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Monday, November 27, 1961
Agrahayana 5, 1883(Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

**Fifteenth Session
(Second Lok Sabha)**



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi

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LOK SABHA

Monday, November 27, 1961/Agrahayana Ē, 1883 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

Member Sworn

Mr. Speaker: Secretary may call out the name of the hon. Member who has to take the oath or affirmation under the Constitution.

Secretary: Shri Sanji Rupji Dhodia.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): Sir, I am glad to introduce to you and through you to the House Shri Sanji Rupji Dhodia who has been nominated by the President to represent the Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

(The hon. Member, Shri Sanji Rupji Dhodia then made and subscribed the oath and took his seat in the House.)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

U.N. Conference on the Sources of Energy

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*304. { Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Radha Raman:

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

(a) whether any Indian Scientist either in personal capacity or as a representative of a Government or an institution attended the U.N. Conference on new sources of energy held at Rome;

1442 (Ai) LSD—1.

(b) if so, whether he has submitted any report in this regard and with regard to the working of a solar-powered generating unit installed by some Israeli scientists;

(c) whether any study of this generating unit has been made with a view to utilising solar energy in an economic way in our own country; and

(d) if so, the result of such a study?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a). Yes, Sir. Eleven Indian Scientists participated in the Conference.

(b) No, Sir. The proceedings of the Conference, including a report on the solar-powered generating unit developed by Israeli scientists, will be published by the United Nations.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. The Unit demonstrated at the Conference was an experimental model and would require further development.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May we have an idea as to the subjects in which the Indian scientists participated there?

Shri Humayun Kabir: The main subject at this symposium or seminar was "New Sources of Energy". There were 243 technical papers and reports of which 111 were on Solar Energy, 77 on Geo-thermal Energy, 40 on Wind Power, 7 on Combined Uses and 8 general reports.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether the use of solar energy developed by the Indian scientists has so far had any demonstration there and, if so, with what results?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I do not think we are in a position as yet to present any very striking results to the world outside.

Shri Goray: Some years back we were told that we had developed a solar stove. Have we progressed beyond that stage?

Shri C. D. Pande: That is an old story, it was a stunt.

Shri Humayun Kabir: As I have told the House before, I was not myself very satisfied with that stove, and we have last year appointed a special committee to go into the question of utilisation of solar energy. We are working now, not on the problem of stoves but on the problem of refrigerators.

संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की प्रशासन व्यवस्था में परिवर्तन

+

*३०५. { श्री भक्त बर्शन :
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री अजित सिंह सरहबी :
श्री हेम राज :
श्री बी० चं० शर्मा :
श्री प्र० गं० बेव :
श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री २५ अगस्त, १९६१ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ९६१ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के प्रशासन-तंत्रों में संशोधन करने के बारे में क्या निश्चय किया गया है; और

(ख) उस निश्चय को कार्यान्वित करने के उद्देश्य से कौन से कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री) : (क) और (ख). इस सम्बन्ध में तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १९४ दिनांक २३ नवम्बर, १९६१ को दिये गये उत्तर की ओर ध्यान आकर्षित किया जाता है। तदनुसार इस

अधिवेशन के दौरान में सदन के सामने एक वक्तव्य दूंगा।

I shall read out the answer in English also.

(a) and (b). Attention is invited to the reply given to Starred Question No. 194 on November 23, 1961. In accordance with that a statement will be made by me during this session of Parliament.

श्री भक्त बर्शन: श्रीमन् जहां तक मुझे याद है पिछली बार माननीय गृह मन्त्री जी ने यह बतलाया था कि इस सम्बन्ध में सदन के इसी अधिवेशन में विधेयक लाया जायेगा। अतः मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में देरी होने के क्या कारण हैं।

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : जी नहीं, मैंने यह नहीं कहा था कि कोई विधेयक यहां लाया जायेगा। मैंने यह कहा था कि इस सम्बन्ध में मैं जो सरकारी वक्तव्य है वह हाउस में दूंगा।

श्री भक्त बर्शन : श्रीमन्, क्या माननीय गृह मन्त्री जी के वक्तव्य का यह आशय है कि वर्तमान व्यवस्था अगले चुनावों तक रहने दी जायेगी, और जो भी संशोधन होंगे वे इस चुनाव के बाद ही जारी किये जायेंगे ?

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री: अगर माननीय सदस्य थोड़े दिन इन्तजार करें तो मैं इसी अधिवेशन में अपना वक्तव्य और अपनी राय देने वाला हूँ। उस में इन सब बातों को स्पष्ट करूंगा।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या दिल्ली राज्य की ओर से गृह मन्त्रालय को इस प्रकार की प्रेरणायें या कुछ स्मरण पत्र दिये गये हैं जिन में कहा गया है कि दिल्ली में विधान सभा का निर्माण किया जाय और गृह-मन्त्री जी जो वक्तव्य देने वाले हैं, उसमें दिल्ली के सम्बन्ध में कुछ स्पष्ट निर्देश रहेगा ?

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : दिल्ली के कुछ लोगों ने अपनी राय दी हो या भेजी हो तो भेजी हो, लेकिन दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन की तरफ से कोई इस प्रकार का सुझाव नहीं मिला है। लेकिन मैंने उस बार भी कहा था कि जो यूनियन टेरिरीज हैं उनसे मैं दिल्ली को अलग रखना चाहता हूँ, इसलिये दिल्ली के सम्बन्ध में कोई विशेष बात कहने का मेरा इरादा नहीं है।

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Considering the dissatisfaction which is prevalent among the people in the Union Territories and the agitation carried on by them, do not Government think that making the policy statement at this late stage will not benefit them to stand in the coming General Elections simultaneously to be held for Lok Sabha and the Union Territories?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Well, there is not much time at our disposal between now and the next general elections. If some legislative action has to be taken, we can only take it later. If any big change has to be made it can be done only by an amendment of the legislation. I might also say that other obstacles have come in our way, things like Constitutional difficulties etc. So these are various factors which have to be carefully considered before arriving at any decision. These things are therefore bound to take some time.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that there has been a demand for representative government, particularly in Manipur where it has taken an agitational form, may I know whether Government have decided anything about the formation of representative governments in the Union Territories?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: We are considering the matter for all the three Union Territories, namely, Tripura, Manipur and Himachal Pradesh. We cannot separate one from the other. But, as I said in reply to Shri

Bhakta Darshan's supplementary, I would request the hon. Members to wait till I have made the final statement.

Shri L. Achaw Singh: May I know whether it is a fact that the hon. Home Minister, during his recent visit to the Union territories of Manipur and Tripura, expressed his desire that all the development departments should be transferred to some popular bodies, like, the Territorial Council and that the Territorial Council Act, 1956, is going to be amended in that light?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: It is correct that I said that all developmental activities should be transferred to the Territorial Council. I still abide by that. I am entirely in favour of it. It is perhaps not wholly necessary that for transferring these departments to the Territorial Council the law may have to be amended. But even that has to be gone into further. I am constantly in touch with the Law Ministry. In fact, I have myself had discussions with the Law Minister more than once. I would clear up these points in the statement I propose to make.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: In view of the fact that the session of Parliament is ending soon, will the statement which will be made by the hon. Home Minister with regard to elected representation in legislatures in the Union territories be given effect to in the coming elections and all necessary legislative action will be taken by this Parliament?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: We may better wait. I think that also will be replied to in my statement.

Shri Hem Raj: Will the set up be a uniform one in all these territories or will it vary from one territory to another?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: As far as I think it will be uniform. It should be uniform.

Shri L. Achaw Singh: In view of the statement made by the hon. Home Minister just now that no fresh legis-

lation is required, may I know whether it would be possible to give effect to this change before the next General Elections?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I have expressed my agreement with the hon. Member. I said that I shall make these points clear in the statement which I propose to make.

Cantonment for Orissa

- +
- *306. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Kumbhar:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1563 on the 18th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have since finalised the proposal to establish a Cantonment in Orissa in consultation with the State Government; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) and (b). The proposal to establish a Cantonment in Orissa has made some progress and details are being worked out in consultation with the State Government. It will take some more time before a scheme is finalised.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: In reply to a previous question it was stated that some sites were under consideration. May I know the names of the sites which are under consideration?

Shri Krishna Menon: In consultation with the State Government it has been decided to locate the Cantonment in Bhubaneswar

New Coal Mines in West Bengal

- +
- *307. { **Shri Indrajit Gupta:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri Nek Ram Negi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri P. G. Deb:

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

(a) the progress made regarding

the development of new mining areas in Raniganj Coal Field;

(b) whether it is a fact that the West Bengal Government have submitted a proposal for opening up new coal mines by the State Government with foreign collaboration; and

(c) if so, the Government of India's reactions in the matter?

The Minister for Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) In the Third Plan, both the private and public sectors have programmes of developing the Raniganj coalfield. The private sector is going ahead with the implementation of its plan in this field, but the public sector cannot because the Calcutta High Court has issued an injunction order restraining the National Coal Development Corporation from operating in areas which were sought to be acquired for it under the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition & Development) Act.

(b) and (c). The West Bengal Government has expressed a desire to exploit some coal mines within its jurisdiction. The matter is still under consideration of both the State and Central Governments.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I would like to know if the Government of India have got any objection in principle to a State Government opening up coal mines in its public sector provided these schemes are naturally submitted to the Central Government for approval. Is there any objection in principle to any State Government operating coal mines?

Sardar Swaran Singh: That is a hypothetical question. The correct position is that targets for coal development both in the public and private sectors have been mentioned in the Third Five Year Plan which has been discussed in Parliament. The actual agencies that have been entrusted with the responsibility of producing additional quantities have also been indicated there. So, unless a

specific matter arises, the rest is only a hypothetical matter.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I know whether the West Bengal Government proposes to open up new coal mines within the State?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I have attempted to reply that in parts (b) and (c) of the answer. I have said that they have expressed a desire to exploit some coal mine in the State of West Bengal.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: In view of the fact that extension of mining leases has been given to Bengal Coal Company, where is the objection on the part of the Government of India to allow the West Bengal Government to work up new mines?

Sardar Swaran Singh: So far as extension of leases to private companies are concerned, that does not arise out of this. Merely because some extension of lease has been granted to some private company, it should not be linked with the policy of permitting the development of mines by a State Government. The two are not connected with each other at all.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Which of the coal mines have been referred to by the West Bengal Government for being opened up by them? Have the new coal mines in Purulia and Bankura Districts been included?

Sardar Swaran Singh: That is a matter of detail.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: The hon. Minister referred to the targets of coal production which have already been laid down in the Third Plan. Since we are short of coal and more coal will be welcome, could not the targets be revised if the State Government puts forward a project which is approved by the Central Government?

Sardar Swaran Singh: If the targets are revised, this question could be considered as to what should be the agency for producing that addi-

tional quantity. But at the moment the targets are which have been mentioned in the Third Five Year Plan and which have actually been discussed in Parliament.

Shri Subodh Hansda: In view of the fact that West Bengal is experiencing a shortage of coal that is why the West Bengal Government has put up a proposal for opening up new coal mines, what steps Government has taken to meet this shortage of coal in West Bengal?

Sardar Swaran Singh: The two points have been lumped together by the hon. Member. There are shortages of coal in West Bengal and in other States as well. That matter has been discussed quite often. The main difficulty is transport availability. Whatever the shortages attempts are being made to ration out those shortages in an equitable manner. Additional production to meet the requirements of any particular State have to be related to the overall coal development and utilisation plan for the country. We cannot consider each State separately. We must have an overall national plan.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I know whether the proposals of the West Bengal Government that have been sent to the Central Government have been rejected?

Sardar Swaran Singh: The hon. Member has apparently missed the last sentence of my reply to part (b) and (c) of the question. I have said that the matter is under consideration.

Sui Gas

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*309. { Shri Hem Barua:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Raghunath Singh:

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

reply given to Starred Question No. 174 on the 9th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether any information has since been received from the Government of Pakistan for obtaining Sui Gas from that country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the Government of India's reaction thereto?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel, mines and Fuel (Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha): (a). No, Sir.

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

Shri Hem Barua: During April, 1961 there were exploratory talks with the Pakistan delegation on the issue of Sui gas. May I know whether the industrial needs of Pakistan, because the Pakistan economy is also a developing economy, as also the political relations between the two countries at present were also discussed during these talks?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): No, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: How is the hon. Minister of Oil concerned with those talks? Shri Sarhadi.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Could it be taken that the negotiations have broken down?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: For all practical purposes it seems that they are not responding now to our desire of resuming negotiations. This is all that I can say.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that this gas is available adjacent to our border, may I know whether attempts have been made to discover similar gas in our areas?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: We are already aware that geologically perhaps it is possible to find some gas and oil on our side. Therefore we are taking steps to make our own preparations in this connection and try to search gas and oil.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know if some French experts have visited Jaisalmer area and in view of their report and our prospects of finding our own gas in Jaisalmer area, may I know if we are at all interested in Sui gas now?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: There is no report from the French side with regard to possibilities on this side. We have our own assessment made. We know about it. The French party will come and assist us if we require their assistance. Even if we discover some gas, there may still perhaps be scope for consuming gas from this side if Pakistan is desirous of selling it to us.

Air Force College, Hyderabad

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*310. { **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:**
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an Air Force College at Hyderabad is being established;

(b) if so, how much amount has been sanctioned for the same; and

(c) other details of the scheme?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) A proposal for this purpose has been accepted and is being examined.

(b) No amount has been sanctioned so far.

(c) Details of the scheme are being worked out.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: May I know whether there is any proposal under consideration to have an Air Force College somewhere else also besides Hyderabad?

Shri Krishna Menon: No, Sir. Not of this type.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether this college will coordinate the various training centres which we

have in Agra, Hyderabad and other places?

Shri Krishna Menon: No. It is not a central college. It is a Flying college.

Shri M. R. Krishna: May I know whether any of the establishments now located in Begumpet and Hakimpet and the equipment will be shifted to this college?

Shri Krishna Menon: No. These two establishments will be used along with this because they take pupil in the advanced stages of flying.

Shri M. R. Krishna: May I know whether the land for constructing the building for this college has already been acquired from the Government of Andhra Pradesh?

Shri Krishna Menon: It is not customary to give information about acquisition of land.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know whether the establishment of this college at Hyderabad will in any way affect the training centre at Jodhpur?

Shri Krishna Menon: It is not in the public interest to answer that question.

Shri Hem Barua: On a point of order, Sir, what is the difference between 'in the public interest' and 'it is not customary'? How is the one distinguished from the other?

Mr. Speaker: Public interest is distinct from customary.

Shri Hem Barua: When it is in the public interest, we can understand. When it is said it is not customary to give information, we do not understand it. This is information.

Mr. Speaker: By customary, I understand, of their own accord, they won't give information. But, if information is asked on the floor of the House, no hon. Minister can withhold it on the ground that it is not customary, but only in public interest.

Therefore, what is customary or not must be left to the House to decide or to me to decide. If the hon. Minister feels that it is not in the public interest he may say so. I leave it to him to decide.

Shri Krishna Menon: The only reason why I used the word customary was that it is not in the same classification as security interest. The reason why information about land acquisition is not given is because, difficulties in land acquisition will arise. If you want the information to be given, I will give.

Mr. Speaker: I can understand difficulties in the matter of negotiations that the prices will shoot up and so on. When it has been finalised, we would like to have information.

Shri Krishna Menon: The question was in the state of negotiation and it is still in the state of negotiation. It is not in the same category as security interest.

Mr. Speaker: He may say so.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: An assurance was given on the floor of the House that the Air Force training centre at Jodhpur will not at all be affected by any developments which are being carried on at Hyderabad. May I know if that assurance stands or if there had been any reasons to depart from it?

Shri Krishna Menon: I am sorry, I cannot give any more information in the present circumstances.

Reorganisation of Geological Survey of India and Indian Bureau of Mines

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*311. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
 Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1272 on the 7th September, 1961 and state:

(a) the details of the progress made towards the reorganisation of the

Geological Survey of India and the Indian Bureau of Mines; and

(b) the results expected to be achieved?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha): (a) Re-organisation of the Geological Survey of India has already been implemented from 1st September, 1961. Three regional directorates have been set up and are functioning since 1st September, 1961, one for the Eastern Region with headquarters at Calcutta; one for the Northern Region with headquarters at Lucknow and one for the Southern Region with headquarters at Hyderabad.

Circle offices have also been set up under the three regions in all the States except Kerala and Gujarat.

The re-organisation of the Indian Bureau of Mines is still under consideration.

(b) The advantages under the new set up are (i) separation of administration from technical work enabling the scientific personnel to devote maximum attention to their specialised fields of activity, (ii) effective supervision of field work which is extremely necessary because of the large intake of less experienced personnel (iii) close liaison with State Governments, (iv) regional availability of laboratory, library and workshop facilities, in addition to those available at the headquarters office, (v) direct participation of Regional/Circle officers in planning, research and co-ordination on an all India basis.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if all these regional offices which have been set up will be of the same dimension as the Head office used to be or they will be less than that?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): The regional offices have naturally a different scope of work to do from the Central office at Calcutta. There has been division

of work between the two types of offices. The Calcutta office retains its central importance.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know the nature of expansion and the extent of expansion so far as technical personnel is concerned, and whether technical personnel have been doubled or quadrupled or trebled?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Since when?

Shri D. C. Sharma: 1st September, 1961 when these were reorganised.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: There has not been any financial implication of any sizeable nature as a result of this decentralisation scheme. But, as the scheme operates, perhaps, it may be possible to add to our technical staff in order to achieve more results.

Shri D. C. Sharma: The hon. Minister said that there will be laboratory facilities available at the regional centres. I want to know what laboratory facilities will be and whether new laboratories are going to be set up.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Perhaps there are some new laboratories under contemplation. The laboratories that exist today are meant for carrying on research work and investigation of the mineral that we explore. This laboratory work is mostly stationed at the headquarters. Part of the work may also be diverted to the regional offices.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: What method has been adopted to maintain or bring about liaison or collaboration with the State Governments and these regional offices. Would there be any special officer or some other method?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: These regional offices have been constituted in close consultation with the State Governments. There are circle offices also which have been opened under these regional offices. Each of the State Governments has now got a circle office. These circle offices are coordinated at the level of the regional

offices and the regional offices are co-ordinated at the level of the head quarters at Calcutta.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know what would be the additional expenditure for the setting up of these regional centres and whether there will be any savings in the head office?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I do not think there will be any savings as a result of this scheme. With regard to actual financial implications, I will request the hon. Member to put another question. I have not got these figures.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, मन्त्री जी के उत्तर से स्पष्ट है कि यह क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय अभी कई प्रान्तों के लिये बनाये गये हैं। क्या गवर्नमेंट इस बात पर विचार कर रही है कि यदि काम आगे बढ़े तो सभी राज्यों में इस तरह के कार्यालय स्थापित किये जायें ?

