्या सरकार उन लोगों से कुछ शुल्क लेती है ;

(ग) सरकार द्वारा केवल दिल्ली में ऐसी व्यवस्था करने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार समूचे देश में ऐसी व्यवस्था करने का है ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरिय-विकास मंत्री (श्री मोहर चन्द खन्ना) : (क) जी हां। दिल्ली में 22 रैन बसेरे, जिन में 5265 व्यक्तियों के लिए स्थान है, चलाए जा रहे हैं।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) और (घ). पटरी पर रहने वालों के लिए रैन बसेरे बनाने की सलाह सभी राज्य सरकारों तथा संघीय प्रशासनों को दी जा चुकी है और कुछ ने इन का पालन भी किया है। ये राज्य ये हैं, उत्तर प्रदेश, गुजरात और दिल्ली।

Family Planning Orientation Camps in Orissa

1521. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1643 on the 1st December, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the request for Rs. 36,000 of the Bharat Sewak Samaj of Orissa Branch to run 60 Family Orientation Training Camps has since been considered;

(b) if so, the results thereof; and

(c) the number of such Training Camps actually conducted by the organisation so far?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). Yes. A grant-in-aid of Rs. 36,000 for the holding of 60 orientation training camps by the Orissa Branch of the Bharat Sewak Samaj has been sanctioned to the Central Bharat Sewak Samaj, New Delhi, on 17-2-1966.

(c) 39, before the grant-in-aid referred to above was sanctioned.

Irrigation and Power Schemes of Rajasthan

1522. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

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

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): A statement containing the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5679/66].

Small-pox and Cholera in Rajasthan

1523. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons who suffered from small-pox and cholera in Rajasthan during the last four months; and

(b) the number of deaths due to the above diseases in Rajasthan during the same period?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). The number of cases and deaths due to small-pox and cholera

in Rajasthan during the last four months (October to December, 1965 and January, 1966) is given below:—

	Cases	Deaths
Small Pox	185	16
Cholera	19	5

L.I.C. Investment in Rajasthan

1524. **Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the amount invested by the Life Insurance Corporation in Rajasthan State for Industrial projects during 1964-65 and 1965-66 so far; and

(b) whether any representation has been made by the State Government for investment by the Life Insurance Corporation in schemes which are at present being delayed for want of finance?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a)

Year	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
1964-65	10.34
1965-66 (upto 31-1-1966)	8.84

(b) Rajasthan State Government has made certain enquiries from the L.I.C. regarding grant of loans for certain schemes. These are under negotiation with the L.I.C. at present.

T.B. Beds in West Bengal Hospitals

1525. **Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:** Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India have decided to discontinue the expenditure on the maintenance of beds in West Bengal hospitals meant for displaced persons from East Pakistan suffering from Tuberculosis; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the same?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Though the commitment of the Central Government to continue to pay the grants-in-aid to the Government of West Bengal for the maintenance of beds reserved for free treatment of displaced T.B. patients from East Pakistan will be over at the end of the 3rd Five Year Plan, the question of continuance of the existing arrangements during 4th Five Year Plan is under consideration.

Use of Planes by Officers

1526. **Shri Badshah Gupta:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the expenditure incurred by Government due to the use of planes other than those of the Indian Airlines Corporation by Government officers during 1965?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table as soon as available.

Sabarigiri Project

1527. **Shri Vasudevan Nair:**
Shri Warrior:

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

(a) whether the first generator in Sabarigiri Project, Kerala State will be commissioned in March, 1966; and

(b) if so, whether it will be possible to restore the Power cut in Kerala after this?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) It is expected that two units of 50 MW each will be commissioned in March 1966.

(b) This will ease the power situation in the State to some extent. The position will be reviewed in April, 1966.

**नगर पालिका आयुक्त के
अधिकार**

1528. डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :
श्री किशन पटनायक :
श्री रामसेवक यादव :

क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नगर निगम और नगरपालिका अधिनियमों के अन्तर्गत आयुक्तों को विशेष अधिकार प्राप्त हैं, जिनके परिणामस्वरूप वे निर्वाचित पदाधिकारियों और अध्यक्षों की भवद्वेला कर सकते हैं;

(ख) क्या इन अधिनियमों के अन्तर्गत सरकार को स्थानीय स्वायत्तशासी संस्थाओं को भंग करने का अधिकार प्राप्त है; और

(ग) क्या इस अधिकार को समाप्त करने का सरकार का विचार है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) : (क) नगर निगमों तथा नगर पालिकाओं सम्बन्धी सभी अधिनियम राज्य सरकारों को नगर स्थानीय निकायों के ऊपर नियन्त्रण, उनकी देख-रेख और निदेशन के अधिकार देते हैं। नगर पालिकाओं के मामले में ये शक्तियाँ प्रायः जिला मजिस्ट्रेटों/कलेक्टरों अथवा डिबीजनल कमिश्नरों को मिली होती हैं जो ऐसे स्थानीय अधिकारियों और राज्य सरकारों के बीच पत्र व्यवहार के माध्यम भी होते हैं। म्युनिसिपल अधिनियमों के अनुसार डिबीजनल कमिश्नर अथवा कलेक्टर अथवा डिप्टी कमिश्नर या यथाविधि अधिकृत किसी अन्य अधिकारी को नगर पालिकाओं के अभिलेखों (रिकार्ड), विवरणियों (रिटर्न्स), लेखों, कागजातों, कार्यों तथा उनके नियन्त्रण में चल रही संस्थाओं के

निरीक्षण के अधिकार प्राप्त होते हैं। जहाँ कहीं तुरन्त कार्यवाही आवश्यक हो, यदि उनके मत में ऐसा कोई संकल्प आदि वैधानिक रूप से पारित न हुआ हो अथवा म्युनिसिपल अधिनियमों द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों से प्रतिरिक्त शक्तियों वाला हो अथवा उससे मानव जीवन या स्वास्थ्य तथा जनता की सुरक्षा को खतरा पैदा हो रहा हो तो वे किसी भी पारित संकल्प, जारी किये गये आदेश या दी गई अनुमति को स्थगित कर सकते हैं अथवा किसी भी अधिनियम को जो कार्यान्वित किया जाने वाला हो या किया जा रहा हो, कार्यान्वित करने पर रोक लगा सकते हैं। किन्तु ऐसे मामलों में विषय की सूचना राज्य सरकार को देनी होती है और राज्य सरकार उस विषय पर विधिवत् विचार करने के बाद उस कलेक्टर अथवा कमिश्नर जो भी हो के आदेश की पुष्टि कर सकती है, उसमें संशोधन कर सकती है या उसे रद्द कर सकती है। कमिश्नर अथवा डिप्टी कमिश्नर अथवा कलेक्टर के पास नगर पालिका द्वारा दोषपूर्ण मामलों में कार्यवाही करने की तथा संकटकाल में जनता की सुरक्षा के लिए आवश्यक समझे गये किसी भी कार्य को करवाने का निदेश देने अथवा उसकी व्यवस्था करने तथा असफल होने की स्थिति में नगर निकाय की कीमत पर अन्य सरकारी एजन्सियों द्वारा करवाने की विशेष शक्तियाँ भी हैं।

नगर निगमों के मामले में म्युनिसिपल कमिश्नर मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारी होता है। उसकी नियुक्ति सरकार द्वारा की जाती है और निगम की ओर से सरकार के साथ सारा पत्र-व्यवहार म्युनिसिपल कमिश्नर द्वारा ही किया जाता है। मद्रास, बंगलौर जैसे कुछ निगमों में तथा केरल में पत्र-व्यवहार महापौर से होकर जाना जरूरी होता है जो उस पर अपनी टिप्पणी भी, यदि कोई हो तो दे सकता है। परिषद् ही शहर की नागरिक सरकार होती है और म्युनिसिपल कमिश्नर को इस परिषद् अथवा इसकी समितियों द्वारा विधिवत् पारित प्रत्येक प्रस्ताव को कार्यान्वित

करना पड़ता है। नगर निगमों के मामले में परिषद् द्वारा पारित संकल्प अथवा आदेश को स्थगित अथवा रद्द करने अथवा दोषी पाये गये मामलों में या संकटकाल में कार्यवाही करने का अधिकार राज्य सरकारों को होता है। परिषद् म्युनिसिपल कमिशनर को कोई भी रिकार्ड या रिटर्न प्रस्तुत करने के लिए कह सकती है। म्युनिसिपल कमिशनर को, जब तक उसके मत में ऐसे आदेश का तुरन्त पालन करना जनहित में ठीक न हो ऐसे प्रत्येक मांग की पूर्ति करनी पड़ती है। किन्तु इस प्रकार कोई इंकार कर देने पर महापौर उसकी जांच करता है और उसका निर्णय अन्तिम होता है। राज्य सरकारें म्युनिसिपल कमिशनर को हटा सकती हैं बशर्त निगम परिषद् में इस सम्बन्ध का कोई प्रस्ताव बहुमत से पारित हो जाय। यह बहुत विभिन्न निगम अधिनियमों में अलग-अलग है। कलकत्ता में कुल सदस्यता का पचास प्रतिशत का बहुमत होना अनिवार्य है तो महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात और उत्तर प्रदेश में 5/8 का, केरल, बंगलौर और हैदराबाद में दो तिहाई का, दिल्ली में 3/8 और मध्य प्रदेश और मद्रास में 3/4 का।

(ख) बम्बई, हैदराबाद मद्रास और बंगलौर के अलावा शेष सभी निगमों के मामलों में राज्य सरकारें सम्बन्धित म्युनिसिपल अधिनियमों के अधीन सभी राज्यों में निगमों और नगर पालिकाओं को भंग कर सकती हैं अथवा उनका अधिक्रमण कर सकती हैं। दिल्ली में निगम अथवा नगर पालिका को भंग करने या उसका अधिक्रमण करने की शक्ति केन्द्रीय सरकार को है।

(ग) जी नहीं। स्थानीय स्वायत्त शासन राज्य-सूची का विषय है जो भारत के संविधान की सातवीं अनुसूची की दूसरी सूची की पांचवीं मद है और वर्तमान कानूनों में संशोधन के द्वारा इन शक्तियों को समाप्त करने का प्रश्न एकमात्र राज्य विधान से सम्बन्धित है।

World Congress of Cardiology

1529. **Shri Basumatari:** Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the World Congress of Cardiology will be held in New Delhi in October-November, 1966 under the auspices of the Cardiological Society of India;

(b) how many delegates are coming to this Congress; and

(c) the names of the participating countries?

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

(b) and (c). Since the last date for the receipt of applications from the delegates desirous of attending the Congress is 30th April, 1966, it is not possible to indicate the number of delegates and names of the participating countries at this stage.

Agricultural Plan for NEFA

1530. **Shri Basumatari:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Planning Commission have approved the Agricultural Plan for NEFA for 1966-67; and

(b) the amount allotted for this purpose?

The Minister of Planning (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs. 51 lakhs are allotted as given below:—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
	Outlay
1. Agricultural Production	15
2. Minor Irrigation	2
3. Animal Husbandry	7
4. Forests	26
5. Fisheries	1
TOTAL	51

Upper Godavari Karanjwan Project

1531. Shri M. L. Jadhav:
Shri Kolla Venkalah:
Shri M. N. Swamy:
Shri Laxmi Dass:

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

(a) whether the investigation of the Upper Godavari Karanjwan Project from Maharashtra State has been completed;

(b) whether this project is likely to be taken up in the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(c) its estimated cost and the extent of the Central assistance?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) A Project Report was submitted by the State Government after investigations, involving submersion of Pal-khed weir and lands up stream. Alternative investigations for a project involving less submersion were done and a new project report is expected to be received shortly from Maharashtra Government.

(b) Yes.

(c) This will be known after the project report is received.

Third Plan for Delhi

1532. Shri Shiv Charan Gupta: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the original provision in the Third Five Year Plan for Delhi;

(b) the revised provision;

(c) the amount utilised by the Delhi Administration and other agencies so far; and

(d) the targets achieved?

The Minister of Planning (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) Rs. 83.75 crores.

(b) Rs. 98.27 crores.

(c) The actual expenditure during 1961-65 amounts to Rs. 68.87 crores; the figures of expenditure for 1965-66 are not yet available.

(d) Information with the Planning Commission is being checked with the Delhi Administration.

Exemption From Taxation

1533. Shri Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to exempt from the taxation interest earned on funds advanced by non-residents to business houses or industrialists in India with approval of the Reserve Bank; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) In addition to certain other exemption from income-tax available to non-residents in respect of interests accruing to them in India, the following exemptions are available in regard to interests on funds advanced by such persons to business houses or industrialists in India:

(i) Interest received from any industrial undertaking in India where such industrial undertaking has obtained loan or credit facilities from the non-resident for purchasing capital plant and machinery or raw material outside India, upto the amount of interest calculated at the rate approved by the Central Government in each case.

(ii) Interest received by an approved foreign financial institution on moneys lent to an industrial undertaking in India.

No further exemption is contemplated by Government.

(b) There has been no demand for further exemptions from the industries.

Dumbroo Project, Tripura

1534. Shri Dasaratha Deb:

Shri Biren Dutta:

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

(a) whether the Dumbroo-Project of Tripura has been approved by the Planning Commission;

(b) if so, when the work is likely to start in full swing; and

(c) the estimated expenditure to be incurred on this Project?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) Yes.

(b) The work is expected to be started in full swing during 1966-67.

(c) Rs. 309.61 lakhs.

Lunatic Asylums

1535. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a number of insane persons are kept in the different Jails of India, particularly in Bihar where there are no qualified doctors for treating mental diseases;

(b) if so, why the insane or lunatic persons are kept for years in such Jails; and

(c) the reasons for not keeping them in mental hospitals or lunatic asylums where there are specialists in mental diseases?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) In some of the States, including Bihar, mental patients are kept in Jails pending their admission to Mental Hospitals. Such cases have to be kept under observation for some time till enquiries about their being really insane are completed. Arrangements for their treatment by qualified Doctors exist in almost all such Jails. In Bihar, after detention of short dura-

tion in ordinary Jails, lunatics are transferred either to the Hazaribagh Central Jail or to the Mental Hospital, Kanke, Ranchi. A special centre for the treatment of lunatics is maintained at Hazaribagh Central Jail. This Centre functions under the supervision of specially qualified Doctors.

(b) and (c). Initial admission under the Lunacy Act is in Jails. The Mental patients are kept in Jails temporarily till they can be admitted to Mental Hospitals. As the waiting lists of some of these Hospitals are long, the patients' stay at the Jail has sometimes to be extended.

It is proposed to disperse and augment Mental Health services during the Fourth Five Year Plan. Also, it is proposed to amend the Lunacy Act, so as to make it incumbent on the State Governments to provide suitable places for keeping mental patients under observation.

Eviction from Lands in Tripura

1536. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) Whether Government have received any report regarding the number of forcible eviction of tribal people of Tripura from land during the period from 1962 to 1965;

(b) if not, whether the Central Government have any proposal to collect data in this regard; and

(c) whether any steps will be taken to re-settle evicted Tribal peasants on those lands from where they were forcibly evicted?

The Minister of Planning (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) to (c). There has been no forcible eviction of tribals from land in Tripura. Under section 15 of the Tripura Land Revenue and Land Reforms Act, 1960 upto July, 1965 eviction notices were issued to 578 persons who were in unauthorized possession of Government land. After requisite inquiries by the Revenue Courts eviction has been ordered of

323 persons—286 from lands in their possession in excess of lands settled with them, 36 from encroachments in reserved forests and one from lands required for construction of quarters for wireless operators. Those occupants who had no other lands or held inadequate holdings were generally allowed to retain upto two standard acres. Those eligible are also granted jhumia rehabilitation benefits.

Shortage of Engineers

1538. Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any plan to meet the shortage of Engineers according to the needs of the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

Target Bound Tax-Oriented Family Planning Programme

1537. Shri Basappa: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) what is exactly meant by target bound "Tax-oriented" Family Planning Programme suggested by him recently at Calcutta; and

(b) the steps taken in that direction?

The Minister for Planning (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) Tax was not mentioned. The precise term should have been "task-oriented". A suggestion was made to the Indian Chamber of Commerce that each constituent commercial establishment should set for itself certain targets of achievement in family planning within a stated time. These targets would be in terms of contraceptives distributed, number of sterilisation operations, number of IUCD insertions apart from a motivation programme to be accomplished within a stipulated time. It was suggested that such a programme would result in a measurable diminution of the birth rate by a stated time.

(b) The Indian Chamber of Commerce and the constituents accepted the suggestion and are working out a programme for the Calcutta Industrial Area in conjunction with the Ministry of Health & Family Planning, Department of Health, West Bengal and the Employees State Insurance Corporation.

The Minister of Planning (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) and (b). According to the original proposals in the III Plan, intake capacity for engineering graduates was to increase from about 13,820 to about 19,140 and for diploma holders from about 25,800 to about 37,390. But, after the onset of the emergency in 1962, these targets were substantially revised upwards; achievements by the end of the III Plan are likely to be of the order of 23,350 for engineering graduates and of the order of 44,000 for diploma-holders. As a result the needs of the economy during the IV Plan are, by and large, likely to be met. A further expansion of intake capacity will take place during the IV Plan; the tentative proposals are to increase it by about 6,800 for engineering graduates and by about 20,300 for diploma-holders. Some new engineering institutions will be opened. Consequently, no serious imbalance is expected during the V Plan period also. However, if at any time there is some apprehension of a shortage of engineering personnel developing it will be possible to step up the enrolment in the three year engineering course for B.Sc's and also ease the situation by the utilisation of B.Sc's, after suitable intensive training, in some positions held by diploma holders. But, at the same time, it is important that the accentuation of shortages by such factors as lack of mobility, under-utilisation of technical personnel, restrictions on employment based on considerations of domicile or other such parochial factors, should be avoided.

U.S. Loan for purchase of Manure

1539. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government's attention has been drawn to the letters published in 'Blitz' in its issue of the 8th January, 1966, which are reported to have been extracts from the text of the letters exchanged between Dr. John P. Lewis, Minister-Director of United States Agency for International Development and Mr. S. Bhoothalingam, Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs, in connection with American Loan of 50 Million dollars to India for the purchase of manure;

(b) whether such an exchange of letters between Mr. S. Bhoothalingam and Dr. John P. Lewis has taken place; and

(c) if so, whether views expressed in Mr. S. Bhoothalingam's letter to Dr. John P. Lewis reflect the views of Government?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Copies of corespondence exchanged between the US Agency for International Development and the Government of India (Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs) relating to this matter are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5680/66].

(c) Yes, Sir.

Irrigation schemes for Kerala

1540. Shri P. Kunhan: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the main irrigation schemes to be included in the Fourth Five Year Plan of the State of Kerala;

(b) whether the Government of Kerala have made any representation to the Central Government regarding the construction of the Kakkadavu Dam in the Nileshwar Revenue Firka of Cannanore District, Kerala State;

(c) if so, whether the scheme has been sanctioned; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to implement it?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) The Fourth Five Year Plan is yet to be finalised. The Government of Kerala have not proposed any new irrigation schemes for inclusion in the Fourth Plan in their preliminary Memorandum.

(b) No.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Nation-Building Activities

1541. Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the All India Voters' Council (Mysore Branch) has passed a Resolution that Central Government should spend at least 51 per cent for nation building activities unlike 19 per cent at present;

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to increase the expenditure from 19 per cent to 51 per cent for nation-building activities; and

(c) the percentage spent on Agriculture and irrigation from the Central Budget?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) Yes, Sir. However, while it is true that taking only revenue account, expenditure on nation building activities formed about 19 per cent of the total expenditure of the Centre during 1965-66, this provides a partial picture. Taking total expenditure on developmental heads on both revenue and capital accounts, this works out to about one half of the total expenditure of the Central Government on revenue and capital accounts taken together for the same year.

(b) It is the constant endeavour of the Government to increase progres-

sively expenditure on nation-building activities as a part of Five Year Plans.

(c) The total outlay spent on agriculture and irrigation including assistance to States for plan schemes, is estimated for 1965-66 at about 7 per cent of the Central Government's total expenditure on revenue and capital accounts taken together. The corresponding proportion in 1966-67 is estimated to work out to about 7.5 per cent.

Advance Increments to Section Officers etc.

1542. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Section Officers of the Central Government Offices are granted certain number of advance increments on reaching a certain stage in their pay scales on the grounds of proficiency;

(b) if so, the criteria taken into account while granting these increments; and

(c) whether similar advance increments are also proposed to be given to other categories of Central Government employees like Assistants who are similarly placed as Section Officers?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) Yes, Sir.

Section Officers of the Central Secretariat are granted advance increments at the time they are due to reach the stages of Rs. 530 and Rs. 740 in the scale of Rs. 350-25-500-30-590-EB-30-800-EB-30-830-35-900. This has been done to compensate them for the loss of promotion prospects (from Grade III to Grade II) consequent on the abolition of separate grades and introduction of a single grade from 1-7-1959.

(b) The main criteria are:—

(i) The individuals should have been working as Section Officers Grade III on 1-7-1959 and should have continued as Section Officers without interruption since then; and

(ii) the officers should have been graded "Very good" or higher.

(c) No, Sir. Categories like Assistants are not in the same position as Section Officers because in their case separate grades did not exist even previously.

Search for Illicit Wealth

1543. **Shri Krishnapal Singh:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the number of raids carried out during the last two months by the Excise and Central Bureau of Investigation staff in search of illicit wealth;

(b) the number of prosecutions launched; and

(c) how many cases have resulted in convictions?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) Raids in search of illicit wealth are conducted by the Income-tax Department. That Department carried out 233 searches for finding out unaccounted income during the months of December 1965 and January 1966.

(b) No prosecutions have yet been launched as a result of these searches.

(c) Does not arise.

Thermal Power Stations

1545. **Shri Mohammad Elias:**
Dr. Ranen Sen;

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

(a) the preventive steps taken by Government about compliance of Section 18 of the Damodar Valley Corporation Act in respect of the construction of thermal power stations above 10 MW and lines above 30 KW by the West Bengal and Bihar Governments who have been continuously violating the above Section for the last few years; and

(b) the reasons of such violations and for not taking any preventive measures in time for such violations as provided in the Statute?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) and (b). There have been no deliberate violations by the State Governments of West Bengal and Bihar of the Provisions of Section 18 of the DVC Act in respect of construction of thermal power stations and transmission lines inside the Damodar Valley inasmuch as these have been executed with the knowledge of the Damodar Valley Corporation and after getting the approval of the Government of India. It was, however, presumed that the State Governments would obtain the formal permission of the D.V.C. in this regard. The West Bengal State Electricity Board has applied to the DVC and obtained the Corporation's permission for installation of the power station at Santaldih. The State Governments have been asked to obtain similar permission from the DVC in regard to their other installations in the Valley.

Konar Dam of D.V.C.

1546. **Shri Mohammed Elias:**
Dr. Ranen Sen:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that amount sanctioned for the construction of Konar Dam of the Damodar Valley Corporation is lying idle due to non-installation of a hydro-electric power station at the Dam site;

(b) the reasons for not installing the hydro-electric station at Konar Dam;

(c) whether there is any proposal to build a power station at Konar Dam site under the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) and (b). The Konar dam serves the needs of flood control and also irriga-

tion through the Durgapur Barrage. The Konar reservoir also supplies cooling water to the Bokaro Thermal Power Station. No Power Station was built as it was considered that thermal power would be cheaper than hydro-power to be generated at Konar.

(c) and (d). The Damodar Valley Corporation is exploring again the possibility of evolving an economical design of a 20 MW set for installation at Konar. Investigations on this behalf are in progress.

आय-कर का निर्धारण

1547. श्री स० चं० सामन्त :

श्री म० ला० त्रिवेदी :

क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) 1963-64 तथा 1964-65 में कुल कितने मामलों में आय कर निर्धारण किया गया ;

(ख) इनमें से कितने मामलों में निर्धारण के विरुद्ध अपील की गई ;

(ग) कितनी अपीलें पूरी तौर पर और कितनी ज्यादा तौर पर मंजूर कर ली गयीं ;

(घ) ऐसे कितने अफसर हैं जिनके ज्यादातर निर्धारण अपील में अस्वीकृत किये गये; और

(ङ) क्या ऐसे अफसरों की तरफकी उनके द्वारा किये गये निर्धारण के आधार पर की जाती है अथवा अपीलों के परिणामों को देख कर की जाती है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री शचीन्द्र चौधरी) :
पूछी गई सूचना निम्न प्रकार है :—

	1963-64	1964-65
(क)	14,82,701	18,41,629
(ख)	1,16,746	1,43,157
†(ग)	71,789	72,581

(घ) विभाग द्वारा इस प्रकार का रिकार्ड नहीं रखा जाता है।

(ङ) पदोन्नतियां वार्षिक गोपनीय रिपोर्टों के आधार पर की जाती हैं। इन रिपोर्टों को लिखते समय अधिकारी के कर-निर्धारण काय के स्तर तथा गुण का निववेचन, उसके द्वारा प्रयुक्त कानून तथा लेखा सम्बन्धी ज्ञान, जांच-पड़ताल करने की क्षमता, कार्य निकास, उत्साह, उपक्रम, निर्णय और औचित्य-भावना को दृष्टि में रख कर किया जाता है।

†(ऐसी अपीलों के अलग घांके नहीं रखे जाते हैं जो 'लगभग स्वीकृत' होती हैं।

(ग) में दी गई संख्याओं में आंशिक रूप से स्वीकार की गई अपीलों भी शामिल हैं)

Energisation of Pumps

1548. Dr. Mahadeva Prasad: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state the number of pumps installed for lift irrigation which have remained idle for want of power supply by the end of the current plan and the action taken to energise them?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): Complete information will be available only after the Third Five Year Plan is over. Eight States have reported that no pump for lift irrigation is likely to remain idle for want of power if they are not far away from the existing transmission lines.

Super-thermal Power Station in a Coal Area

1549. Dr. Mahadeva Prasad: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the proposal to have a super-thermal power station in the Bihar-West Ben-fal coal-field area has been abandoned;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Loan to Madhya Pradesh State

1550. Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaia:
Dr. Chandrabhan Singh:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether representation has been received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh requesting for a ways and means advance of rupees two crores in order to help the State Government in financing relief work in the areas where scarcity conditions are prevailing; and

(b) if so, the extent of assistance so far given?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sach-indra Chaudhuri): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs. 1 crore, as loan, has been sanctioned so far.

Medium Irrigation Schemes in Kerala

1551. Shri Mohammed Koya: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the medium irrigation schemes sanctioned for Kerala in view of the recent acute food shortage there;

(b) whether the Kootayi salt exclusion project is included in the sanctioned schemes; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) Following Third Plan medium schemes have been approved during the last 2 years:

1. Pamba
2. Kanzirapuzha
3. Kuttiadi
4. Chitturpuzha (Part A)
5. Pazhassi (Valapattanam).

In addition, one major project, Kal-lada Irrigation scheme, has also been approved recently.

(b) No.

(c) This Project is not included in the Third Plan.

Inter-State Irrigation Schemes

1553. Shri M. Malaichami: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any inter-State irrigation schemes involving Madras State pending consideration of the Planning Commission; and

(b) if so, what they are, why they are kept pending and when they will be taken up for execution?

The Minister of Planning (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Irrigation Scheme in Madras

1554. Shri M. Malaichami: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any irrigation schemes, major, medium or minor in Madras State pending sanction of the Planning Commission;

(b) if so, what are they and why they are pending sanction; and

(c) when they will be sanctioned for execution?

The Minister of Planning (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) Yes, Sir. There are two medium irrigation schemes pending sanction of the Planning Commission since 25-2-1966.

(b) The schemes are Ramanadhi and Manimukthanadhi. These schemes were pending clearance of the Advisory Committee on Irrigation, Flood Control and Power Projects and have been recommended by that Committee at its meeting held on 25-2-1966.

(c) The Planning Commission's approval for implementation of these schemes would be conveyed to the State Government shortly.

Eviction Notices by Directorate of Estates, New Delhi

1555. Shri Priya Gupta:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Mohammad Elias:

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2206 on the 9th December, 1965 and state:

(a) the number of cases in which allottees of Government quarters under the Central Pool Accommodation in New Delhi were served with eviction notices by the Directorate of Estates (i) on charges of sub-letting, and (ii) on default in vacating the quarters after the incumbents ceased to be entitled for General Pool Accommodation;

(b) how many of these allottees preferred appeals within the prescribed period and how many of these appeals were disposed of within the notice period; and

(c) whether the incumbents are required to pay penal rent for the period when their appeals are still pending disposal after the expiry of notice period and whether the incumbents are warned in advance that penal rent would be imposed on them immediately on expiry of the notice period even when their appeals are still pending, if not the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Works Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) During the period from the 1st January 1965 to the 31st January 1966, no notice was served on the first ground; there were 386 cases on the second ground.

(b) Appeals were filed in courts of law in 18 cases. Eleven of these appeals have since been disposed of.

(c) Under the rules, an allottee becomes liable to pay damages from the date his allotment is cancelled or deemed to be cancelled and this liability

continues so long as the orders of cancellation of allotment are not withdrawn by the competent authority or are set aside by a court of law. The unauthorised occupants are informed through the cancellation orders of their liability to pay damages.

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12.26 hrs.

**RE CALLING ATTENTION TO
MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IM-
PORTANCE AND MOTION FOR
ADJOURNMENT**

SITUATION IN MIZO DISTRICT, ASSAM

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have received five notices of adjournment motions and six calling-attention notices on paralysing of the administration in Mizo District by hostile tribesmen and Government's failure to meet the situation. Has the Home Minister got any statement to make?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): Yesterday, the Home Minister made a detailed statement here of this very question.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Since then it has aggravated.

Shri Hathi: In that statement he said that we shall not allow these acts of violence and shall put it down firmly. He also stated in the statement that a senior Army officer, the Commissioner of Silchar Division and the Inspector General of Assam Rifles have visited Aijal and made on-the-spot studies. As a result of this the Army had been asked to deal with the situation in Mizo Hills District. Transport of troops to Aijal by helicopter has been going on since this morning and of other troops by road and they are expected to reach by noon today. The armed police forces have been placed under the operational control of the Army for dealing with the disturbances. The Army will be in charge

of the operations for as long as necessary in support of the civil administration.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He has not said anything about the Mizo National Front declaring independence unilaterally. What about that?

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): May I say one thing? I am one of the signatories to the adjournment motion. The hon. Minister has referred to the statement made by the Home Minister here yesterday on the floor of this House. There the hon. Home Minister said that the situation in Mizo Hills District of Assam was under control. That has been falsified by subsequent events. From what I know, they have disrupted all communications, have kidnapped our officials and their pirate radio broadcast has given the news to the world that Mizoland has become completely independent. Now, the roads are also blocked. This is the situation.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is all right (Interruption).

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is all wrong (Interruption).

Some hon. Members: What is all right?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Hem Barua: I want India to live; I do not want India to be broken into pieces. Here are a group of people, called the Mizo National Front who are secessionists, who have broken away from India and I want the Government to take the sternest measures against people who want to disrupt the Indian Union. There can be no political discussion on this.... (Interruption).

Shri Swell (Assam—Autonomous Districts): Will you also allow me to speak?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Member will please sit down. You will have

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

an opportunity. There is deep concern over this affair. There has been some failure of Government. Shri Prakash Vir Shastri may ask for the leave of the House.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, भारत सरकार मीजो का शासन सम्भालने में असफल रही है, इसलिये मैं सदन की अनुमति चाहता हूँ कि सरकार की इस असफलता पर विचार किया जाये और सदन की कार्यवाही स्थगित की जाये।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Those who are in favour may please stand up. I find 47 hon. Members standing. So, the leave is not granted... (Interruptions).

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We demand a recount.

An hon. Member: It is wrong counting.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will recount. There are 50 hon. Members standing.

श्री रामेश्वर राव (करनाल) : अध्यक्ष

महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The leave is granted. We will take it up at 4 O' Clock.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: There is a Half-An-Hour Discussion also.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If the House is willing, we will take it up after that. Otherwise, it will go to some other day.

12.31 hrs.

RE: BOMBAY TEXTILE WORKERS' STRIKE AND DISPUTE BETWEEN MANAGEMENT AND LABOUR IN D.C.M., DELHI

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: A point was raised yesterday about the Bombay

Textile Mills' workers strike. Is the Labour Minister going to make any statement? Have the Government issued any instructions to the Bombay Government to end the strike?

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): We have not issued any instructions nor is it necessary to issue instructions. The textile labour is within the jurisdiction of the State Government and the State Government is dealing with that matter. (Interruptions).

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: (Hoshangabad): Was the Rajasthan matter discussed in camera, that is, in your chamber, Sir?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We have discussed it. (Interruptions) Order, order. Papers to be laid on the Table. (Interruptions) The Government has not issued any instructions to the Bombay Government. It is purely a State matter.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: (Kanpur): The textile industry is paralysed in Bombay.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Unless he is called, he cannot go on speaking like this. (Interruptions).

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): Sir, the Bombay strike involves something which concerns the national interest. In so far as the Bombay textile industry and its work is concerned, it is surely within the province of this House to discuss the matter. The strike in that industry has been going on for several days. 200,000 workers are on strike for the last five days and we are here not in a position to discuss this because this Government has not chosen, according to the Minister, to intervene in the matter in a helpful fashion. That itself is a condemnation of this Government and we surely have a right to discuss it

Shrimati Savitri Nigam (Banda): May I make a submission, Sir?

Several hon. members rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Only one at a time. Mr. Nath Pai.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): May I make a submission? I am a little surprised at the cavalier reply of the Labour Minister, at the casual way of dealing with a very serious problem. Government never tires of invoking that we are in the midst of Emergency. In Emergency there is a special responsibility cast on the Government to see that production is not interfered. This is one of the major industries and lakhs of workers have downed their tools. There is another thing. Let me point out this responsibility. It is the Union Government which appoints the Textile Commissioner who looks after the textile industry not only to see that production is of quality but also to see that production is continued and ensured. The fact that perhaps it was not aimed at the Commerce Minister should not provide the excuse for you to take such a casual look and say that this does not arise. The law and order may be the responsibility of the Maharashtra Government, but to ensure production in this vital industry is a responsibility accepted by this Government; they cannot disown it now. We want a reply to this. (*Interruptions*):

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalapuzha): The Commission Minister is also concerned with this.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: I want to submit humbly that this question regarding the closure of sixty textile mills at Bombay is a very serious one. First of all, there is a Textile Commissioner appointed by the Central Government. Secondly, there is a Textile Advisory Committee, of which I am also one of the members. Thirdly, the question of production is everybody's concern; whatever is being produced in Bombay is not being consumed by Bombay people only; it is being consumed by the whole country. Fourthly, we want to increase our export earnings and we have signed

very important trade pacts under which we are going to export lot of textiles. You can understand the importance of these points and I would beg of you to impress on the hon. Minister to take up this question here and to give a reply which may convince us.

श्री मन्त्र लिम्बे (मुंनेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस प्रश्न से चार मन्त्रालयों का सम्बन्ध है सीधे सीधे। एक है मजदूर विभाग, दूसरा है व्यापार विभाग, तीसरा है योजना विभाग और चौथा है कानून और व्यवस्था का विभाग। जहाँ तक कानून और व्यवस्था का सम्बन्ध है मैं मानता हूँ कि वह राज्य के अधीन आता है। लेकिन जहाँ तक मजदूर विभाग का सम्बन्ध है वह विषय ऐसा है कि राज्य के अधीन भी है और केन्द्र के अधीन भी है। जहाँ तक व्यापार का सवाल है आप जानते हैं औद्योगिक विकास और नियन्त्रण कानून है जिसके अन्दर जब कपड़े को मिलों का बन्द होना शुरू हुआ तो यहाँ पर बड़ा हल्ला मचा हुआ था और मेरा प्रस्ताव चर्चा के लिए आया था जिस पर अभी तक चर्चा अधूरी है तो व्यापार मन्त्री का फर्ज हो जाता है कि कपड़े को मिलों के बारे में जो समस्या पैदा होती है उसके बारे में वह ध्यान दें। इसलिए व्यापार मन्त्रालय का इससे सम्बन्ध है। जहाँ तक योजना का सवाल है, मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आखिरकार योजना मन्त्री काहे के लिए है, और योजना आयोग काहे के लिए है? उत्पादन के जो लक्ष्य हैं उनको पूरा करने के लिए योजना मन्त्री है और योजना कमीशन है इसलिए केन्द्रीय सरकार का सीधा सम्बन्ध इस मामले से आ जाता है। यह एक बात हो गई।

लेकिन इस वक्त संकटकालीन स्थिति है। मैं आपका ध्यान संविधान की धारा 353 की ओर खींचना चाहता हूँ :—

“While a Proclamation of Emergency is in operation, then not-

[श्री मधु लिमये]

withstanding anything in this Constitution, the executive power of the Union shall extend to the giving of directions to any State as to the manner in which the executive power thereof is to be exercised".

कानून बनाने के बारे में तो मैं इस समय कुछ नहीं कहता हूँ क्योंकि (बी) में लिखा गया है कि कानून हम बना सकते हैं। लेकिन इस वक्त कार्य-समिति और सरकार का सवाल है तो संकटकालीन स्थिति के रहते हुए सरकार को यह पूरा अधिकार है कि वह राज्य सरकार को निदेश दें। इसलिए मेरा आप से निवेदन है कि बंबई में करीब करीब दो लाख मजदूरों की हड़ताल शुरू हो गई है। बम्बई का कपड़े का घंघा हिन्दुस्तान में सबसे बड़ा है इसलिए मेरा आप से निवेदन है कि इस ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव को स्वाकारा जाय और हमको प्रश्न पूछने का मौका दिया जाय।

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): I had also sent a notice on this, but you never look to this side at all.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Yesterday, a point of order had been raised and that was why you wanted a reply from the Labour Minister. May I submit in all humility that it is not as if this matter was raised only yesterday? For the last five or six days, we have been tabling calling-attention-notices inviting Government's attention to this and requesting them to make a statement on the strike by more than two lakhs workers of the textile industry in Bombay as a result of which the textile industry has come to a standstill. I was asked by the Hon. Speaker when he was in the Chair how this matter became Central matter, because the Labour Minister or the Commerce Minister perhaps was not convinced of it. I had given three or four arguments which I would now reiterate for your information and for the information of the House.

The first reason is that this has arisen out of the bonus dispute. This has arisen as a result of the Bonus Act which was a Central legislation that we had passed. It is a fact that the administration of this particular Act is done by the State Governments but it is a Central Act.

Secondly, labour is a concurrent subject. Thirdly, the laws relating to excise duty and other duties on textile goods are Central subjects; so the Centre is responsible for it.

My fourth submission is this. Even if these grounds are negated by the attitude of the Labour Minister or the Government of India and they do not want to intervene but want to teach a lesson to the workers at the cost of misery, I would refer you to article 353 of the Constitution under which during an Emergency it is the duty of the Union Government to intervene. My submission is that this calling-attention-notice satisfies all the grounds which justify the Centre to intervene or to make a statement. The attitude of the Central Government and the Maharashtra Government seems to be that they would face the workers this time because they do not want to displease the big Millowners since they have to take huge funds from them for the elections, as the elections are fast approaching; that is one of the reasons why they do not want to intervene. I am not imputing any motives to anyone..

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should not make a speech now.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want that the Centre should intervene in the matter effectively. It is not only we on this side who are concerned, but all Members are concerned; they may be vocal or they may be silent, but everybody is concerned. An indefinite strike by the textile workers in Bombay, if it is not settled, may spread to Delhi today, and tomorrow

it may spread to Kanpur and so on, and an all-India strike is not desirable at this hour.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Has the hon. Leader of the House anything to say?

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): We have nothing to say.

Shri A. P. Sharma (Buxar): I also want to say something.

Shri K. N. Pande (Hata): I also want to say something about the matter that we too feel....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Four Ministries are concerned. We are also working in an emergency. Does the hon. Labour Minister want to say anything?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : सब को आपने बोलने का मौका दिया तो मुझे भी दिया जाय ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall give him a chance afterwards. Let him sit down now.

Shri A. P. Sharma: I quite agree with the concern expressed by Shri S. M. Banerjee but in a different way. Shri S. M. Banerjee has expressed his concern about the strike going on in the textile mills of Bombay. We are also concerned. As I pointed out the other day, there are labour laws, such as the Industrial Disputes Act, the Bonus Act and so on. We want to understand whether Government are going to allow such thing to happen in this country where people will not take recourse to law but they will do whatever they like in the name of the labour movement or on behalf of the workers. So far as the workers are concerned, and their grievances are concerned, I am in full agreement, but there is a rule and there are laws for settling them and we have to follow them. But if people do not take recourse to the law and they take the law in their own hands, then that would definitely result in creating chaotic conditions in the country.

Shri Inderjit Gupta (Calcutta South West): The hon. Member is arguing on the merits of the strike. Are we discussing the merits of it now?

Shri A. P. Sharma: It is not my hon. friend's monopoly only to speak. I have also got the right to speak.

Therefore, what I am pleading with this House is that in this particular case, the hon. Labour Minister has very rightly said that so far as this textile strike in Bombay is concerned, it is absolutely within the competence of the State Government and the Centre should not interfere in this matter (Interruptions).

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Why does he not go to Bombay and explain to the workers?

Shri K. N. Pande: Although I agree with the statement of the Labour Minister, I have to say this. Though the Bonus Act was made by Parliament, yet its implementation lies with the State Governments. Therefore, this is within the jurisdiction of the State Government, to see that the Act is properly implemented. But this is a big strike. We should know what are the causes due to which this strike took place. I would request the Labour Minister to make a statement at least on this subject, whether the strike is justified or unjustified.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो बोनस विधेयक बना है यह वास्तव में केन्द्र का विषय है । इस बोनस के विषय को लेकर महाराष्ट्र, राजस्थान, दिल्ली उत्तर प्रदेश और मध्य प्रदेश आदि सभी जगहों पर झगड़े खड़े हो रहे हैं, जैसे बम्बई में हड़ताल हुई, उसी तरह दिल्ली में चल रही है, राजस्थान में चल रही है, मध्य प्रदेश में चल रही है और उत्तर प्रदेश में भी आग भड़क रही है लेकिन हमारे श्रम मन्त्री ने इस और कोई कठोर कदम नहीं उठाया । हम जब जब सवाल पूछते हैं हैं तो यह कह कर टाल दिया जाता है कि यह सवाल राज्य सरकार का है । मैं श्रम मन्त्री से निवेदन करूंगा कि बि आई के धन्दर

[श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय]

15,000 मजदूरों की छंटनी हो रही है। उसके बारे में मैंने अल्प सूचना सवाल दिया हुआ है। काफ़ी दिन हो गये। एक पत्र मुझे लोकसभा से आज ही मिला है कि श्रम मन्त्री ने कोई जवाब नहीं दिया है और उनका जवाब आने पर बतलायेंगे दरअसल श्रम मन्त्री कोई ध्यान नहीं देते हैं।

जहां तक दिल्ली क्लाय मिल का सम्बन्ध है मैं यह साफ़ आरोप लगाता हूँ कि यह सरकार कपड़ा मिल के मालिकों के द्वारा बनाई हुई है और उनके एजेंट इसमें बैठे हुए हैं...

(इंटरप्शंस) इसलिए मजदूरों की कोई सुनवाई नहीं होती है। मेरा खुला आरोप है कि क्या भरत राम माननॉय श्रम मन्त्री के कई बार घर नहीं गये हैं? अगर सरकार उन मिल मालिकों के हाथ में नहीं है तो क्यों नहीं वह उन पर दबाव डालती कि जल्द अपने यहां फैसला करवायें। हमें पता है और हमारा आरोप है कि वह उनके हाथ में खेलते हैं इसलिए इस मसले पर हाउस में चर्चा होना बहुत जरूरी है। सारे देश में उत्तेजना फैल रही है उस पर चर्चा होना बहुत जरूरी है।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is it Sharam Mantri or Shram Mantri: (शर्म मंत्री या श्रम मंत्री)?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Are we discussing the Bombay strike or something else?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : यह केन्द्र का विषय है और सभी बोनस की बात कर रहे हैं।

श्री जगजीवन राम : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय . . . (इंटरप्शंस)

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : आप चैलेंज कबूल करें।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मालिकों के आप लोग एजेंट हैं। (इंटरप्शंस)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. If you go on like this, I will have to ask you to go out of the House.

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : अब स्ट्राइक के सम्बन्ध में जो बातें हो रही हैं उनका तो लेबर मिनिस्टर जवाब देंगे। मुझे तो इस समय इंटरबीन करते हुए केवल इतना ही कहना है कि जैसे कि हाउस के और लोगों को प्रोटेक्शन आपके जरिए मिलता है तो हमारे इधर के लोगों को और सरकार को भी तां प्रोटेक्शन आप के जरिए मिलना चाहिए। श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय ने वह जो आरोप लगाया है कि यह सरकार मिल मालिकों का एजेंट है यह कतई अनुचित और गलत चार्ज कहा गया है...

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : बिल्कुल सही बात है। यह हमारा आरोप है और हम सिद्ध कर सकते हैं इस बात को।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will have to ask Shri Kachhavaia to go out of the House. He is obstructing the proceedings. Please go out of the House. (Interruptions).

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): This is not the way to conduct the proceedings.

An hon. Member: Everyday you are sending Members out of the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Are you Speaker or a dictator?

Shri Mohammad Elias (Howrah): Every now and then, you are asking us to go out of the House.

Several hon. Members rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Please sit down.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Will you not even listen to us?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Please sit down. Let us not lose temper, let us have some dignity and decorum in the House.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: You are making it impossible, the way you have asked the hon. Member to go out. If you think the remark is not parliamentary, you could have asked him to withdraw it. If there is some objection, you should listen to it, as to what he actually said...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Please sit down.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: But you ask him to go out, you are ordering like a military man.

Shri Swell (Assam—Autonomous Districts): How can we discharge our duties as hon. Members of this House in this way?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have been seeing the hon. Member sitting in his seat and disturbing the proceedings of the House. This cannot be tolerated. Unless the Member is recognised, he should not go on speaking. That is not the way to do it. Let us observe some decorum here.

श्री बागड़ी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी बात सुन लीजिए ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Please sit down, Mr. Bagri.

Let us observe some decorum in this House. The national Parliament should not be reduced to this state. I am very sorry.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Dignity and decorum are a two-way business. It has to proceed from either side.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes, certainly.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Day after day Members are asked to leave the House just like that, and the rest of us do not happen to know what exactly was their offence. We might be different groups in the Opposition, but if Members of the Opposition, one by one, are asked to go out just like that, without our having been able to find out what exactly was the default that was committed, it is very difficult for us also to maintain our temper. We want to maintain

dignity and decorum and all that, but when the Leader of the House suddenly comes and intervenes in a completely unhelpful fashion, or when the Minister of Labour who is upgraded on account of Bombay burning while a Nero of a Minister is fiddling away his hours in Delhi, when that sort of thing happens, they try to push away that problem. Two Congress Members have spoken in this matter. It is not that you have not allowed Members on the other side, and yet the Leader of the House gets up to say as if something very wrong has happened as far as this side of the House is concerned.

Here is a subject on which a discussion is being demanded by different sections of the House. Maybe, some of us have formulated our demand in a rather impatient language, but that is because of the very peculiar situation which has developed in Bombay. If the Bombay situation is not to be taken notice of by the Government of India, when four Ministers of different colours and dispositions are in charge of this business, then what are we going to make of this administration?

We are going to discuss how one part of India is trying to separate from us because of the default of the Government. Every now and again this Government is giving evidence of this kind of separatism developing in this country because of the complete bankruptcy and inefficiency on the part of Government. You want dignity and grace. If this kind of inefficiency continues, dignity and grace cannot be purchased at that price.

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No more now. Please sit down.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I think I have the right, and I simply took exception to the remarks that he made. Everybody has a right to take exception to what is said. It is for you to decide whether what I said was proper or not. We can always discuss things without making any

[Shri Satya Narayan Sinha]

insinuations. All that I said is you have every right to demand that a statement should be made, that we are not making a statement, but going to that extent and saying that the Government is in collusion with the capitalists . . . (Interruptions).

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is a statement of fact.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: We are perfectly within our rights to say that Government is an agent of capitalism. You ask the Member to go out because . . . (Interruptions).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Is it unparliamentary to say that the Government is an agent of the capitalists?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We do not say that he is the agent, we say that the Government is the agent. We do not say that any particular Minister is an agent, but that Government is the agent. Government is impersonal.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: So far as I remember, the hon. Member said about Bharat Ram, who is the proprietor of DCM, that he is coming to the Labour Minister in his house and hobnobbing. So, it is an individual.

Shri Mohammad Elias: What is wrong if an employer comes to the Labour Minister's house? Why are you so much afraid of this thing?

Shri Swell: What is wrong in any Indian seeing the Minister, going to the Minister and seeing him in his house? What is wrong in that?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You cannot stand up like this and go on.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): May I have a word?

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad (Bhagalpur): Please hear us also if you want to maintain the dignity of the House,

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Please hear your leader.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I have made a submission to you. It is for you to decide whether such remarks should be allowed or not, that is all.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Have you got anything to say in this connection?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I was going to submit that we are functioning in a federal set up where certain subjects have been assigned to the States under the Constitution.

Shri Maurya (Aligarh): Not federal, quasi-unitary.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: The Constitution allocates subjects to the Centre and to the States. We should not also forget that in the States there are legislatures elected by the people, and that they are as conscious of their responsibilities and rights as the Members of this august House are. We should not forget that in Bombay there is a legislature where representatives of the people of that State do sit. They also enjoy the confidence of the people. They are also mindful of their responsibilities and duties, and we alone are not the custodians of the good of the workers in textile industry.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : यहाँ पर बयान देने में क्या आपत्ति है ?

श्री जगजीवन राम : माननीय सदस्य शान्ति रखें । उन्होंने इतना कहा है । अब वह मुझे भी कुछ बहने दें ।

Labour is in the concurrent list, but the Constitution itself....

Shri Ranga: Why do you go into all this?

Shri Jagjivan Ram:divides labour into parts which should be entirely dealt by the Central Government and others which have to be

dealt with entirely by the State Government. The appropriate government in respect of labour in certain industries is the State Government; the appropriate government in respect of other industries is the Central Government. And may I humbly point out to the Members that according to the Constitution, the appropriate government for the workers in the textile industry is the State Government.

Shri Nath Pal: No.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Look into the Constitution.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Emergency powers.

श्री नथु लिमये : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, ये लोग दो तरफा बातें करते हैं—एक ओर तो ये संकटकालीन स्थिति रखते हैं और दूसरी ओर संवत्कालीन स्थिति के भन्दार जो जिम्मेदारियां हैं उनसे भागते हैं ।

Shri Jagjivan Ram: This august House decided that we should have planned development of this country. We have also decided that the development of the country will be determined according to the five year plans. The priorities are determined by the Central Government in consultation and discussion with the State Governments. Simply because we have decided to have a planned economy where the priorities of development are decided by consultation between the State Governments and the Central Government, wherever planning is done by the Planning Commission will the subject be discussed in Parliament? That is a very relevant question to be asked. And simply because the priority is determined for the development of the textile industry by the Planning Commission, is the subject of textile workers to be discussed here? (Interruptions).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Members will not sit and go on.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: If they have a little patience, I will give the information in my possession, but certainly I will have to say that, though the Central Government is not responsible for what is happening in Bombay, and though the appropriate Government for the textile workers is the Bombay Government, in order to satisfy the anxiety of the Members of this House, I will share with the Members whatever information I have in my possession, but let the position be made clear.

The Payment of Bonus Act was passed by this House, and the Members of this House, in their wisdom, laid down in the Act itself that the enforcement and implementation of the provisions of that in respect of the industries lying within the sphere of the State Government will be the responsibility of the State Government. Then again the hon. Members of this House in their wisdom laid down in the Act itself that in the contingency of the failure of the employers to pay the bonus according to the scales laid down under the Bonus Act, recourse will have to be taken of the provisions made under the Act itself.

13 hrs.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Scrap this Act.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: You are a party to it, in your wisdom.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: We all voted against it..... (Interruptions). Only one Dandekar voted for it.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I expect the hon. Members of this House to see that the provisions that they make in Acts are observed and if the authority of Parliament is going to be challenged in a way it is being challenged....

Shri Nath Pal: You are not recognising it; you say Parliament has no authority.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I am urging the hon. Members to consider that the Bonus Act was passed in this House. Labour being a concurrent subject, the implementation and the enforcement of the Act was entrusted to the State Governments and it is only to be seen whether the State Governments are enforcing the Act or not.

श्री मधु लिमये : अगर कानून पूरी तरह से फेल हो जाय तो उसे बदल देना चाहिये ।

श्री बाजी (इंदौर) : आपको इसमें दखल देने का अधिकार नहीं है ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द (करनाल) : मजदूरों के प्रतिनिधि होकर ऐसी बातें करत हो ।

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Under the Bonus Act itself, provision has been made as to what steps are to be taken by the workers in case the employers fail to pay bonus in time. I will narrate the history.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If the hon. Minister wants to make a statement...

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Yes, Sir, I am making the statement now; it is not necessary that it should be a written statement. I will narrate the events. Just on the eve of Deepavali last year bonus was distributed among the workers of the textile industry in Bombay.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Which year's bonus?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Bonus of 1963. I will give all the facts; I have no intention of withholding any fact from the hon. Members.

Shri Ranga: You could have made the statement in the beginning itself; all that trouble could have been saved. You were so persistent in not making a statement; it was so foolish of you..... (Interruptions).

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I do not want this impression to go out that the Central Government is the proper Government for the textile industry in Bombay... (Interruptions). Now bonus to the extent of Rs. 4.1 crores was distributed on the eve of Deepavali. Then, bonus for 1964 was also due to be distributed more or less at the same time. The textile industry wrote to the Bombay government that as they have distributed the bonus for 1963 to the tune of Rs. 4.1 crores, the industry was not in a position to distribute the bonus for 1964 at that time. They applied to the Bombay Government for extension of time which is provided for in the Act itself. The Bombay Government gave extension from time to time till the 28th February, 1966. Workers were naturally pressing for the payment of the 1964 bonus which was due... (An Hon. Member: Overdue) If you want to use some adjective, you may add it. In the meantime the Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh's representatives...

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Bogus union; that is the whole trouble.

Shri K. N. Pandey: That is the real union.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I am not here to decide which union is bogus and which, real; a machinery for that purpose is also laid down and any union which feels that it is the only representative union may apply to that machinery. In the meantime the Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Union applied for conciliation. The whole issue of the payment of bonus for 1964 is pending before the legal machinery provided in the Act and therefore no further extension was necessary to be given by the Bombay Government. The point for consideration is whether, when the dispute is pending before a legal machinery provided under the Industrial disputes Act, illegal action is justified or not.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharaya (Serampore): What is illegal action?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Whatever it may be. In the meantime, the Bombay Government also made efforts with the millowners but they expressed their inability to pay bonus at this time. The workers of the textile industry have gone on strike from 28th February.

Shri Ranga: How many? What percentage?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Quite a good percentage. There are other issues which I do not propose to go into. There are eleven issues on which the workers have gone on strike but the main issue is of bonus which is pending before the conciliation machinery.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair (Quilon): Can a statutory right be denied by consultation or negotiation?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: This is the factual position so far as the Bombay strike is concerned. Something has been said about the Delhi strike and my hon. friend, Shri Kachhavaia, has waxed eloquent over that. I do not propose to use that kind of language which he has used or exhibit that kind of temper. The House is an august body, the supreme body and it has to set an example of decorum and decency.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : दिल्ली क्लाय
मिल में क्या हुआ ?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I may say that in the case of the Delhi Mills, without going into the merits of the case, I tried whether I could persuade the workers and the employers to come to amicable settlement and I devoted quite a number of hours over that. The employer, Shri Bharat Ram, and representatives of workers together met me. I have failed to bring them to terms. But I am going to exercise my authority. I have decided to refer the whole dispute to adjudication; by tomorrow it will be announced. That is what I have to say; I will again say that labour is a concurrent subject. In certain matters the appro-

priate government is the State Government in respect of certain disputes.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is an emergency you can advise them under article 353. Where the Central Government is satisfied that the State Government has failed to take necessary steps under the Act provided for, then only the case will come before us. We are satisfied that the Maharashtra Government is taking all possible steps under the Payment of Bonus Act and the Industrial Disputes Act. Therefore, there is no occasion for us to direct the Bombay Government.

Shri Mohammad Elias: One point of clarification.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No questions.

Shri Mohammad Elias: The hon. Minister has misled the House by his statement. I had been there on the day when the strike took place. I had been there and I know . . . (Interruption) . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Please sit down.

Shri Mohammad Elias: Please listen to me. It is only a question of two minutes. The hon. Minister said that it is only about the demand for bonus. It is not so. He said that the major demand is bonus. It is not so; it is about the wage-cut also. Since all the Cabinet Ministers have now been restoring the cut of 10 per cent.,—the amount which they had been contributing to the National Defence Fund—how can they justify this wage-cut to the textile workers in Bombay? The cut must be restored. And now, they say—(Interruption).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Please sit down.

Shri Mohammad Elias: Only one minute. I know all the facts. I had addressed meetings of more than lakhs of workers. Shri Sharma says that the real representative union is the Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh. (Interruptions).

Several hon. Members rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Please sit down.

Shri Mohammad Elias: If that is the real union, then, why did they not prevent the strike. They talk so much about democracy. Today, it was said that more than 96 per cent of the workers there on strike. This is the report of the *Statesman*. Then, why don't they accept democracy—they talk of democracy—and prevent the strike? (*Interruption*). The Maharashtra State has failed to tackle this problem. The Central Government must intervene in the matter. Otherwise, there will be serious repercussions in the industries throughout India. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. We cannot go on like this.

Shri Yajnik (Ahmedabad): Just one point. The Labour Minister has spoken about bonus. But the real question is the cut in the dearness allowance. That had been secured after a long series of strikes.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I have said that there are quite a number of other demands.

An hon. Member: This is the most important.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: There are quite a number of other demands, but I have said that the most important of all, which exercises the mind of the workers, was the payment of bonus.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: And D.A.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: So far as D.A. is concerned,—and I am being very frank to the House, and perhaps the mill-owners have raised the issue of reduction in D.A. as a counterblast from the employers' side. The issue is pending before the lower court. We hope that the labour court to which this matter has been referred will not agree to that. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. **Shri Bhagat.**

13.15 hrs.

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE GOVERNMENT SAVINGS CERTIFICATES RULES, 1965

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Government Savings Certificates Rules, 1965, published in Notification. No. G.S.R. 1889 in Gazette of India dated the 16th December, 1965, under sub-section (3) of section 12 of the Government Savings Certificates Act, 1959. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-5665/66*].

13.15½ hrs.

RE. CALLING ATTENTION NOTICE (Query)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now resume general discussion of the railway budget for 1966-67.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :
(फर्मावा) मैं आपसे एक व्यवस्था चाहता हूँ। आपने कल इस सदन में कहा था . . .

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : कौन सा रुल है ?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : आपने कल इस सदन में कहा था कि राजस्थान के मामले में आप अपना निर्णय यहां देंगे . . .

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : वह खत्म हो चुका है। आपके दोस्त हमारे पास आये थे और उन्होंने हमारे साथ इस चीज को डिमकस किया था।

I stick to the rule.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : कौनसा दोस्त था ?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मेरे दोस्त ने मुझ से कहा है कि कोई भी समझौता नहीं हो पाया। इसलिए मैं खाली आपको एक नियम बता देना चाहता हूँ। आप उपाध्यक्ष महोदय . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : 378 नियम आप देखिये।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You cannot raise a point of order on my rulings.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : इसके सम्बन्ध में भी तो लिखा हुआ है ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : बीच में कोई प्वाइंट ऑफ आर्डर नहीं उठ सकता है ।

Yesterday I requested the Members. At the instance of Dr. Singhvi, they came and saw me; we had a discussion, and they were satisfied and they have taken some steps also. I am not going to allow any further discussion on that. There cannot be any point of order.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : घाय प्वाइंट ऑफ आर्डर भी नहीं सुनेंगे ? 376 के बारे में भी नहीं सुनेंगे ?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर आर्डर ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अभी आपने कहा है कि किस चीज के ऊपर प्वाइंट ऑफ आर्डर है ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बैठ जाइये ।

I am sorry the hon. Dr. Lohia is obstructing the proceedings of the House. I will have to take serious steps if he does not resume his seat.

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : 197 के आधीन मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है । राजस्थान के अन्दर घास खा कर लोग जी रहे हैं । इलाहाबाद के अन्दर भूखमरी है । सारे देश के अन्दर . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am not hearing any point of order.

श्री बागड़ी : इस घास को जोकि लोग खा रहे हैं सदन पटल पर रखने की आप इजाजत दो ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I do not see any point of order.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair (Quilon): It is not for the Chair to rule out a point of order until and unless he has heard the point. The proceedings of the House must be respected. You

are not acting legally; you are not acting correctly. (Interruption).

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : मैंने एक प्यानाकॉपण दिया था । वह राजस्थान पंजाब, महाराष्ट्र और उत्तर प्रदेश में दुग्धिक्ष के बारे में था । यहाँ खा खा कर मोटे हो रहे हैं लेकिन वहाँ लोग घास खा रहे हैं । यह वह घास है जो वे खा रहे हैं ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. You must have received the notice; it has been disallowed. You cannot go on like this.

श्री बागड़ी : यह जो घास है और जिस को खा कर वे जिन्दा रहते हैं इसको सदन पटल पर रखने की इजाजत दें ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If you proceed like this, I will have to ask you to go out.

13.17 hrs.

RAILWAY BUDGET—GENERAL DISCUSSION—Contd.

Shri N. R. Laskar (Karimganj): Yesterday, I was speaking about the self-sufficiency of the Indian railways. What I wanted to say is that the railways should not lessen their efforts in this regard. I suggest and hope that the railways should make vigorous efforts so that at least by the end of the fourth Five Year Plan, there should be no imports to be made so far as the railways are concerned, and thus set an example for other industries, both in the public and the private sector, so as to follow the example. I say this because there is great need for self-sufficiency for the country's economic progress and development.

Then, about the surcharge levied on certain commodities, Sir, most of the hon. Members who have taken part so far, in this debate have opposed this

[Shri N. R. Laskar]

measure. After all, the increase in freight rates ultimately is going to affect the consumers at large. So, I think the hon. Minister will, while replying to the debate, give some concessions in this regard. The country is facing a general rise in prices, and so, a levy or surcharge on freights will ultimately have an increasing tendency, and so, whatever efforts be made to stabilise the prices this increase in freight-rates will have a neutralising effect. The Minister, I submit, should give thought to this matter, realising the feelings of this House in this regard.

We all know the railway has sufficient resources at its command and also it has financial stability. The railways are the only concern which is in a position to give more and more benefit to the public at large. So, the railways should open up new areas, new areas which are under developed in this regard for development and for the economic progress of the country. The railways are now concentrating on developing the areas where there are industrial belts or where industries are coming up and also those areas where there are basic raw materials. This should of course be done, but along with this, the claims and the needs of the different regions in the country should also be looked into. There are several regions in our country which have their respective special need and claim and are demanding various projects like opening up new lines, electrification and doubling of certain lines and tracks and other things. Especially the States like Kerala and particularly, my State, Assam have special problems. Assam is most under-developed so far as railways are concerned. Whenever occasion arises, our people and members from that area also are voicing their grievances, on the floor of the House on several occasions demanding certain new projects there, but nothing has been done. Of late, two or three Projects have been taken up. One is the B.G. line upto Jogighopa and another line is upto Monkong Selek, which is a deep forest area. This for-

est area has been opened up for economic exploitation. Our people are grateful for all these. But much still has to be done. The hon. Minister, Shri S. K. Patil, who is not here at the moment, knows it. In fact, last year, while winding up the railway budget discussion, he said:

"The selection of particular new lines to be taken up in the fourth plan will obviously have to depend on the relative priority of the individual projects.

Many hon. members have pressed that these things have got to be done for instance, in Assam. I can grant that. It is a place which deserves it. But thinking merely from the financial point of view, it is risky to do. Even now the NF Railway does not pay. That is a part which is neglected. The defence part apart, the other lines do not pay. But whether they pay or not, we have got to generate capacity because, after all, you cannot always say that unless sufficient traffic develops we are not going to have railways. Traffic will not develop unless railways are there. These communications have got to be done and we are taking every opportunity to see that we give a higher priority to the request from Assam. That will be done."

This is what the hon. minister said last year. So I only hope and request that during the fourth plan, the two unfinished projects like the extension of the BG line from Jogighopa to Gauhati and the extension of the MG line from Dharmanagar to Agartala must be taken up and completed.

There is no meaning in just touching only the border of Assam by the BG line and leaving it there, and claim that Assam has been connected by B.G. line. It must be taken to its logical conclusion. The MG line must

also be extended from Dharma nagar to Agartala.

There are other demands also from that region like a railway line upto Garo Hills. There is a lot of minerals and forest wealth there. For exploiting them, a railway line should be extended upto Garo Hills. Also. There should be a line to Manipur. This is the only State which is not on the railway map yet. The line from the railhead at Cilchar can be taken at least upto the foothill of Manipur. That should be looked into.

There is also a demand for the further extension of the line from Gauhati upto Dibrugarh, touching all the important towns like Nowgong, Jorhat and Sibsagar, because the present MG line does not touch all the important towns. So, to give better facilities to the public, there should be an alternative line upto Dibrugarh touching these important towns.

Now, I would like to say something about the Third Class passengers. In our area, one mail train and two or three other express trains are running. Last year also I demanded a janata express. This is the only zone without a janata express till now. The reply given is that the track capacity is not such as to introduce a janata express. When we are going in for improved mechanical equipment and better track material, I think it should be possible to improve line capacity and thus to introduce a janata express in the NFZ one so that third class people may get a little relief.

Also, we are demanding for a faster through train from Cachar District upto Gauhati. This demand has been there for a long time, but it has not been conceded till now. This should be done.

About late running of trains, a little improvement is there, but effort should be at least to see that all mail and express trains run on time, because generally long distance people travel on these trains. If they do not get the connecting train at the

other end, you can imagine the difficulties of the people. So, efforts should be made to run express and mail trains on time.

Third-class sleeper coaches are becoming more and more familiar with the travelling public. Already some hon. members have spoken about the difficulties regarding three-tier sleeper coaches. In the metre gauge, it is most uncomfortable to travel in a three-tier sleeper coach. So, instead of three-tier, two-tier coaches should be introduced at least on the metre gauge, if not on the broad-gauge lines.

Lastly, I appeal to the Railway Minister and the administration to take some positive step to bring some sort of security to the minds of people who travel in that region, because some lawless elements are doing ugly incidents like trying to blast the railway track, killing innocent people. So, a pilot engine with sufficient arms should move ahead of the trains carrying passengers, so that there is a sense of security and safety in the minds of the travelling public in that area.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya (Serampore): Sir, I have gone through the speech of the Railway Minister. He has tried to point out that the increase in freight on certain items like salt and coal will be very insignificant and there is no chance of the price-line being seriously affected. My submission is whenever there is any opportunity to enhance the price, the traders always take the chance and they do not increase it calculating mathematically. They increase it at random. Freight on movement of salt beyond 800 KMs has been increased. I am sure the merchants will take this chance and increase the price of salt. It is an important point. There was no reason for increasing this freight.

Regarding the reduction in the cost of season tickets in places other than Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, I do not understand why the poor daily

[Shri Dinen Bhattacharya]

passengers in these suburban areas have been deprived of any relief that might have been possible in this year's budget. The minister should consider this and see that the daily passengers travelling in the Howrah—Sealdah section also get a reduction in the cost of their monthly tickets. He should also reduce the cost of season tickets in Madras and Bombay, so that some relief may be given to these passengers.

Then I come to the question of amenities and the fund that is provided for that purpose. I have seen that that fund is not spent in due time. In my constituency there is one station at Haripal. For that station an overbridge was sanctioned long time back. Even after repeated representations by the local people and also myself, the construction of that overbridge has not yet been taken up. I can mention many examples like this. Overbridges have been sanctioned on the G. T. Road at Serampore. Even after so many years, even the preliminary construction work has not yet been undertaken. There are other issues like this. There is the question of the remodelling of the Bandel station the importance of which has increased recently after the introduction of electrification on the Bandel-Naihati section. The question of remodelling Bandel station came up at the time of electrification of this section, but that has not been looked into. These are some of the items to which I want to draw the attention of the hon. Railway Minister so that they may be undertaken at an early date and completed within a certain period whereby the people may not have to wait for an indefinite period of time for the minimum amenities that they require.

Sir, I have some personal experience and based on that experience I would urge upon the Railway Minister to introduce more trains from Howrah to

Purulia via Adra. There are two trains, one in the morning and another in the evening. This is a very important route from Howrah as the passengers of Bankura-Midnapur and some portions even beyond those districts travel by this line. Therefore, some more trains may kindly be introduced. At least one more Up train and one more Down train may be introduced in this line to cope up with the traffic.

There is another route from Purulia via Adra to Asansol. Only one or two trains are there but even in those trains only two or three bogies are attached with the result most of the people of that locality, especially the people of Purulia, cannot come to this side of West Bengal except via Howrah. Even though this is the shortest route, this Purulia-Asansol route, this cannot be availed of because practically there is no train. From Farrakka to Howrah this is a convenient route for the people of Malda and Murshidabad, but there also there is shortage of trains. Only two or three trains run. Last year also I suggested that at least one more train should be run Up and down. I would request the hon. Minister to introduce at least one more train from Farrakka to Howrah and from Howrah to Farrakka via Katawa so that the congestion in that route may be reduced to a great extent.

Another point over which the people have been agitating for a long time is the heavy congestion in the local trains in the Howrah-Burdwan section and Howrah-Tarkeshwar section. Even after the introduction of electric coaches it is found that in almost all the trains there are two-unit coaches. My suggestion is, if you cannot introduce new trains, at least please see that every train may have three-unit coaches so that a larger number of people may be accommodated. At present people are not able

to get accommodation and accidents also take place. I think it is not a very difficult problem for the Railways to provide three-unit coaches. Again, the number of trains in the Howrah-Sealdah section is far less than that prevailing in the Bombay area. We have also travelled in the Bombay suburban trains. I have seen that the passengers there have not to wait for more than 10 or 15 minutes to catch a train. But here, in our place, in the Howrah-Sealdah section, passengers sometimes have to wait for more than half-an-hour. When the electrification work was going on in the Howrah-Burdwan Cord line, it was told by the local authorities that after the completion of the electrification work we will have more trains running on the HB Chord line. But even after that it is found that the number of trains has not been increased. Sir, this is a vital line. I would, therefore, plead with the Ministry to see that more trains may be introduced in this Howrah-Burdwan Chord line and the Calcutta Chord line from Dankuni to Sealdah.

Another point is, in my constituency there are a large number of villagers who carry green vegetables from the villages to town areas. These people expected that some consideration will be shown to them by way of reduction in the freight for the vegetables which they carry daily from their own places to the towns. I would request the railway authorities to see that on these green vegetables, which is taken by people as a supplementary food for which the vendors or the villagers have to pay heavy freight charges, some concession is given.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Sir, I rise to a point of order. I am sure you will agree, when my hon. friend, the solitary representative of one of the Communist groups, whose other members have been wrongly detained and are behind the bars, when he is speaking, there should be a quorum in the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Bhattacharya may resume his seat. Quorum has been challenged. The Bell is being rung.

There is quorum now. The hon. Member may continue.

Shri Dinan Bhattacharya: Another most vital point I want to raise is—it has been raised here many times—I do not know why the Government is hesitating to take over the control of the light railways which are still run by private companies. There is the Howrah-Amra and Howrah-Serakhala Railway with which I am connected. There is the Delhi-Shadara line. I do not know why the Government is not willing to take over the control of these light railways. What is the barrier? There cannot be any reason for allowing these private companies to own these light railways even now. The people who run these railways not only exploit the people but create serious inconvenience to the travelling public of these places. These are very important connections with the village areas. In Howrah and Houghli these are the life links between the villages and the metropolitan area. Thousands of people travel by these railways. If you cannot nationalise them immediately, you should at least take over the control of these railways. I would request the Minister of State, Dr. Ram Subhag Singh to visit this area and see the conditions prevailing there for himself. In the Howrah-Amra line and Howrah-Serakhala line there are platforms but no sheds. There are trains but they move at a snail's pace. They take one whole day to travel a distance of about 20 miles.

So far as the railway employees are concerned, no rules are followed governing their conditions of service. Taking advantage of the emergency, they have increased the working hours of the employees. It is still continuing without further sanction for extension with the result they are deprived of overtime wage even

[Shri Dinen Bhattacharya]

though they work extra time. Their pay scales are poor as compared with those of railway employees in other Indian railways. I would request the hon. Minister to ensure that the service conditions of these railways employees are brought on par with those of railway employees in other railways.

Then I come to some of the problems agitating the minds of the railway employees. The commercial clerks in Howrah Division are asking for the preparation of their seniority list on a reasonable basis. They demand that the date of appointment should be the relevant date for deciding the seniority. I do not know why it is not done. If seniority is not given on the basis of date of appointment but on some other considerations it will be doing an injustice to the employees. More than 500 to 600 clerks are deprived of their promotion because the seniority list has not been prepared after taking into account the date of appointment.