श्री के० दे० मालवीय : केवल केरल और गुजरात को छोड़ कर बाकी तमाम राज्यों में तो कार्यालय स्थापित हो ही चुके हैं जिन को कि हम सकल आफिसेज कहते हैं और वहां की आवश्यकता के अनुसार उस प्रान्तीय दफ्तर की कार्यवाही होगी और उसका संगठन बढ़ेगा।

Shri Venkatasubbalah: May I know whether there is a feeling that the Geological Survey of India is not adequately staffed, and if so, whether Government have taken any steps to make a thorough and exhaustive survey into the whole question?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: It is a fact that we need more technical officers who will conduct and supervise these fundamental investigations with regard to mineral exploration, but these technical officers take time to mature. We have increased our number quite adequately, but we still want larger numbers. It is only a question of time that we shall get them in adequate numbers.

Shri Hem Raj: May I know whether the expenditure on these circle offices

is met wholly by the Central Government or it is shared by the State Government also?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: It is borne only by the Central Government.

दक्षिण भारतीय विश्वविद्यालयों में हिन्दी विभाग

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*३१२. { श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री भक्त दर्शन :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री ७ सितम्बर, १९६१ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १२७१ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दक्षिण भारत के विद्यालयों में हिन्दी विभाग को उन्नत करने की कोई योजना बनाई जायेगी;

(ख) यदि हां तो क्या यह योजना तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के काल में ही क्रियान्वित हो सकेगी;

(ग) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार दक्षिण भारतीय विश्वविद्यालयों के अधिकारियों एवं उन प्रदेशों की सरकार का भी मत जानने का यत्न करेगी; और

(घ) दक्षिण में कहीं हिन्दी माध्यम का एक पूरक विश्वविद्यालय खोलने के सम्बन्ध में भी क्या सरकार से आग्रह किया गया है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) :

(क) और (ख). दूसरी पंचवर्षीय आयोजना की अवधि में विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने दक्षिण भारत के विश्वविद्यालयों में हिन्दी विभागों के विकास के लिये एक योजना आरम्भ की थी। इस योजना पर तीसरी पंचवर्षीय आयोजना में भी अमल किया जाएगा।

(ग) आयोग की सारी योजनाएं जिन में ऊपर लिखी योजना भी शामिल है, विश्वविद्यालयों। सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों के परामर्श से चलाई जाती हैं।

(घ) जी, हां। मैसूर सरकार से इस सम्बन्ध में जनवरी १९६० में एक प्रस्ताव आया था, किन्तु उसे स्वीकार नहीं किया गया।

Some Hon. Members: In English also.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: (a) and (b). A scheme for the development of Hindi Departments in the South Indian Universities was initiated by the University Grants Commission during the Second Plan period. This scheme will continue to be implemented in the Third Plan.

(c) All development schemes of the Commission, including the scheme referred to above, are implemented in consultation with Universities/State Governments concerned.

(d) Yes, Sir. A proposal was received in this behalf from the Government of Mysore in January, 1960, but was not accepted.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने उत्तर में बताया कि मैसूर सरकार ने अपने राज्य-क्षेत्र में हिन्दी विश्व-विद्यालय स्थापित करने के सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार से अनुरोध किया, जिस को स्वीकार नहीं किया गया। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस निर्णय के क्या आधार हैं और उस अनुरोध को क्यों स्वीकार नहीं किया गया।

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : यूनिवर्सिटी ग्राण्ट्स कमीशन ने इस प्रश्न पर विचार किया था और उन्होंने समझा कि अगर अभी दक्षिण के सभी विश्वविद्यालयों के हिन्दी डिपार्टमेंट्स को विकसित किया जाये, तो वह ज्यादा लाभकर होगा बनिस्वत इसके ऊपर कि वहां पर एक हिन्दी यूनिवर्सिटी बनाई जाये।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या मैं यह जान सकता हूँ कि दक्षिण भारत में इस समय निजी संस्थाओं और सरकारी विश्वविद्यालयों और महाविद्यालयों के द्वारा हिन्दी की प्रगति के लिये जो प्रयत्न हो रहे हैं, क्या उन को देख कर

सरकार इस बात की आवश्यकता अनुभव नहीं करती कि दक्षिण में हिन्दी माध्यम का एक विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित हो ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : यूनिवर्सिटी ग्राण्ट्स कमीशन का जो विचार था, वह मैंने निवेदन कर दिया है। उनके पास जो कुछ सीमित धन और दूसरे साधन हैं, उनको और जो इस वक्त की हवा है, उस को देखते हुए उसने यह ज्यादा उचित समझा कि दक्षिण की यूनिवर्सिटीज में जो हिन्दी डिपार्टमेंट्स हैं, (Interruptions) उन को विकास करने का मौका दिया जाये और उसके लिये यूनिवर्सिटी ग्राण्ट्स कमीशन ने सहायता दी है।

इसके अलावा मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि कुछ दिनों पहले मिनिस्ट्री आफ एजुकेशन के पास हैदराबाद से एक प्रस्ताव आया था कि वहां पर हिन्दी माध्यम से शिक्षा देने वाले एक हिन्दी हिन्दी कालेज की स्थापना की जाये। मिनिस्ट्री ने आन्ध्र सरकार और उस्मानिया यूनिवर्सिटी से इस सम्बन्ध में परामर्श किया और उनकी अनुमति से एक हिन्दी कालेज की स्थापना हो गई है। उसकी स्थापना के वक्त मैंने विश्वास दिलाया था कि अगर इस कालेज का विकास होगा, तो सम्भव है कि वह धीरे धीरे यूनिवर्सिटी का रूप ले ले और इस में भारत सरकार पूरी सहायता देगी।

श्री भक्त बर्शन : श्रीमन्, माननीय मंत्री जी ने मूल प्रश्न के खण्ड (क) और (ख) के उत्तर में बताया है कि इस सम्बन्ध में दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में जो प्रबन्ध किये गये थे, वे तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में भी जारी रहेंगे। इसका मतलब यह है कि इस बारे में तेजी से कोई कदम नहीं उठाये जायेंगे। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब दक्षिण के राज्य स्वयं इस सम्बन्ध में उत्सुक हैं, तो इस बारे में और तेजी से कार्यवाही क्यों नहीं की जा रही है ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : माननीय सदस्य ने यह अनुमान क्यों लगा लिया है कि तेजा से कार्य नहीं किया जाता है। इसका अर्थ तो यह है कि जो स्कीम दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में शुरू की गई थी, वह इतनी अच्छी है कि तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में भी उस पर अमल किया जायगा।

डा० गोबिन्द दास : अभी मन्त्री जी ने हवा का कुछ छिज किया है। क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि जब तामिलनाडु को छोड़ कर दक्षिण में आन्ध्र, केरल और मैसूर में इस प्रकार की हिन्दी विरोधी कोई हवा नहीं है, तो इस परिस्थिति में मैसूर सरकार ने जो प्रस्ताव रखा था—वह भी दक्षिण की एक सरकार है—क्या सरकार उस पर फिर से विचार करेगी और द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना का जो निर्णय था, क्या तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में वह उससे कुछ आगे जाने की कोशिश करेगी ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : इस प्रश्न पर भिन्न भिन्न रायें हो सकती हैं। यह विवाद का विषय है, प्रश्न का विषय नहीं हो सकता है। मैंने अभी बताया है कि हिन्दी माध्यम से शिक्षा देने का प्रयास दक्षिण में शुरू हो गया है और हैदराबाद में एक कालेज खोल दिया गया है। जिन्होंने वह कालेज खोला है, उन को आन्ध्र गवर्नमेंट और एस्मानिया यूनिवर्सिटी को मैंने यह आश्वासन दिया है कि अगर इस कालेज का विकास होगा और धीरे-धीरे प्रगति हो जायेगी तो भारत सरकार उस को विश्वविद्यालय का रूप लेने में पूरी सहायता देगी।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार का जो हैदराबाद में उस्मानिया विश्वविद्यालय के स्थान पर एक हिन्दी विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना करने का विचार था, जिसके विषय में हैदराबाद सरकार और लोगों ने यह राय दी थी कि उस्मानिया विश्वविद्यालय के अतिरिक्त एक

अलग हिन्दी विश्वविद्यालय बनाया जाये, क्या सरकार ने उस विचार को त्याग कर यह कालेज खोला है और यदि नहीं तो सिर्फ हिन्दी कालेज ही क्यों खोला गया है।

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : उस विचार को त्याग कर ऐसा नहीं किया गया है। उस वक्त आन्ध्र गवर्नमेंट से यह दरखास्त की गई थी कि अगर वह उस्मानिया यूनिवर्सिटी को भारत सरकार को सौंप दे, तो उस को हिन्दी विश्वविद्यालय बनाने का विचार था। आन्ध्र सरकार इस बारे में राजी नहीं थी। जहाँ तक यूनिवर्सिटी का सम्बन्ध है, एक-दम यूनिवर्सिटी खड़ी नहीं हो सकती है। धीरे धीरे विकास होता है। वहाँ एक कालेज खड़ा हुआ है और अगर धीरे धीरे काम बढ़ता रहा, तो मुझे पूर्ण आशा है कि वह एक विश्वविद्यालय का रूप ले लेगा। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में जो कठिनाइयाँ हैं, माननीय सदस्य उन को समझें। विश्वविद्यालय खोलने के लिये प्रोफेसर चाहियें, पाठ्य-पुस्तकें चाहियें, काफी साधन चाहिये। एक दिन में विश्वविद्यालय नहीं खोला जा सकता है। कालेज का काम शुरू हो गया है। आप जानते हैं कि कालेज ही धीरे धीरे विश्वविद्यालय का रूप लेते हैं।

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty : May I know whether Government are aware of the fact that there are various standards of teaching of Hindi in the non-Hindi regions, and if so, whether Government have undertaken any review of the text-books and the methods of teaching Hindi at the secondary stage as well as at the university stage, prior to their thinking of opening a university in the non-Hindi-speaking areas?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali : I do not know how this arises out of the main question. My own feeling is that if education is imparted through one's own language, the standard is raised and

not lowered in any way. That is my own personal view in this matter.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: That was not the point of my question at all. My point is that before Government start a university, then must at least standardise the whole thing and raise the standards of teaching and also the standard of text-books in the post-graduate, graduate and undergraduate classes. My question is whether any review has been undertaken in this regard. How does the question of establishment of a university arise here at all?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Those efforts are being made. Those enquiries are also being made simultaneously.

डा० मेनकाटे : क्या यह बात सही है कि दक्षिण में मैसूर, मद्रास, ट्रावन्कोर और आन्ध्र प्रदेश में लगभग दस लाख के ऊपर स्टूडेंट्स हिन्दी के एग्जामिनेशन्स में बैठते हैं; यदि हाँ, तो वहाँ पर सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के जरिये एक हिन्दी विश्वविद्यालय कायम करने में क्या दिक्कतें हैं ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : अगर कोई दिक्कत नहीं है तो यह राज्य के ही अधिकार की बात है। वह कल ही विश्वविद्यालय खोल सकती है। जहाँ तक विश्वविद्यालय का सम्बन्ध है, यह राज्य की जिम्मेदारी है। अगर वहाँ काफी हिन्दी समझने वाले और हिन्दी द्वारा शिक्षा लेने वाले लोग हैं तो राज्य को कोई कठिनाई नहीं होनी चाहिये विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित करने में। हम इसको हिन्दी के विकास को दृष्टि से, हिन्दी की प्रगति की दृष्टि से देख रहे हैं और इसी दृष्टि से इस पर विचार किया जा रहा है जैसा मैंने कहा इस पर सहानुभूतिपूर्वक विचार किया गया है और इसको कार्यान्वित करने का प्रयत्न किया जाएगा।

Shri Braj Raj Singh: On a point of order. The Mysore Government were pleased to recommend to the Central Government that as they were short

of funds, the Central Government should advance funds to them to achieve an object which they thought proper. Now the hon. Minister says that it is within the purview of the State Government to establish a University. The main difficulty with the State Government is that they have not the requisite funds. It is the responsibility of the Central Government to develop the language. But they are coming in the way.

Mr. Speaker: There is no point of order.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: You were not pleased to allow me to develop my point.

Mr. Speaker: There is no need to develop the point. Even from the beginning I understand what the hon. Member was going to say. He wants to impress the Government that they must come to the aid of State Governments by distributing grants so that Universities may be started by them. That is a different matter altogether. I understood the hon. Minister to say that, evidently due to action not having been taken by the various States, it is apparent that they do not feel the need to have a Hindi University so far. If they wanted to start it, they need not take the permission of the Centre. If they want money, they should approach the Central Government.

Free Education in Delhi Schools

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- *313. { **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri Chandra Shankar:
Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4594 on the 4th May, 1961 and state whether all the schools in Delhi have introduced free education upto eighth class with effect from the school session commencing from the 1st May, 1961?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): Yes, Sir, in all Government and Government-Aided schools.

Free education upto class VII in schools run and aided by the Delhi Municipal Corporation was introduced with effect from 1st July, 1960.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know whether any age limit—upper or lower—has been fixed for admission of students?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: As far as I am aware, there is no age-limit. Education is imparted free up to the VIII class.

Shri Subodh Hansda: The Minister has said just now that free education is introduced in Government—and Government-aided schools. May I know whether this free education has also been introduced in all the institutions managed by the Delhi Corporation?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I have already said that in institutions which are run by the Corporation, the New Delhi Municipal Committee or which are aided by them, education is free. I am not speaking of private institutions which are not receiving any grant-in-aid from Government.

Shri Ansar Harvani: Are Government aware that due to shortage of seats for admission of students in the Delhi schools, they have to go to the educational shops which charge fabulous amounts as fees? Do Government propose to put a ceiling on the fees charged by them?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: No. This is absolutely incorrect. In Delhi, there is no shortage of admission. In fact, I had publicly announced that if there was any difficult felt by any parents regarding admission, they should report to us. We have not received any complaints from anywhere, and all the boys have been given admission.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether any amount is sanctioned as deficit grant to those institutions which have established free education schools?

Mr. Speaker: Private agencies.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: With regard to aided schools, I do not have the information with me at present. But I expect the Corporation may have some arrangements with those institutions.

Shortage of Drinking Water in Jharla and Raniganj

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*314. { **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a shortage of drinking water in the coal fields of Jharla and Raniganj; and

(b) if so, what steps Government are taking for providing good drinking water to these fields?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel, Mines & Fuel (Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha): (a) and (b). Shortage of drinking water in the coalfields of Jharla and Raniganj is felt sometimes, particularly during summer months. Both the State Governments and the Central Government are, however, seized of the problem and necessary steps are taken to relieve the water shortage to the extent possible. In Bihar, the Jharla Water Board has been set up and the West Bengal Government are contemplating to set up a similar Board in the Raniganj field. The Jharla Water Board is already implementing in integrated water-supply scheme at a cost of Rs. 75 lakhs. The West Bengal Government are similarly considering an integrated scheme costing about Rs. 4.22 crores. Financial assistance to these water supply schemes is also sanctioned from time to time from the Coalmines Labour Welfare Fund.

2. Besides the above major schemes, there is also a scheme of sinking of wells in the coalfields under which subsidy at the rate of 50 per cent of the cost of construction is paid out of the Coalmines Labour Welfare Fund, and the rest of the cost is generally met by the colliery-owners.

Shri Subodh Hansda: Since when the shortage of water is faced by the coal fields?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: Whenever there is good monsoon, the difficulties are less. Whenever there is insufficient monsoon, difficulties are there.

Pandit D. N. Tiwari: How long will it take Government to supply drinking water in Jharia?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: I have stated in the answer that as far as Jharia is concerned, there is already a Board which is making all arrangements for supply of water. It is already being done.

Mr. Speaker: Water is being supplied.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the colliery-owners also make some arrangements for supply of drinking water to the workers?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: In the latter part of my reply, I have said that subsidy upto 50 per cent is granted to colliery owners who make arrangements for water supply.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: It is said that the West Bengal Government has submitted a scheme costing about Rs. 4.22 crores. May I know whether 50 per cent of this amount would be borne by the Government, whether the Labour Welfare Fund Organisation is in a position to give that subsidy?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): That will be considered. That appears to be a suggestion for action. When State Governments undertake schemes, there are well-known criteria for bearing the cost.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Are Government aware that in the majority of coal field areas, they can have deep tube-wells but very few employers take advantage of the 50 per cent scheme outlined here? In view of the acute shortage of water in the

coal fields, pending this Rs. 4.22 crore scheme coming into working order—which will be in three or four years—do Government propose to force the colliery-owners to open these deep tube-wells?

Sardar Swaran Singh: For one thing, there is some shortage felt.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Acute shortage.

Sardar Swaran Singh: But it will not be correct to describe it as acute shortage. This scheme is an integrated one and I think that when it is implemented, the supply position will materially improve. In the meantime, if any other temporary steps can be taken and they are practicable, they could also be considered.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Does any of these schemes envisage the supply of pipe water to the collieries where the workers live or only tube-wells and wells are going to be sunk?

Sardar Swaran Singh: That is a matter of detail, as to what is going to be the source of supply.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: But it is very important for the workers.

Mr. Speaker: Those details are not available with the Minister.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: A sum of Rs. 4 crores has been sanctioned.

Mr. Speaker: Does it include distribution also?

Sardar Swaran Singh: Of course; where pipes can be laid, they would be laid.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Since the subsidy to the West Bengal Government scheme would come to about Rs. 2 crores and since there is no such big amount with the Welfare Board, may I know whether Government will draw from other sources for this scheme?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I will pass on this difficulty, which the hon.