The TA examination was abolished after the intervention of the Railway Board. Appearance in the TA lower or higher examination was a precondition for promotion. Even though this examination has been abolished in other zones by the Railway Board, it is still insisted upon in Howrah Division. Even though after a long agitation this system was abolished, the real benefit has not been derived by the employees because of the wrong calculation of seniority. I would request the hon. Minister to look into this peculiar phenomena obtaining in Howrah Division of the Eastern Railways.

Then, there are 7 grades for railway commercial clerks. I do not know why there should be so many grades. A majority of these employees while retiring from service are in the second category for which the scale is Rs. 150-240. I would suggest that the first four grades, namely, Rs. 110-200, Rs. 150-240 Rs. 205-280

and Rs. 250-380 should be merged into one scale so as to ensure that when one is at his old age he would get a reasonable amount to meet the growing expenditure of his family, including the education of children. A comparative study of the pay scales of commercial clerks of different Government establishments will show that it is the lowest in the railways. I would request the hon. Minister to ensure that the disparities in the scales of pay of railway employees is reduced to the minimum.

Coming to provision of residential quarters, I understand that in Howrah there are 2,000 goods clerk, parcel clerk, booking clerk, ticket collector and ticket examiner working on shift duty. Out of them hardly 125 clerks have been provided with quarters. Now suppose one clerk has to report for duty for the first shift which starts at 3.45 a.m. If he has no quarter nearby the office, he will have to go to the station the previous night and stay in the station for the whole night. I know that it may be argued that there is no land for construction of quarters for the railway employees. I may say here that in Dhankuni there are vacant lands where sufficient quarters can be built for the railway employees.

Howrah is a big station which handles every day 40,000 passengers excluding the monthly season ticket holders. Yet, there are only 64 ticket booking counters. So, one counter handles on an average 625 passengers. These passengers also do not turn out throughout the day but intermittently, mostly just before the departure of trains. The existing number of ticket booking counters is considered too low is evident from the fact that long queues are seen before the booking windows, specially in the evening hours when most of the long distance trains are scheduled to originate. It is, therefore, suggested that the existing number of city booking offices in Calcutta and Howrah may be doubled and the city

booking offices made to function in two shifts from 8 A.M. to 8 P.M. and efforts may also be made to increase the number of booking counters at Howrah station.

Last year there was a lockout in the Lilua Workshop because of a dispute regarding the working hours. In order to stop the agitation the workshop authorities declared a lock-out of the factory. The employees went to court and the court has given a verdict that the lock-out was illegal. The court has given a verdict in favour of the employee who has applied to the court for the payment of wages for the period of the lock-out.

Now I see that Government is going to appeal against this judgment. I do not know why in this way the Railways should spend public money. One judge has said very rightly that the lock-out was not justified. So, I will urge upon and request the Railway Minister to see that without delaying this matter full payment for the lock-out period to all the employees of Lilua should be made so that there may not be any delay causing dissatisfaction in the minds of the employees there.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Jammu and Kashmir): But under the law.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: Then, another small thing I will draw the attention of the Minister to is that the Railway Board is trying to shift the printing and stationery office that is existing for the South Eastern Railway in Garden Reach to Kharagpur. I do not know what is the reason behind it: but so far as I have gathered the information, there is no reason for shifting this establishment from Calcutta to Kharagpur. It will create more inconvenience and it will not be fair to the employees because if the office is shifted from Calcutta to Kharagpur, accommodation and other questions will crop up and you will create great inconvenience to the employees concerned. So, I will request the Minister to see that the idea of shifting the printing and

stationery establishment of the South Eastern Railway from Garden Reach to Kharagpur is abandoned.

Then, the point regarding casual workers has been raised here by many hon. Members. I do not know why the Government authorities will not even deal with the casual and temporary hands like human beings. There is the Pay Commission's award and even in spite of it they are not giving even that scale, that is, Rs. 70 plus DA, coming to Rs. 103 plus which increase has been given recently. If you cannot make them permanent immediately, which is our demand and which is nothing very big—this demand is made by every section of the people, namely, that the casual workers must be made permanent—if you take time for their decasualisation, at least pay them properly as per the Pay Commission's recommendations.

Then, I know, injustice is being done to the train examiners. Previously, in the British days, there were the white skin and black-skin officers and discrimination was made; but that discrimination is again being introduced in the case of train examiners. There is a system of direct recruitment, recruitment from outside, from amongst the technical personnel and there is a system of promotion from departmental cadres. Now, those who are getting promotion from departmental cadres for their efficiency are getting less than what is being given to the direct recruits. I do not know why there is this discrimination or discrepancy. So, I will request the hon. Minister to see that no discrepancy is there and no discrimination is made at least in the case of train examiners who are promoted from the department and those who are recruited from outside by various agencies. This is creating a serious agitation and I know the train examiners organisation has placed their demands before the railway authorities.

Next, I want to say that in some places after the completion of the electrification projects thousands and

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thousands of workers are thrown out of employment. A large number of these workers are skilled, semi-skilled and in some cases highly skilled. When our country is in need of so many technical and skilled personnel, I think it will be a national loss to allow these persons to go away. I will request the Government to have co-ordination in this matter. It is said that from the Bhilai construction project 20,000 of them are going to be retrenched. In the same way, I have heard that in the Allahabad section thousands of electrification project workers are being thrown out. In Calcutta, Sealdah, Howrah and everywhere thousands of workers are on the point of being retrenched. So, these things may be considered.

Another thing for which they are agitating is that they are not getting a fair deal in respect of their wages. They must be given at least the minimum that is now existing for other railwaymen in spite of their being casual or temporary. If this is looked into and proper consideration is given, justice may be done to these poor employees.

Another small suggestion that I have—and I finish with that—is for a new line. It was several times mentioned by so many hon. Members here that from Malda to Hili there must be a line via Balurghat and a line from Kaliaganj connecting Baniadpur. These are the new lines which I suggest to the Ministry so that proper justice is done to the West Dinajpur people who are on our border, who are really in a pocket between Pakistan and Hindustan. It is also a border area.

श्री भागवत झा झाजाद (भागलपुर) :

श्रीर बह माननीय सदस्य की कांस्टीट्यून्सी भी * ।

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: It is not my constituency; it is Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya's constituency. It may not be in my constituency but it is a very important area. Jute, paddy and

other products are imported from that area to the Calcutta area; so, to make transport easy, I will request that this new line may be introduced.

With this, I will again urge that the freight that has been increased in respect of salt should not be there and the monthly ticket holders of the Calcutta area, Howrah-Burdwan section, should be given proper justice and some sort of concession may be given in their case also.

With these words, I conclude.

Shri Ravindra Varma (Thiruvella): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to participate in this debate on the Railway Budget. I would like to support the proposals that the hon. Minister has put before the House. In doing so I would like to join the hon. Members who have congratulated the able and dynamic Minister and his equally dynamic team on the creditable performance that the railways have put up during the year that has elapsed.

14 hrs.

This year was, indeed, a year of great challenge to our railways. As a result of the aggression committed by Pakistan on our frontiers, our railways had to work in conditions which approximated to conditions of war. The fact that thousands of our railwaymen functioned with devotion, with a sense of dedication to their work, with efficiency, speed and precision, was responsible for the fact that we were able to meet the challenge that war imposed on our country. Thousands of them worked for many hours and helped in the transport of defence personnel, equipment and ancillaries, in the protection of railway property and in the movement of essentials like foodgrains to different parts of the country. I must also congratulate the Railway Minister and the railwaymen for the fair measure of success

that has been achieved by the Railways in the realisation of the many targets that had been set before them.

14.01 hrs.

[SHRI SHAM LAL SARAF in the Chair]

Sir, we all realise that the Railways are the biggest public undertaking that we have in our country with 57,610 route km., with capital at charge of the magnitude of Rs. 2,224 crores, with gross earnings of over Rs. 660 crores carrying nearly 2000 million passengers and employing, as the hon. Minister has proudly claimed in his speech, nearly 1 million men and women. This is one of our few public undertakings which work without loss and which in fact, works with profit. It is paying a high dividend to the general revenues, to the depreciation fund, to the development fund and to the pension fund. There has been no alarming increase in the operating ratio of the Railways during the last few years. In fact, there has been an increase in passenger traffic, in goods traffic and in the earnings that come from carrying the traffic. But in a country like ours the Railways have to perform a function which cannot be easily identified as some thing similar to what you see elsewhere, particularly in many of the advanced countries. In a country like ours, the Railways are the life-lines of administration of industrialisation, of commerce and of national integration and administrative stability. The Railways have to open up new areas to combat isolation and to promote economic integration.

But, Sir, no one can claim that our Railways have been planned and developed with these objectives in view. The development of our Railways has taken place in a haphazard manner with objectives very different from the objectives that the nation has set before itself today. Private companies set up under a foreign administration were responsible for the pattern of the railway system that we inherited. No one should, therefore, be surprised

that today there is a demand all over the country for new railway lines, for expansion of capacity or for opening up new areas so that there may be industrialisation and integration.

Sir, this takes me to the question of new lines to which the hon. Minister has made a reference. He has said that in the Fourth Five Year Plan, the choice of the new lines that will be constructed will depend very much on the amount of money that the all-powerful, the all-knowing, Planning Commission earmarks for the Railways. Sir, Mao Tse-tung has referred to the 'paper tiger' one is tempted to refer to our planners as "paper-planners." Perhaps this is not the occasion to refer to the Planning Commission. But when we talk of new railway lines we have to refer to their merits. We cannot say that the railways are the only means of transport that should be developed. Nor can it be gainsaid that the development of roadways and waterways may be more urgent, economically advantageous and financially feasible, in certain regions to meet the requirements of traffic and transportation. But, Sir, what is the extent to which the railways have been extended during the last ten years? I am sorry, when I think of this, I do not think I am in a position to congratulate the Government on their achievements. In 1955-56, the Railways had 55,010 route km. and in 1960-61, after planning, the figure went up to 56,247 route km. and in 1964-65 it went up to 57,610 route km. It means that there has been an addition in ten years to the tune of 2,600 route km. which averages to 260 km. a year, that is, the increase or expansion has been less than 0.5 per cent of the route km. that existed in this country in 1955-56. Sir, I shudder to think, where would we have been with this pace of expansion that the Railways have given evidence of, if we had to start from scratch or very nearly from scratch.

The Railway Board says that the lines that have been laid have been, generally, laid for promoting the overall social and economic interests of the

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country and for strategic purposes. But, as the Neogy Committee has pointed out, it cannot be said that the decisions to open new lines or to expand capacity have been taken without parochial pressures. The Committee says:

"However, there are several instances of decisions on new railway lines being taken on considerations other than commercial, such as, the administrative need or general regional development."

I do not want to burden the House by reading out the five considerations that the Railway Board has proposed for the opening of new lines. But I would like to ask the Minister to tell us how many of these 2600 route km. that have been added to the railway system in the last ten years have been added for the various reasons that the Railway Board has advanced. Take, for example—I do not think I am wrong in citing this example—my own State of Kerala which has been referred to as backward in this respect. The hon. Members who spoke before me, even from the State of Assam which is far away from my State but has problems very similar to the problems of my own State, have referred to the fact that my State is very backward in the route mileage, as it is called by the Railways. While the national average is 9.5 route km. per lakh of population, the average for Kerala is 3.5 route km. I am not suggesting that the Railways have to be distributed on a *per capita* basis. But the fact that there are many considerations which determine the growth and development of industries cannot be ignored by the Government which takes such decisions. The Kerala Government had asked for the conversion of the Ernakulam-Trivandrum line to broad-gauge and for new lines on the coast connecting Mavelikkara, Alleppey and Cochin, a line connecting Bodi with Kottayam, and a line connecting Punalur with Tiruvella for the transportation of forest produce. But what has happened? The Government's

favourite answer is that it is not possible to think of these lines because there is no money and it is not possible to convert the metre-gauge into broad-gauge because there is no money. When there is a question of industrialisation, we are told, not only for Kerala but for some other States too, "you cannot set up big industries in that area because there is no broad-gauge line to transport the equipment and the raw materials are that necessary." When we ask for industries, we are told, we cannot have industries because we have no broad-gauge line; when we ask for a broad-gauge line, we are told we cannot have it because there are no industries that the broad-gauge lines have to serve. Between these two answers, we are caught in a vicious circle which has enveloped all the backward areas of this country. One is tempted to observe that in this country which has adopted democratic socialism as its ideal, the blessed are those who have, for more will be added unto them; the "have-nots" should find consolation in the Biblical injunction, "Blessed are the meek, for they will inherit the earth" if not the railways! I would like to know what is the total amount spent in the course of the last three Five Year Plans on new lines and what is the total expenditure that has been incurred by the Government and the Railways for raising the platforms, for building covered pedestrian over-bridges, for beautifying stations, for remodelling stations, etc. Then, we will have an idea of what comparative importance has been given to the opening of new lines.

Now, I must refer to the amenities for passengers. When the development fund was instituted in 1950, it was made obligatory that a minimum of Rs. 3 crores per annum should be earmarked by Railways for expenditure on passenger amenities. The Railway Convention Committees of 1954 and 1960 reiterated the recommendation. The actual amount earmarked since then, every year, has

been Rs. 3 crores which is the obligatory minimum.

Only in 1965 one crore more has been earmarked for passenger amenities over and above the obligatory minimum which the Government could not but provide for.

Shri Sinkre (Marmagoa): Rs. 4 crores.

Shri Ravindra Varma: I do not have much time. I understand it is Rs. 4 crores now.

The Audit Report points out the fact that, in the First Plan period, in the Second Plan period and in every year of the Third Plan period, what has been provided for has not been spent. I do not have the time to read out the relevant portion of the Audit Report, but the total that has been saved, that has not been spent on providing amenities, is Rs. 657 lakhs during this period. Money is earmarked for amenities, but it is not spent. Is it because amenities have reached an optimum stage, and there is no necessity to provide more amenities? On the other hand, it will be seen that, during this period, the number of passengers has gone up. The number of passengers has gone up from 1275 million to 1992 million. The earnings from passenger traffic have gone up from Rs. 107 crores to Rs. 199 crores. Yet, the sum provided for amenities remains more or less the same, subject to the correction that my hon. friend from Goa made a few minutes ago—even accepting the suggestion that he made a few minutes ago.

As far as amenities for passengers are concerned, it is necessary for the Government to take greater interest in seeing that amenities are provided and what is provided for is actually given.

What are the amenities that the Third Class passengers enjoy today? Many of us do not travel by that Class and, therefore, we do not realise the condition. I would like the Railway Minister to travel sometime by Third Class in cognito; it is not possible for

him to travel in cognito since he is a popular man and he may not succeed unless he borrows a beard.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalapuzha): He can come to our State and travel.

Shri Ravindra Varma: Even in our State he is sufficiently known.

The amenities that the Third Class passengers get today are overcrowded bogies without fans and lights and discourtesy and discomfort. I must say that the Third Class passenger who is the representative of our common people, is subjected to a kind of discourtesy which is intolerable in a democracy. If the Railways were run by private companies and if the Third Class passenger who provides 90% of the income from passenger traffic was treated the way he is being treated today, we would have described those companies as exploitative companies and asked for their nationalisation. But since the Railways are run by the public sector, I do not know what we can say except that it is callous indifference which is unworthy of our hon. Minister.

Sir, if you would permit me, I want to refer to the Diesel Locomotive Works in Varanasi.

Mr. Chairman: Only two minutes are left.

Shri Ravindra Varma: It is unfortunate that I will have to deal with only . . .

Shri Vasudevan Nair: He speaks for all of us; he can be given more time.

Mr. Chairman: I know how to deal with him.

Shri Ravindra Varma: The hon. Minister has made a reference to the Diesel Locomotive Works and so has the Railway Board in its very interesting paragraph which looks rather innocent. The Railway Board, in its report, has pointed out to the fact that many locomotive engines are being

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produced from this workshop. Unfortunately the hon. Member from Varanasi is not here at the moment; otherwise, he would have testified to the fact that it has a history (*Interruptions*) longer than what the paragraph suggests. It was started as a Loco Component Works Project in 1953. An engineer-in-chief was appointed and a nucleus organisation was set up. In March 1957, the Project was reviewed by the Board in the light of the policy of dieselisation and it was decided to go ahead, though Finance did not agree to release foreign exchange. In September, 1957 the work on buildings started. In April, 1958 it was decided that 31st March, 1961 would be the date of completion of the project. The work was suspended temporarily from 1959 to 1961; it was suspended again from 1961 to 1962 and no loco components were produced till 1962. The Project accounts were closed in 1962 and the expenditure of Rs. 1.95 crores was transferred to the Diesel Locomotive works which was established and to which a reference has been made by the Minister. The Public Accounts Committee, in its 32nd Report to this House, has made an elaborate reference to this and pointed out how the target schedule which was accepted, namely, the production of 91 locomotives, including re-assembly of knocked-down locomotives has not been stuck to. The Committee has pointed out that, in accordance with the production schedule laid down in the Project Report, the production of locomotives during the Third Plan was anticipated as follows: 1963-64—3; 1964-65—26; 1965-66—54. As against these, the Committee observed that four locomotives were merely assembled from a knocked-down condition during the year 1963-64, and during the year 1964-65, only seven . . .

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member may just quote the paragraph and that will do; it will save time.

Shri Ravindra Varma: The point to which I wanted to draw your attention

was that even in the year 1965-66, only 18 were expected to be assembled or manufactured by this Diesel Locomotive Works. Actually the report of the Railway Board, as submitted, shows that even this revised schedule, the attenuated schedule, has not been stuck to.

Mr. Chairman, you have been kind to me and I do not want to impose myself on your indulgence. Before I conclude, I would like to say a few words about the freight increase.

Year after year, the surcharges have been levied on freight rates or freight rates have been increased. We realise very well that the hands of the Railway Minister are tied. He has to raise revenue either from passengers or from the carriage of goods. Even a very resourceful man like our Railway Minister cannot perhaps think of a third source of revenue. Perhaps he has not yet succeeded in thinking of one such source. Therefore, it is but natural that there is either an increase in passenger fares or an increase in the freight charges. But year after year, there are increases in freight charges and a euphemistic description as a surcharge which has become very fashionable, is used. In spite of the euphemism, it is not difficult for me to realise how actually this increases the prices of commodities that are transported; how this adds to the spiral of rising prices and how this leads in some cases, especially when the slabbing is such, to inequitable and harsh effect on certain commodities in certain areas.

Sir, I want to conclude with an appeal to the Minister to consider the effect of this surcharge on the increasing commodity prices and to see whether anything can be done to reduce the effect on the poorer sections of the people and also with an appeal to consider the economic, administrative and social necessity of taking over the uneconomic private lines on which the

Government has to spend so much to-day—owned by private companies but operated by Government; companies that are able to bank on the clause that a certain percentage of revenue is assured to them by the agreement under which they are being operated.

श्री भागवत झा आटाव : सभापति महोदय, पिछले वर्ष रेलवे बजट पर बोलते हुए मैंने माननीय रेल मंत्री जी की सराहना की थी इसलिए कि उन्होंने उस बजट में न केवल सरपलस दिखाया था लाभ दिखाया था बल्कि उस में उन्होंने किसी भाड़े में वृद्धि भी नहीं की थी, न माल भाड़े में और न ही यात्री भाड़े में। इस वर्ष भी उन्होंने हमारे सामने एक सरपलस बजट रखा है। इस लाभ के बजट और गत वर्ष के बजट में फर्क इतना ही है कि जहां पिछले साल उन्होंने किसी प्रकार भी भाड़े में वृद्धि नहीं की थी माल भाड़े में या यात्री भाड़े में इस बार उन्होंने कुछ माल भाड़े में वृद्धि की है और इसके लिए उन्होंने बहुत से कारण भी बताये हैं। इस से रेलों को 18.10 करोड़ रुपये अतिरिक्त आमदनी होगी। मैं इस में सिर्फ एक बात कहना चाहता हूं। जिन चीजों पर माल भाड़े में उन्होंने वृद्धि की है उस में तो मैं सिर्फ एक पर कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। इसको मैं आर्थिक दृष्टि से नहीं बल्कि भावना की दृष्टि से कहना चाहता हूं। यह जो वस्तु है यह नमक है। मैं यह जानता हूं कि यदि माननीय रेलवे मंत्री नमक पर से भाड़ा हटा भी देंगे तो भी दुकानों पर लोगों को नमक मुफ्त नहीं मिलेगा वहां पर उन को दाम देना पड़ेगा। लेकिन नमक के साथ जो हमारी भावनाएँ इस देश में जुटी हुई हैं उस पर माननीय रेलवे मंत्री भाड़े को बढ़ा कर आघात न करें। हालांकि उसके बाद भी नमक की कीमत देनी होगी। लेकिन चूंकि नमक हर घर में जाता है इसलिये माननीय मंत्री महोदय के हाथों से उस में वृद्धि नहीं होनी चाहिये। इसे वह हटा लें।

श्री काशी राम गुप्त (असवर) : महाम्मा जी को धाप अब भी याद करते हैं।

श्री भागवत झा आटाव : धाप करें या न करें देश तो याद करता है। मैं माननीय सदस्य से कहूंगा कि वह जरा मुंह खोलने के बजाय वान खोल कर मुँह तो वह मेरी बात को ठीक से समझ सकेंगे।

मैं निवेदन कर रहा था कि इस कारण से जिस प्रकार मैं ने पिछले वर्ष माननीय रेल मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद दिया था उस प्रकार सम्पूर्ण भावना के साथ इस वर्ष उन के साथ नहीं हूं। मंत्री महोदय ने माल भाड़े में कुछ वृद्धि की है। यदि वह ऐसा न करते तो माननीय विरोधी सदस्य कहते कि रेलवे मंत्री जी ने ऐसा बजट इसलिये रखा कि यह एलेक्शन का वर्ष है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि रेलवे मंत्री महोदय ने माल भाड़े में वृद्धि कर के बतला दिया कि वे वास्तव में रेलवे की वित्तीय स्थिति से अधिक कंसर्न है बजाय इस से कि यह एलेक्शन वर्ष है या नहीं।

यह बात ठीक है कि माननीय रेलवे मंत्री ने माल भाड़े में वृद्धि की। इस के लिये उन्होंने तीन मुख्य कारण बतलाये। एक तो यह कि जो रेलवे कंवेन्शन कमेटी की रिपोर्ट है उस के अनुसार वह 7 करोड़ ६० अतिरिक्त रेवेन्यू जनरल रेवेन्यू देंगे। दूसरा कारण उन्होंने यह बतलाया कि चीजों के दानों में काफी वृद्धि हो गई है और चूंकि रेलवे का वह चीजें खरीदनी पड़ती हैं इसलिये उसकी अपरेशनल कास्ट में वृद्धि हो गई है। तीसरा कारण उन्होंने यह बतलाया कि हमारी लेबर कास्ट क्रमशः बढ़ती जा रही है। यह तीन मुख्य कारण तो उन्होंने बतलाये लेकिन एक कारण मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से और जानना चाहूंगा और वह यह है कि रेलवे व्यय में जब इन तीन चीजों के कारण वृद्धि हुई है तो पाकिस्तान लां के अनुसार रेलवे के बड़े-बड़े पदों पर हाई लेबल की पोम्ट्स

[श्री भागवत झा आजाद]

पर सफेदपोशों में वितनी वृद्धि हुई है। वे लेबर कास्ट की वृद्धि की बात बार के कहते हैं कि उस से आपरेशनल कास्ट में वृद्धि हुई तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह खुद भी कुछ कारण हैं इस आपरेशनल कास्ट की वृद्धि में। जैसे कोयले पर फ्रेट के बढ़ने से कोयले के दाम बढ़ गये। अब रेलवे मंत्री जी कहते हैं कि चूँकि हम कोयला कंज्यम करते हैं और उसके दाम में वृद्धि हो गई है इसलिए हम फ्रेट में वृद्धि करते हैं। तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह बारंबारी तो आप खुद बार रहे हैं जो कि बिल्कुल आप के बस की बात है। जहाँ तक उन चीजों के मूल्यों में वृद्धि का सवाल है जो कि आप के बस की नहीं है उन के बारे में तो मैं आप की वलील समझ सकता हूँ लेकिन जिस चीज में आप वृद्धि करते हैं और उस ग्राउंड को लेकर फ्रेट बढ़ाते हैं यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो तीन ग्राउंड्स आप ने बताई हैं उनके अलावा जो चौथा कारण है उसकी वजह से वितनी वृद्धि हुई है।

रेलवे की माली हालत अच्छी रही है। पिछले वर्षों में बराबर डेट में वृद्धि के कारण रेलवे को अधिक से अधिक ऋण मिला गया और सर्पलस बजट हमारे सामने आते गये और रेलवे की माली हालत सुधरती गई। वर्तमान बजट में भी आप ने जो अनुमान लगाया था ट्रैफिक की वृद्धि का उस में आशा से अधिक वृद्धि हुई है। लेकिन इसके साथ साथ मैं एक बात की ओर सदन का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहूँगा कि रेलवे की आय के साथ साथ उस के खर्च में भी वृद्धि होती गई। आज जब कि चारों तरफ आप इस बात की मांग करते हैं कि हर तरफ खर्च में कटौती करो। जब कि माननीय वित्त मंत्री ने कहा है कि 10 परसेंट फ्लैट रेट पर खर्च में कटौती का सम्भव है कि आप के यहाँ ऐसा हुआ हो लेकिन आज रेलवे में हमें यह बात बड़ी दिखलाई नहीं देती कि इस खर्च में कटौती के लिये

क्या किया गया है। यह सब जानते हैं कि आज बहुत से ऐसे होल्स या सुराख हैं जो कि आप के साम्राज्य में हैं। मैं साम्राज्य कोई बुरे अर्थ में नहीं कह रहा हूँ। आप की बहुत बड़ी एम्पायर है रेलवे की जहाँ पर हजारों आदमी काम करते हैं। उस में ऐसे ऐसे होल्स हैं जहाँ से बराबर अबाध गति से कुजलखर्ची हो रही है।

आप के यहाँ कोयले की चोरी भी बहुत बड़ी चोरी रही है। हर जगह पर यह बात होती है, स्पेयर पार्ट्स की चोरी होती है, माल की चोरी होती है जिस पर आप को हर्जाना देना होता है। इन बातों के उदाहरण जब मेरे पास आते हैं तो मैं उन को आप के पाम भेजता हूँ। आप उन को अपने अफसर के पास भेजते हैं लेकिन वह अफसर उसी आदमी के पास उसे भेज देते हैं जिस के खिलाफ शिकायत थी। इसलिये वहाँ से यही जवाब आ जाता है कि :

"Dear Sir, I am very sorry, it is not a fact."

अगर मैं आप के पास शिकायत भेजता हूँ और आप उस को उसी के पास भेज देते हैं जिस के खिलाफ शिकायत थी तो मानी हुई बात है कि यही जवाब आ जायेगा। आप का रेलवे में पाकिन्सन्स ला बड़े जोर से चलता है। इस पर विषद व्याख्या करने की यहाँ जरूरत नहीं है लेकिन पाकिन्सन्स ला से अधिक पाटिल साहब के यहाँ एक्स्टेंशन ला चल रहा है। आप ने अपने आफिसर्स की रिटायरमेंट एंज 55 से 58 वर्ष कर दी, तीन साल और बढ़ा दी, लेकिन 58 वर्ष के बाद भी आप उन को एक्स्टेंशन देते जा रहे हैं। अब प्रश्न यह है कि आप कहते हैं कि बड़ी आवश्यकता है। मैं कहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान जैसे बड़े देश में, जहाँ आप के अन्दर में, आप से लेकर नीचे तक हजारों योग्य आदमी काम करते हैं, योग्य भी हैं यह भी मैं जानता हूँ, लेकिन जो योग्य हैं उन की

भावना को, उन के काम करने की क्षमता को, उन के हृदय के जोश और उत्साह को आप ने एक्स्टेंशन ला लागू कर के समाप्त कर दिया है। यह कानून सिर्फ आप के यहां नहीं समस्त देश में हर जगह पर चल रहा है। लेकिन चूंकि आप सक्षम मंत्री हैं इसलिये मैं आप के सामने कह रहा हूं। यदि आप के कोई और प्रतिनिधि यहां होते तो उन से मैं यह बात न कहता।

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : वह क्या करने लायक हैं।

श्री भागवत झा आखाब : यह मैं नहीं कह सकता, आप कह सकते हैं।

तो सब से बड़ी बात यह है कि इस एक्स्टेंशन को बन्द किया जाये। आप ने 55 से 58 वर्ष कर दिया यह काफी है। 58 से ज्यादा किसी शर्त पर भी बड़े काबिल और बड़े लायक आदमी को भी न जाने दिया जाये। क्या आप जानते हैं कि एच० जी० वेल्स ने क्या कहा था। एच० जी० वेल्स ने कहा था कि किसी को आपसीर के काम करने के भाड़े पर दो बातों का, अर्थात् प्रमोशन और कांफिडेंशल रिपोर्ट का, असर पड़ता है। जब रिटायरमेंट की अवधि 58 वर्ष करने के बाद उनको पुनः काम दिया जाता है, उन को रिएम्प्लाय किया जाता है, तो इन दोनों बातों का कोई ढर उन को नहीं रहता है। आप अधिक से अधिक यह करेंगे कि एच० साल के बाद कंट्रैक्ट खत्म होने के बाद उन को हटा देंगे। इसीलिये एच० जी० वेल्स ने कहा कि यह दो इम्पॉर्टेंट चीजें हैं जो कि किसी भी अफसर को काम करने में उत्साह दिलाती हैं और सही रास्ते पर चलन के लिये मजबूर करती हैं। लेकिन रिएम्प्लायमेंट के बाद यह दोनों बातें नहीं होती। आप के रेलवे विभाग में यह बात बड़े धड़ल्ले से चल रही है। आप कृपा करके इस और अवश्य ध्यान दें। मैं नहीं समझता कि हिन्दुस्तान में कोई भी आदमी छात्र इन-

डिस्पेन्सिबल है, जिस के बिना काम नहीं चलेगा। इसलिये इस पार्किन्सन्स ला के साथ साथ इस एक्स्टेंशन ला को भी बन्द किया जाये।

श्री शिकरे : क्या मंत्री जो यह काम कर सकते हैं?

श्री भागवत झा आखाब : मैं समझता हूं कि माननीय मंत्री श्री पाटिल यह कर सकते हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि अगर वह मेरी इस बात से कंविस् होंगे तो उन में ऐसा करने की क्षमता है। मैं ऐसा नहीं मानता कि उन में यह क्षमता नहीं है। उन के साथ साथ जो उनके योग्य राज्य मंत्री हैं वह भी ऐसा कर सकते हैं।

मैं आप को एक उदाहरण दूं। कुछ पहले एक रेलवे मंत्री जी बिहार राज्य के किसी भाग में गये थे। उन्होंने कहा कि उन के पास बहुत से मेमोरेन्डम आये कि यह रेल यहां रुकना चाहिये। माननीय मंत्री जी ने मीटिंग में कहा कि कल से यह होगा। उसके बाद उन के बड़े लायक जनरल मैनेजर ने कहा कि माननीय मंत्री जी ने घोषणा की है कि इस पर विचार किया जायेगा। माननीय मंत्री ने उठ कर कहा कि बैठिये आप। क्या जनरल मैनेजर को यह नहीं मालूम कि जब मंत्री घोषणा करता है तो वह आर्डर हुआ करता है। मैं सिर्फ आप से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आप के यहां ऐसे लोग भी हैं जो इस बात को समझते हैं लेकिन ऐसे लोग भी हैं जो फाइल को दोड़ाना और कैसे मामले को सववर्ट किया जाये इस को भी जानते हैं। मैं आप को एक उदाहरण देता हूं कि कैसे ऐसा होता है। जब इंग्लैंड में पहली लेबर गवर्नमेंट आई तो उस ने कहा कि मेरे सब से बड़े एकात्मिक एडवाइजर संभवतः एच० जी० स्टुअर्ट हैं, उन को अपने सेक्रेटरियट में जगह दो। वह आनरेरी काम करेंगे। चीफ सेक्रेटरी ने कहा कि अच्छा मैं देखूंगा। नेब्रिट डे प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने उन से पूछा कि स्टुअर्ट

[श्री भागवत झा आजाद]

को जगह मिलो तो चोफ सेक्रेटरी ने जवाब दिया कि :

"Sorry, we are trying for it."

सेकेन्ड डे पूछा तो उस ने कहा कि :

"Still sorry."

वह बहुत लायक एकानमिस्ट थे
and the bureaucracy did not want him.

तीसरे दिन प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा कि :

"Chief Secretary, you vacate your room, this man will get it."

उसके बाद एटली ने अपने मेम्बरायर्स में कहा कि :

"The battle between the new Minister and the bureaucracy is won in the first 24 hours."

यह दिखलाता है अफसर को कि हम उस की नाक पकड़ कर चलेंगे या वह हमारा नाक पकड़ कर चलेगा । मैं समझता हूँ कि यह दोनों मंत्री नाक पकड़ा कर चलने वाले नहीं हैं यह नाक पकड़ कर औरों को चला सकते हैं । इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि रेलवे में यह दो-तीन बड़ी खतरनाक बातें हैं । रेलवे हमारी सुरक्षा के लिये कार्य करे । यह बहुत बड़ी राष्ट्रीय सम्पत्ति है । जिसका काम चारों तरफ चल रहा है । आज देश के सुदूर भागों में जहाँ जंगल हैं वहाँ पर रेल का धुमा हिन्दुस्तान की प्रगति का सूचक है, हमारे विकास का एक बहुत बड़ा चरम चिह्न है । लेकिन साथ साथ आप के इस राज्य में लूट खसोट भी बहुत काफी है, इस बड़े साम्राज्य में । इसलिए मेरा कहना है कि जहाँ यह अच्छे काम हैं उसके साथ साथ इस आय के साथ साथ आप अपने खर्च में भी कटौती करते तो हम आप को बहुत धन्यवाद देते । लेकिन हमें यह आशा कहीं नहीं मालूम होती इस बजट में कि जहाँ पर हम यह करें

कि आप ने खर्च कम करने में भी कोई काम किया है, किसी भी रूप में देखें, किसी भी क्षेत्र में देखें । बहुत से अवसरों पर हम ने बड़े बड़े सुझाव आप को दिये । हम ने कहा कि आप चाहते हैं कि पिछड़े भाग का विकास हो । विकास में रेल एक ऐसा चीज है कि जो इस बात में विश्वास करती है कि जहाँ विकास हो, वहीं और विकास करो, जो जितना हों मोटा हो उसको और मोटा करो, जहाँ विकास हो गया हो वहीं रेलवे लाइन बिछा दो । वर्षों से, 1952 से जब से मैं पार्लियामेंट में था, बीच का एक छोड़ कर के, बराबर मैंने आपका ध्यान दिलाया, आपका से मतलब पहले वाले रेल मंत्री जो रहे हैं उनका ध्यान दिलाया कि क्यूल से हावड़ा जाने वाली जो रेलवे लाइन है लूप लाइन से उसको डबल लाइन कर दिया जाय और वह कोई मेरा कॉन्स्टीट्यूएन्सी का प्रश्न नहीं है, बल्कि सम्पूर्ण उत्तर बिहार के विकास का प्रश्न है वहाँ से आसाम जाने के लिए या दक्षिण बिहार जाने के लिए उससे सुविधा होंगी । लेकिन क्यूल से हावड़ा तक डबल लाइन करने को इस न्यायोचित मांग को आज तक पूरा नहीं किया गया और डबल लाइन नहीं बन सकी । मंत्री जहाँ के हों और मंत्री से कोई मेरा आप पर एस्पेक्शन नहीं है, लेकिन जहाँ के मंत्री या और ऐसे लोग हों, जहाँ के जनरल मनेजर हों, वहाँ का काम पहले हो जायगा । जो मोटा है उसको और मोटा कर देंगे । लेकिन जब हम कहते हैं कि बिहार के अन्दर दानापुर में रेलवे सर्विस कमिशन खुलना चाहिए, तो वह नहीं करेंगे । जिस राज्य का आबादी को 10 प्रतिशत है वहाँ का आदमी आप को बिहार के अन्दर रेलवे में नहीं मिलेंगे । ऐसा मालूम पड़ता है कि बुद्धि की सारी मानोपली बिल्कुल कलकत्ते में इकट्ठा हो गई है । सारी चीजें ईस्टर्न रेलवे के नाम पर कलकत्ते में और उसके दफ्तर में हैं । मोकामा मित्र बना । हमारे बिहार के आदिमियों ने स्वेच्छा से

जमान दीं बिना कम्पेंसेशन लिए लेकिन उनके बटे बोल्टर उठाने वाले होते रहे और मेट कलकत्ते से आ गया। आप क्षमा काजियेगा, मैं कोई प्रान्तायता का बात नहीं कर रहा हूँ। लेकिन मैं आप को कोट करूँ, एच० जा० वेल्स ने कहा है कि किसी भी भूभाग के विकास का सबसे बड़ा आसार, बिना यह है कि

How far that part gets prominence from Govt. in development.