Member is pointing out, to the Labour Ministry.

Underground Fire fighting Machines

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*315. { Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Anirudh Sinha:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Coal Development Corporation has purchased underground fire fighting machines;

(b) if so, how many such machines have been purchased;

(c) whether any contribution has been asked for from the private owners of coal mines for purchasing these machines; and

(d) if so, the amount of contribution given by them?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for Steel, Mines and Fuel (Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha): (a) The National Coal Development Corporation Ltd. have not purchased any underground fire fighting machines. Fire fighting apparatus and equipment are maintained at the rescue stations set up under the Coal Mines Rescue Rules. Collieries generally have only fire extinguishers.

(b) to (d). Do not arise. In any case, there is no question of the National Coal Development Corporation asking for contribution from private owners of coal mines for purchasing any equipment.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact that in other countries there are fire fighting instruments which are different from those which are kept at the rescue stations at present? If so, is there any attempt to import such equipment?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: I have not got detailed information about such equipment in other countries.

But as I have already stated there is equipment here in the important coal centres.

Shri S. C. Samanta: In the newspapers we often read that nearabout Asansol there is some colliery which is burning and which, sometimes, also rises up. May I know whether the fire fighting equipment which we have would go to extinguish that?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: It is a fact that some collieries near Dhanbad and Asansol are on fire. Every effort is being made to see that it does not spread; it is just checked.

श्रीमती कृष्णा मेहता : लगभग तीन वर्ष हुए हमारे कुछ संसद् सदस्य झरिया गये थे तब वहां बड़े जोर की आग लगी हुई थी । वे वहां उन लोगों से भी मिले थे जो नजदीक के रहने वाले थे और जिन की बहुत नुकसान होता था । मैं जानना चाहती हूं कि सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाया है जिस में कि नुकसान होने से पहले इस चीज का इलाज हो सके ?

श्री गजेंद्र प्रसाद सिन्हा : झरिया में जो आग लगी है वह कोई नई नहीं है, पुरानी है, और पूरी कोशिश है कि यह आग बढ़ने न पाये । इस के लिये सदन के सामने हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब ने कई बार जवाब दिया है ।

Shri Anirudh Sinha: May I know whether it is a fact that when the underground fires in the Jharia coalfields were detected first there was not sufficient equipment to fight them and as such they were allowed to spread? I want to know how far the Coal Board has been able to check the spread of fire with the acquisition of new equipment.

Sardar Swaran Singh: These underground fires in the Jharia coalfields started several years ago—about 2 decades ago. I think that the steps that have been taken by the Coal Board from time to time have significantly prevented the spread of these fires to the adjoining area. It should be remembered that when these

underground fires break out it is not easy to extinguish them. All effort is mainly directed to prevent their spreading into the adjoining areas.

Shri Brajeshwar Prasad: Is it a fact that the fires started 40 years ago and that no steps have been taken as yet?

Mr. Speaker: In Jharia?

Shri Brajeshwar Prasad: Yes, Sir.

Sardar Swaran Singh: Maybe; the hon. Member comes from that area. I said 20 years ago; it may be more than 20 years. It is a fact and that matter has come up here again and again. But the efforts that have been directed, naturally, have prevented the spread of this fire. It is not easy to extinguish a fire when large seams catch fire.

Mr. Speaker: In view of the fact that it has been going on for 40 years or a sufficiently long period, what steps have been taken? Is there no scientific discovery which can be made use of to check these fires? That is what the hon. Member, probably, wants to know.

Sardar Swaran Singh: These fires are a phenomenon of coalfields all the world over; and once they break out, the quenching of these fires is not an easy matter, particularly when large deposits of coal catch fire. The scientific methods are generally to check the supply of oxygen and give sand bund so that it does not spread. Once it catches fire it is not easy to quench it unless it is confined to a small area. All those steps which are known to the world are taken here also within our resources. One has also to balance the amount of expenditure that has to be incurred in quenching with the loss that might otherwise flow from it.

Shri Anirudh Sinha: Has it come to the notice of the Government of India that the Director of Mines and Geology of the Government of Bihar has submitted a report to the Government and asked them to fight the spread of fire on a war footing and that a representative of the Govern-

ment of Bihar has also come to discuss this matter with the Central Government? What steps have Government now taken to check the further spread of the fire?

Sardar Swaran Singh: It is true that the representatives of the Bihar Government have mentioned this matter and taken this matter with us and we have discussed this matter. We have asked the experts who are serving the Bihar Government to discuss this matter with the experts of the Coal Board.

Shri Tangamani: Recently a team of experts from the U.K. visited this country. I would like to know whether they visited these mines and whether they were consulted about extinguishing these fires?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I do not think that any team came out for this purpose. The team came out for developing some new mines. This matter was not discussed with them, so far as I remember.

Shri Anirudh Sinha: What is the amount of metallurgical coal which has been destroyed as a result of the fire—the supply of which coal is very limited in this country?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I have not got this figure; nor does this arise out of this question which is about fire fighting equipment with the National Coal Development Corporation. This is spreading to other things.

Investible Funds of L.I.C.

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*316. { **Shri Naushir Bharucha:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 505 on the 14th August, 1961 and state what further consideration has been given and what is Government's final decision regarding taking over of the investible funds of Life Insurance Corporation?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): Government have considered the recommendation contained in the 134th Report of the Estimates Committee regarding the investible funds of the Life Insurance Corporation. The Government's views on the Estimates Committee's recommendation have been conveyed to that body. Government have expressed their inability to accept that recommendation. Further discussion on this matter may, however, appropriately take place only after the Estimates Committee have considered Government's views, formed their own conclusions and apprised the House of those conclusions.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: May I know whether Government has kept that question still open—in view of the answer of the hon. Minister—or whether they have taken a decision finally rejecting the recommendations of the Estimates Committee?

Shri Morarji Desai: The decision that Government has taken is final. In a sense there is nothing final when everything is open for reconsideration.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: The hon. Minister just now said that their view has been conveyed to the Estimates Committee and there may be further discussions after the Estimates Committee has considered the Government's point of view. Therefore, I ask whether the decision of Government regarding the investment policy of LIC funds is final or provisional.

Shri Morarji Desai: There is nothing provisional; it is final.

Mr. Speaker: So far as the Estimates Committee is concerned, hon. Members should bear in mind that, whatever recommendations are made by the Estimates Committee are made after consultation with Government and after giving an opportunity to Government to say what they have to say. The hon. Minister has rightly said that so far as they are concerned they have come to the conclusion that they may not be able to implement

this. They have communicated it to the Estimates Committee. It is now for the Estimates Committee to consider and to take into consideration the reasons which the Government had put forth and reconsider. It is possible that the Estimates Committee may reconsider it and may not insist upon this recommendation in view of the difficulties pointed out by the Government. Or, ultimately, they may come to some agreement. There has not been a single case where the Government has not been able to persuade the Estimates Committee or the Estimates Committee has not been able to persuade the Government. I am sure there will be some adjustment between them and therefore the question whether they have come to a final conclusion does not arise. The hon. Members must know that so far as the Estimates Committee's recommendations are concerned, they are not to be discussed in this House and the approval of the House is not taken. If a Minister is not inclined to accept a recommendation and if a recommendation is discussed, he may get his party to vote it out. So, we never have any discussion like that. The position is that the Government has given some reasons and if the Committee considers them and gives their own reasons, they could again be taken into consideration by the Government. There is nothing final in this matter. Until it is implemented or withdrawn, it is not final.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I fully with your observations, Sir. You have just now said that the recommendations of the Estimates Committee are the recommendations of the House but he says that the Government has rejected them and it is final.

Mr. Speaker: I wanted to ask the hon. Member not to probe into the question further, provoking the hon. Ministers sometimes to say that it is final. It was also said that there was nothing final in this world. That is what he said. If he persists, he says: yes, it is final. Why does the hon. Member insist upon him to give such

an answer? All these answers have got to be taken together. Hon. Members will do well to keep sufficient regard for the recommendations of the Estimates Committee and try to see that the Minister accepts them and never force the Minister to say: no, I cannot accept.

Shri Tangamani: Sir, we are handicapped in this way. We can put our questions only on the basis of the recommendations and now if the hon. Minister comes forward and says that they are not able to accept them, there must be some time-lag by which we should know when the final decision is going to be taken.

Mr. Speaker: I am afraid the hon. Members have not strictly been following what I have said. The hon. Minister said: we have not been able to accept the recommendation. There are some recommendations which the Government may not be able to accept straightaway and therefore, they point out their difficulties and send them to the Estimates Committee. The Estimates Committee has not sent it back saying: we do not accept those grounds or we give you some other grounds for consideration. So, it is the Estimates Committee that is considering it now. If the hon. Members want, I will ask the Estimates Committee to hasten it. The Minister is not at all to blame so far as this matter is concerned. Very often some Ministers with respect to some recommendations say that they are not able to accept the recommendation. There is to harm in saying so. The Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Alloy Steel Plant in Kanpur

*308. { **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
 Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) what further progress has been made regarding establishment of special alloy steel plant in Kanpur;

(b) whether the existing Ordnance Factory is likely to be expanded or a separate plant is likely to be established; and

(c) the total amount sanctioned for the same?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramiah): (a) The Project Report has been prepared and is under consideration of the Defence Ministry.

(b) The proposal is to establish a separate unit adjacent to the existing factory.

(c) The project has yet to be sanctioned. The estimated cost of the project is likely to be in the neighbourhood of Rs. 20 crores.

Students going Abroad for Training in Non-technical Subjects

*317. **Shri Hem Barua:** Will he Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 196 on the 9th August, 1961 and state what steps Government have contemplated in checking students going abroad for the training in subjects other than technical training?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): The Government of India do not contemplate the enforcement of any further restrictions than are at present in force under the foreign exchange regulations for educational purposes.

O.N.G.C. Missing Maps

*318. { **Shri B. C. Mullick:**
 Shri Chuni Lal:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 210 on the 9th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the Stock Taking Committee has since completed its work regarding the missing maps of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission; and

(b) if so, whether the Committee has noticed any maps missing from the stock?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a). Not yet Sir.

(b). Does not arise.

Oil in Pathanapuram

*319. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether the mud from pits, dug in Piravantoor village in Pathanapuram taluk, was found in September, 1961 to contain some oily substance possessing properties of Kerosene;

(b) if so, whether a survey of the area has since been made to determine the oil bearing potentiality of the region; and

(c) if so, with what result?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a). There is no information.

(b). No, Sir,

(c). Does not arise.

Setting up of Central Workshop at Korba Coalfields

*320. { Shri Birendra Bahadur Singhji:
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

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

(a) whether Government have completed consideration of the revised Project Report on the proposal to set up a Central Workshop at Korba coalfields;

(b) what is the decision taken; and

(c) by which time the decision is likely to be implemented?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a), (b) and (c). The revised Project Report for setting up of the Central Workshop at Korba coalfields has been approved by the Government. Russia will supply workshop machinery and

equipment, and the actual construction of the workshop would be undertaken by the National Coal Development Corporation Ltd. The establishment of the workshop has to be synchronised with the commissioning of the Surakachhar and Banki underground and Korba open cast mines in this area in order to ensure the full utilisation of the capacity of the workshop. According to present indications, the workshop may be expected to start functioning in 1964.

Border Expenses of Punjab State

*321. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration to contribute towards the Punjab State expenses for policing the borders against smugglers and infiltrators; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b). Certain proposals are under examination with a view to improving the efficiency of the policing arrangements on the borders. It would, however, not be in the public interest to disclose the details.

Criticism of Indian Police by Justice Mulla.

*322. { Shri H. C. Mathur:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Radha Raman:
Shri Ramakrishna Reddy:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Home Ministry's attention has been drawn to very damaging observations made by Justice A. N. Mulla of Lucknow Bench of Allahabad High Court regarding "Indian Police Force"; and

(b) what steps Central Government propose to take in the light of these observations of the Honourable Judge?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) Government have seen the press reports of the observations made by Justice Mullah of the Allahabad High Court in regard to the Indian Police Force.

(b) The Government of Uttar Pradesh are taking steps to file an appeal in the Supreme Court with a view to getting the remarks in question expunged.

Alloy Steel Plant at Durgapur

- *323. { Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:
Shri Barman:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri B. C. Majhi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

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

(a) whether any progress has been made in the negotiations with foreign countries for installing alloy steel plant at Durgapur; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b) Tender specifications are being drawn up by Hindustan Steel Limited and open tender enquiries from firms in foreign countries are expected to be made shortly.

Inter-University Youth Festival in Delhi

- *324. { Shri L. Achaw Singh:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri N. R. Muniswamy:
Shri Tangamani:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an Inter-University Youth Festival was held in Delhi during October, 1961;

(b) if so, the names of the Universities which participated in the Youth Festival and the total expenditure borne by the Government of India;

(c) the total number of participants;

(d) whether tents and shamianas collapsed on the 29th October on account of rains;

(e) if so, the number of those injured; and

(f) the details of the help given to the participants staying in tents?

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

(b) A list of the Universities which participated in the Festival is laid on the table of the House. The expenditure on the Festival is estimated at Rs. 1.80 lakhs.

(c) 758, excluding the Nepalese contingent of 16 and the N.D.S. Volunteers numbering 125.

(d) Three shamianas had collapsed but none of the tents occupied by the participants was damaged.

(e) Only one participant had a minor electric shock.

(f) In addition to the medical aid, blankets were freely supplied to the needy participants.

Statement

List of Universities which participated in the 7th Inter-University Youth Festival:—

1. Agra
2. Aligarh
3. Allahabad
4. Andhra
5. Annamalai
6. Banaras
7. Baroda
8. Bhagalpur
9. Bihar
10. Burdwan
11. Bombay
12. Calcutta
13. Delhi
14. Gauhati
15. Gorakhpur
16. Gujarat

17. Jabalpur
18. Jammu & Kashmir
19. Karnatak
20. Kerala
21. Lucknow
22. Marathwada
23. Nagpur
24. Patna
25. Ranchi
26. S. Vallabhbhai Vidyapeeth
27. Saugar
28. S.N.D.T. Women's
29. Utkal
30. U.P. Agricultural
31. Jamia Milia
32. Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur.
33. Kashi Vidyapeeth
34. All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Delhi.
35. Jadavpur.
36. Varanasi Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya.

Use of Lignite

*325. Shri Jhulan Sinha: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the feasibility of using lignite, after necessary treatment, not only in low-shaft furnaces but also in blast furnaces, has been examined; and

(b) if so, with what result?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). After considering the report of the Exports of the German Democratic Republic who examined the suitability of lignite of Neyveli, the Committee, set up to examine feasibility of establishing a plant for production of pig iron in Madras State, has come to the conclusion that the results of the preliminary tests on a laboratory scale indicate that *prima facie* it should be possible to make iron with the lignite of Neyveli. The

Committee has therefore recommended that further detailed commercial tests should be undertaken with representative samples of lignite to before taking a decision on the size of the plant, the products to be manufactured and the processes to be employed.

Small samples of lignite of Neyveli have been sent to Norway, and West Germany to suggest programmes of pilot trials. The State Government have also made arrangements for sending larger quantities of lignite to the German Democratic Republic where large scale commercial tests will be undertaken shortly.

मुस्लिम सम्मेलन

*३२६. श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री ६ अगस्त, १९६१ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या २३५ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि दिल्ली में हुए मुस्लिम सम्मेलन जसे सम्मेलनों की अन्तर्प्रस्तुताओं के बारे में सरकार जो विचार कर रही थी, उस पर क्या निर्णय हुआ है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री) : भारत सरकार, राजनतिक मामलों का साम्प्रदायिक आधार पर विचार करने के लिये किये जाने वाले सम्मेलनों का अनुमोदन नहीं करती। इस प्रकार के सम्मेलन अक्सर अस्वस्थ प्रतिक्रियाओं को जन्म देते हैं।

Cracker Explosion in Shyama Prasad Mukerji Marg, Delhi

Shri Kunhan:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Harish Chandra
Mathur:

*327. Shri N. E. Muniswamy:
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri Arjun Singh Bhaduria:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shrimati Masida Ahmed:
Shri Radha Raman:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether a cracker exploded at about 8.40 P.M. on the 29th September, 1961 in Shyama Prasad Mukerji Marg, Delhi, shortly after the Prime Minister passed that way;

(b) if so, whether an inquiry into the matter has since been made; and

(c) what was the result of inquiry?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) to (c). Yes. Investigations were started immediately but they have not yet been finalised.

Propagation of Hindi

***328. Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of grants given or proposed to be given to the different non-Hindi speaking States for the propagation of Hindi for the year 1961-62;

(b) the agencies employed for the propagation of Hindi in such States; and

(c) whether any assessment has been made of the work done by such agencies for the propagation of Hindi?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a). Grants are paid by the Government of India to non-Hindi speaking States for propagation of Hindi under the following three schemes:—

- (i) Financial assistance for promotion of Hindi;
- (ii) Appointment of Hindi Teachers in High/Higher Secondary Schools; and
- (iii) Opening of Hindi Teachers' Training Colleges and strengthening of their existing facilities for Hindi Teachers' Training.

Under schemes (i) and (ii) Government of India pays 60 per cent of the expenditure while 100 per cent

expenditure is met by them under scheme (iii). Grants for 1961-62 under schemes (i) and (ii) would be released on the basis of actual expenditure incurred by the State Governments during the first three quarters and anticipated expenditure during the last quarter of the current financial year. Under scheme (iii) following grants have been sanctioned so far during the year 1961-62:

Andhra Pradesh	Rs. 8,414
Kerala	Rs. 2,75,000
Mysore	Rs. 84,370

(b). State Governments are free to get the work of propagation of Hindi in their respective areas done through any agency they consider best. Under scheme (i) the State Governments pay grants to voluntary Hindi organisations for various activities connected with the propagation of Hindi.

(c). Where grants are paid to voluntary Hindi organisations by the State Governments, it is they who assess the work done by such agencies with their financial assistance. Where grants are paid directly by the Government of India to voluntary Hindi organisations, such organisations are required to furnish to the Government their audited accounts for the years in which the grants in question are utilised along with a certificate from a Chartered Accountant to the effect that the grants have been utilised for the purpose for which they had been sanctioned. The organisations are also required to send periodical progress reports to the Government and wherever necessary Officers of the Ministry of Education are sent for inspection of the organisation concerned.

Oil Refinery in South India

***329. { Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri P. C. Borooah:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a public sector oil refinery is going to be established in South India;

(b) if so, which place has been selected for its instalment;

(c) what will be the capacity of the oil refinery; and

(d) wherefrom it will get crude oil?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) No final decision on this has yet been taken.

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

I.A.F. Aircraft Crash near Tejpur

*330. { Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Kadiyan:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Pilot Officer who was the sole occupant of an I.A.F. Jet aircraft, was killed when the aircraft crashed near Tejpur in Assam on the 4th October, 1961;

(b) if so, the circumstances leading to the crash;

(c) whether any enquiry has been held in the matter;

(d) if so, the findings thereof; and

(e) the action taken in the matter?

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

(b) to (e). The pilot was on a training flight. A Court of Inquiry has been ordered to investigate the accident. The findings of the Court are awaited.

Late Sitting Allowances in A.F.H.Q.

*331. **Shri Subiman Ghose:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the non-gazetted civilian employees of Armed Forces Headquarters are paid overtime allowances for late sitting and for attending offices on Sundays and closed holidays;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government propose to make it applicable to the said office?

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

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

Singareni Collieries

*332. { **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:**
Shri Morarka:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines, and Fuel be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3684 on the 7th September, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have since taken any decision regarding their having the controlling interest in the management of the Singareni Collieries' Premier Coal Mine Company; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). The matter is still under the consideration of this Ministry, and a decision is expected to be taken soon.

Acquisition of Portland Hall in Dalhousie for a Youth Hostel

*333. **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in 1955 Government had purchased a two storied stone structure known as Portland Hall, in Dalhousie, for converting it into a youth hostel;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Youth Hostel Association of India was invited and had agreed to take up the management and running of the above hostel;

(c) whether it is a fact that in spite of several representations made by the Youth Hostel Association of India the building in question was never made available to them and was ultimately declared by Government authorities as unfit for use;

(d) if so, the precise circumstances under which this matter was allowed to drag on for a period of nearly 6 years; and

(e) what responsibility, if any, has been fixed for allowing this building to fall into ruins together with reasons therefor?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) to (e). A two storied property known as 'Portland Hall' in Dalhousie was purchased by Government in May 1956 for the purpose of establishing a youth hostel.

Soon after the purchase of the property, the Youth Hostels Association of India was asked to report if it could renovate and use the property as a youth hostel. The Youth Hostel Association of India was willing to do so only if the full non-recurring cost and deficit in recurring expenditure was met by Government.

As the Government of India did not accept the condition of cent per cent expenditure stipulated by the Youth Hostels Association of India, the question of not making the property available in spite of several representations made by the Association does not arise. It is true that the building is now reported by the CPWD to be unsafe for use.

The Government of India wanted to explore various possibilities to achieve the best utilisation of the property. These necessarily involved protracted consultations with the Youth Hostels Association of India, the State Government of Punjab, the Tourist Department of the Ministry of Transport, the CPWD, the Bharat Scouts and Guides etc.

The question of fixing responsibility for neglect, if any, which led to the deterioration of the building since it was purchased in May 1956, is under consideration.

Cantonment Fund Servants Rules

***334. Shri Chuni Lal:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Government to incorporate changes in the Cantonment Fund Servants Rules, 1937, in the light of the recommendations of the National Industrial Tribunal in respect of dispute of Cantonment Board Employees; and

(b) whether the Ministry will associate the All India Cantonment Board Employees Federation's representatives before finalizing the changes?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a). Amendments proposed to the Cantonment Fund Servants Rules, 1937 in the light of the Award of the National Industrial Tribunal, are under consideration of the Government. As the present provisions of Cantonment Act, 1924 do not confer on the Government power to frame rules in respect of conditions of service of Cantonment Fund Employees, the proposal to suitably amend the Act is also under consideration.

(b) Amendments to the Cantonment Fund Servants Rules 1937 will be published for inviting objections/suggestions from the persons likely to be affected thereby before these are finalized. The objections/suggestions from the All India Cantonment Board Employees Federation received in response to this preliminary Gazette notification will be considered by Government.

Steel Production

***335. Pandit D. N. Tiwari:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether any enquiry has been made about the causes of the low output at Bhilai Steel Plant and very low output at Rourkela and Durgapur Steel Plants as compared to those of IISCO and TISCO;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same; and

(c) whether there has been any change or is proposed to have major change in managerial personnel at all the places?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). Production in Bhilai as compared to its rated capacity has not been significantly low in comparison with IISCO and TISCO. In any case,, no enquiry is considered necessary at this stage, since the Durgapur and Rourkela a Steel Plants are still in the initial stages of operation. The production in all the three steel plants is progressively increasing.

(c) No, Sir.

Export of Steel

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

(a) whether Government have formulated any long term policy for the export of finished and semi-finished steel;

(b) what are the details of the same; and

(c) the foreign exchange expected to be earned on this account?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) to (c). The internal requirements of the country would be met with as first priority. Export is intended to be allowed only of such quantities of finished and semi-finished steel as can, from time to time, be spared for this purpose. It is difficult at this stage to estimate what the value of such exports will be.

History of Scientific and Cultural Development of Mankind

***337. Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the UNESCO History of the Scientific and Cultural Development of Mankind, volume I, has yet to come out; and

(b) if so, whether the necessary corrections have been made in the sections appertaining to India?

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

(b) The inaccuracies and inadequacies regarding the treatment of India in the draft text of value I of the History were pointed out to the International Commission responsible for the preparation and publication of the History.

The International Commission communicated the views of Indian authorities to the author-editors of volume I for taking them into consideration while preparing the revised texts. The International Commission has also given a general assurance that it will pay special attention, both in the body of the text of the volumes and in the notes, to the views expressed by the national authorities and individual specialists.

The extent to which the inaccuracies and inadequacies regarding the treatment of India in volume I of the History are actually rectified can be known only after the published text of this volume becomes available.

Plots in Delhi

***338. Shri Balraj Madhok:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of building plots developed by Delhi Administration so far;

(b) what is the area of different types of plots;

(c) what price per square yard has been placed for different kinds of plots; and

(d) what is the acquisition price per square yard and the development cost per square yard of plots of different types?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) 2,100 plots. These have not been fully developed but necessary services would be provided by the time allotments are made.

(b). The area of different types of plots is as follows:

80 sq. yards.
100 sq. yards.
120 sq. yards.
125 sq. yards.
150 sq. yards.
200 sq. yards.
300 sq. yards.
340 sq. yards.
360 sq. yards.
500 sq. yards.
640 sq. yards.
800 sq. yards.

(c) For the 600 plots which are being made available, in the first instance, by 'draw of lots', to individuals in the low income group, the following rates have been fixed:

(i) Plots on Najafgarh Road.

Size	Price per sq. yards.
80 sq. yards	Rs. 25
100 sq. yards	Rs. 25
120 sq. yards	Rs. 28
150 sq. yards	Rs. 30

(ii) Plots on West of Safdarganj Hospital:

125 sq. yards Rs. 35/-

(d) the cost of acquisition, which varies from land to land, is subject to judicial decisions of the District Judge/High Court and, therefore, it is not possible to indicate, at this stage, as to what the actual cost of acquisition would be. However, for the purposes of allotment of the 600 plots to individuals in the low income group, the pooled cost of acquisition in the Najafgarh Road area has been taken at Rs. 3 per sq. yard and that in the Safdarjang area at Rs. 5 per sq. yard.

The cost of development, inclusive of overheads and interest charges, works out to be Rs. 7 per sq. yard.

In calculating the above rates, the cost of acquisition and development

for the gross area has been distributed over the net plot area allowed in the layout plan approved by the competent local authority. The percentage of net area to the gross area is 38 and 40 in the case of Najafgarh Road area and Safdarjang area, respectively.

Physics of High Atmosphere

*339. Shri Kalika Singh: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 231 on the 9th August, 1961 and state:

(a) the results in detail of the studies of the physics of the high atmosphere and of the outer space up to 1000 Km of which a model has been prepared by the Nainital Observatory;

(b) whether Nainital observatory lacks essential equipments; and

(c) if so what is being done regarding that in the further expansion programme of the observatory?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) No such model has been prepared.

(b) and (c). It is proposed to secure a 60" reflecting telescope when foreign exchange is available.

Neyveli Project

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

(a) whether it is a fact that nearly 25 workers lost their lives since Neyveli Project work started;

(b) whether it is also a fact that one Electrical Assistant died on the 12th November, 1961 in the Thermal Plant; and

(c) if so, causes of the death?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Yes. These workers lost their lives because

of accidents during the period from 1987 to date.

(b) Yes; a helper of the electrical plant died on 12-11-1961.

(c) He died owing to electric shock while he was working on a teakwood Pole, dismantling and connecting the weather-proof line to the street-light to enable a crane to pass through.

शारीरिक शिक्षा, मनोरंज नवयुवक कल्याण सम्बन्ध समिति

*३४१- { श्री भक्त वर्शन :
श्रीमती मंमूना सुल्तान :
श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री २५ अगस्त, १९६१ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ६४२ के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) शारीरिक शिक्षा, मनोरंजन व युवक कल्याण की विभिन्न योजनाओं में सामंजस्य स्थापित करने के उद्देश्य से जो समिति नियुक्त की गई थी, क्या इस बीच उसने अपना कार्य समाप्त कर लिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उस समिति की रिपोर्ट व उस पर की गई कार्यवाही का विवरण समाप्त पर रखा जायेगा ;

(ग) यदि अभी रिपोर्ट नहीं मिली तो इतनी देरी होने का क्या कारण है ; और

(घ) कब तक उस समिति की रिपोर्ट सरकार को मिल जाने की आशा की जाती है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री० का० ला० श्रीमाली) :

(क) जी, अभी तक नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) परीक्षाधीन विषयों का सावधानी से अध्ययन और मूल्यांकन करना है, जिसके

लिए समिति सदस्यों के दूसरे कर्तव्यों का पालन करने के साथ-साथ लगातार भरसक प्रयत्न कर रही है ।

(घ) मार्च, १९६२ तक

प्रतियोगी परीक्षाओं में ऐच्छिक माध्यम के रूप में हिन्दी

*३४२- { श्री सरजू पाण्डेय :
श्री भक्त वर्शन :
सरदार इकबाल सिंह :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री ६ अगस्त, १९६१ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १७३ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अखिल भारतीय सेवाओं में भर्ती के लिये की जाने वाली प्रतियोगी-परीक्षाओं में हिन्दी माध्यम को भी ऐच्छिक रूप से लागू करने की तिथि के बारे में क्या निश्चय किया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि अभी निश्चय नहीं हुआ है, तो कब तक निश्चय हो जाने की आशा की जाती है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री) : (क) और (ख) सरकार ने इस मामले पर विचार किया है और आशा है कि अंतिम फैसले की घोषणा जल्दी ही कर दी जायेगी ।

Steel Plant in Andhra Pradesh

*343- { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri N. M. Deb:
Shri Warior:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 168 on the 9th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether final decision has been taken for setting up a Steel Plant in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the result thereof

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

(b) Does not arise.

Defence Production Conference

- *244. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Tangamani:
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri Arjun Singh
Bhadauria:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting of the Defence Production Conference was held in Delhi in September, 1961;

(b) if so, items discussed in the meeting;

(c) whether some production targets were fixed; and

(d) if so, whether a decision was taken to introduce new items for production?

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

(b) The Conference discussed the following:

- (i) Ways and means of accelerating the achievement of self sufficiency as far as possible for service requirements of stores and equipment hitherto being imported.
- (ii) The utilisation of capacity both presently spare and war reserve potential for manufacture of equipments for the civil and public utility sector and for production of items now imported.
- (iii) The question of reducing the foreign exchange expenditure as far as possible and also earning foreign exchange by exporting items manufactured in the Defence Production Organisations.

(c) and (d). The Conference was not intended to fix production targets or to take decisions to specifically designate new items for production. The principal object was to focus attention on the need for reduction in foreign exchange expenditure without affecting efficiency.

Scholarships to Students

- *345. { Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Sarju Pandey:
Shri Kodiyan:
Shri Warrior:
Pandit D. N. Tiwari:
Shrimati Maimoona
Sultan:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 163 on the 9th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the scheme for awarding a suitable number of scholarships to students of outstanding ability has since been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The details of the Scheme are as follows:

- (1) 2400 scholarships will be awarded annually during the Third Plan period, 1800 on the results of School Leaving examinations and 400 and 200 respectively on the results of Inter and degree examinations.
- (2) A quota has been allotted to each State on the basis of enrolment at the relevant stage of education.
- (3) The selections will be made strictly on merit as determined by the merit list of the examining bodies in a State.
- (4) The rates will be as follows:
Rs. 50, 75 and 100 p.m. for Inter.

Graduate and post-graduate studies respectively. For first professional degrees the rate will also be Rs. 100 p.m. For Ph.D. the rate will be Rs. 200 p.m. Those in residence will get Rs. 10 p.m. more in each case.

(5) The rates of scholarships are subject to a Means Test as follows:

- (i) Those scholars the income of whose parents is upto Rs. 500 p.m. will get the full scholarship.
- (ii) Those scholars the income of whose parents is above Rs. 500 p.m. but not above Rs. 1000 p.m. will get the scholarship at half the rates.
- (iii) Those scholars the income of whose parents is above Rs. 1000 p.m. will not get any scholarship but will receive a certificate testifying to the fact that, had it not been for the Means Test, they would have received the scholarship. Such candidates would, however, enjoy the right of admission to the appropriate educational institutions for further studies like other scholars.
- (6) A scholarship once awarded will be tenable till the completion of studies upto the Research stage provided a scholar maintains a First Class standard throughout.
- (7) A scholar will be free to follow any course of studies anywhere in India.

National Institute of Education

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

(a) whether a National Institute of Education has been set up by the Government of India;

(b) if so, the set-up of the Institute; and

(c) what are its functions?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) to (c). A national Council of Educational Research and Training has been established as an autonomous body and five subordinate departments of the Government of India have been transferred to it. These departments will form the nucleus of the National Institute of Education of which the National Council of Educational Research and Training will be the controlling Body.

The functions of the National Council of Educational Research and Training are:—

- (i) To establish a National Institute of Education for the development of research, advanced training (both pre-service and in-service) of educational administrators, teacher educators and other high level personnel required for education, and the provision of Extension Services;
- (ii) To establish and conduct Regional Institutes in different parts of the country for the development of research, training and extension in general and for the development of multi-purpose secondary education in particular;
- (iii) To act as a clearing house for ideas and information on educational research, training and extension;
- (iv) To advise the Government of India, the State Governments and other educational organisations and institutes on matters relating to education.

Geological Survey of West Bengal by Stanvac

- *347. { Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri Nek Ram Negi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

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

(a) whether the Geological Survey report of West Bengal by the Stanvac has been submitted to the Government of India; and

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

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

(b) The studies made in the Indo-Stanvac Petroleum Project indicate that hydrocarbon accumulations in structural traps are either absent or very difficult to discover. The tests for stratigraphic traps have also not given favourable results. The Stanvac report concludes with the view that further investment on prospecting for stratigraphic traps in the concession area might be very risky.

Central Board of Education

- *348. { Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) how far the scheme recommended by the Second Pay Commission that there should be Central Board of Education with affiliated number of schools with uniform syllabus and common medium has progressed; and

(b) the number and location of schools to be opened?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrivastava): (a) A Central Board of Secondary Education has been established by re-constituting the existing Board of Secondary Education, Ajmer.

(b) It is proposed to give grant-in-aid to existing institutions in places where there is a large concentration of Central Government employees and

other migratory population so that these schools may provide courses based on a uniform syllabus of the Central Board. It is not proposed to open entirely new schools if there are already schools in an area. The scheme is at present under discussion with the State Governments and the following towns have been provisionally selected for its introduction:

1. Bombay
2. Calcutta
3. Delhi
4. Madras
5. Allahabad
6. Poona
7. Hyderabad
8. Meerut
9. Bangalore
10. Dehra Dun
11. Kurnool
12. Ambala
13. Shillong
14. Lucknow
15. Nagpur
16. Ajmer
17. Kanpur
18. Mandapalm
19. Trivandrum
20. Ranchi
21. Ahmedabad
22. Jaipur
23. Gwalior
24. Patna
25. Baroda
26. Karnal
27. Koraput (or Jagdalpur).

Mining of Manganese Ore in Madhya Pradesh

- *349. { Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:

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

(a) whether an agreement has been reached between India and a British

firm, the Central Province Manganese Ore Company for the joint mining of Manganese Ore in Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra;

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

(c) what action is being taken to implement the stipulations of the agreement?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) No, Sir.

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

सरदार पटेल की प्रतिमा की स्थापना

*३५०. श्री प्रकाशचौर शास्त्री :

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

(क) क्या यह सत्य है कि पार्लियामेंट स्टीट पर, डाक व तार भवन के पास वाले चौराहे पर, सरदार पटेल की कांस्य प्रतिमा स्थापित करने का अन्तिम निर्णय ले लिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब तक यह प्रतिमा स्थापित हो जायेगी ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सत्य है कि पहले सरदार पटेल की प्रतिमा विजय-चौक में स्थापित करने के निश्चय किया गया था ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो उस विचार में फिर क्यों परिवर्तन किया गया है ;

(ङ) दिल्ली में क्या किन्हीं अन्य स्थानों पर भी कुछ भारतीय नेताओं की प्रतिमा स्थापित करने के सम्बन्ध में निर्णय ले लिये गये हैं ; और

(च) यदि हां, तो वे प्रतिमायें किस किस की हैं और कहां कहां लगायी जायेंगी ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री) : (क) और (ख). सरदार बल्लभभाई पटेल स्मारक समिति बम्बई को, जिसने यह प्रस्ताव रखा सूचित कर दिया गया है कि सरकार ने स्वर्गीय सरदार पटेल की प्रतिमा पार्लियामेंट मार्ग तथा अशोक मार्ग के संगम के चक्कर पर बनाने की बात स्वीकार कर ली है, तथा उन्हें सूचित कर दिया गया है कि इस काम को प्रारम्भ करे ।

(ग) और (घ). विजय चौक के पास साउथ ब्लॉक के पूर्व की ओर स्थापित करने की बात उचित नहीं समझी गयी ।

(ङ) और (च). सरकार ने पं० मोतीलाल नेहरू की प्रतिमा को पार्लियामेंट हाउस के प्रांगण में स्थापित करना स्वीकार कर लिया है । कोई और प्रस्ताव इस सम्बन्ध में विचाराधीन नहीं है ।

Alleged Suicide of a Clerk in Delhi

*351. { Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a clerk Shri N. N. Bose employed as L.D.C. in the Ministry of Education, Government of India, committed suicide by jumping from the North Block of the Central Secretariat on Saturday, the 23rd September, 1961; and

(b) if so, full details of the incident together with the causes of the alleged suicide?