यह सब से बड़ा प्रमुख भाग है। लेकिन आप ने आज तक इसकी तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया। आप सम्पूर्ण बिहार के स्टेशनों को एक तरफ से देख जाइए और उसमें देखिये कि एम्प्लॉयमेंट कहां के है? क्या आप यह समझते हैं कि सम्पूर्ण बिहार का 4 करोड़ 65 लाख आबादी में कोई लायक नौकरा करने वाला आदमी नहीं है, कोई उसमें क्लर्क बनने लायक नहीं, कोई अफसर बनने लायक नहीं? सारे बिहार के स्टेशनों को आप एक तरफ से देख जाइए . . .

Mr. Chiaman: Not even in division?

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : सर, डिबीजन तक मेरी पहुंच नहीं है। मैं तो बहुत छोटा मेम्बर हूँ। हो सकता है एकाध कहीं टिम-टिमाते हुए उसमें होंगे लेकिन ऐसों को दूसरे लोग ऐसी सांवल में घेरे हुए हैं कि वह कुछ कर नहीं सकते। एक अफसर थे उत्तर प्रदेश के। वह कलकत्ते में पोस्ट किये गये। उन्होंने कहा कि मैं खलासी का काम उसी की दूंगा जो एक बोरी सीमेंट पीठ पर उठायेगा। बड़ा स्ट्राइक हुआ चार दिन तक यह कहां से अपलैंडर आया है, कहता है सीमेंट उठाओ, हम सीमेंट उठायेगा? उसने कहा हम इसके बिना खलासी नहीं रखेंगे। तो वहां के अफसरों ने उसे बुलाकर कहा कि तुम क्या कर रहे हो यहां आकर? यहां का लोग काम नहीं करता, तनक्वाह लेता है। उसने कहा कि मैं तनक्वाह भी दूंगा और काम भी लूंगा। मगर बड़े लोग एक सांवल में ऐसे आदमियों को घेरे हुए हैं।

इसलिए इन तथ्यों के साथ मैं निवेदन करूंगा माननीय पाटिल साहब से कि काफी देर हुई, आप ने यह आश्वासन दिया है और करीब-करीब मान लिया है कि बिहार के अन्दर दानापुर में या पटना में जहां भी हो रेलवे सर्विस कमीशन की बांच खोलेंगे तो वह अविलम्ब खोल दी जानी चाहिए। यह अव्यावश्यक है। इसके अलावा मैंने राम सुभग सिंह जी का ध्यान आकर्षित किया था हमारे यहां दो डिस्ट्रिक्ट हेडक्वार्टर्स, जिला मुख्यालय ऐसे अभी भी हैं हजारीबाग और दुमका जो रेलवे से नहीं जुड़े हैं। उनको रेलवे से जोड़ दिया जाना चाहिए। लाल बहादुर जी जब रेल मंत्री थे तब मैंने इसके लिए कहा था कि पीर पैंती से रेलवे लाइन गोड्डा होते हुए दुमका तक कर दीजिये ताकि यह डिस्ट्रिक्ट हेडक्वार्टर मिल जाय। लाल बहादुर जी ने कहा कि मैं रेलवे बोर्ड को आदेश देता हूँ कि वह इसको जरूर करें। आदेश दिया भी उन्होंने। मैंने पूछा तो मालूम हुआ कि झूटा और सीकड़ गिरने वाला है, लेकिन उसके बाद वह बन्द हो गया। तो जो इस तरह की एकोनामी है कि गरीब और गरीब होता जाय और अमीर और अमीर होता जाय, मोटा और मोटा होता जाय, रेलवे मंत्रालय भी इसी में विश्वास करता है करना अगर यह उसमें विश्वास नहीं करता है तो क्यूँ से हावड़ा जाने वाली लूप लाइन डबल कर देनी चाहिए। अगर मैं बड़ा काम बहूँ तो बहूँगे कि पैसा लगता है और अगर छोटा बहूँ कि पीर पैंती में ओवर ब्रिज बना दिया जाय, एकचारी में मकान रेलवे का बनना है, कितने साल से लड़ रहा हूँ, हर बार सुनाता हूँ लेकिन आज तक मकान नहीं बना। यह उनकी योग्यता का नमूना है। इतने बड़े साम्राज्य में मोटी-मोटी तनक्वाह वाले इतने अफसर बैठे हैं जो हर साल झूठ बोलते हैं। अगर मैं झूठ बोलता होऊँ तो आप देख लीजिये कमेटी की रिपोर्ट उठाकर। बड़ी चीज के लिए—नाट पासिबिल और छोटी चीज के लिए भी नाट पासिबिल। तो

[श्री भागवत झा आज़ाद]

ह्वाट इज पासिबिल ? कि बड़ी-बड़ी तनकवाह बह लेते रहें। पीरपैती में ओवर ब्रिज सम्भव नहीं है, गनगनिया में बेंटिंग रूम सम्भव नहीं है, अब्बर नगर में प्लेटफार्म रेंज बिया जाना सम्भव नहीं है, एकचारी में रेलवे का मकान जन्दी बने जिसकी खुद प्रतिज्ञा की है, यह सम्भव नहीं है तो सम्भव क्या है आपके राज्य में ? आप जरा इस पर विचार करें। आपके अधिवारी आपको गुमराह करते हैं। आपका मुंह देखा, येस कर दिया, आप ने कहा कंसिडर करो तो सिर हिला दिया।

तो मेरा कहना यह है कि कम से कम इस साल तो कीजिये, एलेक्शन का वर्ष है, इतना तो कीजिये और यह मैं खाली अपने लिए नहीं कह रहा हूं, उनके लिए भी कह रहा हूं, उनका भी कोई काम हो तो कर दीजिये ताकि लोग समझें कि रेलवे में कुछ काम होता है। बस, अब मैं एक बात और कह कर समाप्त करूंगा। मैं माननीय रेल मंत्री जी के भाषण के उस भाग की ओर निर्देश करना चाहूंगा जिस में उन्होंने कहा है कि हम अपनी रेल में आत्मनिर्भरता की तरफ बड़ी तेजी से बढ़ते जा रहे हैं। मैं उनको इस के लिए धन्यवाद देता हूं। बैंगन में, कोबेज में, सिगनलिंग एक्विपमेंट आदि में आत्मनिर्भरता प्राप्त करने का प्रयास उन्होंने किया है। लेकिन मैं एक प्रश्न करता हूं कि आत्म-निर्भरता जहां आपने प्राप्त की है उसमें कितने परसेंट आप के कम्पोनेंट्स हैं या कितने परसेंट स्वेयर पार्ट्स आप के हैं और कितना आप विदेश से मंगाते हैं ? उदाहरण के लिए वाराणसी का वर्कशॉप ले लीजिये, चितरंजन का ले लीजिये, इन में कितने प्रतिशत आप का इंडिजीनस है और कितना प्रतिशत बाहर से मंगाते हैं ? इस से हमें इस बात का आभास मिलेगा कि कितनी आत्मनिर्भरता प्राप्त की है ? सभापति महोदय, अन्त में मैं यह बहूंगा कि इस पिछले सत्र के समय में जब पाकिस्तान ने हमारे देश पर आक्रमण किया उस समय हमारी

रेलों ने, हमारे रेलवे में ने जो वार्य बिया उस वार्य की हम सराहना और प्रशंसा करते हैं। प्रशंसा करते हैं इस बात की कि उस समय जब कि स्टेशनों पर बम गिर रहे थे उस समय हमारी रेलवे ने और हमारे स्टेशन मास्टर्स ने बड़ा ही सराहनीय वार्य बिया है। उसके कारण हम उनके बड़े ही कृतज्ञ हैं और उनकी प्रशंसा करते हैं और आशा करते हैं कि माननीय पाटिल साहब सरप्लस बजट पेश करने के साथ-साथ कम से कम उन क्षेत्रों की तरफ भी देखेंगे जहां कि उन्नति, विकास और प्रगति के काम आप के बिना नहीं हो पाये, उनका श्रेय आप को हो कि आप ने किया, आप ने डबल लाइन बिछवा दी और आप ने संभाल परगना को नयी लाइन दी। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आशा करता हूं कि जो छोटे-मोटे काम मैंने आप के सामने रखे उनकी तरफ आप जरूर ध्यान देंगे। धन्यवाद।

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, आज अपने देश में रेल और रक्षा दोनों बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण हैं और दोनों पर लगभग 8 अरब रुपया साल का खर्च आता है। यह चाहे रक्षा मंत्रालय और मैं कहूंगा कि पाटिल साहब और डाक्टर राम सुभग सिंह या रेल मंत्रालय अगर आर्थिक व्यवस्था में सामाजिक परिवर्तन का इसको माध्यम बनायें तो यह बहुत कुछ काम कर सकते हैं। लेकिन दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है, श्रीमन्, कि न तो रक्षा मंत्रालय ही और न यह रेल मंत्रालय इसे उसका माध्यम बना रहा है, न बनाने की ओर अग्रसर हो रहा है। नीति में समानता उसका आधार बन सकता है और पाटिल साहब को मैं याद दिलाऊ क्योंकि कांग्रेस के नेताओं में वह एक महारथी हैं जयपुर और धाबड़ी और जहां जहां समाजवाद के प्रस्ताव पास हुए होंगे, उसमें उनका जरूर हाथ रहा होगा कम से कम, विरोध नहीं किया होगा। अगर विरोध किया हो तो बतायेंगे जवाब में

कि वह इसके हक में नहीं हैं। आज हम क्या पाते हैं ? रेलवेज में उस दिशा में हम बढ़ नहीं रहे हैं, न हम उस को उदाहरण बना रहे हैं और न हम उस में समता ला रहे हैं। मैं यहां तक कहूं कि जर्मनी में जो हुआ है और जो एक किसी आइडियल की बात होती है उस को भी वह अपने देश में प्राप्त नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। जब इस देश में अंग्रेजों की हुकूमत थी उस वक्त हम कहते थे कि साम्राज्यवाद है, सामन्तवाद है। उस समय रेलवेज में तीन दर्जे हुआ करते थे, पहला दूसरा और तीसरा।

श्री शिव नारायण (बासी) : इंटर भी था।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : लेकिन जब यह समाजवाद नाम की चीज आई तो हम ने क्या देखा कि यह तीन दर्जों का भेद मिटाने के बजाय उस में ठंडा और गरम दर्जा और जूड़ गया और शीत-ताप नियंत्रित गाड़ियां आ गई। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर समाजवाद की ओर आप बढ़ना चाहते हैं और मैं उन के दो कारण बताऊंगा, एक तो प्रायिक और एक बराबरी, दोनों चीजें हैं। आप को उस से प्रायिक लाभ भी होगा क्योंकि जब तक यह तीन प्रकार और चार प्रकार का भेद रखते तब तक आप बराबरी की दिशा में नहीं बढ़ सकते हैं। इस के अलावा पहले दर्जे, दूसरे दर्जे और यह जो ठंडे गर्म दर्जे पर खर्च होता है, जितना आप उन पर खर्च करते हैं उस से आप को कोई आमदनी नहीं होती है। पहले दर्जे के बारे में तो यहां तक कहा गया है कि शायद मंत्रालय का उस के बारे में कागजी लेन-देन ही होता होगा और उस से कोई नकद आमदनी रेलवे विभाग को नहीं प्राप्त होती होगी क्योंकि प्रथम श्रेणी में लोक-सभा, राज्य-सभा के सदस्य, रेलवे विभाग के अफसर लोग या सरकारी अधिकारी लोग चलते हैं जिनसे कि सिर्फ कागजी लेन देन हो जाया करता है और कोई नकद आमदनी नहीं होती है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : आप किस क्लास में सफर करते हैं ?

श्री रामसेवक यादव : उसका जवाब यह नहीं है और वह भूल करते हैं जो यह कहते हैं कि तीसरे दर्जे में चलेंगे तो वह विषमता मिटेगी। यह तर्क नहीं कुतर्क है . . .

श्री शिव नारायण : उस का जवाब उन को देना चाहिए।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : उनका यह तर्क देना तर्क नहीं कुतर्क है।

श्रीमन्, तीसरे दर्जे की रेलगाड़ियों में जो अत्यधिक भीड़ होती है उधर लोगों का ध्यान नहीं जाता है और कारण सिर्फ यही बतला देते हैं कि न तो माननीय मंत्री को कभी तीसरे दर्जे में सफर करने का मौका मिलता है और न ही इस सदन् के माननीय सदस्य उनमें जाते होंगे। यह जो आप के अधिकारी हैं जिनके कि इशारे पर ही आप के सारे रेलवे मंत्रालय की कारगजारी चला करती है तो उन को उसकी फुरसत नहीं है, उन को अपने सैलून और शीत-ताप नियंत्रित गाड़ियों से फुरसत नहीं है। नतीजा यह होता है कि तीसरे दर्जे के यात्रियों के दुख की बात अगर मैं कहूं तो जैसे बोरी में भूसा भरा जाता है उसी तरीके से डिब्बों में वह ठूस कर चला करते हैं। उनके डिब्बों का पेश-बखाना इतना गंदा रहता है कि शायद उस के अन्दर कोई जाना भी पसन्द नहीं करेगा। कभी कभी तो पानी भी वहां पर नहीं होता है। देखा यह जाता है कि जब स्टेशनों पर गाड़ियां रुकती हैं तो यह सफाई करने वाले लोग वह फौरन प्रथम श्रेणी के डिब्बों के सामने पहुंच जाते हैं, ठंडे गरम डिब्बों के सामने पहुंच जाते हैं लेकिन तीसरे दर्जे के सामने वे नहीं पहुंचते।

मैं आप को एक उदाहरण देता हूं। कुछ ही दिन पहले लखनऊ में मैं तीसरे दर्जे के डिब्बे में बैठा और मैं ने देखा कि वहां कोई सफाई नहीं हुई थी। उसके लिए जब कहा

[श्री रामसेवक यादव]

तो सफाई करने वाला आया और उसने एक झाड़ू सामने लगाई और कह दिया कि यहाँ तो लाग बठे हुए हैं मैं सफाई कैसे करूँ और इतना कह कर वह चला गया। कहने के बावजूद भी उसने झाड़ू नहीं लगाई। फिर जब मैंने जाकर इस की शिकायत की तब जाकर वह सफाई की गई। अब उस के लिए क्या कार्यवाही हुई आज तक मुझे कोई जानकारी नहीं है। मैं यह भी कहूँगा कि जब तक यह दर्जा का भेदभाव रहेगा कभी भी तीसरे दर्जे के यात्रियों की सुख सुविधा में बढ़ोतरी नहीं होगी यहाँ तक कि उनके बैगने की भी व्यवस्था नहीं होगी। इसलिए इस सदन में मैंने बारबार यह आवाज उठाई है कि सभी दर्जों को समाप्त कर के केवल तीसरा दर्जा रखा जाय लम्बे सफर के लिए अनबत्ता सोने की व्यवस्था हो सकती है। मैं आज पुनः यह मांग करता हूँ कि सभी दर्जों को समाप्त करके केवल तीसरा दर्जा रखा जाय। जब उस की मांग हुई तो हमारे माननीय मंत्री ने रूस का उदाहरण दिया और यह कह कर टाल दिया कि रूस में भी इस तरीके का भेद है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि रूस की तरफ ही क्यों आप का मन जाता है आप इंगलिस्तान को क्यों नहीं देखते? इंगलिस्तान में दो दर्जे हैं, एक जरा आराम वाला, सौफ्ट और दूसरा थोड़ा सख्त, जिसमें कि उतना आराम नहीं मिलता। उधर आप को नजर क्यों नहीं जाती है? इस के अनवश्यकतया है कि इस बारे में हिन्दुस्तान दूसरों की नकल करे? आज हमारे पास रूँजी नहीं है, आज हम को पूँजी के निर्माण की जरूरत है। हम अपनी फिज़लखर्ची और ठाठ बाट को कम कर के ही पूँजी का निर्माण कर सकते हैं और उस से देश को उन्नति की ओर ले जा सकते हैं। हाँ जब हिन्दुस्तान में रूँजी का निर्माण हो जाय, देश आगे बढ़ जाय तो हमें कोई तिराज नहीं होगा, डीक है, और सुविधा देकर बड़ा दो और लोगों को जरा इस तरीके की सुविधा

दी जाय लेकिन जब तक इस देश के तीसरे दर्जे के मुसाफिरों की बैठने की आप व्यवस्था नहीं कर सकते तब तक यह प्रथम श्रेणी, द्वितीय श्रेणी और शीत, ताप नियंत्रित गाड़ियों को रखने से कोई लाभ नहीं होता। इनका रखन समाजवाद का उपहास है और इस देश के गरीबों के साथ खिलवाड़ और मजाक करना है।

मैं आप से निवेदन करूँगा कि सरकार अपने इस शीत, ताप नियंत्रित कार्यक्रम को जारी रखने के लिए मजदूर नेताओं को घुस देती है और उन को भी प्रेस करती है क्योंकि हम देखते हैं कि रेलवे मंत्रालय ने, जो मजदूर नेता हैं, उन को इन शीत, ताप नियंत्रित गाड़ियों का पास दे रखा है त कि उनका इस प्रकार मुँह बन्द हो जाय और इस तरह की चीखों की तरफ उनका ध्यान न जाय। लेकिन मैं पुनः इस बारे में निवेदन करते हुए मांग करूँगा कि आप इन शीत, ताप नियंत्रित गाड़ियों को समाप्त करें। जहाँ तक सवारी का ताल्लुक है मैंने आप के सामने इसका उदाहरण रखा।

अब मैं छोटे वर्ग यात्रियों और बड़े अफसरों के बेटनों की असामयता के बारे में कुछ निवेदन करना चाहूँगा। मैं यह कहना चाहूँगा कि क्या माननीय मंत्री और खास तौर से हमारे मोठे मंत्री डा० राम मुभग सिंह इस बारे पर ध्यान देंगे कि यह जो रेलगाड़ियों में कन्डक्टर्स और कोच कन्डक्टर्स चलते हैं उन में क्या अन्तर है और रेलगाड़ियों में जो झाड़ू देने वाले हैं उन से लेकर जो आप के जनरल मैनजर हैं और आप के जाबार्ड के मैनबर हैं जिनके ऊपर मेरा अनुमान है कि उनकी तनख्वाह, वेतन, भत्ते, बंगले, नीकर, माली, चपरासी और उनको अन्य मिलने वाली सुविधाओं का हिसाब लगायें तो 20,000 रुपये मासिक से कम नहीं आता होगा और इधर

आता होगा सिर्फ 100 रुपये। इतना जबरदस्त अन्तर है। कहीं समाजवाद में यह चीज खपती है, कहां मेल खाती है यह मैं जानना चाहूंगा ?

आज मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि हम माल के किराये में उसके भाड़े में वृद्धि कर के आमदनी बढ़ायेंगे क्योंकि हमारे दूसरे खर्चें बढ़ गये हैं तो क्या वह इस तरीके के अनाप शनाप खर्चों को खत्म करके, कम करके उसका मुकाबला नहीं कर सकते। उस भाड़े के बारे में मैं यह कहता हूँ, शायद भूल जाऊँ, मैं समझता हूँ कि यह एक बड़ी भजीब चीज है कि कोयले का जो भाड़ा है वह उस के मूल्य से ज्यादा होता है। हर्कत यह है कि कोयले का जो भाड़ा है वह उस कोयले का जो मूल्य होता है उससे वह ज्यादा है। कहीं संसार में यह चीज देखने को नहीं मिलेगी कि जितने को चीज न हो उस से ज्यादा उस की दुलाई पड़ती हो। यह तो भेड़ा मोठ भयानी, दूध भर भे वाली कहावत चागितार्थ हो गयी। कोयले का दाम कम दुलाई उस की ज्यादा, हम ने कहीं इस तरीके का विरोधभास नहीं देखा। मैं चाहूंगा कि मंत्री महोदय इस ओर ध्यान दें और यह जो विषमता छांट और बड़ों की तनछ्वाहों में है, उस का उत्तर मैं उन से चाहूंगा। ऐसा उत्तर मैं उनसे नहीं चाहता जैसे कि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने एक आदत पकड़ ली है और शायद आप लोगों ने भी पकड़ ली हो कि इस तरह से सब जबाब दे दिया, हाँ, नहीं, देश के हित के खिलाफ नहीं करेंगे और पुराने रास्ते से हम अलग नहीं हटेंगे।

यह ऐसा लगता है कि कोई हिज मास्टर वायस का रेकार्ड है जिसको कि तैयार कर के रख दिया है और वह जब भी चाहते हैं बजा देते हैं, तो ऐसे नहीं चलना चाहिए। इन चीजों का उत्तर मिलना चाहिए जिससे आगे यह काम ठीक तरीके से चल सके।

श्रीमन, मैं कुछ रेलगाड़ियों के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। आज इस तरीके का भेदभाव कायम है। एक तरफ तो यह गाड़ियाँ हैं, आप की मेल और दूसरी तरफ साधारण गाड़ियाँ। मेलगाड़ियों का जहाँ तक सवाल है वह कुछ समय से चलने लगी हैं हालांकि वह कैसे चली हैं उस में भी एक-जबरदस्त भेद है.....

सभापति महोदय : क्या भवनीय सदस्य अपनी पार्टी का सारा समय ले रहे हैं ?

श्री रामसेबक दास : जी हाँ।

अब एक स्टेशन से दूसरे स्टेशन तक तो पहुँचने में कम समय लगता है। इतना ज्यादा समय दे दिया गया है कि शुरू से यहाँ से गाड़ी चलती है और अन्त में जहाँ उसको पहुँच ना है वह वहाँ तो समय पर पहुँच आयेगी लेकिन बीच में कहीं लेट रही उस का कोई हिसाब नहीं रक्खा गया है लेकिन जो दूसरी गाड़ियाँ हैं अलावा मेल गाड़ियों के वे इतनी अधिक देर से चलती हैं कि उसका कोई हिसाब नहीं और इस ओर मंत्रालय का ध्यान अब तक नहीं गया है। मैं मिसाल भी दूंगा। जो गाड़ी लखनऊ से झांसी जाती है, जो 10 टी० से उस का मेल होता है, लेकिन स्थिति यह है कि कभी उस का कनेक्शन नहीं मिलता है, क्योंकि वह तीन, चार घंटे लेट होती है। इसी प्रकार लूप लाइन और शाखा लाइन में यह स्थिति है कि कभी भी गाड़ियाँ समय पर नहीं चलती हैं। वहाँ पर बदइन्तीजामी तो है ही, लेकिन मैं केवल समय की बात कह रहा हूँ। उस ओर ध्यान देने की जरूरत है।

आज रेल मंत्रालय यह कोशिश कर रहा है कि मजदूर लोगों पर इतना जबरदस्त अंकुश लगाया जाये कि वे राजनीति में दिलचस्पी न लें। कुछ समय पहले जब यह

[श्री रामसेवक यादव]

आजादी थी कि रेलवे के मजदूर स्थानीय निकायों के चुनाव में हिस्सा ले सकते हैं, तो उस के लिए मन्जूरी लेना जरूरी होता था। वह अधिकार अब छीन लिया गया है। इन सब बातों में मंत्रालय के अधिकारियों की मनमानी चलती है और उन के निर्णय पर मंत्री और सरकार की मुहर लग जाया करती है।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं एक मिसाल देना चाहता हूँ, जिस को श्री पाटिल जानते भी हैं और जिस को सुन कर शायद वह चिढ़ेंगे भी। भावनगर, गुजरात के एक कर्मचारी ने म्यूनिसिपैलिटी का चुनाव लड़ने के लिए मन्जूरी मांगी। वह मन्जूरी उस को तब तक नहीं मिली, जब तक कि उनका चुनाव खत्म नहीं हुआ। जब वह उस चुनाव में जीत गया, तो उस को इस्तीफा देने के लिए कहा गया। इस सवाल को लेकर उस को नौकरी से हटा दिया गया। इस प्रश्न को इस सदन और दूसरे सदन में कई बार उठाया गया। लगभग पंद्रह माननीय सदस्यों ने इस पर भाषण किये। चौदह माननीय सदस्यों ने इस बारे में एक-साथ पत्र लिखा और पंद्रह ने अलग अलग पत्र लिखे, लेकिन इस बारे में अभी तक कोई कार्रवाई नहीं हुई है। इस से अच्छा नमूना इस बात का और कोई नहीं मिल सकता है कि किस तरह से नौकरशाही और अफसरशाही रेलवे विभाग पर हावी है और मंत्री महोदय तो बिचारे केवल मीठा बोलना जानते हैं। एक तरफ सरकार की ओर से जनतंत्र का नारा लगाया जाता है और दूसरी तरफ कर्मचारियों को राजनीति से विपरीत करने की कोशिश की जाती है।

सरकार इस देश में समाजवाद स्थापित करने का दावा करती है। ज्यों ज्यों हम समाजवाद की ओर बढ़ेंगे, त्यों त्यों जितने निजी उद्योग-धंधे हैं, वे सब सरकारी हो

जायेंगे। इस का नतीजा क्या होगा? जब तक कर्मचारी निजी उद्योग-धंधों में काम करते हैं, तब तक उन को राजनीति में हिस्सा लेने की पूरी छूट है और जब समाजवाद आ जायगा, तो वे लोग राजनीति से बिल्कुल अलग हो जायेंगे और बिल्कुल गुलाम हो जायेंगे।

सरकार की ओर से इंग्लैंड की बहुत मिसालें दी जाती हैं। इंग्लैंड में केवल 16 फीसदी सरकारी नौकर हैं, जिनको राजनीति में हिस्सा लेने की छूट नहीं है, 28 फीसदी कर्मचारी ऐसे हैं, जो प्रचारकार्य में तो हिस्सा ले सकते हैं, लेकिन स्वयं चुनाव नहीं लड़ सकते हैं और 56 फीसदी कर्मचारियों को ये सब काम करने की छूट है। सरकार समाजवाद और जनतंत्र की बात करती है, लेकिन वह मजदूरों के अधिकारों को छीनती चली जा रही है।

एक ऐसा नियम भी है, जिस के द्वारा कर्मचारी के लड़के या पत्नी आदि को एक दूसरे के खिलाफ खफियागिरी करने का प्रोत्साहन मिलता है। वह नियम यह है कि अगर किसी रेलवे के किसी मजदूर, कर्मचारी या आफिसर की तनखाह पर किसी का गुजारा होता है, तो उस की भी यह जिम्मेदारी है कि वह उस कर्मचारी पर नियंत्रण रखे और उस को राजनीति में हिस्सा लेने से रोके। इस स्थिति में मैं नहीं समझता कि हम इस देश को कहां ले जाना चाहते हैं—समाजवाद और जनतंत्र की ओर या अधिनायकवाद और राजतंत्र की ओर।

श्री मौर्य (अलीगढ़) : अधिकार की ओर।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करूंगा कि वह ऐसा रास्ता अपनायें जिस में मजदूरों का ऐसा संगठन

बने, जो रोज-रोज महंगाई भत्ते के लिए न लड़े, बल्कि महंगाई को रोकने के लिए कोई कार्यक्रम चलाए। जब तक महंगाई नहीं रुकती है, तब तक महंगाई भत्ते से कोई फायदा नहीं होता है। पांच रुपये का महंगाई भत्ता मिलता है और दस रुपये का महंगाई बढ़ती है।

जहां तक बोनस का सम्बन्ध है, निजी कारखानों में बोनस की व्यवस्था है, लेकिन सरकारी उद्योगों में, सरकारी संस्थानों में, जैसे रेलवेज में, बोनस की व्यवस्था क्यों नहीं है, यह बात मैं नहीं समझ पा रहा हूं। मैं समझता हूं कि उस की व्यवस्था तुरन्त होनी चाहिए।

भ्रन्त में शिकायत के रूप में मैं कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूं। रेलवे विभाग में जो गैंगमैन और गेटमैन काम करते हैं, वे रेलवे के कर्मचारी होते हैं और रेल की चारदीवारी में रहते हैं, लेकिन उत्तरप्रदेश के जिला परिषदों ने उन लोगों पर स्कैम-स्टॉसिज आफ दि प्रापर्टी टैक्स आंका है। यह मामला कई वर्षों से चल रहा है। मैं चाहता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय इस में दखल दें और गरीब लोगों को बचावें।

इस देश में सत्तर हजार कुल हैं, जिन की बहुत बुरी हालत है। छोटे शहरों में उन की मजदूरी बीस पैसे और बड़े शहरों में तीस पैसे है। आज की महंगाई में भी उन की मजदूरी को नहीं बढ़ाया गया है। जहां तक उन की किस्मत का सवाल है, वह ठेकेदारों के साथ बंधी हुई है। मैं चाहूंगा कि मंत्री महोदय इन कुलियों की स्थिति पर भी कुछ ध्यान दें।

स्टेशनों पर फल, पूरी और मिठाई की दुकानों के जो ठेके दिये जाते हैं, उन में आम तौर से सबलेटिंग चलता है। मैं आप के सामने गौडा स्टेशन का उदाहरण

रखना चाहता हूं। वहां के सम्बन्ध में बार-बार प्रश्न उठाए जाने पर भी उसी आदमी को बराबर ठेका दिया जाता रहा जिस का ठेका छीन लिया गया था, लेकिन वहां पर दूसरा आदमी काम करता था।

जो शिकायतें लिखी जाती हैं, उन पर कोई कार्यवाही की जाती है या नहीं, इस बारे में कोई जवाब नहीं आता है। उदाहरण के लिए मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि एक बार इलाहाबाद से दिल्ली मेरा रिजर्वेशन था, लेकिन बनारस में अधिकारियों ने किसी बड़े अफसर को वह जगह दे दी। इस प्रकार इलाहाबाद में हम को जगह नहीं मिली। इस बारे में शिकायत करने पर भी कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है।

एक बार बाराबंकी से पटना मेरा रिजर्वेशन था। रेलवे प्रोटेक्शन फोर्स के एक बड़े अधिकारी, भानुप्रताप सिंह, फैजाबाद जा रहे थे। उन्होंने अपना सैलून लोकल ट्रेन से भेज दिया था, क्योंकि वह इस गाड़ी से नहीं जा सकता था। वह जबरदस्ती मेरे डिब्बे में बैठ कर चले गए। हम ने इस बारे में शिकायत की, लेकिन हम को जगह नहीं मिली।

मैं चाहता हूं कि इन सब बातों पर ध्यान दिया जाये।

Shri Basappa (Tiptur): Mr. Chairman, when we are considering the railway budget, it is worthwhile that we compare the vast Indian railway system with other railway systems in the world. We have built a net-work of railways for which we can certainly be proud. The hon. Minister said the other day that when we go to negotiate any loan agreement for the railways, our creditworthiness is such that it would be done in no time. It means that our railways have a reputation in the world.

[Shri Basappa]

Our late Prime Minister, Shastriji was good enough to send some delegations to African countries on goodwill missions and after visiting Africa I had on my own an opportunity to visit some parts of Europe, America and Japan. I saw some of their railways but I had no time to study them. But from my little experience, I can say that our railways have a reputation in the world. In Africa the railways are not so well equipped. In some places there are underground systems of railways in Europe and in other places. In Japan they have achieved a speed of nearly 120 miles per hour; we know of the kyoto line in Japan where the speed is 120 miles per hour. Because of the vastness of our country, we have to build a vast system. We can improve no doubt. There is a lot of goodwill in the world for our Indian railways. Our hon. Minister of Railways, Shri S. K. Patil,—I heard everywhere in America—has left a very great impression there, and at one time they were asking me whether he would head the Government here, and when they came to know that Shrimati Indira Gandhi was chosen as Prime Minister, they were asking for my reaction, and I told them that she has a great reputation and she is well known and popular throughout the length and breadth of India and that she would also see that all parts of India are united to meet any challenge in the world.

15 hrs.

I would say that this reputation must be enhanced, increased, and I think our Railway Minister will do a lot in bringing about greater understanding through the railways and through other constructive methods. I would invite him to meet the Indian community also when he goes out of India. When I was in America, the people were asking me, and they told me that while the Railway Minister was in America he did not meet the Indian community there. I told them

that he was only interested in the railway affairs and that he was not the External Affairs Minister. But still they wanted him to meet them. So, I convey this to our Minister of Railways in this context.

There is also a lot of false propaganda going on in those countries, about India, especially by Pakistan. I do not wish to say much on this, when the talks are going on between the Ministers of India and Pakistan at Pakistan. But still, this has to be counteracted and I think our Railway Minister will also make note of this and see that the reputation of India, the heritage of India and the culture of India, which is very well known, is emphasised and brought to the attention of the people, wherever he goes. We want that some of our MPs who go out should contact some of the proper authorities there. Of course, our Indian Missions must not take this amiss, because, here, at the moment, we are concerned with the goodwill for our Indian railways and the loan agreement that we are going to conclude. I do not wish to say much on that aspect. But, speaking as I do on the railway budget, the able people who are handling this subject should put the railways on proper rails, and I am sure that our able friends, Dr. Ram Subhag Singh and his able deputy, Shri Sham Nath, not to speak of the Minister of Railways himself, will take care to see that this reputation is enhanced to meet not only the defence side but also the development aspect.

Going through the Railway Minister's speech, I find that he has given a fine record of the events that have taken place. He has been able to reshape the Plan in the context of the difficulties that we are in, and I have no doubt that during his time, our railways will increase the capacity and efficiency. Already, our targets have been surpassed and more than six per cent has already been reached. There is improvement in the speed of the

trains, in signalling, and also there is self-sufficiency in the railway equipment. All these speak very well. The way in which the railways have played their role in the emergency and also in respect of the foodgrains to be moved from one part of the country to the other, must be said to the credit of the Indian railways. When I say all this, it must not be understood that I am just over-simplifying the whole thing, and that I am very much over-complacent about these things.

Now, the freight increase has been touched upon by many Members and has been explained properly, and therefore, I do not want to speak more on that. Our Railway Minister, was also for sometime the Minister in charge of transport. So, I hope he will see that there is a co-ordinated policy in regard to road-rail communication and that there is a good-neighbourly policy in respect of both road and rail; he must see that such a policy is built up in this country, so that the transport system may go on very well.

There is still the problem of overcrowding which has to be solved, and the people ameliorated from this difficulty. There are so many amenities which are wanting in respect of the railway passengers. So far as catering is concerned, the working group of the National Nutrition Council has stated that the health of the people who travel in the trains is not very good because of the catering inefficiency. The Minister has also said that there is a lot of pilferage and that nearly Rs. 5 crores are lost due to pilferage; it is also said that eight million people are travelling without tickets. These are some of the points which, I submit, should be attended to. (*Interruption*). I request the hon. Ministers to attend a little to all what I am saying.

Coming to the question of expediting certain railway lines in the South, which have to be taken up in my part of the country, I may point out that

the Hassan-Mangalore railway line has to be completed; the Bangalore-Salem railway line has to be opened. There is the need for broad-gauging the Hassan-Mangalore railway system. Yesterday, my friend Shri Hanumanthaiya and also our friends from Kerala were speaking and they were pointing out that the railway system, the grouping, has to be reorganised properly. There must be a scientific way of doing it. Particularly in the South, there are so many transshipment points, and even with regard to the transshipment of foodgrains from the broad gauge to the metre gauge and from the metre gauge to the broad gauge, it is such a mess. Therefore, I request the hon. Minister to give his early attention to the smooth running of the system through broad gauge. I invite his attention particularly to the line from Guntakal to Bangalore and from Hospet to Hubli and Karwar, where broad gauge lines have to be constructed in order to see that our iron ore is exported in larger quantities. Again, the need for the laying of the Kottur-Harihar line has to be emphasised. I have emphasised this many a time and also the line from Chitaldrug to Rayadurg and the Satyamangalam-Mysore railway line. Last time, my hon. friend Shri Shankaraiya spoke enough of it, and Shri Gopalswami Ayyangar, the then Railway Minister, had assured the House that this line will be taken up, namely, the Satyamanagalam-Chamarajanagar line.

About accidents, I might point out that I referred even last time to many of the derailments that take place in a particular place between Bangalore and Arsikere. Still, even on the 4th or 5th of last month, I must bring to the notice of the hon. Minister that there was a derailment there; I was on the spot and I met the Divisional Superintendent and asked him about it. They gave the reason as human failure. It is not human failure; in this case it is the railway equipment failure. 45 years back, they had laid the sleepers on that line there. And I have been crying hoarse for the last

[Shri Basappa]

12 years that these sleepers have to be changed and the track has to be strengthened. But nothing has been done. Derailments still take place.