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

(b) Shri N. N. Bose attended office on the morning of 23-9-1961 as usual, when he appeared to be his normal self. However, at about 4.45 that afternoon, Shri Bose jumped from the Central Secretariat Building (North Block) and died on the spot. On

receipt of this report, the Welfare Officer of the Ministry went to the site immediately.

The Police were later able to recover some unmailed letters from the person of the deceased and they showed that he had committed suicide on account of financial difficulties. The deceased had also mentioned in one of his letters that he was committing suicide because he could not arrange the marriage of his younger sister.

Emotional Integration

- *352. { Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission have adopted any scheme for emotional integration of India's University and College teachers; and

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

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). A Seminar on National Integration was organised by the University Grants Commission on 16th/17th April, 1958. A Committee was set up by the Commission to draw up a report and to suggest concrete steps to be taken by the Universities for the implementation of the recommendations of the Seminar. One of the recommendations of the Committee reads:

"Every University and College should ensure that an appreciable proportion of teachers are appointed from other parts of the country. It may be necessary to facilitate this by giving financial assistance to the teachers so appointed for meeting travel or other incidental expenses."

This recommendation, along with other recommendations of the Committee, was circulated by the Commission to the Universities for comments in April, 1959. The recommendations, with the comments received from the Universities, were considered by the Commission at its meeting held on 30/31st December, 1960. The Commission noted that many of the schemes already introduced by it in the Universities met a number of recommendations made by the Seminar. With regard to the recommendation regarding exchange of teachers, it was suggested that to make these exchanges really effective, teachers should be encouraged to join other Universities for fairly long periods, and that in such cases they should be fully compensated for all the incidental expenses involved.

Construction of Coal Washeries

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

(a) how many washeries are under various stages of construction at present; and

(b) in how many of them construction is progressing according to schedule?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Three washeries; one each at Dugda, Bhojudih and Patherdih.

(b) The washery in Dugda which was to be ready by the beginning of 1961 is now expected to be commissioned during December 1961. The Washery in Bhojudih is expected to be commissioned as envisaged in the contract. The contract for Patherdih washery was awarded in June 1961 and according to the terms of the contract, this washery is expected to go into production by the Third quarter of 1963. It may be mentioned that Kargali washery has already gone into production.

Encroachment on Duties and Privileges of Universities

*354. **Shri Hem Barua:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to certain allegations made by the Standing Committee of the Inter-University Board recently at Madras deploring the trends towards encroachment on the recognised duties and privileges of universities by extra-academic bodies; and

(b) if so, whether any probe was made into these allegations and the steps undertaken to see that "encroachment" of this sort is avoided by all means?

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

(b) The matter is being examined in consultation with other Ministries concerned.

National Industrial Tribunal

*355. { **Shri Chuni Lal:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the nature and details of steps taken so far to implement the award given by the National Industrial Tribunal;

(b) whether all the provisions of the award have been implemented;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the nature of provisions which have not been implemented so far; and

(e) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to implement them?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) to (e). The award of the Tribunal was accepted by the Government in toto and necessary instructions were issued to the authorities concerned to implement it with least possible delay. To avoid delay in fixation of pay and payment of arrears the local authorities were advised to have pay fixation pro-formae post-audited instead of pre-audited. Employees of All the Cantonment Boards in India are now getting pay in the revised scales. Benefit of enhanced rate of contribution to the provident fund to bring it at par with employees' subscription, has also been given with effect from 1st April 1960.

Implementation of certain provisions of the award necessitated amendments to the Cantonment Fund Servants Rules, 1937 and amendment to Cantonments Act, 1924. The former are under the active consideration of the Government and amendments to the Cantonments Act, 1924 will be under-taken alongwith other comprehensive amendments already under consideration of the Government. The nature of provisions which could not, therefore, be implemented are:

- (i) recruitment, promotion etc. of various categories of Cantonment Fund Employees and transfer of Supervisory Staff and Sectional Heads of the Cantonment Boards within the State/Command.
- (ii) medical attendance facilities.
- (iii) other consequential amendments and those to remove administrative difficulties.

Rehabilitation of Ex-Military Personnel in Punjab

*356. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the discharged military personnel have been very badly affected by the land legislation in the Punjab as they cannot get back their lands for cultivation from their tenants;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this fact is the main handicap in getting good recruits for the Army; and

(c) the steps that Government propose to take for the restoration of land to ex-servicemen on their discharge for self-cultivation?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) It is a fact that discharged military personnel owning lands in the Punjab face certain handicaps in getting back their lands from their tenants under the existing Punjab land legislation.

(b) No difficulty has been experienced so far in getting good recruits from the Punjab in adequate numbers.

(c) The Planning Commission, at the instance of the Ministry of Defence, have already recommended to the Government of the Punjab, to amend their land legislation so as to remove the handicaps in question. The final reply of that Government is awaited.

अश्लील सिनेमा पोस्टर

*३५७. { श्री भक्त वंशन :
श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त :
श्री बी० जं० शर्मा :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री २२ अगस्त, १९६१ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ८११ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अश्लील सिनेमा पोस्टरों पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने के बारे में क्या निश्चय किया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि अभी तक कोई निश्चय नहीं हो पाया है, तो कब तक इस बारे में निश्चय हो जाने की आशा की जाती है ?

गृह-कार्य उपमंत्री (श्रीमती आल्ता) :
(क) और (ख). मामला विचाराधीन है तथा निर्णय शीघ्र ही लिये जाने की आशा है ।

Gujarat Refinery

*358. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 206 on the 9th August, 1961 and state the result of negotiations held with the Russian Government with regard to Gujarat Refinery Project?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): The negotiations are still being continued.

Coal Movement

*359. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Hem Barua:

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

(a) whether a high level conference was held in Delhi recently to discuss a radical change in the pattern of coal movement in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) decisions taken;

(d) whether it is a fact that the prices of coal and soft coke went up in the month of October, 1961; and

(e) if so, steps taken by Government to check the prices?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) to (c). A Coal Conference was held on September 13 and 14, 1961. Among the various points discussed was the problem of the movement of coal and the measures taken by Government to step up this movement. These measures are: a scheme of coal movement by coastal shipping, creation of coal dumps, liberalisation of movement of coal by road, planned movement in rakes and exploring the possibility of certain industries switching over to furnace oil. These steps, which are being implemented progressively, became necessary to cope with the constantly growing demand for movement of coal, which the existing rail transport capacity cannot meet.

(d) and (e). The prices of coal and soft coke are controlled under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 read with the Colliery Control Order, 1945. Government are not aware of prices in excess of the controlled prices having been charged in the month of October, 1961.

Increase in Retirement age of Service Officers

*360. { Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a proposal to further increase the period of extension of service of officers of the armed forces beyond the prescribed age of retirement is under the consideration of the Government of India; and

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

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) No, Sir. There is no proposal for a general increase in age. However, an advance in the age of retirement of Special List Officers in the Army was recently sanctioned.

(b) The age of retirement of all Special List Officers except Masters-at-Arms has been raised from 52 to 55 years. The age for Masters-at-Arms has been advanced from 50 to 53 years.

Production of Crude Oil

*361. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:

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

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission is facing some difficulties in the supply of equipment and other organisational problems which have arisen in the production programme of crude oil; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to solve the same?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Some delays have occurred in the schedule of supply of equipment. There are no difficulties in the organisational problems pertaining to production programme.

(b) The Soviet authorities have been requested to expedite the supply of equipment.

Oil Exploration Programme

*362. { Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

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

(a) whether a two-day meeting of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission was held in Dehra Dun on the 21st and 22nd September, 1961; and

(b) if so, what decisions were taken therein about the future oil exploration programme?

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

(b) The Commission reviewed the programme of work in the III Plan period in the light of latest developments with a view to increasing the tempo of work and made recommendations for consideration of Government.

Strike in Durgapur Steel Project

*363. **Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether the drivers of Durgapur Steel project went on strike on the 18th September, 1961; and

(b) if so, why?

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

(b) As a result of an alleged assault by an outsider in an altercation in the local bazar outside the Durgapur Steel Township one of the drivers

of Project Transport died on the morning of 18h September, 1961. This caused considerable excitement among the drivers and they stopped work. They resumed work on 19th afternoon.

Gas Fields in North West India

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

(a) whether the commercial possibilities of any gas fields in North West India have been established; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Next General Elections

***365. Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) the truth in the news item that in 1962 it is proposed to get the vote on account passed by the newly elected Parliament in March, 1962 instead of the old Parliament as done heretofore;

(b) whether it is a fact that by that time the election of the new President will not be held;

(c) whether it is also a fact that by that time the elections in the snow bound areas will not be completed and they will not be able to sit in the House;

(d) by what time Government propose to take a decision in this matter; and

(e) by what time notification for the third general elections is proposed to be issued?

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri B. M. Hajarnavis): (a) to (e). On the 3rd November 1961, the Prime Minister made a detailed statement in this House regarding the programme of the forthcoming general elections. Copies of the statement have also been circulated to Members by the Lok Sabha Secretariat.

Report of World Bank Team

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

(a) whether the report of the World Bank Team which visited India to study capital market development in India has been considered; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Finance (Shri M. orarji Desai): (a) the report of the Team has not yet been received.

(b) Does not arise.

Sahitya Akademi

599. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of financial assistance given by the Government of India to Sahitya Akademi since its inception;

(b) whether Government exercise any check on the utilisation of the afore-mentioned assistance; and

(c) if so, the manner in which the amount was spent?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Rs. 30,81,315/-.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Information is contained in the Annual Reports of the Akademi which are available in the Library of the Parliament.

"Wonder World of Science"

600. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state the up-to-date progress made in the publication of the nine volumes of 'Wonder World of Science' in Hindi and other Indian languages?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): Volume I, Editions in Hindi,

Bengali Marathi and Tamil have already been brought out with financial assistance from Government.

Agreement has been entered into for bringing out the editions in Telugu, Gujarati, Malayalam, Oriya and Urdu and the publishers expect to release them for sale by the end of December, 1961.

Volume II.

Agreement has been entered into with the publishers for bringing out editions in Hindi, Bengali, Marathi and Tamil. The publishers expect to release them for sale during January, 1962.

Volume III.

Agreement has been entered into with the publishers for bringing out editions in Hindi, Bengali, Marathi and Tamil. The publishers expect to release them for sale by the end of February, 1962.

Editions in other languages of Volumes II & III and translations of remaining Volumes will be taken up later.

Polytechnics for Women

601. **Shri Birendra Bahadur Singhji:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 191 on the 9th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether a final decision has since been taken about the location of twenty-four polytechnics proposed to be established in the country exclusively for women;

(b) if so, what are those places; and

(c) when these polytechnics are likely to be established?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) to (c). The revised plans of the States provide for 26 **Womens' Polytechnics** of which four have started functioning this year at

Kakinada, Hyderabad, Bangalore & Trivandrum.

The question of where and when the rest should start is under the consideration of the State Governments concerned.

Murders in Delhi

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

(a) the number of murders committed in Delhi during the months of May, 1961 to October, 1961; and

(b) the causes thereof?

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

(a) 32.

(b) (i) Previous enmity	7
(ii) Tenant Land-lord dispute	1
(iii) Sudden quarrel	6
(iv) Matters concerned with sex	5
(v) Disputes over money	6
(vi) Causes not known	7

TOTAL: 32

Steel Output

603. { **Shri Pangarkar:**
Shri P. G. Deb:

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

(a) the total output of steel during the period from 1st July to 31st October, 1961; and

(b) how it compares with the corresponding period of the year 1960?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Production of finished steel during the period mentioned was 977,300 metric tonnes.

(b) During the corresponding period in 1960, production was 719,700 metric tonnes, so that there has been a 35% increase in output.

Steel Quota for Maharashtra

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the state Government of Maharashtra have requested that their annual quota of steel be increased;

(b) if so, the quantity of steel demanded; and

(c) the decision taken thereon?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir. The quota system of allotment of steel is now in force only for sheets (thinner than 14 gauge), wire, hoops and tinplates. Consumers and Stockists can place indents for their requirements, for categories other than those mentioned above, without and quota certificate or authorisation. The demands/Indents for relaxed categories are planned in fill.

(b) and (c). Demands and allotments of States' quotas are received and made only for sheets and wire. The details of demand and allotments to Maharashtra are furnished below:

(In Metric tons)

Demand Allotment

2nd half-year 1960-61	51,924	26,179
1st half-year 1961-62	50,398	22,316
2nd half-year 1961-62	58,548	Not yet made.

Just as in the case of other States, it has not been possible to meet the demand in full as the availability of restricted categories is less than the total demand.

Hindu Convention

605. Shri P. G. Deb: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen the resolutions of the Hindu Convention held in Delhi in October, 1961; and

(b) if so, action taken on the resolutions?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) Government have seen the reports of the proceedings of the Hindu Convention which appeared in the newspapers.

(b) Government's policies on the different matters mentioned in the resolutions are well known and Government intend to adhere to them.

Practical Training Stipends to Diploma and Degree Holders

606. Shri Chuni Lal: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) when and on what basis Government selects students for Practical Training Stipends from among the Diploma and Degree holders of the various technical institutions in the country; and

(b) where they are given this training and for what period?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). Under the Practical Training Stipends Scheme, facilities are secured in various industrial establishments, both Government and non-Government, either by the Regional Offices of the Ministry or the Ministry direct as the case may be. These facilities could be broadly divided into two categories:

(i) Regional facilities which are available in all the regions; and

(ii) All-India facilities—the special types of facilities which are not available in all the regions.

The selection of students for both these categories are made after the publication of the results of various institutions sometime between July and September.

Each region has a Special Selection Committee appointed by the respective Regional Committees for selection of candidates for Practical Training and selection is made purely on merit on the basis of the recommendation of the Heads of the Institutions.

Selection for the regional facilities are made from among the candidates available from the institutions located in the region whereas for the all-India facilities selections are made on an all-India basis by the Special Selection Committee in the region in which the particular facilities are available.

The duration of the training is normally between one to two years.

Credit Facilities for Rourkela Steel Plant

607. { Shri N. M. Deb:
Shri Warrior:
Shri P. G. Deb:

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

(a) whether West Germany have agreed to increase the credit facilities for the Rourkela Plant; and

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

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). The attention of the Hon'ble Members is invited to the answer given on the 22nd August 1961 in reply to the Starred Question No. 810 by the Minister of Finance. A copy of the statement made by him is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 76].

Tours of Ministers

608. Shri Sugandhi: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Cabinet Ministers, Ministers of State and Deputy Ministers visited and toured Mysore State during the months of October and November, 1961 so far;

(b) if so, the names of the Ministers; and

(c) the amounts of T.A. and D.A. claimed individually and also for their staff for these tours?

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

'ख' श्रेणी के नगर

६०९. श्री सुशब्द राय : क्या बित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के कबाल नगरों में से किन-किन को 'ख' श्रेणी का नगर घोषित किया गया है ;

(ख) क्या इलाहाबाद को 'ख' श्रेणी का नगर घोषित किया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

बित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई):

(क) कानपुर, धारवा, बनारस (धारवासी) और लखनऊ ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) कारण यही है कि १९६१ की जन-गणना के अन्तिम (प्रारम्भिक) आँकड़ों के अनुसार इलाहाबाद की आबादी ५ लाख से ज्यादा नहीं है और यहाँ संता किसी नगर को 'ख' श्रेणी का नगर घोषित करने के लिये निर्धारित हो नहीं है ।

All India Police Science Congress

610. { Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Sati Radha Raman:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether criminologists from all parts of the country met in an All India Police Science Congress at Bombay in September last;

(b) if so, what were the subjects discussed;

(c) whether the Congress has made any recommendations for the consideration of Government; and

(d) if so, the important points of such recommendation and the reaction of Government in this regard?

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

(a) and (b). A "Police Science Congress" held at Bombay in September, 1961 and attended by Police Officers, Jurists, scientists, Administrators and members of the public is reported to have discussed the following subjects:—

- (i) Scientific techniques in police work.
- (ii) Criminal Law.
- (iii) Organisation of Crime and Criminal record.
- (iv) Organisation of crime prevention.
- (v) Problem of police administration.
- (vi) Traffic control.
- (vii) Policing in the rural areas.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Stamp Duty for Enrolment of Advocates

611. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Kalika Singh:

Will the Minister of Law be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 490 on the 9th August, 1961 and state:

(a) the result of steps taken to have uniform scale of stamp duty for enrolment as advocates in all States;

(b) whether State Governments have implemented the decision taken at Srinagar Conference in June 1960 that both fees should not be more than Rs. 500; and

(c) if so, names of such States?

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Hajarnavis):

(a) to (c). The Government of Andhra Pradesh have decided to implement the recommendations of the Law Ministers' Conference held at Srinagar in June, 1960 and have stated that steps would be taken very soon to undertake the necessary legislation for the purpose. The Government of Madhya Pradesh have stated that they have reduced the stamp duty on enrolment as an advocate from Rs. 833/5/- to Rs. 625/- and that they have also remitted in full the enrolment fee in case of persons who were enrolled as advocates before 1st November, 1956. They have expressed their inability to reduce the stamp duty further in view of the funds required for the Third Five Year Plan. The Government of Uttar Pradesh have stated that they are not in a position to accept any reductions in the stamp duty payable by an advocate on entry on the roll of the High Court. The Government of Maharashtra have stated that since they are hard put to find resources for the implementation of the Third Five Year Plan, they are not inclined to either reduce or remit the stamp duty payable on enrolment as an advocate. The Government of Orissa have referred to section 50 of the Advocates Act, 1961 and have stated that under the provisions contained therein, section 8 of the Indian Bar Councils Act, 1926 requiring payment of stamp duty before enrolment will stand repealed on the date on which Chapter III of that Act comes into force and that, according to the changed circumstances, any question of payment of stamp duty on enrolment in pursuance of the Stamp Act may not arise. The Government of West Bengal have also referred to the Advocates Act, 1961 and have stated that the provisions in the Stamp Act stand repealed by implication with the coming into operation of that Act and that no stamp duty is now payable for enrolment as an advocate. The remaining State Governments have intimated that the matter is still under consideration.

Commission on Hill Tribes of Assam

612. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri N. R. Muniswamy:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state at what stage is the proposal to appoint a Commission to go into the question of giving autonomy to the hill tribes in Assam?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): No decision has yet been taken about the appointment of such a Commission.

Reorganisation of Banks

613. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 999 on the 14th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have received the report of the Sub-Committee of Banks' Association regarding reorganisation of Banks; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and action taken thereon?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The report has not been received by Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Archaeological Excavations in Bikaner Division

614. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1443 on the 18th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether programme for excavations for 1961-62 in Bikaner Division has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Excavations will be continued at Kalibangan.

Ruler of Gondol

615. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 678 on the 18th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have considered the report of investigations regarding the arrest of Ruler of Gondol under the Official Secrets Act; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

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

(a) Yes.

(b) Government have decided that the circumstances of the case do not justify the prosecution of His Highness the Maharaja of Gondol under the Official Secrets Act.

Contractor of Himachal Pradesh

616. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 402 on the 9th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have made investigations regarding the action taken against the Contractor for forging Credit Notes issued by the P.W.D. officials and thus withdrawing about Rs. 2,50,000 in place of Rs. 17,000 from the authorities; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) The case is still under investigation.

(b) Does not arise.

Pending Cases of Violation of Foreign Exchange Rules

617. { **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Tangamani:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether pending cases of foreign exchange violation have since been finalised;

(b) the total number of cases still pending since 1st January, 1960; and

(c) the number of those prosecuted and adjudicated upon since 1st January, 1961?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) it is not clear which pending cases are referred to. The registration of the cases of violation of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act is a continuous process and therefore all the cases pending upto a particular point of time cannot be finalised at the same time. Moreover, by their very nature, such cases require time for proper investigation and action. Every effort, is however, made by the Director of Enforcement for expediting disposal of the pending cases.

(b) On the 1st November, 1961, 296 cases were pending with the Directorate of Enforcement since 1st January, 1960;

(c) 329 cases have been adjudicated by the Director of Enforcement during the period from 1st January, 1961, to the 31st October, 1961. No prosecution was launched by the Director of Enforcement during the period.

Industrial and Non-Industrial Employees in Defence Establishments

618. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether final action has since been taken to implement the various recommendations of Shankar Committee which was appointed to remove discrimination between the industrial and non-industrial employees working in Defence establishments;

(b) if not, the reasons for the same;

(c) what are the recommendations of this committee; and

(d) when this report was submitted?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) to (c). The

recommendations of the Committee regarding leave travel concessions have been examined in the light of the recommendations of the Second Pay Commission and Government orders have been issued removing disparity in this matter between industrial and non-industrial employees. Similar orders have also been issued for the removal of social disparities between these classes of employees on the lines of the recommendations of the Committee.

The recommendations relating to medical leave, maternity leave, extraordinary leave and casual leave have also been examined in the light of Second Pay Commission's report and Government orders are expected to issue shortly in regard to Defence employees. Other recommendations are still under examination and it will be premature to discuss them.

(d) The report was submitted on 20th August, 1958.

Cost of Steel Production

619. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether cost of production in the three steel plants at Bhilai, Rourkela and Durgapur is the same; and

(b) if not, to what extent it differs?

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

(b) The three steel plants at Rourkela, Bhilai and Durgapur are still in the early stages of production. A realistic assessment of the comparative cost of production can be made only after the plants have been in full production for some time.

Payments to Palai and Laxmi Bank Depositors

**620. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri D. C. Sharma:**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether payments to the depositors of Palai and Laxmi Banks have been made; and

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

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) 61,650 depositors of the Palai Central Bank out of a total of 76,686 had received cheques of a total value of Rs. 73,06,937 upto the 15th November, 1961 by way of preferential dividends of Rs. 250 or the balance at credit, whichever was less. Upto the 11th November, 1961, similar payments through cheques and money orders of the value of Rs. 10,25,659 had been made to 8307 out of 17,538 savings bank depositors of the Laxmi Bank.

(b) The main reasons for the delay are the strike by the employees of the Palai Central Bank, which disorganised the work for some time, and the difficulty in collecting the records of the Laxmi Bank and verifying the amounts due to the depositors of that bank. The official liquidators of the banks concerned are, however, trying to expedite the payments to the extent possible.

Coal Dumps in Orissa

621. Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was any discussion with the Orissa Government and the Coal Controller of the Government of India regarding the shortage of coal in Orissa;

(b) whether any decision has been taken to create coal dumps at four places in Orissa, where coal will be dumped by the Railways;

(c) if so, the places which have been selected; and

(d) the total quantity of coal to be dumped at these places?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Yes. The question of supplies of coal and coke to the State of Orissa, with particular reference to the setting up of coal dumps in that State, was dis-

cussed between the Orissa Government and the Coal Controller in September, 1961.

(b), (c) and (d). The Government of Orissa have tentatively decided to set up coal dumps at Cuttack, Jharsuguda, Berhampore and Balasore. Since the dumps have not yet started functioning, it is not possible to indicate at this stage the quantity of coal planned to be moved to each of these places.

Officers in States

622. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) in which of the States posts of District Magistrate Collector or posts equivalent to those or higher than those are held by officers of the State Service and Cadre; and

(b) what is the nature and number of such posts?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b). Normally the posts of District Magistrates/Collectors and other administrative posts included in the I.A.S. Cadres are to be held by I.A.S. Officers. However, when suitable cadre officers are not available, State Civil Service and other State Service Officers are allowed to hold these posts in accordance with the provisions contained in the I.A.S. (Cadre) Rule, 1954.

According to the information available with the Government of India, the number of State Civil Service/State Service Officers who were holding cadre posts in various States as on 30th June, 1961 was 110.

Central Government Employees learning Hindi

**623. { Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:**

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) how many Central Government Employees have completed their learning of Hindi so far; and

(b) the amount spent on this project till now?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) 78,820 employees have attended various courses under the Hindi Teaching Scheme including 1200 in Hindi type-writing and stenography; and 31,120 have passed the prescribed examinations.

(b) Rs. 38,98,223 have been spent upto the end of the financial year 1960-61.

Arrest of Pakistanis

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

(a) whether it is a fact that two Pakistani nationals travelling by a Delhi-bound train, were arrested by the Government railway police at Ambala on 8th September, 1961 under the Foreigners Act for infringement of travel rules;

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

(c) the action taken in the matter?

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

Foreign Experts to assist in Coal Production

625. { Shri S. C. Samanta;
Shri Subodh Hansda;
Shri Ramam;
Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:

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

(a) how many foreign experts are at present at work to assist the National Coal Development Corporation in its coal production programme;

(b) how many more experts and from which countries they are

expected to come and join in the coal production Programme of the N.C.D.C. during the Third Five Year Plan period; and

(c) what would be the terms and conditions of their services?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a.) There are at present, three West German experts, one British expert and one T.C.M. expert assisting the National Coal Development Corporation in its coal production programme.

(b) and (c). Further experts are intended to be obtained from U.S.A. under the T.C.M. Programme, from France under the Indo-French Technical Co-operation Programme and from the United Kingdom under the Colombo Plan. Certain experts will also come from Russia and Poland to work on the development projects under the credit agreements entered into with these countries. The exact number of experts in each case will depend upon the requirements of each project, and will be settled by further negotiations.

The terms and conditions under which these experts are obtained are in accordance with the agreements reached with the countries concerned, and generally provide for meeting of local costs in India, such as daily allowance, accommodation, medical facilities and transport.

Scrap

626. Shri M. B. Thakore: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the Report of the First Secretary, Embassy of India in Japan, published in the *Indian Trade Journal* of the 20th May, 1961 indicating that the C.I.F. Japan price of Indian scrap is higher than the C.I.F. Japan price of American scrap and that the Japanese buyers prefer the high grade American scrap to low grade Indian scrap;

(b) whether it has been pointed out to Government that the main contributory to the high CIF-Japan price of Indian scrap is the export levy imposed on Indian shipments and the low preference to Indian scrap is due to the fact that the Indian exporters are not allowed to proportion the inferior bundles with good scrap; and

(c) whether it is not the intention of the Government to act on the Report of the Indian Embassy and facilitate improvement of Indian scrap exports by abolishing the levy as well as permitting to proportion inferior bundles with a fair proportion of heavy melting scrap?

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

(b) and (c). No fiscal levy is imposed on export of Indian scrap. Good quality melting scrap can be utilised by indigenous furnace owners. It is, therefore, not the intention of Government to facilitate further the export of such scrap, at the expense of the indigenous industry. A scrap Committee was appointed by Government some time ago whose report is expected very shortly. Any further changes needed in the policy regarding export of scrap will be made only after the report of the Committee has been considered by Government.

Turnings and Borings

627. **Shri M. B. Thakore:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) the arisings, domestic consumption and export of Turnings and Borings and Cast Iron Borings during the years 1950 to 1960 and the first half of 1961;

(b) whether it is a fact that the July-December 1961, Scrap Policy stipulates that the intending exporter of every 100 tons of Turnings and Borings shall deliver to the domestic furnace owner nominated by the Iron and Steel Controller 10 tons of Heavy Melting scrap; and

(c) if the domestic furnace owners can consume Turnings and Borings, why is the exporter of Turnings and Borings compelled to deliver a levy in Heavy Melting scrap and how is this levy on the export of the surplus Turnings and Borings justified?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Figure of arisings and consumption of Turnings and Borings and Cast Iron Borings are not available. Export figures also are available only from 1954 and are given below:—

Year	Steel Turnings & Borings	Cast Iron Borings & Turnings
	(In Tons)	(In Tons)
1954	4,215	..
1955	7,505	..
1956	9,952	..
1957	2,000	..
1958	18,864	..
1959	35,071	9,088
1960	48,496	22,466
1961	30,484	19,086
(1st half)		

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Domestic Furnace Users can use only clean borings and turnings. They do not use rusty borings and turnings which are allowed for export. Scrap is collected by exporters from various parts of the country. It is, therefore, easier for the Furnace owners to obtain the usable scrap thus collected direct from exporters. This stipulation has been made to encourage maximum utilization of scrap in the country.

Medium of Instruction in Delhi University

628. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1078 on the 30th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have considered the proposal regarding the medium of instruction in Delhi University; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) The matter is still under the consideration of the University Grants Commission.

(b) Does not arise.

Education of Mentally-Deficient Children

629. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2795 on the 30th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the experts Committee appointed to study the problem of education of the mentally-deficient children in the country has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the recommendations made; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Not yet.

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

U.K. Investment in India

630. Shri B. C. Mullick: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 245 on the 9th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have made any efforts to collect the information regarding the amount re-invested in India by U.K. from profits; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). In reality there is no distinction between retained profits and re-investments. The information about retained profits given in reply to part (c) of Starred

Question No. 245 answered in the Lok Sabha on the 9th August, 1961 would equally cover reinvestments.

Curbs on Speculation

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

(a) whether a conference of the Presidents of the various Stock Exchanges was held at Bombay in September this year to discuss steps to curb speculation;

(b) if so, what measures were evolved for the purpose; and

(c) what progress has been made so far in this direction by the adoption of such measures?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). At the conference of the Presidents of the various recognised Stock Exchanges held at Bombay in September last, the Finance Minister stated that Government did not desire to unnecessarily interfere with the internal autonomy of the stock markets, so long as they themselves evolved effective measures to check over-trading and speculative activities. It was agreed at the conference that a Standing Committee of the Presidents of the different recognised stock exchanges should be constituted with the Deputy Secretary incharge of the Stock Exchange Division of the Ministry of Finance as the convener, to advise Government on the various aspects of the stock market regulations.

(c) The first meeting of the Committee of the Stock Exchange Presidents was held at Bombay on the 4th October, 1961. The Committee approved of a system of margins under which margin deposits at graded rates starting from 2% to 30% are to be levied on the business of every member which remains outstanding at each settlement. Further, whenever the price of any share rises or declines by 10% or more over the price fixed at the time of the previous clearing or rises or declines by 15% or more over the price fixed at the

clearing preceding the previous clearing, a margin deposit equal to 50 p.c. of the price variation would be payable on the outstanding transactions of each member. Under this scheme a member is entitled to call for these deposits from his clients. This scheme of automatic margins has the advantage of becoming operative immediately on any hectic rise or fall in the market. The scheme will shortly become effective on all the recognised Stock Exchanges.

Amendment of Law regarding Contempt of Court

632. { Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:

Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether a departmental Committee has been set up to make suggestions for amendment of the law relating to contempt of court;

(b) if so, what is the constitution of the proposed committee; and

(c) the precise terms of reference?

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The composition of the Committee is as follows:—

(i) Shri H. N. Sanyal, Additional Solicitor General . Chairman

(ii) Dr. Waman Sheodas Barlingay, Member of Parliament Member

(iii) Shri G. R. Rajagopal, Special Secretary and Member, Law Commission, Ministry of Law, Legislative Department Member

(iv) Shri L. M. Nadkarni, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs Member

(v) Shri H. C. Daga, Joint Secretary and Legal Adviser, Ministry of Law, Department of Legal Affairs Member-Secretary

(c) The terms of reference of the Committee are as follows:—

(i) to examine the law relating to contempt of courts generally and, in particular, the law relating to what constitutes contempt and the law relating to the procedure for the punishment thereof;

(ii) to suggest amendments therein with a view to clarifying and reforming the law, wherever necessary; and

(iii) to make recommendations for codification of the law in the light of the examination made by the Committee.

Aid to Theatre Organisations in Punjab

633. **Shri Ajit Singh Sahadi:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assistance has been given to theatre organisations in Punjab during 1961-62 so far; and

(b) if so, to whom and how much?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Rs. 980/- to the Indian Cultural Society, Amritsar.

Production of Axles and Wheels in Durgapur

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

(a) what is the progress in the production of axles and wheel sets at Durgapur Steel Works and how far it would be able to meet Indian railway requirements; and

(b) what steps are being taken to make India self-sufficient in this regard?

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

(b). The Wheel & Axle Plant at Durgapur started its trial production of axles during this month and is expected to start regular production of wheel sets by about March 1962. Initially the capacity of the plant will be 45,000 wheel sets per annum which is proposed to be expanded to 75,000 wheel sets per annum. The production in the expended wheel & axle plant at Durgapur along with the production in the TISCO's Works at Jamshedpur is expected to meet the anticipated requirements of the Indian Railways.

Aid to Artists and Men of Letters in Punjab

635. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of artists and men of letters being given aid in Punjab under the scheme for giving financial aid to hard-up artists and authors or their dependants; and

(b) the total applications pending disposal in this connection?

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

(b) Four from Punjab.

Coal for Punjab

**636. { Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:**

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

(a) whether Punjab Government have made a representation against fixation of coal quota on 1960-basis when owing to transport bottleneck for which the State Government was not at fault, Punjab got lesser supplies;

(b) whether it is also a fact that coal shortage in the State is causing serious repercussion on the development of industries; and

(c) if so, what steps are being taken to better the position?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) to (c). Like many other State Governments, the Punjab Government complained about shortage of coal and its adverse effect on industries. Government have already taken the following measures which are expected to result in increased movement of coal to various States, including Punjab.

1. Movement of coal by the rail-cum-sea route from the Bengal-Bihar fields to the coastal States in the South and Western India. The intention is to attain a target of total movement of 2 million tons in this manner, as the requisite shipping space becomes available.

2. Diverting short distant traffic of coal to road.

3. Introducing seven-day loading in all collieries.

4. Creating coal dumps at suitable consuming centres. Two such dumps have been set up already in Punjab.

5. The movement capacity in the direction above Mughalsarai has been increased from 1900 wagons per day to 2100 wagons per day from July, 1961. Movement of coal to Punjab is in this direction.

दिल्ली की अनधिकृत बस्तियां

६३७. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या गृहकार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली की अनधिकृत बस्तियों को अधिकृत करने के कार्यक्रम में अब तक आगे क्या प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) कितनी और कौन-कौन सी बस्तियां अधिकृत घोषित कर दी गई हैं ;

(ग) क्या ऐसी कोई योजना सरकार के विचारार्थ है जिससे अनधिकृत बस्तियों

में पहले बने हुए मकान अधिकृत कर दिये जायें, और

(घ) इस प्रश्न पर अन्तिम निर्णय कब तक किये जाने की आशा है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री बातार) : (क) ३१ अगस्त, १९६१ तक दिल्ली नगर निगम ने ८१ अनधिकृत बस्तियों को मंजूर किया तथा २२ बस्तियां नामंजूर की गईं। दिल्ली विकास संघ (Delhi Development Authority) ने एक बस्ती को दिल्ली नगर निगम द्वारा मंजूर की गई योजना के अनुसार मंजूर किया है। दो बस्तियों से सम्बन्धित नियमन योजना (Regularisation Plan) दिल्ली नगर निगम के तथा तीन बस्तियों की नियमन योजना दिल्ली विकास संघ के विचाराधीन है। नौ अन्य बस्तियों से सम्बन्धित सर्वेक्षण योजनायें प्रायः नहीं हैं।

(ख) मंजूर की गई ८२ बस्तियों का एक विवरण पत्र सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [विश्लेषे परिशिष्ट १, अनुबन्ध संख्या ७७]

(ग) और (घ). जी नहीं, परन्तु इन बस्तियों में अनधिकृत रूप से बनाये गये मकानों को निगम मंजूर कर रहा है यदि वे स्वीकृत अभिन्यास योजना के अनुरूप हों और निर्माण सम्बन्धी विधि-नियमों का उल्लंघन न करते हों तथा उनकी निर्माण योजनाओं के नियमन के समय विकास के खर्च भरा कर दिये जाएं।

दीवान हाल के निकट विस्फोट

६३८. { श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री बी० चं० शर्मा :

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

(क) क्या दीवान हाल आर्य समाज मन्दिर, जहां स्वामी रामेश्वरानन्द ने अनशन 1442 (Ai) LSD—4.