I must also bring to the attention of the hon. Minister the need for an over-bridge in Tiptur. The hon. Minister promised me last time that after all this could be done. But sometimes, the Central Government says that it is for the State Government, and the State Government says that it is for the Centre to do it. So, in all this confusion, the things are held up.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member will now wind up.

Shri Basappa: I come to my last point, and that is about the new zone, the South-Central Zone. I welcome it. Of course, the Minister has assured me that it has been done only on the grounds of operational efficiency and that no other influence has been brought to bear on it. The new zone has been formed with its headquarters at Secunderabad. But I request the hon. Minister to see—he must take care to see—that the seniority and the service conditions of the people who are transferred from one zone to another zone are not affected severely.

One last word about the Railway Service Commission. I have seen that a Railway Service Commission has already been set up recently at Bihar. But Mysore, with a population of more than two crores has not yet been given a Railway Service Commission. I want the hon. Minister to analyse and see how many people from the Mysore region have been appointed to these Service Commissions. I request that a separate Railway Service Commission should be set up in Mysore. If that is not possible, I request some members from the Mysore region should be appointed to the existing Railway Service Commission in the southern zone.

Thank you.

Mr. Chairman: Shri Mengi.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Raiganj): I have some submissions to make on the railway budget.

Mr. Chairman: I am sorry, he will have to wait.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Not one. Member from West Bengal from this side has spoken so far. We have some problems.

Mr. Chairman: He will get his chance; there are still some more hours.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: For the last two days, I am waiting.

Mr. Chairman: I have called Shri Mengi.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Today, our Whip told me that my name is on the list for the last two days.

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. I have called Shri Mengi.

श्री गोपालबल्लभ मेनो (जम्मू तथा काश्मीर) : सभापति महोदय, रेल विभाग प्रगतिशील है, इस में किसी को शक नहीं है। पिछले कुछ वर्षों से रेल विभाग की बजह से मुसाफिरो को सहूलियतें मिली है, कुछ आसानियां मिली हैं, इसमें भी कोई शक नहीं, लेकिन पैसेन्जर फेयर और माल के किरायों में इजाफा, इस के मुताबिक पिछले कुछ वर्षों से रेल मन्त्रालय की जो नीति रही है, उस पर मुझे खेद ही प्रकट करना है। इस वर्ष तो इस मन्त्रालय ने कमाल ही कर दिया। इस वक्त जब कि हिन्दुस्तान की सरहदों पर बसे हुए लोग पाकिस्तानी हमले की बजह से भागे ही प्रदेशान हैं, मन्त्रालय ने सिर्फ़ सर-चार्ज ही नहीं बढ़ाया, बल्कि 800 किलोमीटर से आगे जो फासला है वहां पर किराया बढ़ाते की भी निर्णय किया है। इसका असर जम्मू काश्मीर पर, कांगडा पर, हिमाचल प्रदेश तथा दूसरे हिस्सों पर

पड़ेगा और मैं समझता हूँ कि पंजाब की सरहदों पर भी यह असर बहुत बुरी तरह से पड़ेगा। जम्मू काश्मीर और भारत के दूसरे पहाड़ी हिस्से जो हैं वे पहले से ही बहुत पिछड़े हुए हैं। वहाँ पर पहले से ही कोई उद्योग नहीं है। वहाँ पर कोई कारोबार का सहूलियतें नहीं हैं। चाहिये तो यह था कि वहाँ के लोगों को राहत देने के लिए कुछ इस किस्म का रेल किराये का स्ट्रक्चर कायम किया जाता जिससे वहाँ रहने वाले जो लोग हैं उन्हें कुछ राहत मिलती, उन्हें खाने पीने की चीज सस्ते में पहुँचाई जाती, वहाँ जो थोड़े बहुत कारखाने हैं उन में इस्तेमाल होने वाली चीजें हैं वे सस्ते दामों पर पहुँचाई जाती। लेकिन इस बार पता नहीं क्यों इस मंत्रालय ने जिसका चार्ज हमारे माननीय पाटिल साहब के हाथों में है और जिस में माननीय डा० राम सुभग सिंह और शाम लाल जाँ काम करते हैं और जो सरहदों पर रहने वाले लोगों से बहुत प्रेम करते हैं कुछ नहीं किया गया है और न सिर्फ कुछ नहीं किया गया है बल्कि उनका इस प्रॉपोजल से वहाँ उलटा असर होगा। इसलिए मेरा अज यह है कि इस पर वे बहुत ही हमदर्दानी तरीके से गौर करें।

मैं कोयले के सम्बन्ध में अब कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। जम्मू काश्मीर का जहाँ तक सम्बन्ध है, वहाँ जो कोयला आता है...

एक माननीय सदस्य : कालाकोट का कोल।

श्री गोपालबल्लभ मैत्री : कालाकोट में कोयला बहुत कम है। वहाँ हमने थर्मल प्लांट कायम किया है, काश्मीर में सीमेंट फैक्ट्री चालू की है और कालाकोट का कोल उनके लिए काफी नहीं है। जम्मू में, कठुआ में, साम्बा में जो कोयला इस्तेमाल होता है, जो कोयला हमारी इंडस्ट्री में इस्तेमाल होता है वह सब बंगाल और बिहार से आता है। यह जो फासला है यह पंद्रह सौ और दो

हजार किलोमीटर के दूर्यान् है। हमें अब जो कोयला मिलेगा वह 5.3 रुपये प्रति टन ज्यादा कीमत में मिलेगा। हमारे पास प्रागे ही उद्योगों की कमी है। हमारे यहाँ जो इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट्स हैं उनकी पहले ही बहुत बुरी हालत है। उनके लिए मैटीरियल जो चाहिये वह इसी तरह से महंगा मिलता रहेगा तो उनकी हालत और भी खराब हो जाएगी, बद से बदतर हो जाएगी। मैं बड़े विश्वास के साथ आशा करता हूँ कि हमारे मंत्री महोदय हमारी इस प्रार्थना पर बड़ी सहानुभूति से गौर करेंगे और देखेंगे कि इस सम्बन्ध में वह क्या कर सकते हैं।

दूसरी बात नमक की है। पहाड़ों पर आमतौर पर लोग मवेशी पालते हैं। मवेशियों के लिए भी उनको नमक की बहुत ज्यादा मात्रा में आवश्यकता होती है। हमारे इलाकों में, पहाड़ों में नमक प्रागे ही बहुत महंगा है। अब जो टैक्स आपने लगाया है उससे वह और भी महंगा हो जाएगा। इसलिए अगर यह मुमकिन हो तो मैं प्रार्थना करूँगा कि आप इस तरफ भी ध्यान दें।

जब मैं पहाड़ी इलाकों की परेशानियों का जिक्र करता हूँ तो मेरा ध्यान अपनी रियासत, जम्मू और काश्मीर, की तरफ चला जाता है। अठारह बरस के बाद हमें कठुआ तक रेलवे लाइन मिली है। जिस ढंग से यह रेल मिली है उससे हमें कोई फायदा नहीं हो रहा है। एक शटल ट्रेन आपने चलाई है। उस शटल ट्रेन के टाइमिंग भी ऐसे हैं जोकि ठीक नहीं हैं। जो पठानकोट से गाड़ी चलती है उससे उस शटल ट्रेन का कोई मुनासिब मेल नहीं है। मैं एक सुझाव रखना चाहता हूँ और अगर उस पर अमल करना मुमकिन हो तो मैं प्रार्थना करूँगा कि उस पर अमल करने की कोशिश की जाए। क्या यह मुमकिन नहीं है कि प्रागे इस शटल ट्रेन के साथ कुछ ऐसे डिब्बे लगाये जो पठानकोट

[श्री गोपाल बल मंगी]

जा कर श्रीनगर एक्सप्रेस के साथ, काश्मीर मेल के साथ और पठानकोट से चलने वाली जो दूसरी गाड़ियाँ हैं, जो बड़ी बड़ी गाड़ियाँ हैं उनके साथ जोड़ दिये जायें, उनके साथ लगा दिये जायें ? इसी तरह से जो दिल्ली से कुछ गाड़ियाँ पठानकोट के लिए चलती हैं उन के साथ कुछ डिब्बे ऐसे हों जो सीधे कठुआ तक जाने वाले हों तो लोगों को बहुत सहायित हो सकती है। उन डिब्बों को जो लोकल ट्रेन पठानकोट से आगे जाती है, उसके साथ लगाया जा सकता है। जब तक आप यह नहीं करते हैं तब तक यह सम्भव नहीं है कि दिल्ली से या पठानकोट से आगे जाने वाले जो पैसेंजर हैं और जो जम्मू काश्मीर से आते हैं वह कठुआ में आ कर रेल में सवार हों।

मुझे कठुआ रेलवे स्टेशन के बारे में अब कुछ कहना है। इस ट्रेन के लिए मैंने आपका पहले भी शुक्रिया अदा किया था और अब भी करता हूँ। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस स्टेशन पर कोई रेस्टोरां नहीं है, यात्रियों के ठहरने के लिए कोई बेडिंग रूम नहीं है, वहाँ पर यात्रियों के लिए चाय वगैरह का इंतजाम नहीं है, फल आदि का कोई बन्दोबस्त नहीं है। जब उस स्टेशन पर कोई सहायित न हों तो वह स्टेशन कैसे कामयाब हो सकता है ? कैसे वहाँ मुसाफिर आएंगे ? आपको चाहिये कि उसे कामयाब करने की तरफ भी आप ध्यान दें। वहाँ पर कुछ बेडिंग रूम आप बनायें, एक रेस्टोरां बनायें, चाय और फल बेचने वालों का प्रबन्ध करें ताकि जब मुसाफिर गाड़ी पर सवार होने के लिए आये और जिनको स्टेशन पर आकर घंटा आध घंटा बैठना हो वे चाय पानी तो कर सकें, आराम करने के लिए उनको जगह तो मिल सके। जब तक यह नहीं होगा तब तक क्यों वहाँ मुसाफिर आयेंगे ? पठानकोट में हमने देखा है कि स्टेशन के अन्दर और स्टेशन के बाहर भी बहुत इंतजाम है। इसी तरह से अगर आप वहाँ स्टेशन के अन्दर इंतजाम कर देंगे तो

बाहर भी इंतजाम हो जाएगा। अन्दर इंतजाम हो जाएगा तो बाहर भी लोग अपने आप इंतजाम कर लेंगे इस तरह से वह इलाका आबाद हो जाएगा और जिस गर्ज के लिए रेल दी गई है, वह गर्ज भी पूरी हो जाएगी, वह मकसद भी पूरा हो जाएगा। जब तक स्टेशन आबाद नहीं होता है, उसको आबाद करने के सामान पैदा नहीं किये जाते हैं तब तक कुछ नहीं होगा, तब तक मुसाफिर नहीं आयेंगे और जो शटल ट्रेन चलती है वह लाभदायक साबित नहीं होगी।

आज से डेढ़ बरस पहले मैंने इसी सदन में एक प्रस्ताव रखा था जिस में मैंने यह मांग की थी कि चौथे प्लान में रेलवे लाइन कठुआ से आगे जम्मू तक ले जाई जाए और बाद में रियासी तक उसको ले जाया जाए। रेल मंत्री जी की तरफ से सहानुभूति दिखाये जाने पर मैंने उस प्रस्ताव को वापिस ले लिया था। लेकिन मुझे पता चला है कि कुछ इस किस्म के मुझाव रेल विभाग के पास आ रहे हैं जिन का आशय यह है कि रेल को जम्मू न ले जाया जाए बल्कि पहाड़ों पर बीचों बीच ले जा कर उसे रियासी ले जाया जाए और यह कहा जाता है कि रक्षा की दृष्टि से यह आवश्यक है। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जम्मू का सब से ज्यादा आबाद इलाका, सब से ज्यादा खुशहाल इलाका जो है वह वही इलाका है जहाँ आपने पहले सर्वे कराया था और आपकी रिपोर्ट यह थी कि यह प्रोजेक्ट इकोनोमिकली फीजिबल होगा। उस इलाके में लाखों आदमी बसते हैं, उस में जम्मू शहर है। जोकि जम्मू काश्मीर राज्य की सदियों की राजधानी है। उसकी आबादी डेढ़ लाख है। वहाँ पर साम्बा, हीरापुर वगैरह दूसरे कस्बे भी हैं। वहाँ पर कदम कदम पर गांव हैं जो काफी खुशहाल हैं। उस इलाके को अगर आप गैरमहफूज करार देंगे तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो हजारों नहीं लाखों

लंग वहाँ बसते हैं। जम्मू प्रान्त की बहुत बड़ी आबादी उस इलाके में है। चूँकि वह इलाका ऐसा है जहाँ से कि पहाड़ी इलाका खरम होता है और मैदान शुरू होता है, उस में बसने वाले लाखों लोग क्या सोचेंगे, इस का तो खयाल कीजिये। वह सोचेंगे कि भारत सरकार और रियासत की सरकार 10 या 12 करोड़ रु० का ध्यान तो अपने सामने रखती है जो कि कठुआ से जम्मू तक रेलवे लाइन बिछाने पर खर्च होंगे, लेकिन वहाँ पर जो करोड़ों की जायदाद है, बल्कि मैं तो कहूँगा कि अरबों की है क्योंकि उस इलाके में बड़ी बड़ी मंडियाँ हैं, तस्कों के लोग बड़े खुशहाल हैं, उस का खयाल वह नहीं करते हैं। अगर आप को इन 10 या 12 करोड़ रुपयों का खयाल है तो वहाँ पर जो अरबों की जायदाद जनता की है उस का खयाल भी होना चाहिये क्योंकि वह भी देश का ही धन है।

इस के बाद मुझे यह अर्ज करना है कि आप ने रक्षा के खयाल से धार उधमपुर रोड बनाई है। अगर आप को देश की रक्षा करने के लिये रेल की भी जरूरत है तो हमें कोई एतराज नहीं है, आप उस के साथ साथ कोई भी रेलवे लाइन बिछायें, लेकिन वह इतनी एकानामिक नहीं होगी, इतनी साउंड नहीं होगी जितनी कि वह जिस का आप सर्वे कर चुके हैं। आप के पास उस की रिपोर्ट भी है। आप उस को बनाइये। उस से लोगों में एक तरह का इत्मीनान आयेगा, तस्कीन आयेगी कि हकूमत उन की बेहतरी चाहती है और हमेशा उस इलाके को सेफ समझती है। आप को ऐसी रेलवे लाइन बनानी चाहिये जिस का आप ने सर्वे भी करवा लिया है तो उस पर आप का कुल 12 करोड़ रुपया खर्च आयेगा लेकिन अगर आप ने पहाड़ों को काटना शुरू किया तो उस पर 12 करोड़ से कहीं ज्यादा रुपया खर्च आयेगा। अगर देश की रक्षा के लिये उस की जरूरत हो तो आप उस को जरूर खर्च कीजिये, लेकिन लोगों की खुशहाली भी जरूरी है। जब

से हिन्दुस्तान स्वतन्त्र हुआ है उस के बाद से बीस सालों में दूसरे हिस्सों के लोगों ने तरक्की की है लेकिन काश्मीर के इस हिस्से में बिल्कुल तरक्की नहीं हो सकी है। इस लिये जरूरी है कि आप इस रेलवे लाइन को बनायें। आप के सामने कोई ऐसी बात नहीं आनी चाहिये कि वह रक्षा की दृष्टि से कमजोर होगी। मेरा खयाल है कि रेलवे मंत्री श्री पाटिल इस बात को जानते होंगे कि अगर कोई लाइन आबाद इलाके से गुजरती है तो उस को तोड़ फोड़ का कम खतरा होता है। अगर वह उस इलाके में से जाती है जो आबाद नहीं है तो वहाँ तोड़ फोड़ का ज्यादा खतरा होता है। इस लिये मैं बड़ी नम्रता के साथ और बड़ी आशा के साथ यह माँग करूँगा कि इस सम्बन्ध में रेलवे मंत्री जब अपना जबाब देंगे तो वह अपनी राय जरूर बतलायेंगे। इस मामले को लेकर हम लोगों को बड़ी परेशानी होगी है कि आखिर हम लोगों से जा कर क्या कहें। लोग वहाँ पर मुजाहिदे करने की सोच रहे थे लेकिन मैंने उन से कहा कि वह मंत्रालय तो अपना है, जो इस में बैठे हुए हैं उन में हमारी थड़ा और भक्ति है। वह इन्साफ करेंगे। मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे साथ जरूर इन्साफ किया जायेगा।

आखिरी बात जो मुझे अर्ज करनी है वह यह है कि यहाँ सवाल आया कि रेलवे में जो अलग अलग क्लासेज हैं उन को कम किया जाये। जो कुछ माननीय सदस्य श्री रामसेवक यादव कह रहे थे मैं उस से सहमत हूँ कि क्लासेज को जल्दी से जल्दी कम करने की कोशिश की जानी चाहिये, और अगर मुमकिन हो सके तो इस के लिये टारगेट डेट नियत कर दी जाय जब कि हिन्दुस्तान में सिर्फ दो ही क्लासेज रह जायेंगे, प्रपर और लोप्रपर। लम्बी लम्बी बातें करने और लम्बे लम्बे व्याख्यान देना लेकिन सोशलिस्म की तरफ कदम न बढ़ाया जाना यह न कांग्रेस के लिये सोभाजनक और न हमारे लिये खुशी की बात है।

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is customary for the debate on the Railway Budget to be overcast with constituency claims or congratulatory approval of the doings of the Railway Administration. But, like another hon. Member, I do not want to sound a discordant note. I would like to preface my submissions by paying a tribute to the railwaymen, officers and the men, who did a heroic job of their work particularly during the Indo-Pakistan conflict. I had occasion to witness this in different parts of the country, particularly in Rajasthan, where the contribution they made, the dedication with which they met the emergency, the efficiency with which they functioned is truly an example which should be remembered and enshrined in our hearts with gratitude.

I am sure that the Railways will keep these ideals of high performance before it even in normal times, even in times of peace, because in a country like ours we have to operate almost at all times on a war footing, in a country like ours transport including railway transport is the kingpin of the entire process of development. It has been rightly observed, recently, in a report submitted by a steering group on traffic in towns to the U.K. Minister of Transport, that when it is a question of the stimulation of under-developed countries transport is one of the two great nation-building influences, education being the other, which are basic to everything else.

In India, Sir, this is particularly true, for transport would help us to achieve a better rate of economic growth as also a deeper and more genuine emotional integration in the country. I often recall the observation made by Sir Winston Churchill when he said that the victorious general in his shining armour is often remembered in moments of victory and triumph, not equally often is remembered the columns of logistic support provided by the transport systems in the country which make that victory possible. This has been

proved beyond doubt and proved compellingly to the country that transport has an important and pivotal role to play, and I hope that this Parliament will take its responsibilities, particularly in the matter of transport, more seriously than it has tended to take in the past. I say this particularly because constituency claims or questions are not the only questions to be raised on the floor of this House during this debate. There are more important matters concerning railways and transport coordination which must engage our very earnest attention.

It is my purpose, Sir, particularly, to draw the attention of this House to the need for a national transport policy for which the country has been groping for the last 18 years since our independence. I am quite sure that the Railway Minister would agree, an objective observer of events and institutions that he is, that a national transport policy has yet to emerge and this will not emerge as long as the problems of transport in different sectors of transport are not considered as one group of problems. As a matter of fact, I strongly feel that perhaps the time has come when all ministries connected with the work of transport, including the Transport Ministry, must be grouped together and placed under the charge of one Minister. This has been done, and I think rightly, in respect of the Food and Agriculture portfolio with which rightly has been added the portfolio of Community Development and Co-operation and other related matters.

Mr. Chairman: Will that in any way lessen the competition between the railways and road transport?

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: As a matter of fact, competition between road and railways can be creative, only when competition is on equal terms. Since this cannot happen ordinarily in our country, it is necessary to provide a measure of regulation, a measure of co-ordination between road and rail

transport. That co-ordination cannot be brought about unless all transport Ministries, that is Ministries connected with all matters related to transport in the country particularly the Ministry of Transport, the Ministry of Railways and the Ministry of Civil Aviation are brought together under the charge of one Minister.

I would also like particularly to make reference to the recent report of the Committee on Transport Policy and Co-ordination. This is a report which I think has very considerable and far-reaching importance for the country. Though the report was submitted in January 1966 and has been placed on the Table of the House, we do not know as to what progress has been made so far in the consideration of this report and in the implementation of its recommendations. It is quite customary in our country to have committees appointed and to pigeonhole their recommendations. It has happened in countless cases and, therefore, I am apprehensive that once again the old trick would perhaps repeat itself in respect of the recommendations of this Committee on Transport Policy and Co-ordination which had on its own showing a very chequered and a very difficult career of nearly seven years.

I would like particularly to refer to some of the recommendations of the Committee and also to a memorandum submitted to the Committee by an expert from the United Kingdom, Mr. Bonavia. In respect of the recommendations of this Committee I would like particularly to draw attention to the fact that the Committee had emphasized that a national transport policy must seek to build a transport structure of the right size and pattern, consistent with the scheme of economic development envisaged in the Plans and capable of meeting the demands of the future. The Committee has not in this respect—I shall come to it in a minute—gone far enough in making its recommendations in terms of institutional and administrative changes. I would

like the Government to go farther than this Committee, because the recommendations of this Committee do not go far enough. I would like particularly to refer to the recommendation made by the Committee at page 189, where it has stated:

“The approach of integration can be extended with advantage in three principal directions. Firstly, wherever possible, joint rail-road transport for passengers and goods should be facilitated through arrangements arrived at mutually between the Indian Railways and State Road Transport Corporations as well as Corporations which the Central Government might set up for operating on specified inter-State routes. Secondly, efforts should be made to develop the operations of the Central and State Corporations, with the participation of the Indian Railways, on a scale sufficient to give them a significant share of the traffic. Thirdly, wherever at present public transport enterprises are organised as departmental undertakings, they should become corporations or companies so that they can operate on wholly commercial lines.”

Then I should like to refer to other recommendations made by this Committee. One is in respect of the problem of suburban railway transport on which it says:

“The problem of suburban railway transport has to be dealt with in any long-term solution as part of the problem of metropolitan transport, involving a co-ordinated approach to rail and road transport, development of roads and urban and regional development around major cities such as Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Delhi.”

The other recommendation relates to the maintenance of proper data. I regret to say that in the memorandum of Mr. Bonavia references are

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made to his efforts at finding out certain information, certain data, and in each case he was confronted with the flat answer that no such data was available with the railways. I could understand this with regard to some lesser organisation in the Government if such data were not available but this is not easy to condone in the case of the railways because we have always placed the railways on a certain pedestal in these matters.

Mr. Chairman: Is the hon. Member taking the full time of his group?

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Yes, Sir. I am taking all the time. 34 minutes are allotted to my group.

I would like to make a reference to this recommendation which says:

"The Indian Railways are well placed for extending to their operations modern economic accounting and statistical concepts such as are coming increasingly into use in large-scale enterprise for measuring efficiency, improving reporting systems, reducing capital and operational costs, securing more scientific programming and scheduling of projects, and creating a greater sense of personal incentive and achievement. This would help to bring the accounting and statistical systems more into line with one another.

I have already dealt with the experience, the unfortunate experience, of Mr. Bonavia in trying to find out certain essential data in respect of the working of the railways and which data the railways was not in a position to supply.

Now I want to emphasize the fact that the railways have occupied a pre-eminent place as a benevolent monopoly in this country and they are expected to fulfil certain public service operations. The question that we must consider is whether the railways, as they are organised at

present, are able to perform those public service obligations. To bring about that commercial efficiency in their working, my submission is that unless the railways are converted into a corporation, unless all these departments are placed under the charge of a single Minister to deal with transport as a co-ordinated matter, unless an Indian Transport Commission is set up to take care of these various sectors of transport, we would never make co-ordinated progress in the field of transport. I would like the hon. Railway Minister, not only as a Minister in charge of the railways but also as a senior Cabinet Minister in the Government of India, as one who is credited with the capacity to formulate and take important decisions, to answer these very vital questions which have been raised by this Committee and I would like him to reflect on these recommendations and their validity and their merit.

I would now like to draw the attention of the House to the fact that zones have been constituted in our country in a somewhat haphazard manner. I do not know whether a zone was constituted because the Chief Ministers of that particular State had a particular pull with the hon. Railway Minister or the Government of India or it is in consonance with any specific, clear and consistent criteria in this respect. I would like the hon. Minister to tell us if there are any specific criteria, if there are any specific objectives towards which the Government is working in the matter of re-zoning and whether he is going to give up the assurance which he had uttered when he was in Jaipur in respect of constituting the Rajasthan Railway Zone. This is a matter which has been engaging the attention of the hon. Railway Minister for a long time but it has been postponed because Rajasthan's voice is not heard in the higher counsels of this country. It has been shelved because the people in Rajasthan are

not inclined to resort to methods which secure attention at the hands of the Government. I would like to know whether once again whether the hon. Railway Minister is going to describe the assurance he gave when he was visiting Jaipur as merely a good-natured reply of a visiting guest or as an assurance which was given in all seriousness. If he intends to implement that promise, I would like to know whether he has any time limit before him, what his conception of this new zone would be and how and by when he wishes to implement it.

I would also like to know whether the Government is formulating any plans for broad-gauging the metre gauge railways. I know that it is an expensive proposition and it may be that the Government is not always in a position to spare resources for undertaking any large and massive programme of broad-gauging, but either the Government must give very special and added attention to the problems of those who have to use metre gauge railways or they must announce a plan, a massive plan if need be, to broad-gauge the railways in the country as a whole.

I would also like to draw the attention of the Railway Minister and this House to a very important problem—a problem which is assuming gigantic proportions with the onset of scarcity conditions and extreme drought conditions. The railways have been undertaking responsibility in the matter of making water available in these drought-affected areas and I would like that a massive programme is formulated now, when there is still time to formulate such a programme, for the coming summer when several parts of India, particularly Rajasthan, would be faced with one of the acutest and direct water shortages in their whole history. At that time we come up against the difficulty of inadequate tanks, we come up against the difficulty that there is not sufficient capacity, there are not sufficient wagons and engines. I would like therefore that the Railway Minister is able to

announce this now and to begin a programme of undertaking to supply water particularly in the worst months of the coming summer.

In respect of new lines a great deal has been said. I would like to reinforce the comments made by my hon. friend, Shri Mengi, in respect of the inattention from which his State, the State of Jammu and Kashmir, has suffered. It is not a mere constituency question; it is a question which is of national importance. In 18 years of our independence, in spite of our having poured in millions and millions of rupee for the safety and security of the State of Jammu and Kashmir, it is a great pity and it is quite inexcusable that the Government has not been able to create an efficient all-weather transport system. I am not concerned whether it is to be a railroad or a road; but neither of them is in evidence during the several difficult months in a year and I would like the hon. Railway Minister to say something in respect of this.

Another demand for a railway line on strategic considerations is the demand for a railway connection to Jaisalmer which was embattled during the recent emergency and in the neighbourhood of which we had lost to Pakistani occupation thousands of square miles of our area. I hope that this important link which has also its economic aspects in respect of the availability of oil and gas in that region will be completed before long.

There are other new line surveys which have been long shelved in the railway's offices for years and years but are not being undertaken either on the ground that there is not enough finance or on the ground that they do not enjoy the patronage and sponsorship of the concerned State Governments.

I would also like the hon. Minister to tell us about the electrification programme which the railways plan to undertake. Electrification in some

[Dr. L. M. Singhvi]

regions of the country has proceeded extremely slowly and unsatisfactorily. I hope that a somewhat larger programme of electrification will be undertaken.

Similarly, the need for acceleration of trains cannot be over emphasized. The point has been made by many hon. colleagues and would bear repetition that timings of trains are not always fixed on the basis of the advice and suggestions made by men in public life and very often I have found—in one case at least I know that this was a fact—excuses are given which are not valid and correct.

I would also like him to tell us about level crossings and what progress he has made in securing the co-operation of State Governments in manning level crossings all over the country in order to avoid the risk of accidents.

Another matter of great importance to the common citizen and in which the railways have not been able to show any progress whatever, is the matter of refunds which continue to be tardy and difficult. This is not the place to magnify personal experiences, but I do not know that ordinarily railway refunds, or claims for refunds, take a year or more. The smallest or the simplest cases take this much of time; I suppose, the more complex cases take much longer. What is worse—I have heard it from some friends—after this time is over in the long procrastinated correspondence with the railway offices, the railway turns round and says, "Now, of course, the claim is barred by limitation." This is the most shameful kind of thing for the railway administration to do.

As a member of the Railway Convention Committee I must say that we were very happy to increase the allocation for passenger amenities and I hope that the railway has plans to confer passenger amenities and

benefits commensurate with the increase that has been given to the railway administration by the Convention Committee.

Before I conclude, I consider it important and incumbent on me to emphasize various staff problems which threaten to corrode the efficiency and the administrative framework of the railways. I have here a representation which is sought to be addressed to the Prime Minister in respect of compensation for the high cost of living for railwaymen. It contains a charter of eight demands. I suppose, the Railway Minister has received or is shortly to receive a copy of this representation. The point of it is that the spiralling prices have made life difficult and the railway staff is unable to support itself or to keep its body and soul together unless something is done for them. I am not pressing for increasing their emoluments as such; what you have to do is to confer on them commodity benefits so that these benefits would be able to offset the disadvantages of spiralling prices.

The demands also include the appointment of a wage board, subsidised grain shops, compensation by grant of equal rate of dearness allowance, compilation of all-India consumer price index, grant of bonus to railwaymen, arbitration, abolition of casual labour, planned absorption of surplus staff of construction projects. I think that it would be only fair to say that at least 50 per cent of these demands are pressingly legitimate. I hope that the hon. Minister would have something to say in respect of this charter of demands.

A very important matter is in respect of two categories of railway employees who, I think, perform a very important role. One is the category of guards which it seems has not received a fair deal in spite of various representations. I have had

occasion to address representations and to write forwarding letters to the hon. Railway Minister but I am afraid that these representations have not received the close attention which they deserve. I have here detailed figures with which I do not wish to burden the House but I would like to emphasize that the guards are the worst treated in respect particularly of their grades and their running allowances. A travelling ticket examiner who draws a pay of Rs. 205 per month is entitled to T.A. at Rs. 4.50 per day, that is, Rs. 120 per month, excluding the rest days; a driver who draws a pay of Rs. 205 per month gets a running allowance of Rs. 4 per day, on an average about Rs. 120 per month excluding the rest days; a guard who draws the same pay, that is, a pay of Rs. 205 and who performs running duties gets a running allowance merely of Rs. 2.86 per day, on an average Rs. 86 per month. He gets even less than the travelling allowances of the Stationery staff which defies logic and it surprises me as to how the Railway Administration could justify this unequal treatment meted out to this category of guards. Their channels of promotion are also greatly confined and limited and their allowances are meagre. It is undeniable that they perform services which are extremely important and which are extremely central to the efficient functioning of the Railways.

Similar complaints are sought to be voiced on behalf of the Station Masters and the Assistant Station Masters and, I think, they ought to be looked into sympathetically.

The class I officers of the Railways have grown bitter over the years because they have been given a truly raw deal—it is the rawest of the raw deals. When recently dearness allowances were raised for persons getting less than Rs. 1000, I thought it was not proper to raise this matter here since all employees above Rs. 1000 had been excluded. Then came the very interesting information that Rs. 5000 has been added to the salaries of those

who are already getting more than Rs. 2250. This category in between Rs. 1000 and Rs. 2250—I hope my figures are correct—has been excluded from receiving dearness allowance benefits without any cause, without any logic whatever, except the logic of pressure. The highly placed officials is in a position to pressurise the Government because it is he, after all, who really runs this Government. The lower-paid official is able to pressurise the Government because of the strength of their numbers. But this middling officer is unable to articulate his demand which, I think, in all fairness, in all logic and conscience, must be conceded without any delay by the Government. Either the demand of the higher scholars should not have been conceded or once they have been conceded, once the highly-placed official has been granted a fairly ample dearness allowance and once the officers below Rs. 1000 have been granted the same benefit of dearness allowance, how can the Railway Administration possibly and in good conscience exclude this class of persons drawing above Rs. 1000 and below Rs. 2250?

I would also like the Railway Minister to tell us about the difficulty, the stagnation, the frustration, that has arisen because this class of people are confronted with a relative lack of prospects of promotions. I hope that this matter would also receive the attention that it deserves because an unsatisfied class of officers would drain the vitality and the efficiency, from the Railway administration.

Sir, these are matters on which I would like to have specific and pointed answers and I hope that the hon. Railway Minister would be able to give a measure of satisfaction which we are entitled to expect from him.

15.53 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Shri A. T. Sarma (Chattrapur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I thank the hon.

(Gen. Dis.)

[Shri A. T. Sarma]

Railway Minister for presenting a nice budget this year. I call the budget nice because it is a surplus budget and it has not increased the passenger fares and it has made certain nice proposals for the improvement and development of Railway administration. But at the same time, I want to point out certain defects and draw the attention of the hon. Minister for the rectification of those defects.

First of all, I would deal with the foodstuffs that are served at the railway stations and in the dining cars. The foods served are very inferior both in quality and quantity. They are not palatable at all. Whatever they sell is not meant for human consumption. There seem to be two sections for vegetarian and non-vegetarian foods. But that is only in name. They prepare all the meals together and they are also served together and there is no distinction and the vegetarian and non-vegetarian passengers are not being benefited. So, I draw the special attention of the hon. Minister to this and request him to see that a distinction is made as between vegetarian and non-vegetarian meals in the dining cars.

Then, in the dining cars, they serve curd but really it is not curd at all. It is just white water in the name of curd. They have special pots for that and the quantity served is just one ounce or two ounces. Even the dal that is served is just one ounce or two ounces. They never care for the benefit of the passengers. They always stick to their measurements. Specially, when the passengers have to travel long distances, they suffer like anything. So, I draw the attention of the hon. Minister to this effect and I am sure if proper checking is made, the matters would improve.

Besides that, at the railway platforms what we receive is very inferior

in quality. Hygienically, the foodstuffs are very harmful to the health of the public. So, proper checking must be made to see that proper meals and proper foodstuffs are supplied to the passengers.

Now, I will turn to my own State Orissa. No proper attention had been paid to my State even during the B.N.R. regime and after the nationalisation also, nothing has been done in my State. Except the improvement of Bhubaneswar and Puri, the other parts have been neglected like anything. Even the big stations like Balasore, Bhadrak and Kalikot have been neglected. Even the platforms have not been raised so that the passengers can enter into the compartments without any difficulty. I draw the special attention of the hon. Minister to that.

Sir, my State is lacking in railway lines from the beginning. There was only one line from Howrah to Madras and one line from Howrah to Bombay. For Orissa, nothing has been done. Orissa is full of minerals and full of forest products and they are not being properly worked out . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member may continue later. We will now take up the adjournment motion.

16 hrs.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

SITUATION IN MIZO DISTRICT, ASSAM

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We have to allot the time limit also. I think 15 minutes for the mover of the motion and 10 minutes for other Members would do.

Shri Prakash Vir Shastri (Bijnore): 20 minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right,
Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): 15 minutes for others.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right.
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri.