व्रत रखा था, के निकट हाल में हुए विस्फोटों की जांच पूरी हो गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस घटना के लिये किसे अपराधी पाया गया ;

(ग) जिस स्थान पर स्वामी जी ने व्रत रखा हुआ था क्या उसके निकट उक्त विस्फोट होने के थोड़ी ही देर पूर्व कुछ व्यक्तियों को विस्फोटक द्रव्य फेंकने का अपराधी पाया गया था ; और

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि इन घटनाओं के अपराधी कुछ लोगों का उन विस्फोटों में भी हाथ था जो पिछले दिनों दिल्ली में कई स्थानों पर हुए थे ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री बातार) : (क) से (घ). मामलों की अभी जांच हो रही है।

दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय में अफ्रीकी विद्यार्थी

६३९. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय में पढ़ने वाले अफ्रीकी विद्यार्थियों को लम्बी छुट्टियों में छात्रावास में नहीं रहने दिया जाता ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि उनका अवकाश भत्ता केवल १५० रुपये होने के कारण, न तो वे किसी अच्छे होटल में रह सकते हैं और न ही वे किसी पहाड़ी स्थान पर जा सकते हैं जिसके फलस्वरूप उन्हें बड़ी कठिनाइयां होती हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस विषय में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) :

(क) जी, नहीं। दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय और उससे संबद्ध कालेजों से संलग्न १७

छात्रावासों में से ११ छात्रावास लम्बी छुट्टियों में सभी विदेशी विद्यार्थियों के लिए (जिनमें अफ्रीकी विद्यार्थी भी शामिल हैं) खुले रहते हैं। विश्वविद्यालय का जुबली हाल केवल पी० एच० डी० के विद्यार्थियों के लिए ही खुला रहता है। बाकी छात्रावास केवल अफ्रीकी विद्यार्थियों के लिए ही नहीं बल्कि सभी विद्यार्थियों के लिए बन्द रहते हैं।

(ख) जी, नहीं। १५० रुपये का अवशक भत्ता ६०० रुपये का एक मुश्त राशि के अतिरिक्त है जो लम्बी छुट्टियों के प्रारम्भ में अप्रैल, मई और जून की छात्रवृत्तियों के रूप में पेशगी दे दिया जाता है। वास्तव में छात्रों से यह आशा की जाती है कि वे गर्मियों की छुट्टियों में भारत के ऐतिहासिक और सांस्कृतिक स्थानों को देखने जाएं। यह भत्ता यात्रा तथा दूसरे आकस्मिक खर्चों के लिए है। जो छात्र अपने खर्च पर यात्रा नहीं करना चाहते हैं, वे भारतीय सांस्कृतिक संपर्क परिषद द्वारा लम्बी छुट्टियों में विभिन्न पहाड़ी स्थानों में आयोजित शिविरों में भाग ले सकते हैं और साधारणतया भाग लेते हैं। ऐसे छात्रों को भारत सरकार आनेजाने का दूसरे दर्जे का रेल तथा बस का किराया और उनके शिविर में ठहरने की पूर्ण अवधि के लिए २ रुपये प्रतिदिन, दैनिक भत्ता भी देती है; यह भत्ता उनके अप्रैल, मई जून की छात्रवृत्ति के अतिरिक्त है जो वे अग्रिम ले लेते हैं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठनता।

राष्ट्रमण्डलीय देशों को जाने वाले भारतीय विद्यार्थी

— श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
६४०. } श्री स० चं० सामन्त :

क। वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद् ने राष्ट्रमण्डलीय देशों में अध्ययन के लिये छात्रवृत्ति देने के हेतु १९६१ में कितने भारतीय विद्यार्थियों को चुना और

(ख) ये विद्यार्थी किन-किन भारतीय संस्थाओं के हैं ?

वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक कार्य मंत्री (श्री हुमायून कदिर) : (क) दस।

(ख) — इण्डियन इंस्टीट्यूट आफ साइंस, बंगलूर।
कॉलेज आफ माइनिंग एण्ड मेटलर्जी, काशी हिन्दू विश्व-विद्यालय, वाराणसी।
इंडियन स्कूल आफ माइन्स एण्ड एप्लाइड ज्योलॉजी, धनबाद।
सागर विश्व विद्यालय।
इंडियन इंस्टीट्यूट आफ टेक्नोलॉजी, खड़गपुर।
दिल्ली पालिटैकनिक।

विदेश जाने वाले विख्यात वैज्ञानिकों को सहायता

६४१. { श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
 { श्री स० चं० सामन्त :

क्या वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १९६१-६२ में विख्यात भारतीय वैज्ञानिकों को विदेश जाने के लिये आंशिक आंशिक सहायता दिलाने वाली योजना के अन्तर्गत कितने वैज्ञानिकों को अब तक कितनी वित्तीय सहायता दी गई; और

(ख) ये वैज्ञानिक किन-किन देशों में गये और उन्होंने किन-किन सम्मेलनों में भाग लिया ?

वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक कार्य मंत्री (श्री हुमायून् कबिर) :

(क) अबतक १७ वैज्ञानिकों को कुल मिलाकर ३६,५०० रुपयों की मदद दी गई।

(ख) संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका, जापान, चैकोस्लोवाकिया, ग्रेट ब्रिटेन, इटली, स्वीडन, हांगकांग, कनाडा, पश्चिमी जर्मनी, सोवियत रूस और फ्रांस।

क्लर्कों की असिस्टेंटों के पदों पर पदोन्नति

६४२. { श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि १९४८ में सरकार ने बहुत से ऐसे क्लर्कों की पदोन्नति करके असिस्टेंटों के पद पर नियुक्त कर दिया था जो ग्रेजुएट थे ;

(ख) इनमें से ऐसे कितने हैं जो संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा आयोजित असिस्टेंट ग्रेड परीक्षा में नहीं बैठे या बैठे और असफल रहे ; और

(ग) क्या ये लोग अभी तक अपने पदों पर काम कर रहे हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री लालबहादुर शास्त्री) :

(क) सन् १९४८ में कुछ ग्रेजुएट क्लर्कों को असिस्टेंटों के पदों पर पदोन्नत किया गया था।

(ख) यह सूचना उपलब्ध ही है।

(ग) उनमें से कुछ अभी असिस्टेंटों के पदों पर काम कर रहे हैं।

स्वायत्तशासी निकायों में हिन्दी का प्रचलन

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

(क) सरकारी दफ्तरों में हिन्दी के प्रयोग के लिये जो कार्यवाही की जा रही है क्या वहाँ कार्यवाही भारत सरकार द्वारा स्थापित किये गये स्वायत्तशासी और अर्द्ध-स्वायत्तशासी निकायों द्वारा की जा रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इन दफ्तरों में कितने हिन्दी असिस्टेंट नियुक्त किये गये हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) पूरी सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है। कुछ निकायों ने मुख्य कार्यालयों में अपने कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी सिखाने और अंग्रेजी के अलावा कुछ विषयों के लिये हिन्दी के प्रयोग के लिये कदम उठाया है।

(ख) सामान्य तौर पर यह है कि वर्तमान कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी में प्रशिक्षण दिया जाये और हिन्दी असिस्टेंट नहीं नियुक्त किये जायें। फिर भी थोड़े से हिन्दी असिस्टेंट कुछ निकायों में काम कर रहे हैं।

Royalty by Coal Mines

644. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision has recently been taken on the payment of royalty by coal mines;

(b) if so, what is the decision; and

(c) how it will affect the prices of coal?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) to (c). Royalty is payable to State Governments at rates prescribed in the Mines and Minerals (Regulation & Development) Act or in the individual instruments of leases. The rates of royalty can be revised and such a revision is one of the factors which is ordinarily considered in fixing the prices of coal.

Chemical Engineering Training Centres

645. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Damani:

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

(a) whether a proposal to set up 6 more Chemical Engineering Training Centres for training in chemical engineering is under consideration; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in this regard?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, The proposal is under consideration of the All India Council for Technical Education.

Coal from Giridih Mines

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Damodar Valley Corporation has refused to accept coal produced from the Giridih group of mines; and

(b) if so, what were the reasons given for non-acceptance?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). There was no such refusal from the Damodar Valley Corporation. What happened was that supplies of coal to the thermal power station of the D.V.C. from Giridih group of mines were discontinued after March 31, 1961, as the movement by rail was considered irrational and against operational convenience. The Coal Controller has made suitable alternative arrangements for supply of coal to the power station.

Suspension of D.S.P. in Manipur

647. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a D.S.P. of the Manipur Administration

has been suspended from service for committing rape, molestation of women and house trespass, criminal intimidation and beating; and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): Yes. There was no complaint of rape.

(b) A case under sections 342/323/506/220 I.P.C. was registered by the police on 18th September, 1961. The officer concerned has been placed under suspension on 20th September, 1961.

Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur

648. Shri Jhulan Sinha: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total expenditure incurred during the last five years on the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur and the total number of students passing out of that Institute during the period;

(b) how many of the products of the Institute have been absorbed in Government service; and

(c) whether there is any estimate of those still unemployed?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) During the 5 years from 1956-57 to 1960-61, the expenditure on the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, was as follows:—

	Rs.
Non-Recurring	2,72,76,232
Recurring	1,82,04,851
TOTAL	4,54,81,083

The total number of students passing out were:—

Graduates	1,528
Post-graduates	558
TOTAL	2,086

(b) 501 students passing out of the Institute were absorbed in Government service.

(c) According to the information available with the Institute, none of the products upto the year 1960 is unemployed.

Aid to Orissa for Flood Relief

649. Sri Supakar: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the total aid given by the Government of India to the Government of Orissa for flood relief operations this year?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): The question of Financial aid from the Government of India to the Government of Orissa during the current financial year for flood relief operations is under consideration.

Flood Relief in Orissa

650. Sri Supakar: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state the total expenditure incurred by the Defence Department in the flood-relief and rescue operation in Orissa this year specially in air-dropping of food packets and other similar operations?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): The cost of relief measures, as assessed uptill now, is Rs. 1,04,300.72 nP. The entire expenditure is recoverable from the State Government.

उत्तर प्रदेश में शिक्षित बेरोजगार

६५१. श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री ६ अगस्त, १९६१ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या २०६ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उत्तर प्रदेश में शिक्षित बेरोजगारों को सहायता देने के सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यक्रम अपनाया गया है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) : शिक्षित बेरोजगारों को सहायता और प्राथमिक

शिक्षा विस्तार योजना के अन्तर्गत उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए १९५८-५९ और १९५९-६० वर्षों में क्रमशः २,८५० और ३,८०० अध्यापकों की संख्या निर्धारित की गई थी। राज्य सरकार ने इन का क्रमशः १९५९-६० और १९६०-६१ में उपयोग किया।

जैसा स्पष्ट है, राज्य सरकार ने इस संबंध में १९६०-६१ के लिए किसी अतिरिक्त अनुदान की प्रार्थना नहीं की।

दिल्ली में हिन्दी जानने वाले अध्यापक

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

(क) दिल्ली संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के हायर सेकेन्डरी स्कूलों में इस समय कुल कितने अध्यापक हैं, और उनमें से कितने हिन्दी जानते हैं ;

(ख) शेष अध्यापकों को हिन्दी से सिखाने के लिये क्या किया जा रहा है ; और

(ग) वे कब तक हिन्दी के माध्यम से शिक्षा देने के योग्य हो जायेंगे ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) :

(क) सरकार और दिल्ली नगर निगम द्वारा चलाए जाने वाले उच्च माध्यमिक स्कूलों में ४७९६ अध्यापक हैं, जिनमें से ४७७३ हिन्दी जानते हैं।

(ख) सरकार द्वारा आरंभ की गई हिन्दी कक्षाओं में अध्यापक हिन्दी सीख रहे हैं।

(ग) कुछ दिसम्बर में तथा अन्य १९६२ के अन्त तक।

Wealth Tax

653. Sri Khimji: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the changes in the amount of wealth assessed for wealth-tax, year-wise, since wealth-tax was levied; and

(b) the respective changes in the number of assesseees during the same period?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House as soon as it is available.

Wagons for Coal

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

(a) the number of wagons allocated for the movement of coal, region-wise, during January—September, 1961 vis-a-vis, January—September, 1960; and

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to increase their number?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) A statement showing the despatches of coal to the various States during the periods January to September, 1960 and January to September 1961 is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 78.]

(b) The following measures have been taken to increase supplies of coal to the various States:—

(i) The rail transport capacity for coal movement from Bengal| Bihar fields has been increased by 200 wagons per day from July last.

(ii) In addition to whatever can be moved by rail, movement of coal to Southern and Western parts of the country has been planned by the rail-cum-sea route via Calcutta port.

(iii) Movement in block rakes is being arranged in the case of industries having low priorities for example, brick burning and small scale industries.

(iv) Coalfields in the Central India are being developed in the Third Plan so that nearby States may get their supplies from these fields and the long haulage from

Bengal/Bihar fields may be avoided.

(v) Coal dumps are being set up at suitable consuming centres by the various States.

(vi) Movement of coal and soft coke by road has been liberalised.

(vii) The daily coal loading target is being increased from 6535 wagons in 1961 to 6925 wagons in 1962.

Revision of Lists of S.C. and S.T.

**655. { Shri Kumbhar:
Shri Chintamani Panigrahi:**

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3248 on the 4th September, 1961 regarding revision of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes lists and state the nature of action taken thereon so far?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): The proposals of the State Governments, for the revision of lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are being scrutinised in consultation with the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the Registrar General of India.

Rolled Cold Products of Rourkela Plant

656. Shri P. C. Borodah: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether manufacture of rolled cold products has recently commenced at Rourkela Plant; and

(b) if so, what is the plant's production capacity for such articles and what is the present actual production at the plant?

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

(b) The production capacity of the plant is 220,000 tonnes per annum and the present production is about 1200

tonnes per month. This is because production has only just commenced.

Scholarships in India to Students from Asian Countries

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

(a) the number of scholarships provided for 1961-62 for students from Asian countries for study in India;

(b) the details of the same; and

(c) whether it is proposed to increase the number of scholarships?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): Information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House in due course.

Election Expenses

**658. { Shri B. C. Mullick:
Shri Kumbhar:**

Will the Minister of Law be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 529 on 9th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the decision with regard to the bearing of the entire election expenses by the Central Government in Orissa and Kerala States to Lok Sabha has been taken by now; and

(b) if so, what is the nature of decision taken?

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) A decision regarding the sharing of the expenditure to be incurred by the Government of Orissa in connection with the forthcoming General Elections to the Lok Sabha has been taken. There was, however, no such proposal in respect of the State of Kerala.

(b) It has been decided that the expenditure involved in connection with the conduct of the mid-term elections to the Orissa Legislative Assembly, bye-election to the Lok Sabha from the Chatrapur Parliamentary Constituency (which was held simultaneously

with the mid-term elections) and the Third General Elections to the Lok Sabha will be shared between the Government of India and the Government of Orissa in the ratio of 21:20.

Enquiry into Activities of Ram Roop Vidya Mandir, Subzimandi, Delhi

659. Shri Kunhan: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to parts (e) and (f) of Unstarred Question No. 2904 on 30th August, 1961, and state:

(a) whether Directorate of Education have taken any steps to see that their decision as given in their letter No. 2(10)RRVM/1/15/1/61/3489 of 17th July, 1961 is implemented by the authorities of the Ram Roop Vidya Mandir Higher Secondary School, Kamla Nagar, Delhi:

(b) if so, the steps taken; and

(c) whether the above decision has been implemented since then?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) to (c). The school management has not, yet implemented the decision conveyed to them in Directorate of Education's letter of 17th July, 1961 and it has preferred an appeal against that order, which is under the consideration of the Delhi Administration.

Bhilai Steel Plant

660. Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether C.I. Skulls coming out of the Steel Plant of Bhilai are sold to any private firm; and

(b) if so, on what terms and conditions?

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

(b) At controlled rates. Certain facilities such as loading, breaking, accommodation to workers etc. were

given to parties for which administrative charges were levied with their consent.

Relaxation of Steel Control

661. Shri Bibhuti Mishra: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are proposing to relax the steel control in some respects; and

(b) if so, the nature of the relaxation and the reasons for this step?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). Due to easier supply position, control over distribution of categories of steel other than sheets (thinner than 14 gauge), wire, hoops, and tin-plates, has already been relaxed. Consumers and Stockists are now permitted to indent for their requirements of the relaxed categories without the necessity of obtaining quota certificate. Further the relaxation will be made to cover more and more categories as and when the supply position improves.

प्रधान मंत्री की लखनऊ और कानपुर यात्रा

६६२. श्री जगदीश श्रवण : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि चुनाव प्रचारार्थ २४ और २५ सितम्बर, १९६१ को प्रधान मंत्री ने दिल्ली से लखनऊ एवं कानपुर की यात्रा वायु सेना के एक विशेष डकोटा विमान द्वारा की;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वायु सेना के उक्त विमान का प्रयोग किन नियमों के अन्तर्गत किया गया ; और

(ग) उक्त यात्रा पर कितना व्यय किया गया और वह किस के द्वारा वहन किया गया ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण मेनन) :

(क) से (ग). उनकी यात्रा का केवल दिल्ली

से लखनऊ तक का भाग गैर सरकारी था । भारत सरकार, रक्षा मंत्रालय के कार्यालय-ज्ञापन संख्या एफ०-७(२)-५३ । डी (एम्बर-परसानेल), दिनांक २० फरवरी १९५४ में इसके नियम निश्चित किये गये हैं । जिसका समय समय पर संशोधन किया गया है ।

City Compensatory Allowance to Officers in Delhi

663. Shri Subiman Ghose: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether city compensatory allowance used to be paid to the Class I and II Officers in Delhi and New Delhi before Delhi and New Delhi were declared as 'A' class city;

(b) if so, the average amount incurred annually for that;

(c) whether the said officers are paid city allowances after Delhi and New Delhi have been declared 'A' Class City; and

(d) if so, the number of such officers class-wise and the average amount expected to be incurred annually?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (c). Before Delhi was declared as an 'A' Class City, Class I and Class II Officers in Delhi and New Delhi drawing pay below Rs. 500 P.M. were eligible to draw the prescribed city compensatory allowance subject to a maximum of Rs. 10 P.M. Marginal adjustments had been provided in the case of those drawing pay upto Rs. 509 per month. With the upgradation of Delhi as an 'A' Class City with effect from the 1st July, 1961, Class I and Class II Officers in Delhi and New Delhi, irrespective of their pay, have become eligible to draw city compensatory allowance at the rate of 8 per cent. of pay subject to a maximum of Rs. 75 P.M.