श्री प्रकाशचौर शास्त्री : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि यह सदन अपना कार्य स्थगित करे और असम की पहाड़ियों में प्रशासन के ठप्प होन से सरकार की असफलता की स्थिति पर विचार करे, जब मैं इस प्रस्ताव को उपस्थित कर रहा हूँ तो अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय महत्व की दृष्टि से भी मीजो पहाड़ियों का जो महत्व है उस पर सबसे पहले कुछ कहना चाहूँगा।

तीन लाख की आबादी की इस पहाड़ी का क्षेत्रफल लगभग 8140 वर्ग-मील है। इस 8140 वर्गमील की पहाड़ी से पूर्वी पाकिस्तान का 160 मील का हिस्सा मीजो पहाड़ियों से लगता है। लगभग 250 मील मीजो पहाड़ियों का हिस्सा ऐसा है जो बर्मा की सीमा से टकराता है। मीजो पहाड़ियों में जो असन्तोष उत्पन्न हुआ मैं उसकी पृष्ठभूमि पर भी कुछ कहना चाहूँगा। मीजो क्षेत्र के निवासियों को सबसे बड़ा असन्तोष हुआ तब जब कि मीजो पहाड़ियों के नाम पर जो फण्ड एलाट किया जाता था केन्द्र से, आसाम सरकार जब उसको दूसरे क्षेत्रों में लगा देती थी और जितना फण्ड उन के लिये नियत किया जाता था, उतना उन पर व्यय नहीं होता था? इससे इन लोगों में असन्तोष बढ़ा। मैं चाहूँगा कि गृह-मंत्री अपना उत्तर देते समय, इस पर प्रकाश डालें, और नहीं तो कम से कम पिछले पांच वर्षों के आंकड़ें हमें दें कि पिछले पांच वर्षों में मीजो पहाड़ियों के विकास के लिये कितना फण्ड एलाट हुआ और असम सरकार ने उसमें से कितना व्यय किया।

इस खेल में, उपाध्यक्ष जी, एक जीप-बिना रोड है जो सिसनगर से ब्राइज तक

जाती है। पिन के पानी की स्थिति यह है कि जो कुछ कच्चा पानी पहाड़ियों से निकलता है, वह भी सुगमता से उन्हें उपलब्ध नहीं होता है। इसी प्रकार से खाने व भ्रम की भी स्थिति है। इस अभाव से ऊब कर उन लोगों में असन्तोष की ज्वाला धीरे-धीरे बढ़ने लगी।

मीजो पहाड़ियों में, उपाध्यक्ष जी, जहां तक शिक्षा की स्थिति है, 45-50 प्रतिशत शिक्षित वहां है। लेकिन दुर्भाग्य यह है कि असम सरकार को उन्हें जितना प्रतिनिधित्व देना चाहिये था सरकारी नौकरियों में, उतना प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं दे सकी। इसलिये विकास की दृष्टि से पिछड़े हुए, अधिकार की दृष्टि से पिछड़े हुए, पानी, खाने-दाने, आदि चीजों में पिछड़े हुए इस भाग में असन्तोष की आग भड़की और धीरे-धीरे उन्होंने यह मांग भी करनी आरम्भ की कि असम से हमारी इस पहाड़ी को अलग कर दिया जाय। पहले यह मांग अपने प्रदेश के रूप में थी, लेकिन फिर आगे चल कर इस मांग ने एक दूसरा रूप धारण किया। मीजो पहाड़ियों में दो राजनीतिक पार्टियां हैं, एक राजनीतिक पार्टी वह है, जिसे मीजो यूनिन कहते हैं, जिसकी स्थापना 1946 में हुई। दूसरा राजनीतिक दल 1960-61 में आरम्भ हुआ, इसका नाम है मीजो नेशनल फ्रंट। इस मीजो नेशनल फ्रंट का स्थापना के बाद फिर इस राजनीतिक मांग में एक नया मोड़ आया। नया मोड़ यह आया कि मीजो पहाड़ियों को एक प्रयुक्त देश रूप में परिणित कर दिया जाय। जो पहले प्रयुक्त प्रदेश के रूप में मांग थी, वह प्रयुक्त देश के रूप में उभर आई। यह मीजो नेशनल फ्रंट प्रयुक्त देश की मांग ही नहीं करता बल्कि इसको पाकिस्तान से भी प्रेरणा मिलती रही और जो लोग इसमें हैं वे प्रायः अधिकतर सरकारी कर्मचारी हैं।

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

आइजल जो डिस्ट्रिक्ट हेडक्वार्टर है, उसमें इसका सैक्रेटेरियट है। असम सरकार के कुछ अधिकारी इसको अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से समर्थन देते रहे हैं और इसके उदाहरण जानना चाहें तो मोजो पहाड़ियों में जितने सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी स्कूल हैं उन्हें देखें इनमें बाकायदा मोजो फ्रंट के लिये वालन्टियर्स तैयार किये जाते हैं, उनकी पैरेड होती है और इन पर असम सरकार कोई प्रतिबन्ध नहीं लगा सकी।

एक और बात इस मोजो नेशनल फ्रंट का जो वाइस प्रेसिडेंट है, वह एक बेसिक स्कूल का सस्पेन्डेड टीचर है, लेकिन आपको सुन कर आश्चर्य होगा कि सस्पेन्ड होने के बाद भी आज तक असम सरकार बराबर वेतन उसको उसी प्रकार देती चली जा रही है। जब असम सरकार के कुछ प्रमुख अधिकारियों का इस प्रकार समर्थन मोजो फ्रंट को मिल रहा है तो स्वाभाविक है कि मोजो यूनिशन, जो राष्ट्र भक्त लोगों की सस्था थी, और भारत के साथ मिल कर रहना चाहती थी, उससे हट कर लोग फ्रंट की ओर जाने लगे। इसका एक और प्रमाण देना चाहता हूँ। आइजल से एक दैनिक पत्र निकलता है—आइजल डेली न्यूज: इसका जो सम्पादक है वह सरकार द्वारा दो बार सस्पेन्ड किया जा चुका है क्योंकि वह सरकारी कर्मचारी था। वह इस अखबार का एडिटर है वह अभी तक सरकार से बराबर वेतन ले रहा है। वह जो इसका एडिटर है उसकी पत्नी इसकी पब्लिशर है और इसमें जितनी न्युज छपती है प्रायः वह समाचार ऐसे होते हैं जो पाकिस्तान रेडियो प्रसारित करता है और पाक समर्थक होते हैं। एक और बात जो बड़ी भयावह है और सरकार के फोन खोलने वाली है। मैं नहीं कह सकता कि कहां तक इसमें प्रामाणिकता है? खिलांग रेडियो के जो स्टेशन बाइरेक्टर है और

जो ट्राइबल प्रोग्राम के भी इन्चार्ज हैं, उन का इन मोजो फ्रंट के अधिकारियों से भी सम्बन्ध है। वहां से भी उनको प्रोत्साहन मिलता है।

इस तरह से यह फ्रंट जिसने प्रथक मोजो पहाड़ी का देश हो, इस तरह की जो भाग भड़काई उसका परिणाम यह हुआ कि यह भाग धीरे-धीरे भड़कती रही। असम के मुख्य मंत्री श्री चालिहा असम की समस्याओं से हट कर केवल नागालैण्ड की समस्याओं से बंध कर बैठ गये और वहां की समस्याओं के लिये ही प्रायः अपना सारा समय दे रहे हैं। पाकिस्तान तो यह चाहता ही है कि किसी प्रकार से असम में गड़बड़ी हो। उसका सब से बड़ा प्रमाण यह है कि कल जब राबलपिण्डी में भारत और पाकिस्तान के मंत्रियों के बीच ताशकन्द एग्रीमेन्ट की पृष्ठभूमि में बातचीत हो रही थी, उसी समय पाकिस्तान के एक रेडियो ने मोजो की पहाड़ियों एक स्वतन्त्र देश के रूप में पृथक् हो गई हैं, वे भारत से अलग हो गई हैं, यह समाचार प्रसारित किया जा रहा था। इधर राबलपिण्डी में भारत और पाकिस्तान के मंत्री बातचीत कर रहे थे, उसी समय पूर्वी पाकिस्तान का रेडियो भारत सरकार के खिलाफ भाग भड़का रहा था। मोजो नेशनल नेशनल फ्रंट के कुछ आदमी पाकिस्तान से ट्रेनिंग लेकर आये हैं। मेरी जानकारी यह है कि 200-200 के दो बैच ट्रेनिंग लेकर आये हैं और दो बैच अभी ट्रेनिंग ले रहे हैं। न केवल मोजो पहाड़ियों के बल्कि मणिपुर की बाइट जाति के लोग भी वहां ट्रेनिंग ले रहे हैं। एक और पाकिस्तान मित्रता का हाथ बढ़ाता है और दूसरी ओर यह छुरा मारने का काम करता है। बर्मा से भी किसी प्रकार का प्रत्यक्ष या अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से सम्बन्ध है लेकिन जहां तक सिटैन का सम्बन्ध है,

वह बात तो इतनी स्पष्ट है कि ब्रिटेन को इससे ज्यादा खुशी और क्या हो सकती है। हिन्दुस्तान जितने टुकड़ों में विभक्त हो, अच्छा है। अभी तक दुनिया में किसी रेडियो ने घोषणा नहीं की कि मीजो पहाड़ी स्वतन्त्र देश के रूप में परिणत हो कर एक स्वतंत्र इकाई बन गई है भारत सरकार से पृथक् होकर। लेकिन आज प्रातः साढ़े सात बजे बी० बी० सी० ने यह समाचार ब्राडकास्ट किया कि मीजो पहाड़ियां स्वतन्त्र देश के रूप में परिणत हो गई हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष जी। तीसरी एक बात और भी है जो मीजो लोगों के अन्दर असन्तोष जागृत करने का कारण बनी। यह मीजो कोम जितनी भी है यह सारी की सारी मिलिट्री रेस है। असम रेजिमेन्ट में, असम राइफल में, बर्मा रेजिमेन्ट में ज्यादातर लोग वे हैं जो मीजो हैं। लेकिन इतना होते हुए भी, ये लोग जो मिलिट्री में हैं और जमकर लड़ते हैं, इनका उपद्रवी मस्तिष्क नहीं रहा। लेकिन इनमें सबसे बड़ा असन्तोष जब हुआ, आज तब भड़की जब नागा लोगों ने, जो इन से कम शिक्षित हैं, कम विकसित हैं जो किसी प्रकार भी मीजो लोगों के बराबर खड़े नहीं किये जा सकते, भारत सरकार के सामने तलवार उठाई। कहीं पर गाड़ियां गिराई कहीं हवाई जहाज में बम रखा इस पर भी भारत सरकार बार बार उनको बुलाती है और उनसे बातचीत करती है। मीजो लोगों की सबसे बड़ी शिकायत यह है कि जब हमारा और नागाओं का क्षेत्रफल बराबर है, हमारी और नागाओं की आबादी बराबर है, इतना होने पर भी भारत सरकार तीन लाख के नागा प्रदेश पर 17 करोड़ रुपये खर्च करती है और तीन लाख मिजो आबादी के लिये 17 लाख रुपया भी खर्च नहीं करती। यह असन्तोष का प्रमुख कारण है इसी कारण

मीजो लोगों में आज ने भड़क कर दूसरा रूप धारण कर लिया।

मीजो लोगों की सबसे बड़ी शिकायत यह है कि नागाओं के व्यर्थ का महत्व भारत सरकार उनको बार बार यहां बुला कर देती है। हिन्दुस्तान के समाचार पत्रों में भी उनको महत्व मिलता है सरकार उनकी अनुचित मांगों के आगे झुकती है। इससे उन्होंने यह सोचा कि सरकार केवल एक ही भाषा समझती है जो नागा लोग बोलते हैं। इसलिये उसी भाषा में हम लोग भी क्यों न बोलें, जिससे सरकार हमारी समस्याओं को चुने। इधर वे लोग रेल गाड़ियां उड़ा रहे थे, जैसा श्री राम सुभग सिंह न कुछ दिन पूर्व ध्यान आकर्षक प्रस्ताव का जवाब देते हुए बताया था कि 56 आदमी मारे गये। इधर उनके प्रतिनिधि बैठकर प्रधान मंत्री के साथ बातचीत कर रहे थे। वहां हवाई जहाज में बम रखे जा रहे थे यहां उनको फिर एक अप्रैल को आने के लिये निमन्त्रण दिया जा रहा था। असन्तोष के इन कई कारणों से ऐसी स्थिति पैदा हो गयी जो सरकार उन पर नियन्त्रण नहीं रख सकी।

मैं आज यह कहता हूँ कि मिजो पहाड़ी के निवासियों में जो स्थिति बनी है यह नागाओं जैसी स्थिति नहीं है। आज भी मीजो लोगों के विकास की समस्याओं पर गंभीरता से यदि विचार किया जाय और उनकी घरेलू कठिनाइयों को सुधारा जाय, तो मीजो लोग नागाओं की तरह विद्रोही मनोवृत्ति के नहीं मिलेंगे। मिजो नेशनल फ्रंट जिसने इस प्रवृत्ति को पैदा किया है और वहां सरकार के प्रशासन को ठप्प कर दिया है, अगर सरकार इस पर निःस्वार्थ न कर पाई तो आज देश में और दुनिया में यह चर्चा है कि साढ़े तीन लाख नागाओं पर और मीजो फ्रंट पर भारत सरकार नियन्त्रण नहीं कर सकी, तो इतने बड़े देश पर किस प्रकार अधिकार कर के रखेगी। अगर यह स्थिति चलती

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

बली गई तो कल नागालैंड में वह स्थिति थी, आज मीजो पहाड़ी की स्थिति यह है, तो मैं चेतावनी देता हूँ कि फिर यही स्थिति नेफा में होगी, मणिपुर में होगी, त्रिपुरा में होगी, कछार में होगी और भारत सरकार उस पर नियंत्रण नहीं कर पायेगी। इसलिये आज समय है कि सख्ती के साथ उस भावना को दबा दिया जाय। अगर मैं भूल नहीं करता हूँ तो मुझे अच्छी तरह से याद है कि 1959 में जब श्री नेहरू प्रधान मंत्री थे, सेना के एक ऊँचे अधिकारी ने प्रधान मंत्री को पत्र लिखा कि यदि आप ने सेना को नागालैंड में काम करने के लिये भेजा है तो उसे हाथ खोलकर काम करने का मौका भी दीजिये। आप हम पर प्रतिबन्ध लगा कर हिन्दुस्तान की जनता को यह कहें कि मिलिटरी हम ने नागालैंड में भेजी हुई है और उधर मिलिटरी हाथ खोल कर वहाँ काम नहीं कर सकती तो शान्ति कैसे कायम होगी? इससे अच्छा तो यह है कि मिलिटरी को आप वापिस बुला लें, पुलिस वहाँ भेज दें। मिलिटरी का नाम तो कम से कम बदनाम नहीं होगा। तब कोई यह तो नहीं कह सकेगा कि सेना गई लेकिन वह नागालैंड में शान्ति स्थापित नहीं कर सकी। पता नहीं उसके बाद क्या निर्णय लिया गया, क्या नहीं लिया गया। लेकिन मुझे इस से भी ज्यादा शिकायत असम के मुख्य मंत्री श्री चालिहा से है। जहाँ तक मेरी जानकारी है भारत सरकार ने असम के मुख्य मंत्री को यह लिखा था कि सशस्त्र पुलिस की संख्या बढ़ाई जाये। लेकिन असम के मुख्य मंत्री ने भारत सरकार की इस राय पर या भारत सरकार के इस सुझाव पर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया। मिजो पहाड़ियों के अन्दर जो सुपरिटेण्डेंट पुलिस था उसको मिजो नेशनल फ्रंट के लोगों की शिकायत पर वहाँ से हटा लिया गया और असम के मुख्य मंत्री ने कहा कि डी० सी० ही काफी है। सुपरिटेण्डेंट पुलिस रखने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। आज तक मिजो पहाड़ियों के अन्दर उसके बाद

से पुलिस सुपरिटेण्डेंट नहीं है। अगर यही स्थिति रहती है कि भारत सरकार द्वारा दी गई राय का, भारत सरकार द्वारा दिये गये सुझाव का असम के शान्ति दूत, मुख्य मंत्री इसी प्रकार से बराबर उपेक्षा करते रहें तो उपाध्यक्ष जी मुझे दुबारा उन शब्दों को कहने की आप आज्ञा दें कि भारत सरकार के निर्णयों की अगर मुख्य मंत्री इसी तरह से बराबर अवहेलना करते चले जायेंगे तो एक दिन स्थिति यहाँ तक आ जायेंगी कि पार्लियामेंट कोई निर्णय नहीं ले सकेगी। मुख्य मंत्री पार्लियामेंट के ऊपर हाबो हो जायेंगे। केन्द्रीय सरकार जो निर्णय ले सावधानी के साथ उन निर्णयों को कार्यान्वित कराने की भी तो जिम्मेवारी उसी की है। एक दोष मैं केन्द्रीय सरकार पर भी प्रमुख रूप से डालना चाहता हूँ। पहली बात तो यह है कि हमारी सरकार की यह आदत हो गई है कि जब पानी बिल्कुल सिर को लाँघ जाता है तब सरकार की नींद खुलती है। एन्क्रूमा साहब गद्दी से उतार दिये गये और यहाँ प्रधान मंत्री वक्तव्य दे रही थीं कि उनके साथ उनकी क्या क्या बातचीत हुई। 28 फरवरी से यह दुर्घटना मिजो पहाड़ियों के अन्दर घट रही है। आज तीन मार्च को प्रातःकाल कहा जाता है कि वहाँ पर मिलिटरी भेजी गई है हैलीकोप्टर से। एक हैलीकोप्टर में कितने मिलिटरी के आदमी बैठ सकते हैं, इसको भी आप सोच लें। 28 से उत्पात प्रारम्भ हुए और हमारी तीन तारीख को आंख खुल रही है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जब इस केन्द्रीय सरकार के अन्दर 52 मिनिस्ट्रज की फौज बैठी हुई है, चार चार आदमी होम मिनिस्ट्री में हैं तो क्या इन में से कोई जिम्मेवार मंत्री मिजो पहाड़ियों में जा कर स्थिति का अध्ययन नहीं कर सकता था? स्थिति को नहीं देख सकता था? क्यों नहीं कोई गया? 28 तारीख से वहाँ का प्रशासन ठप्प पड़ा है, सड़कें तोड़ी जा रही थीं, रेल तोड़ी जा रही थी,

डाकखाने तोड़े जा रहे थे, क्यों नहीं जा कर किसी ने स्थिति का अध्ययन किया। आज मैं इसी बात को मुझाव के तौर पर कहता हूँ कि अगर मिजो पहाड़ियों में शान्ति स्थापित करनी है और भारत के उत्तर पूर्वी सीमांचल में शान्ति बनाये रखनी है तो पहला काम आप यह करो गृह मंत्री और प्रधान मंत्री आप दोनों सारे काम को छोड़ कर उस इलाके की स्थिति को देखने के लिए जाओ। साथ ही साथ एक निष्पक्ष संसद सदस्यों का शिष्ट-मंडल वहाँ भेजा जाये जो जा कर सारी स्थिति का अध्ययन करे।

तीसरी बात असम प्रशासन के सम्बन्ध में मुझे यह कहनी है कि इस प्रकार के जो असम प्रशासन के अन्दर तत्व हैं, उनको वहाँ से हटाया जाये या फिर उन पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाया जाये।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि मिजो नेशनल फ्रंट को अवैध घोषित किया जाये और अवैध घोषित करने के बाद जो उसके इस प्रकार के सदस्य हैं जो गवर्नमेंट से तो पेंशन लेते हैं और गवर्नमेंट के खिलाफ साथ साथ काम भी करते हैं, उनको चेतावनी दी जाये। अगर चेतावनी के बावजूद भी वे बाज नहीं आते हैं तो उनकी पेंशन पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाया जाये।

इसी तरह से मिजो पहाड़ियों के अन्दर जो सरकारी और गैर सरकारी स्कूल हैं और जिन में मिजो नेशनल फ्रंट के लिए बालटीयर तैयार किये जाते हैं, जहाँ बाकायदा पैरेड होती है उन स्कूलों के जिन अध्यापकों का इस में हाथ है, उनको तुरन्त वहाँ से हटाया जाये और उनके स्थान पर दूसरे अध्यापक भेजे जायें।

सुपरिटेण्डेंट पुलिस को जो हटा लिया गया था उसको फिर से वहाँ लगाया जाये।

इसके अतिरिक्त नागा विद्रोहियों के आगे जो सरकार बराबर इस तरह से झुक रही है

और जिस के झुकने का परिणाम अभी मिजो में हम देख रहे हैं। कल को नेफा में, मनीपुर में, त्रिपुरा में और दूसरे स्थानों पर भी होने के लिए जा रहा है, वह इस तरह से झुकना बन्द कर सख्ती से काम करे। श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री ने यह कहा था कि शान्ति वार्ता असफल होने के बाद अगला निर्णय हम लेंगे फिर हम देखेंगे कि क्या कदम हमें उठाना है। यह छै महीने की बात थी। आज उसको दो साल से भी अधिक होने जा रहे हैं। श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण जैसे व्यक्ति ने उससे इस्तीफा दे दिया है और वह असम हो गये हैं। इससे पता लगता है कि शान्ति वार्ता सिवाय इसके कि समय टालने का एक प्रयास है उसका कोई और परिणाम नहीं निकलने वाला है।

अगर आप ने देश में प्रशासन को मजबूत बनाना है तो कम से कम साढ़े तीन लाख लोगों की अनुचित मांगों के आगे तो मत झुको। अगर इस तरह से झुकते चले जाओगे तो आज नागा है तो कल को दूसरे रूपों में दूसरे स्थानों पर भी यही होगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बात को मजबूती के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि मिजो पहाड़ियों में प्रशासन को यथावत बनाये रखने में असम सरकार ही नहीं केन्द्रीय सरकार भी असफल हुई है। सरकार की असफलता का जो प्रस्ताव है उसको मैं उपस्थित करता हूँ और सदस्यों से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि गम्भीरता से इस पर वे विचार करें और सरकार की असफलता के इस प्रस्ताव को पारित करें।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the House do now adjourn".

I would request hon. Members to take between 10 to 15 minutes; everyone may not take 15 minutes.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

because I want to give as many Members a chance to speak as possible.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): I am glad that this House has got this opportunity of discussing this very important matter. More than a year ago, some of us were enabled by the late Prime Minister to go to Nagaland in order to study the conditions there and make a report to Parliament. We submitted a unanimous report wherein we suggested that special steps should be taken by Government to make an appeal and reach the heart of the people there. From what has happened till now, it is clear that Government have not implemented the advice that we have given. All that they did was to invite the rebel leaders to come over here for a talk and the other good thing that they did was not to say good-bye to them but to ask them to come back again.

Even at that time when we were touring there in Nagaland, some of the representatives of these Mizo people came and warned us that unless Government were good enough to take timely action in order to satisfy their demands they might also go the way of the Nagas. We conveyed that message and also our fears in regard to that to the Prime Minister. During this one year, one would like to know and one would like to get an account from Government about the active and positive steps that they have taken in order to reconcile the Mizo people and win them over for India's conception of citizenship.

Let us not forget the fact that in our country we have two sets of people. One set of people are those on the periphery of our Motherland who for a very long time have remained unconnected with our national movement, separate from the general stream of social reform and social development that was flowing through the veins of all our people all over India, and living in their own way and for their own good reasons gaining support from the British people

for living in their own way too. Those are the people who are not as much influenced by our conception of patriotism as all the rest of us in the country. It is high time for all of us belonging to all political parties to give some thought to this phenomenon that while in the rest of India, in all these big States, all these hundreds of millions of people do not even dream of every making, and even for argument's sake, of ever offering a threat to declare themselves independent, going out of Indian citizenship as a whole, how it is that tribe after tribe, time after time, raises this cry, and how it is that we get this cry from these people and we get this demand from these people. It is because they have not been integrated as well as the other people with our conception and practice and the achievement as well as enjoyment of Indian citizenship. Therefore, there is every need to make a special effort to reach these people in a manner which is entirely different or which may be entirely different from that to which we are accustomed in the rest of India.

To quote this Constitution and to refer them to the chapter on Fundamental Rights makes no meaning to them. To tell them that it is an impossible thing and an impractical thing for them to remain as an independent nation all by themselves with only 4½ lakhs of people in Nagaland, about three to four lakhs people in the Mizo Hills and a few lakhs in the other tribal areas, such as Cachar etc. in Assam, makes no meaning to them at all. Because they turn round and say with full confidence in themselves that they can make an independent existence and life for themselves. It is with these people that we have got to negotiate and deal. There is every danger, now that they have declared by this recent revolt their complete want of confidence in the professions of this Government, of the situation getting out of control—there have been many professions made year after year from our

one Prime Minister to another, and they have lost their confidence in these professions.

What shall we do? One way of dealing with them is to send the armed forces which the Home Minister is trying to do. Whether you call it the army or the special police, it does not make much difference. The other way is what was suggested by Shri P. V. Shastri—to send one or two of these Ministers to go and make a study. The third one has already been attempted; it has been attempted by the Assam Government, trying to integrate these people with the rest of India, trying to integrate them into the Assam society through their administrative methods and also through their language and so on. Indeed, the unwise hope expressed and attempt made by some of the Assam statesmen to impose the Assamese language on these people has created so much trouble in the past.

Shri Hem Barua: No, no; that is wrong.

Shri Ranga: That is why I say 'some'; I am not saying 'all'. I cannot say it is completely wrong. But we cannot forget the fact that there were those riots a few years ago over this language problem. Therefore, there was also that attempt made.

Where lies the solution? It is impossible for us here and now to simply prefer any kind of solution. That is why Government have appointed the Pataskar Commission. They say the Commission is going to make a report very soon. But what earthly use is there of getting the report very soon unless there is a determination on the part of Government to implement those recommendations, even go far beyond them, immediately and without delay, with the sole purpose of winning the confidence of these people, making an

appeal to their very heart, so that they would be able to establish rapport with the rest of the country? Just as we have accepted the Tashkent agreement without any details built into it, similarly those people also might be able to shake hands with us and accept the outstretched hand of friendship.

What have they done in regard to Nagaland? Let that be a warning to our Government. Let them not give freedom to the military people and the special police to go and deal with them in the usual way in which people who revolt against authority are dealt with. Because there is always the danger of a repetition of what the Nagas themselves are demanding—an independent judicial commission to go into the misdeeds, so-called misdeeds, alleged misdeeds, possible misdeeds of the military and their activities.

Therefore, there is that danger. Let us not risk that. Let us take caution from our miserable experience in Nagaland. Let us not also think that just because they are only 3½ lakhs we can suppress their revolt. We have not been able to do it in Nagaland. No civilised nation can do it. We are a civilised nation. Therefore, we do not believe in genocide. Whatever might happen, we would not practise it. We cannot very well let loose our army in order to suppress and destroy these 3½ lakh people and then simply say 'there is peace'. Burma has not been able to do it with her own Chins. The Pakistanis have not been able to do it with the Pakhtoons. Nor can we do it, nor would we do it—because we are too civilised for that. We cannot also allow these people to become completely independent and establish themselves as another nation apart from us.

But let us take some lessons from the practice of the UN. Even

[Shri Ranga]

Zanzibar, a small island with only a very small population, had declared itself independent. The UN accepted it as one of the independent members, equal in power and in constitution with India, a great nation of 450 million people. Similarly, within our own nation, let us make haste in order to offer to these people equal citizenship in an organised manner along with Andhra, Bengal, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh and so on. They may be only 3½ lakhs, it does not matter. But let us make an experiment, let us take courage in both hands and invite these people.

You might ask; would it stop there? Would not the other tribal people in Assam also take the cue and demand similar status, state autonomy or provincial autonomy? Certainly. Suppose they do, if they care to do so, we should not hesitate. If Manipur could become an independent unit, if Goa could become an independent unit, why on earth should we shirk and hesitate in accepting the demand, legitimate as they think it is—and certainly not illegitimate within free India's concept and citizenship? Let us accept that demand, help them, invite them into equal citizenship in this comity not of independent nations but of autonomous States enjoying autonomous powers within the federal Constitution of India.

Shri A. P. Sharma (Buxar): Have we not conceded Nagaland?

Shri Ranga: I am coming to it. Let us not do these things when it is too late. Let us take time by its forelock. Everytime we have been found wanting in statesmanship and in reliance; everytime we have been found incapable of doing things just at the right moment. This Government has been following the same policy the British Government has been following, the same old practice of opening its eyes when it becomes too late, when people have lost their confidence. We made that mistake in the case of Nagaland. Let us take our lesson from our bitter experience in

Nagaland. Now we are parleying with whom? With those Naga rebels who have taken to arms, who have declared themselves in favour of complete independence from India, which we have considered to be an anathema so far as our constitution is concerned. Yet we are dealing with them. Are we going to wait until we are forced into some such predicament here also? Because we have banned all idea of military suppression of these people. Let us make it very clear even now from this forum, let the Prime Minister as well as other Ministers who are there advising them also make it clear that India is not at all intent on suppressing these tribal people just because they have taken courage in both hands, just because they have lost their faith in us. I say this because they have been patient for all these 19 years. I charge this Government with having failed in its statesmanship. Therefore, let us be patient with them; Let us invite them into our comradeship, into India's citizenship with the fullest possible autonomy.

What degree of autonomy? Not necessarily the same kind of autonomy enjoyed by Bombay, Gujarat or Bengal. There may be more, if need be. But then let us not forget also that Indian citizenship comprehends also the citizenship of the States and people of Bhutan and Sikkim and such other people.

Therefore, there are all these possibilities. But there must be a will. What is the will? We welcomed the gesture made by the Home Minister when he came and made those proposals in regard to Punjab. How many months have gone by? What is it that they are doing? What is it that they are going to do? Everything is writ in a big question mark. When such is the position, how is it possible for me to place my faith in this Government? Yet because it is the Government of the day, it is my duty to ask them to exercise the utmost possible patience

with these people and accept them within our comradeship and offer them all that they possibly can within India's citizenship, with only one limitation that we want them all to be part and parcel of our general circumference of Indian citizenship.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, it is a sorrowful thing that we have to discuss this Motion before the House this afternoon. It is a grievous thing that the follies and the faults of this Government create situations which mar the beauty of that structure of freedom which everybody wishes to build in this country.

I do not know if the Home Minister had occasion to read a beautiful book called *The Tribal World of Verrier Elwin*. The Prime Minister has had many an occasion at least to look at the book; I suppose she has read it too—a beautiful book in which we get some idea of the kind of contribution which these people whom we call tribals can make to the totality of Indian life.

And here is a case where, on account of the unspeakably egregious conduct of Government in postponing tasks which should have been done a long time ago a situation has developed where they have to come here before the House and say that the law and order situation has broken down, military assistance has to be requisitioned, the roads are impassable, guerilla fighting seems to be in the offing, and therefore we are in a very grave situation. Nobody wants this kind of grave situation, nobody in his senses wants any part of this country to secede from the totality of Indian life, nobody would countenance the idea of any part of our country thinking of a life apart from our country, but it is a cruel shame that from time to time we are confronted with such a situation.

Mr. Ranga has already said how even in regard to a certain area of our

country as the Punjab, where there is no such question of tribal complication involved, even in regard to that, this Government's continuous and consistent policy of doing very little and doing that little very late, might be creating even in an area like the Punjab, where the people have faultless courage and also perhaps a certain childlike quality, a situation even in the Punjab which the Home Minister from day to day is aggravating, and I say as a Member of the Punjabi Suba Committee that there might be a situation in the Punjab which would make the Government sit up if it does not wish to sit up in anticipation of the kind of thing which it is creating for the country.

There are the Mizos. Mr. Ranga and I were together in Nagaland last year in January, and we heard, even at that point of time, some Mizo representatives who came to us, talked to us about their grievances. They told us, I cannot vouch for its accuracy, that they had been to see the Home Minister, Mr. Nanda, and they were utterly disappointed because they thought that in the country of Jawaharlal Nehru a better sense of understanding would prevail in regard to the attitude of mind towards the people whom we, in our misguided sense of superiority, call the tribal people. There was no understanding of this problem.

It is not yesterday that the Mizo demand for separation from this country, absurd and preposterous as it might be, came up. It has been there on the map for quite a long time and what have we been doing all this time? In this House, ever since I came, I have known of so many occasions when there was so much talk about the desirable amendments in the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution. Even today those amendments have not been incorporated, and a Commission is going round. I do not want to reflect on the Commission which is composed of very estimable friends of ours and others extremely capable and understanding. I hope their understanding proves really and

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

truly effective. I do not want to say anything about the Commission, but it is much too late to expect that the Commission would produce something which would really bring about a permanent solution of this problem, when the Government of this country has failed right from the beginning of those days when there was trouble, even to do such a simple thing as to amend the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution.

Then, again the hill people's movement in Assam has been there for a very long time, and the Government of India knows very well what the strength of that movement is. It is only after the Nagas had been fighting and fighting away for years and years that the Government came forward with the idea of Nagaland. Perhaps if the idea had been offered to the Naga people with real generosity a couple of years earlier, the problem of Nagaland today would have been resolved, but this Government never knows when to act and how. And even today they are talking in terms of suppressing whatever has happened. Mr. Nanda, with his flair for a peculiar kind of statement, says, "We shall look into their grievances, if any, in regard to economic and other matters". If I was a tribal—and I feel as a Member of Parliament that I represent not only my own City of Calcutta, but that I represent the whole country, I represent the tribal population of this country and I try to put myself in the skin of the tribal people—and if Mr. Nanda says that their grievances, if any, in regard to economic development would be looked into, I would say, "Good bye to you, with the best of intentions, we cannot co-exist." That is a kind of thing which happened over and over again. In Jawaharlal Nehru's time also so many things have happened, so many delegations came; there were Naga delegations, there was Mr. Williamson Sengma or some person with some such name—I forget. Jawaharlal Nehru talked about the Scottish system of Autonomy. It was never

worked out or spelt out in detail. The Law Minister is there; a whole horde of people able to draft all kinds of statements that perambulate about things but never meaning anything effective or decipherable, they could never give content to the notion of the Scottish system of autonomy which would be applicable to areas which are so sensitive, where we find this kind of situation. What do we expect from these areas? We talk about fighting against China and even of liberating Tibet, of doing this and doing that for all kinds of places. Do we look after our population of NEFA? Why should a man who lives in NEFA area have a particular attachment towards India if all that he knows of India is the government of India's emissaries either in the shape of policemen or military forces or some footling little civilian officer who wishes to lord it over the place, who considers the inhabitants of these regions to be sub-human? Why should these areas really and truly feel attached to India? We want them to remain attached to India but we do not play our role; we do not go forward; we do not put forward our hand of friendship so that they may clasp them. These are simple-hearted and genuine people, not the likes of you and me who do not always say what we mean; we know the kind of people we are, a kind of sophistication has changed us into a sort of insincere type of people who do not mean business when we talk. But these are simple hearted genuine people who answer straight if you put a question. If you go forward and offer them your hand of friendship, they would grasp it. Did you do it? Our government never did it; occasionally Nehru did; he was the only person and everybody looked up to him and to him alone to say a few soothing words from time to time which would postpone the evil day. That alone is what has happened, nothing else—only postponement of these problems.

What are we going to do about the Himalayan and sub-Himalayan areas which we wish to be really and truly part of India? What is going to happen to this region? Are these areas going to remain attached to India on more or less the same conditions in which they used to be attached to the British Empire in India? Why should they? What is our new conception? What do we face China with when we talk about the Himalayan region? How do we go to Nepal, Sikkim and Bhutan and all these other areas and also our own tribal areas, sub montagne territory? What do we go and tell these people? Do we just say: you belong to us, I have a national integration committee operating in Delhi of which Mrs. Indira Gandhi is the Chairman and you have a seat there and one of you can fly up there and attend meetings and thus feel very flattered? Is that all you have to say? What is the point of it? There is no point in it. The Home Minister may come and say that we have got a law and order situation and I have got to tackle it. Of course, if there is a law and order situation, you have to tackle it, willy-nilly you have to tackle it. If your officers are in trouble, naturally you have to do something about it. We have to think of a long term solution for that purpose we have to make short term gestures, actual concrete gestures. What has the Assam Government been doing about it? I want very much to know. I know the Chief Minister, Mr. Chaliha is respected, very highly respected, by the tribal population. But I know for a fact how he is hindered in the prosecution of the imaginative and generous policies in regard to the tribal population. I know it for a fact and whoever contradicts me will not get away with it; I can vouch for it anywhere. I know this kind of thing has been happening. What has the Assam Government been doing all this time? Engineering all kinds of difficulties, talking about integration and in the name of integration putting your foot down whenever popular

It is not a question of issuing orders from Delhi, getting the military into

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action, behaving in a *bara sahib* fashion, so that the native element can be suppressed. That is the approach which still continues. That is why, with all my disgust at the kind of thing which is happening, on account of the outbreak in the Mizo district, with all the abhorrence I feel for any section of our people demanding secession from India and for a separate existence, a State apart from India, I can not at all tolerate this sort of thing. Because I know Government action is driving them to that extremity which is a terrible danger to this country.

I know these are foreign elements operating in these areas. We have found in Nagaland how foreign-marked military weapons had been used by the Naga hostels. It is common knowledge. We have seen also how not every foreigner is like Mr. Verrier Elwin who had the grandeur of heart to become an Indian citizen because he fell in love with our wonderful country. Not every foreigner is like that. There is one foreigner, Michael Scott, who struts all over the place as if he owns it and hinders all efforts at solving the problem.

There are missionaries operating. I have nothing against missionaries; they do a great deal of work for education and medical treatment and such other things. Many of them are very wonderful people. But we have to be very careful about them: an amount of money, Rs. 10 crores or so, comes every years from abroad in order to finance these missionary expeditions in this country, and many of them are behind some of these separatist movements which continue. I know, at one time, I remember having heard of a person—whom I shall not name, and it is well-known to all of us here—who had stated that if Nagaland or other contiguous areas could be sort of a neutral, non-Communist State like South Vietnam, that would not be such a very bad thing. I know that there is a plan not only in regard to Tibet, not only in

regard to Sikkim, but there is a plan in regard to all these areas contiguous to our borders where they want to put a sort of *cordon sanitaire* from Kashmir to Nagaland and Mizo, and where they can put up a puppet regime, propped up by American money and all that sort of thing—people who spend more than the total budget of the Indian Union and the State Governments together, for an escalation of the war in Vietnam; they can spend a great deal of money in order to prop up these footling little States from Kashmir right across the Himalayan region to Nagaland and the Burmese border.

Now that we have turned a new leaf, now that we have the Tashkent declaration, with Pakistan, and now that we have got friendly relations with Burma which will help Burma to give some assistance to us in so far as defeating the operations of many of these undesirable people is concerned, now, it is a wonderful opportunity. But if Government merely confines itself to police operations, I would say Government will have to rue that day. Government will have to see a complete failure of all those plans, and that would be a disastrous day not only for the very few people who comprise the Government but it would be a disastrous day for the country. Which is why I am very keen that even so late, the Government wakes up to its responsibility. So far, it has shown only the Bourton quality; it learns nothing; it forgets nothing. For God's sake, let this Government try to learn from the past and try to act.

Shri P. C. Borooah (Sibsagar): Sir, everybody, whether in the opposition or on this side of the House, shares the anxiety regarding the affairs happening in the Mizo hills district. My predecessors brought in several points, with which I would deal a little later. Before that, I think it will be my duty to state the background of the case. Prior to the partition of the country

there was a proposal according to which the hill areas of Assam should be separated from India and converted into a British colony.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): Whose proposal?

Shri P. C. Borooah: Mr. Coupland's proposal. It was left like that. In the meantime, we got independence and the country was divided. At that time, our communist party was very friendly with the British, on account of the fact that in the second world war, Soviets were allies with the British and Americans against Germany and Japan. At that time the Congress was behind the bars and people could not go to the hill districts of Assam without permission. But our communist party workers had admission to those areas and they planted the seed of self-determination. The word 'self-determination' was propagated among the people there and this created a little bit of disunity between the hills and the plains.

At that time the six hill districts of Assam demanded autonomy and autonomy was introduced in the sixth schedule of the Constitution. This autonomy was accepted by five hill districts, but the Nagas did not accept it. They started an agitation and as a result of political settlement, the Nagas got a separate State of Nagaland. But the extremist section of the Nagas did not accept that also. They went underground and they now want secession and complete independence for the Nagas. What happened in Nagaland after that, I need not take the time of the House in narrating; it is known to everybody.

The five autonomous hill districts were administering their districts by district councils manned by their own people and they were going on smoothly. But seeing that concession after concession was being given to the Nagas, the demand came from the hill districts that they should have a separate Hill State of the five districts. Of these five, two districts—

the Mikir Hills and North Cachar Hills—were not very enthusiastic about this demand; they wanted a little bit more of autonomy with which they would be satisfied. But of the remaining three hill districts—Garo Hills, Khasi-Jaintia Hills and Mizo Hills—the Mizo Hills did not want to be part of a Hill State with the other districts, but wanted a separate State for themselves. This is their demand.

In the meantime, the representatives of the Hill Districts saw our late revered Prime Minister and the Scottish pattern of administration was offered to them. As a result of that, a commission has been appointed,—the Hill Districts Commission—under the chairmanship of Mr. Pataskar. That commission is working now and their report is still awaited. When the Pataskar Commission went to Mizo hills the other day, the officers of two or three political organisations there were shot down and nobody met the commission.

The reason is this. Because in the terms of reference there is no mention of a separate Mizoland, they have dissociated with this commission. However, that was left like that. Then, when the Mizos found that the hostile Nagas or the Naga Federal Government, this Peace Mission for Nagaland, were coming to the limelight, were getting reception and other things from all sides including the Central Government, a section of them also came up and wanted a separate State. They wanted an independent State of the Mizos (*Interruption.*)

Shri Swell (Assam-Autonomous Districts): Are you jealous of the Nagas?

Shri P. C. Borooah: You will have your chance. I am only stating the facts. I am only giving the background of the case. There is no question of any jealousy.

These Mizos wanted that the adjoining areas of Pakistan and also

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Burma which are inhabited by Mizos should be joined and converted into a big Mizoland separate from India. This is their demand that is going on. This is the background of the case.

Now, the Assam Government has been accused of taking no action in the matter. Of course, I cannot absolve the Assam Government fully, because there has been a little bit of delay and that is my charge against them, but I must say that but for that little delay they are doing their utmost, whatever is possible for them to do. Two years ago, when there was so much of food shortage in that district, Rs. 2 crores worth of foodgrains were sent to that district. Again, Rs. 25 lakhs is spent every year in addition to the help that the district is getting from the State and the Centre. This is specially given for the development of that district. Therefore, that district receives special treatment.

Then, our friends have been saying that no security measures were adopted. One full battalion of Assam Rifles is stationed in that district. Recently their strength has been doubled and two battalions are now stationed there. The Mizos were opposed to this. The Mizos who wanted an independent separate State were opposed to our sending this second battalion. Therefore, it was very difficult for the second battalion to go there because the Mizos fought and opposed them. After all that, they have now been stationed there and they are taking all steps for the security of the country.

So far as the allegation that none of the ministers has gone there is concerned, I have just now been informed that one of the Union ministers is leaving tomorrow morning to Mizo Hills.

Shri Swell: Who is going there.

Shri Shinkre (Marmagao): The ministers have to take orders from an Under Secretary.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, I rise to a point of order.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Under what rule?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Under Rule 41.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am sorry, I cannot allow it. Rule 41 relates to Questions.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, this is a very important matter. Kindly hear me.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No, Rule 41 relates to Questions and therefore it is not relevant now.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad (Bhagalpur): He presumes that the Minister is going; what is the harm?

Shri P. C. Borooah: Sir, so far as the Central Government is concerned, they are doing their part. Only today morning the Home Minister made a statement saying that all necessary steps are being taken to deal with the situation in the Mizo Hills. He said that all necessary security measures are being taken in that part of the country. Therefore, I have nothing more to say as far as the Central Government is concerned.

I only want to say that the question of language, which is altogether irrelevant here, was brought in by the hon. Member, Professor Ranga. It has nothing to do with the language question in Assam. So far as the hills people are concerned, they are completely at liberty to have any language they like. With these words, I oppose the adjournment motion before resuming my seat.

Shri Swell: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I think at the very beginning I must say that I participate in this discussion more in anguish than in anger. I am sorry that these things have overtaken that far-flung, distant,

beautiful district of our country, because it means innumerable, incalculable hardships to the people there, the men, women and their children. I am sorry that the Home Minister, for whom personally I have very great regard, should find himself in this predicament, in the midst of other problems which are occupying his mind and attention. I think the Home Minister still remembers the 20th of March, 1964 when he was persuaded to pay a visit to Shillong and meet the tribal people himself, when he was given a reception by about one lakh of people, men, women and children, braving the downpour at that time and giving him a reception which perhaps no other dignitary in this country, including the late beloved Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, had ever received. He knows the measure of the love and regard of the hill people for him, not only as Home Minister but as a representative of the Government of India, in whom the hill people had full faith and confidence.

I am sorry that he and I should be finding ourselves today in this position where I am driven to a position where I am to censure his Government for being responsible for this situation. I say this Government is entirely responsible for the present development in the Mizo Hills.

I know my time is limited. I will follow in the footsteps of my very able and illustrious friend, Shri P. C. Borooah, from the plains of Assam, in giving the background, for the benefit of this House and this Government, that has led to the present developments in the Mizo hills. My friend, Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed has just come from Assam and I see that the Home Minister and the Prime Minister as well are anxious and earnest and keen to have the benefit of his advice at every stage during the discussion of this question yesterday and today. Shri Ahmed knows Assam, he knows the Hill people, and we the Hill people know Shri Ahmed. Perhaps he knows too that there is not much love lost between him and the Hill people.

And it would not be wrong if I make this submission to the Government of India that if they go by the advice of one particular person, however exalted in position he may be, they will be entirely wrong in their approach to this problem. If they are to deal with this problem it is with the Hill people and with the Hill people themselves that they are to deal.

Mention has been made of the Mizo National Front and the Mizo National Union, the two organisations that are mainly responsible for the present revolt in the Mizo hills.

17.00 hrs.

I may tell you that the Mizo National Front was nowhere in existence till the year 1960-61, that till the year 1960-61 the leader of the Mizo National Front, Mr. Laldanga, who was supposed to have broadcast from the pirate radio declaring that the whole of Mizoland is independent today, was a party to the deliberations of the all-party Hill Leaders' Conference whom I represent here in this honourable House. It was in the year 1960 that the All-Party Hill Leaders' Conference was born and it was born out of the misdeeds of the Assam Government of which Shri Ahmed happened to be an honourable member at that time.

This House knows very well, the country knows of the tragedy through which Assam passed in 1959-60, when an orgy was let loose in that beautiful State because of the declaration by the Government of Assam and the Assam Assembly making Assamese the official language of Assam. In the teeth of all opposition, the entire united unequivocal opposition, of all the Hill people and the other non-Assamese-speaking people of Assam, Assamese was declared the official language of that State. The Hill people came together under the banner of the All-Party Hill Leaders' Conference to protest against this, to tell the Assamese, who are the majority in Assam, that if they wish to

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maintain the unity of the State of Assam they should not do this, that there were other things more important than language, that the declaration of Assamese as the official language there in that situation could mean only one thing that the majority community wanted to perpetuate its political prerogatives in that State.

Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara): It is so in any State of the Union.

Shri Swell: In spite of all our protests the Assam Government went ahead and had the Assam Language Bill passed into law, in the absence of the representatives from the Hill areas from the Assam Assembly and against the protests of thousands and hundreds of thousands of the Hill people. The leaders of the Mizo National Front, who were with us at that time, and we also, felt that if this was the attitude of the Assam Government, if we were to exist in Assam only on the basis of being second class citizens, there was only one way out for us and that was to demand, to beg, to pray, to intercede with the Government of India that they may kindly take us out of Assam and put all the Hill people together and constitute them into a separate State for the Hill areas within the Union of India.

That was the position. Naturally, in every organisation there were differences of opinion as to the mode of approach, as to the *modus operandi*. One section wanted that a separate State could be achieved only through violent direct action. Rightly or wrongly, unfortunately, an impression has gone round in this country that if you plead or if you argue nobody hears you; it is only when you take the law into your own hands that all attention is paid to you.

Shri Maurya (Aligarh): You are cent. per cent. correct.

Shri Swell: That is the impression that has gone round in this country.

Naturally, a section wanted to achieve a separate State within India by violent direct action. There is another section, and I am not sorry to say that I subscribe to that opinion, that we are part and parcel of India and whatever we are to achieve we are to achieve through constitutional means. That was the beginning of the rift between the leaders of the Mizo National Front and ourselves. They thought that if we were not prepared to go with them, they would go their own way.

Then came the Chinese aggression in 1962. A section of the people there, rightly or wrongly, thought that was an opportune moment when we could press our viewpoint with the Government of India by going through a violent direct action. We deferred that. The Mizo National Front leaders went to the Mizo Hills and when they felt that the Government of India did not respond favourably to the demand for a separate State for all these areas, then they thought . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He may conclude now.

Shri Swell: Sir, I come from that area. I am directly involved and I feel that I must have my full say . . .

Some hon. Members: Yes, yes.

An hon. Member: He is going first-hand information.

Shri Swell: When the leaders of the Mizo National Front and a few other extremist elements in the hill areas felt that the Government of India, the Prime Minister himself, were not reacting favourably to that demand, a constitutional demand, then they concluded that they had no future even within India and that the only logical path was to go out of India. That was how the spirit of secession was born. That was how the Mizo National Front was born. That was how a few people who initiated that idea

started to catch the imagination of the Mizo people.

My friend Mr. P. C. Borooah, in his haphazard way, also mentioned about the Mizo Union. The Mizo Union is one of the two important organisations in the Mizo Hills today. It is the Union, the Party, that is controlling the District Council in the Mizo Hills today. It is comparatively a moderate organisation and its demand today as against the demand of the secession is for the constitution of a separate Mizo State within the Union of India.

Now, the Mizo Union felt that it was losing its hold in the Mizo hills and that it was to retain and maintain its political hold there it, had to resort to some sort of a more extremist line that would approximate the demand of the Mizo National Front. That was how the demand for the Mizo State as a separate State within India was born. The Mizo Union are one with the Mizo National Front in one respect, namely, that they can achieve their demand only through a violent direct action. Unfortunately, that is the language that seems to be producing some results with this Government even today.

What I want to say is this—I do not want to dwell too much on this—that sometime after the Chinese aggression, at the beginning of 1963, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, after spending a lot of time thinking about this problem and meeting us, came forward with the offer of what he called full autonomy. It is a misnomer; it is a wrong thing to call it merely a Scottish pattern of administration. Shri Jawaharlal Nehru had outlined his plan of what he called the offer of full autonomy. The idea was that these people in the hill areas would enjoy full autonomy and only the barest link should be continued with Assam for the better interest of the people of Assam and the people of north-eastern India. We spent sometime deliberating about this and knowing the

position where the country was and having been wedded to a constitutional path, it was in November, 1963 that the All-Party Hill Leaders Conference decided to give the offer of Shri Nehru a fair trial and it was expected soon after that the Government of India would appoint a commission to work out the details to implement this offer of the late Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru. Unfortunately, for us, the circumstances delayed the appointment of this Commission during the life time of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru. The House would remember that soon after that he fell sick at Bhubaneshwar and after that he was keeping indifferent health and to our great sorrow, he passed away in May, 1964. After May, 1964, when the Government of the late Prime Minister, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, was ushered in, we took up this question. I personally, as a Member of this House, made a number of visits both to the late Prime Minister, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri and to the Home Minister. I persuaded the Home Minister to visit Shillong. But it was after a lot of discussion, a lot of visits and a lot of praying, that this Commission was appointed in April, 1965. I do not understand how it took one full year for the Government to make up its mind to appoint this Commission to implement something that it had solemnly assured. The result of all this was that the hill people started doubting the *bona fides* of this Government; they started thinking that the Government was playing for time; they started thinking that the Government was not sincere about what it talked. Now these are the kind of ammunitions that could be fed into the propaganda machine of extremist elements like the Mizo National Front and they started increasing their strength, maintaining their hold and getting more following from the people in the Mizo Hills.

I may mention another thing today for the benefit of the Government of India. In my humble effort as Member of this House, I have always been

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trying to be constructive in my approach. I am not known to many members of this House, but I can say this that the few members who know me and who have had discussion with me have told me in my face that I have always been constructive and reasonable in my approach. One of the things that I thought should be done was to cater to the desire for higher education in that part of the country. Somebody has mentioned—and he is correct—that the Mizo Hills today have the highest literacy percentage in the whole of the country—45 to 50 per cent. They are an educated people, people with high education; they have a large number in the army; these are the kind of people who cannot remain contented merely with the little bit of education to make so many clerks or teachers in the primary schools. We wanted higher education. I put this question to the late Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru and he understood it. He had a Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission and the Education Ministry. The Committee went into this question and on purely educational considerations it unanimously recommended that this University must be established to cater to the special needs of the hill people for higher education. It is over a year now since the Committee submitted its report. The University Grants Commission has agreed even today in the report of the U.G.C.—if you care to look into it, they have made a reference to it there—to the establishment of this University. I go to the Education Minister; he says that they have accepted it; I go to everybody, they say that they have accepted. I had to wait for two hours in the office of the Deputy Adviser in the Ministry of Education just for a chance to have a discussion with him; I went even to that extent, but until today this University has not come into existence.

Yesterday the Home Minister made an announcement that the Pataskar

Commission's report would be out by the end of this month. I congratulate him for saying that. I may tell him this, however, that until today there has been no earnestness on the part of the Government of India that would go and convince the people that they mean to honour what they say. I tell him that today this Commission and its report have gone into the back-ground. Nobody in the hills today—not in the Mizo Hills alone but also in the Khasi and Garo hills also—has even a bit of faith that you are going to implement the report of this Commission even when it comes out.

The law and order situation is there. It is for the Government to deal with it, but I put this question to them: are you going to deal with this problem merely from the law and order point of view; are you going to bomb and strafe and machine gun the people and tell the whole world that this is a Police State, this is a military State, and you can deal with the people only by bombing them, by strafing them, by shooting them, by killing men and women? Or do you want to go out and say, "here we are; we can meet the grievance of the people and set them to stand up on their own feet". If you are going to do that, it is not yet too late for you. But if you dilly-dally as you have done until now, I tell you that what is happening in the Mizo Hills today will happen in the Khasi and Garo Hills also. You have taught us to be independent; you have taught us to love freedom; we would prefer dying to living as slaves and unless and until you become rulers in the true sense that you are a free men and you treat everybody as a free man, you cannot expect peace in this land.

Shri Hem Barua: The most vital thing that should awake the conscience of the nation is the preservation of the Indian Union and the unity of different peoples and the experience of integrated living that the Indian Constitution has made possible. Any

attempt to disrupt this integrated living, the Indian Union or to reduce its size and dimension must be viewed with all the seriousness it deserves.

My objection is that our Government—I would not say this is a bunch of impotent men, but I would say only—this is vacillating all along in this direction. The Government should not vacillate.

I could not understand Shri Ranga's argument when he made mention of Zanzibar, of Zanzibar becoming free of Britain. Why should he forget that Zanzibar was a colony of Britain which neither Nagaland or the Mizo Hills District is of India? I do not understand these things. The Nagas and the Mizos are participants, I would say, in the broader stream of our national life. My objection is this; whatever might be said about the misdeeds of Government—I agree with all those who make a narration of those misdeeds—that does not justify that a part of India or a section of the Indian community should break away from the Indian Union and establish an independent and sovereign State.

The problem today, or the subject of discussion today on this adjournment motion is that a particular area of India has broken away from the Indian Union and has established a sovereign State.

An hon. Member: Who said so?

Shri Hem Barua: It was established only last evening. May I tell you that by last evening, the whole of the Mizo Hills District except Aijal, the headquarters town of that district fell into the hands of the Mizo National Front, and through a pirate radio broadcast they have declared to the world that Mizoland has become free and completely independent? This is the situation, and we have to look at this situation in that perspective. It says that the whole of the Mizoland had become free. When I came to know of that last

night, immediately I tried to contact the Prime Minister and convey this to her, but since she had retired to her bed very early I could not, but then I conveyed this to the Home Minister, and the Home Minister knew everything about it. Whatever that might be, this is a fact that the eastern frontier today is in ferment; it is in ferment not because of external aggression but because of the intransigence of a section of our own people.

The Nagas offer an argument and say 'Well, before the British State, we were free; the British came and conquered us by the force of superior arms; now that Britain has left India, we should be left to our original status.'. That is their argument. I find quite a lot of logic in this argument. But if every part of India goes on offering this argument, I would say that very soon India would disintegrate piece-meal into fragments. If India dies, who lives? India must live.

How important the eastern sector of our country is from the point of view of strategy was demonstrated during the days of the Chinese aggression in 1962. If we forget this fact that the eastern region of our country must be a consolidated and comprehensive whole we forget it only at our peril. So, we must not forget this.

The Nagas were the first amongst the eastern Indian hill people to demand freedom and independence from India. In order to supplement and support the demand for freedom they have taken to hostile activities. The House knows fully well the details of these hostile activities, and so I must not narrate these things. My objection is this: our Government have been soft-peddling the Naga issue, and it is this soft-peddling of the Naga issue which has served as a spring-board to the aspirations of other sections of the community who want to break away from the Indian

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Union and become what, independent. At the same time, Government are having useless parleys with the Nagas—Naga underground, I would say—unnecessary parleys. The Naga underground have also formed themselves into a independent government. That government is known as the 'Naga Federal Government'. During these discussions, the ceasefire and all that, because of this vacillating policy pursued by our Government, a psychology has been created and is spreading like wild fire from Nagaland via Manipur to Mizo Hills. Unfortunately, it is striking deep roots today, because here is a Government that can vacillate like this; so they say 'let us be free and at the opportune moment; this is the opportune moment'.

I can understand the Government negotiating with a section of the people, those who demand a Punjabi Suba or those who demand a Hill State, a Hill State comprising the Hills in Assam. I can understand Government negotiating with them because they are negotiating with them within the framework of the Indian Union. But there are a group of people, the Nagas, for instance, negotiating with the Government of India on the basis of sovereignty and independence. Why cannot Shrimati Indira Gandhi tell these people—Shri Shastri did not tell them, but Shrimati Indira Gandhi should tell them—that 'unless and until' you give up your demand for independence, there can be no talks with you'? She has told us that on the floor of the House, but she has not told that to the Naga underground leaders who met her, who came here for those talks.

And what are the conclusions of those talks? She has agreed to enlarge the observer team. And what is this observer team for? To see to the proper implementation of the ceasefire agreement with the Naga underground. Absolutely she has

agreed to an international proposition with certain people who are part of the Indian Union. They are a part of the India nation, yet she has agreed to that.

Do you remember a place called Tadoobi? It is in the Mao area of Manipur. On the 14th August, 1965, the 'Nagas Federal Government' of the rebels organised on a grand scale the independence day of their independent state. The flag was unfurled by the 'Prime Minister' of the 'Naga Federal Government'. The 'President' of the 'Naga Federal Government' was there and other 'Ministers' were also there. And Miss Marjorie Sykes, who is a member of this observer team, also attended. That is, a person who attended the independence celebrations of the rebels, their independence day celebrations, has been appointed as member of the enlarged observers' teams! I cannot understand these things.

All these wrong steps adopted by this Government in relation to the Nagas have given rise to the present grave and serious situation in Mizoland.

Do not forget another thing. People think that it is a bad situation and it has sprung up because of the Mizo National Front's bid for independence recently. Not that. In 1954, certain sections of the Mizos presented a small booklet to Shri Nehru detailing their demand for freedom. They said 'There are Mizos in the Chin Hills of Burma, there are Mizos in certain areas of Manipur and we are the Mizos here; we will form an independent State'. This was given to Mr. Nehru as far back as 1954. Therefore, those people who think that this demand sprung up all of a sudden, are absolutely wrong.

Shri Ranga: For 14 years we have been sleeping.

Shri Hem Barua: At present, what has happened? The Mizo National

Front, which wants secession from India has risen in open revolt against India. As I have already said, over a pirate radio it was said that Mizoland has become free. Where does this pirate radio exist? This pirate radio exists in East Pakistan. I do not think it is Dacca station. It is the Pakistani transmitter at Chittagong. This is the way Pakistan is behaving even after the Tashkent Declaration. Mr. Chavan should take note of this particularly. Pakistan's complicity in this matter is too well-known to be recounted.

The Home Minister only yesterday admitted on the floor of the House that Mizos had gone over to Pakistan to collect arms and to receive guerilla training. Therefore, I do not want to recount all these things. This very fact that certain Mizos were going to Pakistan and collaborating with Pakistan was brought to the notice of the Minister times without number by some well-meaning people, but unfortunately he did not pay attention to it. The very fact disclosed this morning that our troops are being rushed to that area in helicopters shows how grave the situation is.

There is the hand of Pakistan in this no doubt, but there is also the invisible hand of monstrous China, the sinister, invisible hand of China. China wanted to egg Pakistan to commit aggression on us, but since that failed, China is now busy creating turmoil inside our territory. It is China which has prompted Pakistan, and there is this Sino-Pakistan, collusion in this particular matter, as China has been doing in Viet Nam. In Viet Nam China has been encouraging a liberation front. Here, China is encouraging the Mizo National Front.

Our Government's intelligence is very sluggish, but I am confident that when these layers of sluggishness drop off, they would see the whole thing in its correct perspective. I would tell them that there can be no question of any part of the Indian Union being allowed to break away from the Indian Union. The Govern-

ment should take stern measures, all measures possible, because the vitality of the nation, the unity of the nation should be preserved, and anybody who sacrifices it does not deserve to be on the throne any more.

Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda (Cachar): While I rise to oppose the motion, I think it is my duty as a representative of part of Cachar and Mizo districts to say a few words in respect of the recent unhappy incident in the Mizo district by a section of the people of the Mizo National Front.

So far as my knowledge goes, from 1957 the Mizos had their complaints about lack of communications, lack of facilities for marketing of their horticultural and forest produce, that special attention was not given for their development programmes. Subsequent famine, as a result of rats destroying their crop, created great resentment among the Mizos. But from the Government side, all steps were taken to develop and to feed the Mizo district.

Of course for lack of communication food had to be airlifted and the same arrangement is still there particularly in lean months of the year. The political rivalry between Mizo union and Mizo national front led the extremist group of the front to start their movement for separation from India. Frustration, cheap popularity of slogan of separation and examples of the Naga hostiles gave these people impetus to join hands with our unfriendly neighbour adjacent to the Mizo district. From 1962 these people were pleading in the Press and platform about separation from India. Sometime in 1964 these overzealous sections created some disturbances against non-Mizos particularly in Lungleh sub-division. Subsequently an unfortunate officer perhaps of Border Roads organisation was killed. All these years these things are happening and the supply of arms and ammunitions are made to the Mizos and probably they are having underground military training. This is a

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border district and happenings there are of great national concern.

Violence and lawlessness have got to be dealt with sternly and I am not very sure whether the re-inforcements reached Lungleh by now which is out of the way and communications had been cut off. Personally I feel that the Assam Rifles are not so very resourceful and the army should be kept there as a standby. With these words, I oppose the adjournment motion.

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed):

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I had no intention of participating in today's debate but if I fail to place before the House certain information which would be relevant for taking the correct decision I shall be failing in my duty. This matter has been discussed from the point of view of the incidents which have taken place recently in the Mizo district. The incident which took place during the last two days are indeed of a very serious nature and I would beg of the House to consider these incidents in a very dispassionate and constructive manner. The area, the House should remember, where these incidents have taken place is a very sensitive area, both strategically and politically. It is also subject to influences and subversive activities from some of our so called friends beyond our international border.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Are they your friends.

Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed: I said some of our so called friends. I would beg of the hon. Members that if they think that a solution of the problem with which we are confronted is a simple one, that will not be the right course. In the course of the speeches which I have heard today, I have heard two kinds of arguments, two kinds of allegations which have been made against the government. Some Members have

stated that it was because of the weak-kneed policy, because of the absence of firm action in these areas that these disturbances have taken place. On the other hand some of the hon. Members have said that because of our functioning of more or less like a police State and not taking any action for the development of these areas, these incidents have taken place.

Sir, my hon. friend, Shri Swell has mentioned my name and I am very thankful to him. This is what I could expect of a young friend who was, till the other day, my colleague in the Congress organisation and he had to show us respect and I have tremendous respect for him. (Interruption). But, if hon. Members will consider his speech, they will find that for all the sound and fury in his speech, what was the sum total of that speech. It was nothing else but a support for a hill state for all the hill people in Assam. He was not concerned with what was happening in the Mizo district; nor was he concerned with giving us suggestions as to how to get over these difficulties.

Shri Swell: I suggested a hill State within India.

Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed: I would like the hon. Members to remember this: that it is not correct to say that since we attained Independence, we have not done anything in the Mizo district. The Mizo district is the largest district in the State of Assam, with an area of over 8,000 square miles and a population of 2,66,000. That is an area which from the north to the south, is full of hills and mountains. You cannot even get boulders and stones for the purpose of constructing roads. These are areas where food has to be taken from outside. It is only through the efforts of the Government of Assam and the Central Government that during the last few years it has been possible for us to encourage the people for going in for cash crops

like cardamom, cashewnuts and coffee, and they have done it very well. Now, it is only a question of finding markets for their produce.

Though I have not got the figures with me, what I remember is this: that the per capita expenditure in the State of Assam is about Rs. 161 to Rs. 162; the per capita expenditure in the Mizo district is over Rs. 342. That itself shows both the Government of Assam and the Central Government have not been neglecting the development in this particular area. To develop an area which was kept almost primitive without any roads, without any improvement during the British days, it is really difficult for any State Government within such a short time to provide all the latest amenities which the people want. But I would like hon. Members to realise that considering the facts that this district is our easternmost district, very close to the frontiers of Burma and Pakistan, the Government of Assam, with the co-operation of the Government of India, has been concentrating its energies to spend more funds and develop this area. During the last two years, apart from the normal provision provided in the budget, an additional amount of about Rs. 1 crore has been spent in that particular area. With a view to spending much more and remove many of the difficulties, the State Government invited a team of the Planning Commission; Mr. Tarlok Singh was there in that district on the last two occasions to see for himself what works of development can be undertaken in the next Plan, the fourth Five Year Plan, to develop these areas.

So far as the present trouble is concerned, there are two very important organisations: one is the Mizo Union which at one time, together with the association of my hon. friend, Shri Swell, the All-Party Hill Leaders' Conference, was agitating for a separate hill state, comprising all the hill areas of Assam. (Interruptions).

Shri Swell: Within the Indian Union.

Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed: For the past one or two years, an overwhelming number of those belonging to that organisation, have now been wanting a separate hill state for their own area. (Interruption). They do not want a separate State along with other hill areas, but they want a separate hill State for their own area.

As the House knows, the Pataskar Commission has been constituted for the purpose of examining demand for a separate Hill State of what our late Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, said. In the terms of reference, there is no term of reference for constituting a separate hill State in Mizo hills. It is for that reason that when the members of the commission visited Mizo hills, the members of the Mizo Union and others boycotted the commission, saying "we are not satisfied with your terms of reference, according to which you would be considering the constituting of a separate hill state for all the hill areas; we want a separate hill State for our own area; because there is no term of reference for you to consider that matter, we are boycotting you". So, they boycotted the Pataskar Commission when the commission went to that area only recently.

I would, therefore, request hon. members to realise that it is not because there is absence of desire on the part of either the Central Government or the State Government to develop that area or because no work of development is going on there that this incident has taken place. At the same time, it is also not correct to say that government were ill-informed or had no information and that these incidents have taken place all of a sudden. As hon. members are aware, in the Mizo hills, the ordinary law and order function is discharged by a full battalion of Assam Rifles which is stationed there

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for all time. Expect the work of intelligence branch, the entire law and order work is done by the Assam Rifles. When the Assam Government had information about certain activities of the Mizo National Front, that they were likely to indulge in these subversive activities, even though our position was tight in the month of September, another battalion of Assam Rifles was taken away from some other area and stationed in Mizo hills. It has been kept there because some trouble was apprehended.

I can say that no one is a greater friend of the hill people than Mr. Chaliha, the Chief Minister of Assam. Though he knew that there was this danger in not liquidating this party which was indulging in all kinds of subversive activities, he was all the time trying if this difficulty could be overcome or at least he may not have to take the initiative by using force in order to put down this trouble. So, he hesitated to take action against those people who were determined to take certain action. An incident took place in December when these people murdered one of their own men while he was travelling from one place to another. After that, so far as I know, Mr. Chaliha contacted the leaders and the leaders gave an assurance that they had nothing to do with this murder and they pledged to the Chief Minister that they would use all their activities for constructive work for which he was planning and they would abjure all violent activities. I know Mr. Laldanga at one time gave in writing that he would not indulge in these lawless activities. If there is breach of promise made by certain people and if the Chief Minister was interested in maintaining a friendly atmosphere among the people of that hill area as well as other areas, he cannot be blamed for not taking very firm action in order to put down this movement.

Shri Tyagi: Did he know that they were all armed?

Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed: He had some information. That is why, as I have pointed out, he did not want to take the initiative, because he did not want to give the impression to the general population that the Assam Government was keen and intent on killing each and every Mizo. In fact, I may inform the hon. Member that when this second battalion of Assam Rifles was taken there, it was one of the propaganda indulged in both by the Mizo Union people and the Mizo National Front people alleging that the Government of Assam was going to suppress the people by bringing in more police force and army there. It was one of the propaganda done against the Assam Government.

Then, a question was raised that the Superintendent of Police was removed from Mizo Hills. This is also not a fact. The Deputy Commissioner of Mizo District functions as the Superintendent of Police. As I pointed out, there is no police force. There is the battalion of the Assam Rifles whose Commandant in close co-operation and consultation with the Deputy Commissioner is responsible for law and order there. For some time, when the Deputy Commissioner had to do some other work, he took the assistance of a police officer who functioned as Additional Superintendent of Police. But this arrangement was not found practicable and he was asked to revert to the Assam Government. Therefore, there was no question of abolishing the post of the Superintendent of Police. As I have pointed out, for law and order it is the Assam Rifles which is responsible and the Commandant of the Assam Rifles functions in a close co-operation and consultation with the Deputy Commissioner of the Hill area.

Shri Joachim Alva: May I ask the Minister, Sir, whether he will still

combine the office of the Deputy Commissioner with the office of the Superintendent of Police? Why did he do that? It is not so elsewhere in India.

Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed: It is so because the law and order duty is performed by the Assam Rifles of which there is the Commandant.

Now, so far as the university is concerned, I may inform the House that both the Government of Assam and the Central Government are anxious to establish a university in the hill area. A question arose whether that university should be established under a Central statute or under a State statute, and the advice was that it will be desirable to have a Central Act for the purpose of constituting a university. Then, I may tell the House, that the Home Ministry took the advice of the Law Ministry, and the Law Ministry said that unless and until a resolution is passed in all the States where this university will be operating or have jurisdiction it will not be desirable to introduce a Bill. When this information was sent to us, the Assam Government passed a resolution on the Assam Assembly for giving authority to the Union Government to enact a provision. The State of Manipur has also given the necessary permission. I think they are now waiting for the permission to be obtained from the State of Nagaland. As soon as that permission is available, the Central Government will take necessary action for the purpose of introducing this Bill before the House, and when that Bill is passed and it becomes an Act there will be a university at Shillong for the hill areas. I may also tell the House that the Education Ministry has made a provision for such a university in the next financial year's budget. Therefore, there is no justification for the hon. Member to feel or to say that the university about which there has been a talk for the last two or three

years is being withheld from the Hill people of Assam.

One last word about the Assam Language Act. A wrong impression has been created that the Assam Language Act was intended to impose either Assamese or Bengali language on the people of the hill areas. If you go through the Act, you will find that the Assam Language Act provides for the use of English or Hindi together with the regional Assamese language at the State level. In areas where Assamese is spoken, the Assamese version of the Act and correspondence in Assamese will be sent; in areas where Bengali is spoken, only the Bengali version will be sent. So far as the hill areas are concerned, neither the Assamese nor the Bengali version will go. They will use the option to have such language as they like at the district level in addition to Hindi or English.

Shri Swell: There is difference of opinion about this Act. It is much better that a copy of this Act is laid on the Table of the House for the benefit of the Members....

Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed: I am not yielding.

This Act has been in existence for the last three or four years. Not a single member of the hill tribes can say that the Assamese or Bengali language has been imposed on the hill people. It is mere propaganda by interested parties. Now the people in the rural areas and also towns of the hills are realising that it was mere propaganda and the intention of the Government was not to impose Assamese or Bengali on these people.

Shri Swell: I contend this.

Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed: Therefore, I would submit to this House that the situation is really one for concern. It will be desirable that this situation should be considered and examined very dispassionately and in a constructive manner so that

[Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed]

it may be possible for us to maintain the integrity of our country and it is possible for us also to provide the kind of amenities for all our people, wherever they may live, whether in the plains or in the hill areas. That is the one, and only one, concern of the people and of the Members of this Parliament and of this Government. I think we will do very well if we can keep this in mind and give such constructive suggestions as may help the Government in overcoming this difficulty.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): What has the Assam Government done for the emotional integration of the hill people with the people of the rest of Assam?

Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed: We are doing as much as possible. We are increasing the centres of social work in those areas to bring the people together.

डॉ० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री फ़ख़रुद्दीन अहमद जब बोल रहे थे, तब मुझे सिन्ध के अल्लाहबख़्श साहब की याद आई। उस कत्ल के बाद से ही सिन्ध में पाकिस्तान का बोल-बाला हो सका था। मिर्जो इलाके में जब लाल यायना साहब का कत्ल हुआ—यही नाम है न? अगर इस नाम के उच्चारण में कोई ग़लती हो, तो श्री फ़ख़रुद्दीन अहमद मुझे बता दें,—जो मिर्जो ज़िले के अच्छे नेता बनने जा रहे थे और जिनका इस देश के साथ दिली और गहरा ताल्लुक था, तब मुझे यह कहना पड़ता है कि और कोई सबब हो या न हो, सिर्फ़ इसी सबब से इस सरकार की यहां निन्दा होनी चाहिए। जिस तरह से अल्लाहबख़्श साहब के कत्ल के बाद सिन्ध में पाकिस्तान का बोल-बाला हुआ, उसी तरह से लाल यायना साहब के कत्ल के बाद मिर्जो इलाके में इन घटनाओं की मज़बूती मिलती चली जा रही है। अल्लाहबख़्श साहब को कत्ल करने वाले शायद वे

लोग थे, जो उन की जान की रक्षा के लिए जिम्मेदार थे। तो क्या मैं समझूँ कि यहां भी वैसा ही मामला चल रहा है?

इस बहस में दो धुरियों को मिलाना ही अच्छा होगा—कम से कम वैसे नहीं करना होगगा, जैसे एक बच्चा दो इलाकों के बीच में झूले में पेंग मारता रहता है। असल में यह बहस है एक तरफ़ तो देश की एकता की और दूसरी तरफ़ लोगों की स्वतन्त्रता की। एकता और स्वतन्त्रता। जब मैं “स्वतन्त्रता” शब्द का इस्तेमाल करता हूँ, तो न सिर्फ़ स्वतन्त्रता, बल्कि स्वतन्त्रता की भावना को भी उस में ले आना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि हमारे यहां बहुत से लोग हैं, जो स्वतन्त्र तो हैं, लेकिन उन के दिमाग़ में यह भ्रम घुसता जा रहा है कि वे इस भारत-संघ में स्वतन्त्र नहीं हैं। इसलिए यह बहस है ज़मीन की एकता और लोगों की स्वतन्त्रता के बारे में।

लेकिन इस बहस को करते वक्त आदमी के दिमाग़ में भी ये धुरियां अलग-अलग नहीं रखनी चाहिए, बल्कि उन दोनों को बराबर महत्व देना चाहिए और वे संतुलित ढंग से चलनी चाहिए। अभी मैंने एक माननीय सदस्य को बोलते सुना है। पहले तो उन्होंने यह कहा कि लोगों की स्वतन्त्रता की पूरी तरह से देख-भाल नहीं की गई है, उन में ज़ुलम और दबाव की भावना पैदा कर दी गई है। वही हज़रत आखिर में यह कह गए कि इस इलाके में विदेशी पादरी और दूसरे लोग यह कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि छोटी छोटी रियासतें बन जायें, जहां वे अपना खेल करते चले जायें।

इस तरह के दिमाग़ से काम नहीं चल सकता है। यही दिमाग़ है। जो भारत सरकार का पिछले अठारह बरस में सभी सीमाओं पर बसने वाले लोगों के लिए रहा है। कोई नीति नहीं रही है। बच्चे की तरह ये झूलते रहे हैं दोपैगों के बीच में। एक तरफ़ है ज़मीन

की एकता और दूसरी तरफ है लोगों की स्वतन्त्रता । जब इन्हें कोशिश करनी चाहिए कि लोगों की स्वतन्त्रता की भावना मजबूत हो, तब ये भूमि की एकता के काम में लग जाते हैं, जुझ करने लग जाते हैं । जब इन को हिन्दुस्तान की एकता को बनाए रख के लिए काम करना चाहिए, तब ये नाक रगड़ने लग जाते हैं । चहे की तरह भागते हैं । तो राज्य ऐसे नहीं चल सकता है कि छैः महीने तो चूहे बन जायें और भागें और छैः महीने भैंस, भैंसे या आसाम के गंडे की तरह सीधे चलते जायें, दायें बायें न देखें और मारते चले जायें । ऐसे राज्य नहीं चल सकता है ।

राज्य इस तरह से चलता है कि जो राज्य के चलाने वाले आदमी हैं, वे अपने दिमाग में एक तरफ तो जहां तक हो सके, स्वतंत्रता देने की भावना रखें और दूसरी तरफ इस जमीन की एकता को तोड़ने के लिए उपाय करने वाले जो भी लोग हैं, उन को बेकार बनाने का पूरा काम करते चलें जायें । दिमाग में ये दोनों बातें होंगी, तब काम चल पायेगा ।

यह कभी नहीं भूलना चाहिए कि मिजो इलाके में जो कोई विद्रोही बच्चे हैं, वे भारत माता के बच्चे हैं; क्योंकि बच्चे सभी होते हैं, विद्रोही हों या भक्त । जब भारत माता अपने विद्रोही बच्चों को दण्ड देकर सही रास्ते पर लाना चाहे, अगर वह भारत माता है, तो लोग हमेशा उस के मन में रहेगा कि ये भी मेरे बच्चे हैं, दण्ड इन को देना पड़ रहा है, लेकिन अगर इन के मन में कोई घम पैदा हो गया है, तो उस को दूर करना मेरा फर्ज है । लेकिन जब डंडा चलाने लग गए, तो समझ लिया कि ये परदेशी हैं, इनको मारो और जब झुकने लग गए, तो पूरी तरह से झुक गए, इस तरह से काम नहीं चलता है । मां झुकेगी इसलिए कि बच्चे मन की बातों को समझ कर जिन बातों को देना चाहिए, उसे दे, लेकिन उस के साथ साथ बच्चे को सीधे रास्ते पर रखने के लिए उस को दण्ड का भी इस्ते-माल करना पड़ेगा ।

इसीलिए इस मिजो इलाके की सीमाओं की तरफ भी थोड़ा ध्यान देना चाहिए । उत्तर में है कचार के चाय-बागान के अंग्रेज मालिक । पूर्व में है पाकिस्तानी इलाका अरकान और पश्चिम में है बर्मा । एक एक कर के शुरू करें । जो चाय-बागान के अंग्रेज मालिक हैं, उन की पुरानी आदत चली आ रही है कि जैसे भी हो सके, इस देश को छिन्न-भिन्न, करो, खास तौर से सीमाओं पर छिन्न-भिन्न करो । क्या किया है इस सरकार ने पिछले अठारह बरस में इन चाय-बागान के अंग्रेज मालिकों की करतूतों को रोकने के लिए ?

उसी तरह से पादरी है । जब मैं पादरी कहता हूं, तो मेरा मतलब विदेशी पादरियों से हैं, देशी पादरियों से नहीं । उन्होंने और जो कुछ भी काम किये हों, लेकिन उन्होंने इस देश में इतिहास की पढ़ाई को बिल्कुल जहरीला बनाया है । कितना जहरीला बना दिया है, यह बताने के लिए मैं दिल्ली से निकलने वाले उस अखबार का आज ही का सबसे पहला सम्पादकीय जूमला पढ़ कर सुनाता हूं, जो पहले किसी जमाने में साफ अंग्रेजों का अखबार था और जो आज उन लोगों का हो गया है, जो हिन्दुस्तान में अंग्रेजों के गद्दी-नशीन हैं ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : कौन सा अखबार है ?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : जब मैं इतना कुछ बता चुका हूं, तब भी नहीं समझे ? स्टेट्समैन के सिवा और कौन सा अखबार हो सकता है ?

इस में लिखा है कि 1826 की यन्दावों सन्धि के बाद से बर्मा ने ईस्ट इंडिया कम्पनी को आसाम दिया । इनके लिये इतिहास 1826 से शुरू होता है और इस को पढ़ने वालों के दिमाग पर यह असर पड़ता है यह मीजो इलाका असल में कोई परदेसी इलाका-

[अ० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

हैं और अंग्रेजों ने लड़ाई करते वक्त इस परदेसी इलाके को भारत में मिला लिया था। वास्तव में भारत से इस का कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है। अभी तक सिर्फ विदेशी पादरी इस भारत में पड़े लिखे लोग हैं और इसी तरह के इतिहास को जानते हैं और चीजों इलाके और नागा इलाके के सम्बन्ध में यहां पर लोक सभा में जो बातें कही जाती हैं, वह इसी पृष्ठ-भूमी में कहीं जाती हैं कि भारत का इतिहास तो ज्यादा से ज्यादा अगर शुरू हुआ है तो मुगलों ने जब हमला किया था तब से है, लेकिन ज्यादा अच्छा यह है कि जब अंग्रेज आये थे तब से इतिहास शुरू हुआ। उस के पहले इतिहास था ही नहीं।

जब इस ढंग की बात होगी तो नतीजा क्या होगा, जैत वारियर एलिवन साहब ने इस सारे इलाके में जो नीति चलाई थी, वह अलगवाव की नीति थी। वास्तव में उन्होंने करघा ऐसा चलाना चाहा जो उस इलाके के लोग अभ्यस्त थे। अगर कोई नये ढंग का करघा चलता, तो उन में कुछ परिवर्तन आता। वहां तो जागिया, जूता लोग न पहन पायें; यही प्रयत्न रहा। भारत की सीमाओं के जो इलाके हैं, उनकी काफी पुराने जमाने की सम्पत्ता एक तरह से वहां कायम रही, ताकि उन के अन्दर जागति छा न पाये। चीन ने अपनी नीति जो बनाई है सीमाओं के बारे में जो नीति उस ने अख्तियार की है, उस के अनुसार उसने अपने सभी इलाकों को आधुनिक बनाया, शक्तिशाली बनाया, सीमाओं के इलाकों को तो खास कर शक्तिशाली बनाया। इन लिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर यह सरकार अपने सीमावर्ती इलाकों को आधुनिक और शक्तिशाली नहीं बनाती है तो यह अलगवाव की भावना में बड़ी चली जा रही। पहले तो इनको घमण्ड था कि ये हिमालय-वाले हमारी रक्षा करते चले जायेंगे, लेकिन जब पता लग गया है कि वहां कोई

नहीं बचा सकता, तब तो हमारी आंखें खुलनी चाहियें।

मैं आपसे एक बात और कहना चाहूंगा कि यहां दिल्ली में एक मसीही मण्डल है, उसकी तरफ आपका ध्यान जाना जरूरी है। जितने बड़े बड़े होटल है, उनके खाना बनाने वाले रसोइये और परोसनेवाले ज्यादातर ईसाई हैं। क्यों हैं ईसाई? दरअसल में वह ईसाई नहीं हैं, वह चमार और भंगी हैं। लेकिन भारत के हिन्दुओं का धर्म चमार, और भंगी के हाथों से खाना खाने से बिगड़ जाता है और ईसाईयों के हाथों से नहीं बिगड़ता है, इस लिये वे, बिजनौर और दूसरी जगहों के चमार और भंगी आते हैं मसीही मण्डल में जाकर वहां अपना नाम दर्ज करवाते हैं, ईसाई बनते हैं और तब ये जितने होटल हैं, वहां वे खाना परोसते हैं। यह हालत हमारे हब इलाकों में है। क्या खासी, क्या नागा इलाकों में, इन सब इलाकों में, अगर भारत की बहुसंख्यक हिन्दु जमायत अलगवाव रखेगी, यह खाना मत खाओ, उन के साथ मत बैठो, शादी-विवाह की मैं बात नहीं करता हूँ, लेकिन ऊंच-नीच का इतना अलगवाव दिमाग में रहेगा, तो फिर जमीन की एकता को कायम रखना अपने देश में बिल्कुल नामुमकिन है। इस लिये कबायलियों जातियों के इस प्रश्न पर हमें गम्भीरता से विचार करना चाहिये।

ये सारे कबायली इलाके हैं, क्योंकि मैं आपसे बताऊँ, मैं वहां पर गिरफ्तार हो चुका हूँ। उस इलाके में जब गिरफ्तार किया गया तो भारत सरकार के नुमाइन्दों ने गिरफ्तार किया, लेकिन नागा इलाके का एक पुराना राजा था, वह खत्म हो गया, लेकिन नाम का राजा था, उसने अपने भाई भेज दिया था, यह बताने के लिये उन लोगों का गिरफ्तारी में कोई हाथ नहीं है। वे तो मेरा प्रतिनिधि की तरह स्वागत करते,

लेकिन क्या किया जाय, इस सरकार का प्राज इस तरह से शासन चलता है। वहां पुण्योत्तम नाम का एक बहुत बड़ा नागा ह्रा चुका है। यह सारी चीज दबा दी जाती है क्योंकि यह समझा जाता है कि हिन्दुस्तान के साथ अगर कोई सम्बन्ध रखने वाली चीज होगी तो उनको उखाड़ने से यह विदेशी पादरी बिगड़ जायेंगे और फिर यूरोप और अमरीका के साथ इनके सम्बन्ध बिगड़ जायेंगे। इस लिये मैं बुनायादी तौर पर यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जब तक शिक्षा का पूरा आधार नहीं बदलेगा, यह मामला ठीक नहीं हो सकेगा। इतिहास का आधार और साथ साथ ये दो धुरियां—जमीन की एकता और लोगों की स्वतन्त्रता, इन दोनों को धोलमेल कर, इन को सन्तुलित बनाकर जब तक नहीं चलेंगे तब तक काम नहीं चलेगा।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, विद्रोही नागाओं के सम्बन्ध में बहुत से लोगों ने जो बात कही है, मैं भी उसके सम्बन्ध में अपने विचार रखना चाहता हूं। विद्रोह नागाओं के जो इतने होसले बड़े, इस में प्रमुख हाथ हमारी सरकार का है

एक मासनीय सवस्य : नागाओं के सम्बन्ध में नहीं है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : नागाओं में मैं जो विद्रोह फैला हुआ है, उनका मांगों के लिये यह वार्ता ठाक ढंग से हो सके, इसी उद्देश्य से यह शान्ति मिशन बना। लेकिन यह शान्ति मिशन कुछ भी नहीं करा पाया, नतीजा यह हुआ कि उन में विद्रोह का भावना ज्यादा बढ़ता गई।

उपाध्यक्ष जी, इस सम्बन्ध में श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण, चालिहा और पादरी साईकल स्काट—इनकी जो शान्ति कमेटी

बनी, इस में हमारे इस नागा प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री को शामिल नहीं किया गया। यह साईकल स्काट के मन में जो एक अलगाव का भाव था कि अगर हम वहां की सरकार को बीच में रखेंगे तो हम अपनी इच्छा पूरी नहीं कर पायेंगे, इसलिये उनको इसके साथ नहीं रखा।

जहां तक युद्धबन्दी की बात है, युद्ध बन्दी हमने कायम की, नागा विद्रोही हम स मिले, लेकिन इससे उनको विद्रोह करने की भावना में काफी छूट मिली। पाकिस्तान में जाकर गुरिल्ला युद्ध सीखा, सनिक शिक्षा ला, इस बात को हमारी सरकार ने कुबूल किया। नागा क्षेत्र के पांच सब डिविजन हैं, इनमें से तीन सब-डिविजन के अन्दर युद्ध बन्द कायम की लेकिन फिर भी उस क्षेत्र के अन्दर कितना आतंक मचाया गया, यह आप सब जानते हैं, वहां की गरीब जनता पर कितना बोझ डाला गया है, वहां के लोगों को विद्रोही नागाओं को डबल-डबल टैक्स देना पड़ता है, हर तरह से उनको मारा और धमकाया जा रहा है, इस और सरकार को विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिये।

हमारे विद्रोही नागाओं का जो प्रतिनिध मण्डल आया है, उनकी मांग है कि नागा लोग स्वतन्त्र नागालैण्ड चाहते हैं। हम स्वतन्त्रता चाहते हैं। किस बात का स्वतन्त्रता चाहते हैं, कौन लोग उनको बहुकाते हैं, जो गरीब और अशिक्षित लोग हैं, जो बिल्कुल इस बात को नहीं जानते हैं, उनको बहुकाया जाता है कि हमारी जाति खत्म हो जायेगा, हमारा धर्म खत्म हो जायगा, हमारा संस्कृति खत्म हो जायगी, इस प्रकार भोले-भाले लोगों को बहुका कर अपने हाथ में ले लेते हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण ने तो इस शान्ति कमेटी से, इस शान्ति मिशन से, त्याग-पत्र दे दिया है, इन के साथ साथ साईकल स्काट को भी उस कमेटी से निकालना चाहिये और उन्हें उस प्रान्त के अन्दर से, असम के बाहर कर देना चाहिये। उनको इस प्रान्त में आने की अनुमति नहीं देनी चाहिये, जिन्होंने यह सारा विद्रोह

[श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय]

फैलाया है, जिन्होंने ऐसे विचार वहां बनाये हैं ।

शान्ति मिशन जो कायम हुई है, उसकी मान्यता को हमें समाप्त कर देना चाहिये

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : यह नागालैण्ड का प्रश्न नहीं है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : जो विद्रोह उस क्षेत्र में फैला है उसे समाप्त करने के लिये हमारी सरकार को कठोर कदम उठाना चाहिये । उन्हें किस प्रकार से दबाया जा सकता है, इसका मैं एक उदाहरण आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं । जब हम स्वतन्त्र हुए तो तेलंगाना के अन्दर साम्यवादियों ने अत्याचार करना शुरू कर दिया, वहां पर अतंक मचा दिया था । जिस प्रकार हमारी सरकार ने उनके इस विद्रोह को समाप्त किया उसी प्रकार से इस क्षेत्र में इसको समाप्त करना चाहिये । देशभक्त जो लोग हैं उनके साथ सरकार को सम्पर्क स्थापित करना चाहिये, उनका सहयोग प्राप्त करना चाहिये । इस बात की सरकार को खोज करनी चाहिये कि जो लोग हमारे साथ रहना चाहते हैं उनको किस तरह से साथ रखा जा सकता है उनका किस प्रकार से सहयोग प्राप्त किया जा सकता है । रानी गूडिल्यू हमारे साथ हैं और उनको हमें साथ लेकर चलना चाहिये । उनको हमें प्रोत्साहन देना चाहिये । एक लाख बीस हजार ये जो लोग हमारे साथ हैं, इनका हमें फायदा उठाना चाहिये । साथ ही साथ नागालैण्ड की सामाजिक और आर्थिक स्थिति का भी हमें ध्यान रखना चाहिये । उनके सामाजिक रीति रिवाजों में हमें दखल नहीं देना चाहिये । उनको हमें इसको बनाये रखने

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आप तो नागालैण्ड के बारे में बोल रहे हैं ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं समाप्त कर रहा हूं । मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आदिम जाति के और पिछड़ी जाति संघ के लोगों को हमें उस क्षेत्र में भेज कर उनसे उस क्षेत्र को भलाई के लिये काम करवाने चाहिये । वहां के लोगों को शिक्षण इनके द्वारा दिलाना चाहिये ।

वहां बहुत सी चीजों की जरूरत है । बहुत सी वहां कमियां हैं । उस क्षेत्र का जिसका सरकार को विकास करना चाहिये था, सरकार ने नहीं किया है । उसने इस और पर्याप्त ध्यान नहीं दिया है । उसका सरकार को अधिक विकास करना चाहिये । जितनी उन लोगों को सहुलियतें पहुंचाई जा सकती हों पहुंचाने का प्रयत्न करना चाहिये । उनमें शिक्षा का प्रसार हो, इसके लिए हमें अधिक खर्च करना चाहिये । उस क्षेत्र पर हमें ज्यादा पैसा खर्च करने पर विचार करना चाहिये । आज जो वहां हम तन्ख्वाहों आदि पर खर्च करते हैं और जिन को हम तन्ख्वाहें देते हैं और इसके बावजूद भी जो लोग विद्रोहियों को प्रोत्साहन देते हैं, उन पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाना चाहिये । उन पर हमें ध्यान रखना चाहिये, ताकि वे ऐसी कारवाइयां न कर सकें ।

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): What the House has been discussing is an extremely deplorable situation. The hon. Member Shri H. N. Mukerjee made a reference to this and expressed his feeling of sorrow. This is the feeling of all of us. There is and must be an agreement among all sections of the House regarding this. I gave to the House yesterday some account of the happenings during the last two or three days, and I am sure all of us feel very much disturbed about this.

A number of things which have been brought up in the course of this discussion and to which an answer was due have been dealt with already by my colleague who is sitting here

beside me, namely Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed. He has the advantage of very intimate knowledge of the conditions in that part of our country, and, therefore, he was able to talk from that position of personal familiarity with the problems to which reference was made and the conditions in that area. That has made my task very much lighter.

I would, therefore, devote a little time to general questions which were raised. I am thinking at the moment of two or three hon. Members who dwell on that problem. Shri H. N. Mukerjee specially who does not happen to be here at the moment expended a lot of emotion and passion on whatever he said.

An hon. Member: As usual.

Shri Nanda: But that was what I was coming to. After listening to him one might feel as if that is the only overpowering emotion in his mind and that is something to which he attaches all the importance in the world. But anybody who hears him any time on little things or slight things or bigger things will find that it will be the same kind of emotion and the same kind of language and the same kind of passion. But as to what he said on this occasion, I would say this. I do not want to be little the value and significance of that, although I am at a loss to understand what exactly he was driving at. What was it that he was aiming at? Was it that what we had done, the policy which had been adopted by the Assam Government was wrong; or was it right? Was it the policy which the Chief Minister and his colleagues adopted that led to these consequences? Because the recipe he gave us, the prescription he gave, was exactly what the Assam Government have followed so far. That is, the Assam Government did not apply force, did not have recourse to coercive measures; they gave latitude, I believe rightly, because it is not simply a question of force.

It is a question, as was said by my hon. friend, Shri Ranga, of dealing with a special type of people, whose reactions, responses and background are different. Therefore, they have to be dealt with in a special way. Their mind has to be understood and appreciated. The Chief Minister, Shri Chaliha, knows that; nobody knows that better, as Shri Swell himself acknowledges (*Interruption*). Perhaps the hon. Member here knows it somewhat better—I do not know.

The point is that this Mizo National Front had at some stage enunciated a certain political line there which, of course, was wholly unacceptable. At the same time, they were following a constitutional course. They were taking part in the elections. They have been able to win elections in 143 out of 420 villages as against 227 by the Union. Also they have got a majority of seats in the Assembly. They were following a course, exactly what is being recommended to us, of their becoming part and parcel of the society and sharing in whatever opportunities were being provided there. That was what the bulk of the people have been doing. The Mizo Union, as has been explained by some Members, is, of course, not at all taking to any extreme line of that character. They have been asking for a State within the Union, but in this case a State of less than 3 lakh people. That is a different question; that is not any kind of separatist tendency, not at all.

The question for the Chief Minister and the Government was, at what time to apply force. He decided to give the fullest latitude to these people, the moderate elements, who were trying to keep the Mizos belonging to that party on the right track. At some stage, there was an assertion of a different kind of demand on the part of a certain section of that party, the younger section, feeling that this was not leading to independence which the others also were talking about. They were content to pursue these

[Shri Nanda]

normal courses. For some months past, this had been developing and growing. The Chief Minister and the Government, relying on the fact that they have been doing a number of things for the betterment of these people, hoping that they would be reconciled and would be assimilated more and more fully, were watching the situation. The whole system of intelligence was improved. Everything was known to us, even these people becoming a little more assertive that way . . .

Shri Hem Barua: Please do not use the word "assimilated"; please use the word 'integrated'.

Shri Nanda: Integrated. Thank you. That is better. That is a better word.

A few months ago, this thing was accentuated. Then, Government took certain steps. A hint of this has been given by my colleague. They brought in another battalion. It was found that some of those people were going over to Pakistan also. Hon. Members will know that this area has 180 miles border common with Pakistan and 250 with Burma, and the position there is that because of the terrain and all that, it is next to impossible to guard every point of the order. Therefore, there is facility of movement across the border.

It is known that something of that kind was happening and preparations were being made. Since it was learnt that some people had come trained, with arms, arms in the hands of private persons in the district were being traced. More border posts had been set up. And then, apart from this additional battalion, arrangements were made to bring in more force, Assam Rifles, and they were moving on to this area.

This was the stage where the people there belonging to this section felt that possibly now the forces of

the Government were going to be on them, and maybe they may find themselves incapable of any strong action. Therefore, they started doing certain things prematurely, so far as their own plans were concerned. What further action has been taken, hon. Members know.

There is another factor. Some of the Members have said about neglect of that area, not enough being done about that area, and how are we going to get the full loyalty, patriotism of those people, this and that. If we see things as they are now there, we find plenty of things which one does not like. There should be very much better, more roads, more of other things, that is true, but we are contending against the product of long decades of neglect, and a country which has to deal with problems all over.

Shri Ranga: You have added two decades of neglect.

Shri Nanda: No, Sir. We have done much more in this period than was done over a century in that area, and much more is in hand, and I believe very quickly the face of that area is going to be different very much than before.

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बान्नी) :
जितनी जल्दी भ्रष्टाचार समाप्त हो गया है,
उतनी ही जल्दी ।

Shri Nanda: Hon. Members should have a little patience. It is forgotten that we have also to contend against certain difficulties which are inherent in that situation. Apart from the vast area, small population, difficulty of carrying roads to that area, because of the special character of the soil etc.—I do not want to bother the hon. House with those details. Therefore, it has taken a certain amount of time in coming to grips with those problems and making an impact.

I shall give more details as to what is being done. Some information was given by my hon. friend, as to how much more is being done for this area than for other parts of Assam. I come first to the approach which was suggested by hon. Member Shri Mukerjee. His approach and the remedies which he has suggested possibly apply everywhere. I do not know whether this country will accept the kind of recipes which they have for all kinds of problems, but in this particular case the fact is that there has been that sympathetic approach. He said the Chief Minister should have a certain feeling of sympathy and understanding for the hill people, but that somebody is coming in the way of his going ahead. I think it is not at all correct. He is doing things in his own way and with all the assistance and help from us.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Who gave them the radio station and where is it located? We want to know that.

Shri Nanda: If that is all that the hon. Member wants to know about the whole problem, I shall give him that information. After it had started, after that murder, there was emphasis and support for using the Defence of India Rules against all of them or many of them. We will have to do without the DIR in these and other conditions also. The Chief Minister did not do it because his philosophy was and is that if you start using force because some little thing is done, it will not be good. May I add that in that area so far as the Mizos are concerned, people of one group or another, there had been no incidents and very few or little violence, very little of that kind of activity expect what recently happened. If he had done that kind of thing, then the charge would have been: you just gone and made an onslaught on them for little things; you have provoked them and therefore there is an uprising and all this trouble has arisen? We gave them all the freedom to carry on in their

own way. But a point comes when toleration has to cease and that point came when it was known that these people are now engineering some kind of activity which we have to face. Therefore, arrangements were in progress and as more security forces came and were coming these people took things in their hands. There was another factor in this trouble and that was economic development itself. It was because more schemes for development were being implemented in that area and people were seeing certain things happening, something about drinking water, roads and other things. The extremist section felt that if this goes on people will get accustomed to all this normal peaceful way of development and therefore their idea of revolt would not possibly materialise. Therefore, they felt that they should act quickly. It was not lack of development; it was the progress of development itself in some way which precipitated the disturbance. I am talking from the reports of what has been happening.

I wish to give some information about development because hon. Member Prakash Vir Shastri referred to this. We had initiated a programme of development which has been growing. A member of the planning commission is there, right now, trying to formulate a bigger programme for that area. In the First Plan, the expenditure was Rs. 63 lakhs; in the Second Plan, 2.11 crores and in the Third Plan Rs. 5.62 crores. That has been the rate in which it has been stepped up because of administrative facilities which had been created; various other things needed, had to be done. The per-capita expenditure upto the end of the Third Plan for the district was Rs. 314 as against Rs. 166 for the whole State. Nobody should grudge this to them because they had suffered neglect in the past; it has to be made up. Therefore, this larger expenditure is called for. But let it not be said that the special needs of the area not being attended to. The

[Shri Nanda]

per capita expenditure is Rs. 133 for the plains district and Rs. 493 for the hill districts of the State. In 1963-64, the Adviser to the Planning Commission toured the area and the programme was then formulated, which covered all these things: transport, water-supply and various other directions of development. There has been considerable progress; several provisions were made—Rs. 50 lakhs for the year at that time and a similar amount for the next two years. I do not want to burden the House.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi (Firozabad): The charge of Shri Prakash Vir Shastri was that the amounts sanctioned for the development of these districts were being diverted to other places in Assam. We want to know whether there is any truth in it.

Shri Nanda: What I have given explain the position. Therefore, the relative position is there. There is so much more for these areas than for the others. Therefore, that charge cannot be sustained.

Shri R. S. Pandey (Guna): When it is said that the per capita expenditure there is Rs. 314, I want to know, whether these figures are known to them.

Shri Nanda: They know these figures in terms of drinking water supply, in terms, of other welfare activities, facilities and so on. (Interruption).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Nanda: A few other points were made by hon. Members. I would like to refer to them. I am particularly thinking of my hon. friend, Shri Swell. He recalled to my mind the occasion, which was heart-warming and touching, when that large congregation was there. I still vividly remember that day in particular, and since then, and before that also, we were in close touch and he will remember how much the late Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru, felt for them and

how much time he gave to their problems and how he tried to find a solution as near to their heart as possible, and how to translate that into practice. Later on, we worked hard together. It may be that it has taken sometime to finalise the terms of reference for this Commission, because the efforts were to see that that formula, those directions, were concretised and were given full shape—as full a shape as possible—and now, the question is, what should be done. As soon as we get the report of the Commission, I am sure with their help and co-operation, everything will be done in order to satisfy the aspirations of the people of that area to which the hon. Member belongs.

There was another view point which was urged. It was that we pampered the Nagas on the one side and we have not done enough on the other: that force should have been used earlier, and steps should have been taken in this direction. Since we do not minimise the seriousness of the threat, we certainly are bound to take the necessary action, and that action has been taken; it was being taken before. I might explain here that we are very sorry that it has to be so, namely, that the army has to be moved in, that it is moving in. It must have reached there—Aijal—now, or earlier possibly, and the road blocks, etc., must have been removed, the culverts were broken and repair work had to be done. Therefore, a little more time than possibly one would like does, and is taken, in these things.

Now, the question is about the future. What is going to be done for the future? While it is very clear to us, and that is what we have been doing—not relying on force and the use of the police and the use of the army so far-steps should be taken, hereafter. As some hon. Members there pointed out, there is the nation's interest, that is all parts of the country are as much part of the Union as any other part, and therefore there

can be no distinction made. Wherever there is any movement of a separatist character, certainly it has to be suppressed. But there, I would like to assure the hon. Members one thing. While there will be no toleration of any kind of revolt, which has to be dealt with, the human aspect will always be kept in view in future. So far as the present situation is concerned, it is being dealt with as it should be. I hope the problem will be solved in a short time.

Our programme of development will continue. I may further assure the hon. members that a large bulk of the population—the Mizo Union, for example, and others—have been there peacefully carrying on their activities. Therefore, it is not as if the whole of that area is in revolt. There is a section and that section has to be dealt with. Then, we will have to resume our developmental activity. Mr. Mukerjee referred to my statement "grievance, if any". What is the meaning? We know the grievances. We have been trying to do whatever is possible. If there is anything more, we will certainly do that also. There is so much common ground regarding the facts and regarding what has to be done. But all that does not constitute any justification for the motion of adjournment that has been brought forward.

श्री प्रकाशचरित शास्त्री : उपाध्यक्ष जी, भारत को स्वतन्त्र हुए 19 वर्ष के लगभग व्यतीत होने जा रहे हैं। 19 साल में यह अपने ढंग की पहली बटना मिजो पहाड़ियों में हुई है। जब देश के निवासी किन्हीं व्यक्तियों ने इस प्रकार का उपद्रव किया हो जिससे प्रशासन पूरी तरह से ठप हो जाये और उनके लिए बगल के किसी देश ने या उन्होंने स्वयं अपने स्वतन्त्र देश होने की धमकी दी हो। आज आपेक्षा श्री वि. गुरु मंत्री कम से कम जहाँ स्वीकार करते हैं कि वहाँ के लोग सीधे हैं, बड़े भावुक प्रकृति के हैं, आज कामरोको प्रस्ताव के उत्तर में भाषण देते हुए वह इतना अवश्य कह देते कि वहाँ के लोगों की समस्याओं

का अध्ययन करने के लिए मैं शीघ्र ही मिजो पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में जाऊंगा और जाकर के सारी स्थिति का अध्ययन करूंगा।
(व्यवधान) भच्छा, जायेंगे तो मुझे खुशी है। दूसरी बात जो मैं सुनना चाहता था वह यह है कि गृह मंत्री कम से कम इस बात को अवश्य कह देते कि अब तक मिजो पहाड़ियों की प्रगति के संबंध में या विकास के संबंध में जितनी भी कार्य की व्यवस्था होती रही और जिस आधार पर वह कार्य पूरा मिजो पहाड़ियों के विकास में न लग सका केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वयं अब इस बात की देख रेख करेगी कि उनके लिए जितना फंड एलाट होता है वह खर्च होता है या नहीं। श्री फखरुद्दीन अहमद साहब ने पता नहीं केन्द्रीय सरकार के सिचाई मंत्री होने के नाते केन्द्रीय सरकार का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हुए अपना वक्तव्य अभी दिया या अपनी पुरानी बातों की सफाई में अपना वक्तव्य दिया है। उन्होंने यह तो कहा है कि आसाम के और भागों में जहाँ प्रति व्यक्ति 160 रुपये व्यय हुआ है वहाँ मिजो पहाड़ियों के अन्दर 350 रुपये व्यय हुआ है। लेकिन श्री फखरुद्दीन साहब इस बात को नहीं बता सके कि इतना सब कुछ होने के बाद भी क्या उन लोगों की जो प्रतिदिन की कठिनाईयाँ थीं जैसे उनके पीने के पानी की समस्या का समाधान हो गया? उनकी यातायात की समस्या का समाधान हो गया? उनके खाने की समस्या का पूरा समाधान हो गया? या कम से कम यही बता देते कि यह प्रति व्यक्ति 350 रुपये का व्यय जो उनके लिए हुआ है, जितना फंड उनके लिए आसाम की सरकार ने या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने एलाट किया था या वह पूरा का पूरा उन के ऊपर व्यय हो गया है या नहीं? एक बात उन्होंने और कही कि एस० पी० की पोस्ट एबालिश नहीं की गई बल्कि डिप्टी कमिश्नर ही एस० पी० का काम करते हैं। लेकिन श्री फखरुद्दीन साहब क्या इस बात को बतायेंगे कि डिप्टी कमिश्नर जो वहाँ एस० पी० का काम करता है, यह बीच में इस प्रकार का निर्णय लिया गया

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

जब एस० पी० को पोस्ट एबालिश की गई
या

श्री फखरुद्दीन ग्रहमद : फाम दि बिगि-
निंग । शुरू से ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : तो ठीक है,
मैं उनकी बात को स्वीकार करता हूँ ।

दूसरी बात जो मैं विशेष रूप से कहना
चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि आज की जो स्थिति
है जैसा कि मैंने प्रारम्भ में कहा कि श्री नन्दा
अगर इस बात की इस हाजस में सफाई कर पाते
कि यह जो प्रशासन तब पूरी तरह से बर्हा
छिन्नभिन्न हो गया है और जिस प्रकार से बर्हा
उन्होंने अपने स्वतन्त्र होने की घोषणा की है ।
एक और पाकिस्तान जो तामकंद एग्जिमेंट की
घाड़ में आकर जिस तरह से सरकार को
मोड़ में डाले हुए है और दूसरी ओर मित्रो
पहाड़ियों के बारे में जिस प्रकार से ब्रह्मकास्ट
कर रहा है या बी० बी० सी० रेडियो जिस
प्रकार से ब्रह्मकास्ट कर रहा है . . .

इसके लिए अगर कोई संतोषजनक समा-
धान इस सदन को दे पाते तो मैं सज्जता हूँ
कि मुझे काम रोको प्रस्ताव यहां प्रस्तुत करने
की आवश्यकता ही नहीं होती । लेकिन
श्री नन्दा के उत्तर से और श्री फखरुद्दीन ग्रहमद
के उत्तर से न मुझे संतोष हुआ है और
मेरा अनुमान है कि देश को ही संतोष होगा
इसलिए मैं यहां चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रस्ताव को
उपस्थित किया जाय और इस सरकार पर
नन्दा के प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार किया जाय ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question
is:

"That the House do now ad-
journ".

Those in favour of the motion may
please say "Aye".

Some hon. Members: "Ayes".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Those against
the motion may please say "No".

Several hon. Members: "No."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The "Noes"
have it.

Some hon. Members: "Ayes" have
it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let the lob-
bies be cleared. I shall again put the
motion to the vote of the House. The
question is:

"That the House do now ad-
journ".

The motion was negatived

18.44.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have to
inform the House that the hon. Spea-
ker has received the following mes-
sage dated the 2nd March, 1968, from
the President:

"I have received with great sa-
tisfaction the expression of thanks
by the Members of the Lok Sa-
bha for the Address I delivered
to both the Houses of Parliament
assembled together on the 14th
February, 1968".

18.45 hrs.

RAILWAY BUDGET—GENERAL DISCUSSION—contd.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri A. T.
Sarma may continue his speech.

Shri A. T. Sarma (Chatrapur): Mr.
Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to bring
to the notice of the hon. Minister for
Railways some grievances of my
State.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon.
Member may continue tomorrow.

18.46. hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
Eleven of the Clock on Friday, March
4, 1968/Phalguna 13, 1887 (Saka).