(b) and (d). The information is not readily available. It is considered that the time and labour involved in the collection of the information may not be commensurate with the result.

Proceedings against a Director of State Bank of India

664. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Agadi:
Shri Siddananjappa:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 846 on the 22nd August, 1961 and state:

(a) the result of adjudication proceedings initiated against a Director of State Bank of India; and

(b) whether any action has been taken against him so far?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). The adjudication proceedings initiated against the Director of the State Bank of India have reached he concluding stage and orders will be passed shortly.

Barauni Refinery

665. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to refer to the reply given India have reached the concluding stage and orders will be passed shortly.

(a) whether the cost estimate of Barauni refinery has since been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) not yet, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Oil Pipe-line

666. **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 732 on the 10th March, 1961 regarding oil-pipe-line from Cambay, to Bombay, and state:

(a) what further progress has been made in the examination of the proposal;

(b) whether there has been any satisfactory settlement or progress in

regard to the negotiations for supply of India produced crude oil to the Bombay refineries; and

(c) whether any decision has been taken on the issue of allowing the foreign oil companies to expand their capacity in order to take over crude oil?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) After further consideration it was decided that a pipe-line from Cambay to Bombay was not necessary.

(b) Negotiations are in progress but have not yet reached the conclusive stage.

(c) Does not arise.

Bhilai Steel Plant

667. **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1160 on the 28th March, 1961, regarding Officers of the Bhilai Steel Plant and state the nature and outcome in respect of those investigations which have been completed?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): Investigations have been completed in four cases. Two of these cases have been taken to Court for prosecution and these are *sub-judice*. The third case has been dropped as there is not sufficient justification for action against Officers concerned. The fourth has been referred to Hindustan Steel Ltd. for consideration and necessary action.

The investigations which were conducted by the Special Police Establishment related mostly to allegations of corruption and dereliction of duty.

Construction at Barauni Refinery

668. **Pandit D. N. Tiwari:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether construction at Barauni (Indian refineries) had to be stopped due to the heavy rains of Hathia in Bihar and consequent floods; and

(b) whether there has been any damage to Refinery's property?

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

(b) No significant damage has been done.

Pay Scales of Teachers of Technical Institutes

669. Shri Agadi: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2077 on the 22nd August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the revised scales of pay recommended by the All India Council of Technical Education of degree colleges and diploma institutions have since been implemented in Mysore, Madras, Kerala, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Jammu & Kashmir States;

(b) whether any of the remaining States have implemented the recommendations;

(c) if so, the names of those states;

(d) the reasons for the delay in implementing the recommendations of the Council;

(e) whether the Government of India have given any direction or advice to the State Governments for its implementation; and

(f) if so, to which States and their reactions?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) No, Sir. Not yet.

(b) and (c). Yes. Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Assam and Rajasthan. Punjab also has accepted the scheme.

(d) The State Governments are still considering the scheme.

(e) and (f). No specific directive has been issued to any State Govern-

ment but the Central Government has impressed on all States the need to improve salary scales.

Garden around Samadhi of Rani Chennamma at Bail Hongal (Mysore)

**670. { Shri Agadi:
Shri M. Rampure:
Shri Sugandhi:**

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Government have offered to lay a garden around the Samadhi of Freedom Struggle Heroine, Rani Chennamma, at Bail Hongal, Belgaum District, Mysore State, in case the State Government could not do so;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the State Government have approached for additional funds in this connection;

(c) the nature of the decision taken in this regard; and

(d) when the work is likely to be taken up?

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

(b) and (c). All expenditure in connection with the erection of memorials etc. in the States is to be met by the State Governments themselves.

(d) Government of India have no information.

Delhi University Employees

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

(a) whether all the employees of the Delhi University have been given the 'A' Class City allowances;

(b) if not, the particulars of those employees who have not been given these benefits;

(c) whether Government have received any petition from the Delhi University and colleges Karamchari Union; and

(d) if so, the decision taken thereon?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A copy of a letter addressed to the Registrar, University of Delhi, by the General Secretary, University and College Karamchari Union was received in the Ministry on the 11th September, 1961.

(d) A copy of a memorandum received from the Karamchari Union in the office of the University Grants Commission on the 26th September, 1961 has been sent by the Commission to the Delhi University for examining the demands and taking necessary action thereon. The matter is receiving consideration of the authorities of the Delhi University, but the scales of pay and allowances of the non-academic staff of the University and its constituent colleges have been revised by the University Grants Commission with effect from the 1st July, 1959 and brought on par with those for the corresponding staff of the Central Government.

Police in Delhi

672. Shri Kunhan: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that instructions were issued to all the Police stations in Delhi and New Delhi to register all the complaints and to take necessary steps even if the case referred to some other police station;

(b) if so, when these instructions were issued;

(c) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a writeup in the *Times of India*, Delhi on 23rd October, 1961 under 'City Limits';

(d) if so, the details of incidents referred to; and

(e) the steps taken in the matter?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b). Yes. Instructions in this regard have been issued from time to time. Detailed instructions were issued in March 1959 and reiterated in May 1961.

(c) to (e). Government have seen the newspaper report in question. The first incident mentioned therein is covered by the reply given to Starred Question No. 1788 on the 11th April, 1959. In so far as the other incident is concerned, inquiries show that no one approached the Roshanara Police Station to lodge a complaint of the type mentioned in the newspaper report. There is no Police Station or Police Post by the name of Jawahar-nagar in Delhi.

Hindi Teachers in non-Hindi States

673. { Shri Agadi:
Shri Wodeyar:
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Mysore State Government have proposed that the Government of India should meet the entire expenditure on providing Hindi teachers for all senior primary schools in non-Hindi speaking States;

(b) if so, what is the decision of the Government of India in the matter; and

(c) what would be the estimated expenditure State-wise for this scheme of providing Hindi teachers?

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

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

Employment of Students during Vacation

674. { Shri Agadi:
Shri Siddananjappa:

Will he Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme has been evolved by which students would get some employment during their vacations; and

(b) if so, what are the main lines of industries where the students could get employment during vacations?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Stainless Steel

675. Shrimati Maimoona Sultan: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) the country's present requirement for stainless steel per year;

(b) the present production capacity in the country;

(c) the production target for stainless steel under the Third Five Year Plan; and

(d) what steps have so far been taken for the implementation of the scheme as envisaged under this plan?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) About 15,000 tons.

(b) Nil.

(c) By the end of the Third Five Year Plan, the production target of 50,000 tons of stainless steel is aimed at.

(d) Construction of Durgapur Steel Project for manufacture of alloy steels including 17,000 tons of stainless steel has already been taken up. Besides this, the Tata Iron and Steel Company have been issued a licence for the manufacture of 20,000 tons of stainless steel alongwith other alloy steels.

Licensing of additional Units in under consideration.

Coal Mines in J. & K.

676. Shrimati Maimoona Sultan: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a scheme for the development of coal mines in the State of Jammu and Kashmir under the National Coal Development Corporation; and

(b) if so, what are the broad outlines of the scheme?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). There is no scheme for the development of coal mines in the state of Jammu and Kashmir under the National Coal Development Corporation as such. The State Government have set up a Corporation called the Jammu and Kashmir Minerals Ltd., for the development of the mineral resources of the State and that Corporation have appointed the National Coal Development Corporation as their consultants for this purpose so far as coal mining is concerned.

Secondary Classes for Non-Collegiate Woman Students of Delhi

677. Shrimati Maimoona Sultan: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi University has started or proposes to start Sunday Classes for non-collegiate woman students of the University; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the scheme?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) The University has started Sunday classes from the 24th September, 1961.

(b) The courses of lectures for non-Collegiate women students organised by the Advisory Board of Women's (non-Collegiate) Education are delivered at Miranda House between 9-30 A.M. to 3-30 P.M. on Sundays,

by lecturers of the Women's Colleges of Delhi University on a voluntary basis, and the attendance at such classes is also voluntary. There are eight lectures in all, each being of 45 minutes' duration. The lectures deal only with important topics and provide guidance to students.

Allowance to deposed Ruler of Bastar

678. Shrimati Maimoona Sultan: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision on the question of granting some allowance to the deposed ruler of Bastar; and

(b) if so, what is Government's decision?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). The matter is under consideration.

Post-Matric Scholarships to Other Backward Classes

679. Shri Basumatari: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the States have decided to award scholarships to the post-Matric students belonging to the Other Backward Classes in the same way as in the case of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, that is, irrespective of division, to every student; and

(b) if so, the names of the States?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Post-Matric Scholarships of S.C. & S.T. Students

680. Shri Basumatari: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the amount of scholarships to the post-Matric students be-

longing to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes had been the same as was awarded from the Central Government since it had been decentralized;

(b) whether the amount of the scholarships awarded to them varies from State to State; and

(c) the amount allocated for the purpose during 1961-62, State-wise?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Required information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 79.]

Minerals in Jammu and Kashmir

681. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 654 on the 18th August, 1961 and state the progress made in the preparation of a scheme for the exploration and exploitation of mineral resources of Ladakh (Jammu and Kashmir)?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): Two parties of the Geological Survey of India have carried out traverse and reconnaissance survey in parts of Ladakh district.

Indian Air Violations by Pakistan

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

(a) the details of violations of Indian air space by Pakistan in 1961 so far; and

(b) how these compare with the violations in 1960?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 80.]

(b) There have been 19 violations so far in 1961 as compared to 16 violations in 1960.

Public Access to Records

683. Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have come to any decision about the recommendations of the Legislative Committee regarding public access to records;

(b) whether Government have accepted the Committee's recommendation regarding the urgency of Central Legislation on the subject; and

(c) whether the views of scholars all over the country in this regard are being given due consideration?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). Not yet. The views of the various State Governments and the Central Ministries concerned are still awaited.

(c) It is presumed that the word 'scholars' refers to members of the Indian Historical Records Commission. If so, the reply is in the affirmative.

Hindustan Steel Ltd. Office in London

684. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Hindustan Steel Limited have opened an office in London;

(b) if so, what is the expenditure incurred on this office during 1960-61; and

(c) what are the main functions of this office?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, staff employed in the High Commission of India in London by Government in connection with Shipping and Coordination work relating to Rourkela and Durgapur Steel Plants, has been transferred to Hindustan Steel Limited with effect from 1st September, 1961. The expenditure incurred on this unit during 1960-61, when this was under

the control of Government was Rs. 1,54,893.

(c) Work connected with the Shipping of plant and equipment, and Coordination of supplies and financial commitments in accordance with contract provisions, in respect of Rourkela and Durgapur Steel Plants.

All-India Secondary Teachers' Conference

685. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received copies of resolutions passed at the All-India Secondary Teachers' Conference held in Delhi in October, 1961;

(b) if so, what are their demands and suggestions;

(c) whether Government have considered them; and

(d) the decision taken thereon?

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

(b) A copy of the English version of the General Resolutions passed at the Conference is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 81].

(c) and (d). The resolutions are under examination.

Advanced Education for Artisans

686. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme for the advanced education for artisans who pass the three years junior technical training from Junior Technical Schools; and

(b) if not, whether Government propose to frame any such scheme?

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

have completed the Junior Technical School course can be admitted to Polytechnics.

(b) Does not arise.

Stipends for Children of Political Sufferers

687. Dr. Samantsinhar: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of educational stipends and the amount thereof that have been given to the children of political sufferers in the year 1961-62 State-wise, including the Union Territories;

(b) whether this grant of stipend depends on the marks obtained by the student-child of a political sufferer; and

(c) whether there is any restriction imposed by the Centre, 'not to give this stipend to more than one child of a political sufferer'?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Information will be available after the expiry of the current financial year and will be placed on the table of the House.

(b) As the actual implementation of the scheme is the responsibility of the State Governments/Union Administrations, it is a matter for them to decide.

(c) No, Sir.

Archaeological Remains for Konarak

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

(a) the name and number of statues and other valuable archaeological remains that have been removed from Konarak in the post independent period;

(b) the date of removing of each and the place where they have been kept; and

(c) whether the Suryanarayan statue that was removed from there in the month of April, 1961 has been restored there by now?

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

No.	Name of the Statue	Date of removal	Where kept
1.	Surya image (No. 2) of Chloride stone complete with a pedestal showing seven horses.	1950	National Museum, Delhi.
2.	Shakti of Varuna on Mckara	1950	Do.
3.	King Narasimha discoursing with Bhagavatas.	1950	Do.
4.	Makara-mouthed spout	1950	Do.
5.	King Narasimha worshipping Sivalinga, Jagannath and Devi; with Saiva and Vaishnav teachers on the pedestal.	1950	Do.
6.	Isana Siva on bull	1950	Do.
7.	Four-armed Vishnu standing	1950	Do.
8.	King Narasimhan on a swing, under an arch, with musicians	1950	Do.
9.	King Narasimhan practising archery.	1950	Do.
10.	Sandstone female musician	1950	Do.
11.	Image of Suryanarayan	1961	Archaeological Survey of India, New Delhi.

(c) No, Sir. The image will be restored after the Centenary Exhibition of Archaeological Survey is over.

Writ Petitions in Mysore High Court

689. { Shri Agadi:
Shri Wodeyar:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Writ Petitions filed by the Mysore State Government

employees in the High Court for their seniority and promotions under the State Reorganisation Act since 1957 to date; and

(b) how many of them have been decided and how many are pending decision at present?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) 53.

(b) Number decided: 35.

Number pending: 18.

Excise Duty on Textiles of Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Mills Ltd.

690. { Shri Agadi:
Shri Wodeyar:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the Excise and Surcharge Duty amounts levied and collected on the production of Textiles of the Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Mills Ltd., Sholapur, Maharashtra State since 1951 to date, year-wise;

(b) the values of productions of the Textiles for the same period; and

(c) what is the value of textiles, year-wise, for the same period, passed as damaged or otherwise and the Duty levied on damaged and other goods manufactured by the above said Mills?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) A statement containing the available information is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 82.]

(b) As there is specific duty on cotton fabrics, the values of production are not available in Government records.

(c) We do not have information regarding the value of the Textiles passed as damaged or otherwise. However, a statement showing the information regarding the duty levied thereon is enclosed.

Spare Parts for Army Mechanical Transport Vehicles

691. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 175 on the 9th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have since examined the report of the Enquiry Committee set up to enquire into the deal with the Canadian firm which supplies spare parts for army mechanical transport vehicles;

(b) if so, what are the details of the recommendations made by the Committee; and

(c) which of these recommendations have been accepted by Government and which are those that have been rejected?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) to (c). The examination of the report by Government is not yet complete. It is, proposed to lay a copy of the report on the Table of the House and to make a statement thereon during the current session.

Boot Plant in H. & S. Factory

692. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to start an apprenticeship course in Boot Plant in H. & S. Factory, Kanpur;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the date from which the apprentices are likely to be recruited?

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

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

Recommendations of the Second Pay Commission

693. **Shri Balraj Madhok:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Second Pay Commission in its Report,

vide paragraph 41 of Chapter XII (page 137), has recommended that in the non-Secretariat offices Stenographers attached to officers whose status is equivalent to that of a Deputy Secretary to the Government may be on the pay scale of Rs. 210—425;

(b) whether it is a fact that Second Pay Commission in its report, vide paragraph 40 of Chapter XII (page 137), has recommended that while providing senior grade Stenographers to officers, status of the officers should not merely be made the basis but the status of the officers should be the main criterion;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Second Pay Commission in its report, vide paragraph 37 of Chapter XI (page 118), has recommended that the lowest grade of Stenographers for the Secretariat offices should be on the pay scale of Rs. 150—300;

(d) whether it is a fact that the Government have not accepted any of the above 3 recommendations; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes.

(b) This is only an observation made by the Pay Commission and not a recommendation. The Commission have made their views in the matter clearer in paragraphs 40 and 41 as to what specific scales should be allowed to Stenographers attached to officers of various status in the offices outside the Secretariat.

(c) Yes.

(d) Government have not accepted the recommendation contained in para 37 of Chapter XI only.

(e) Having regard to the fact that recruits to the Central Secretariat should be of higher standard and that the starting salary of a Secretariat Stenographer should continue to be at the existing rate it was decided not to introduce a lower grade of Stenographers in the scale of Rs. 150—300 in the Secretariat.

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Foreigners engaged in Missionary Work

694. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the number of foreigners engaged in missionary work including Churches, Schools, Hospitals, attached to some religious Christian missions?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): The number of registered foreign missionaries resident in India as on 1st January, 1961 was 4,498.

“विक्रांत” विमानवाहक पोत

६९५. श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि “विक्रांत” विमानवाहक पोत पर अब तक कितना रुपया उसके खरीदने से नवीनीकरण और भारत पहुँचने तक खर्च हो चुका है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण मेनन) : इस प्रकार की सूचना देना जनहित के विरुद्ध होगा ।

श्रीनगर में अग्निकांड

६९६. श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि श्रीनगर (काश्मीर) में अग्नि के द्वारा गत ३ नवम्बर, १९६१ को लगभग २५ दुकानें जल कर भस्म हो गईं ;

(ख) उनके बुझाने के निमित्त क्या प्रतिरक्षा विभाग ने कोई कार्य किया; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण मेनन) : (क) से (ग). तक ३ नवम्बर, १९६१ को श्रीनगर में आग लगी । डिप्टी कमिश्नर की प्रार्थना पर दो आग बुझाने वाली पम्पों के साथ एक अफसर, एक असिस्टेंट सिविल फायर मास्टर,

एक सिविलियन सुपरवाइजर और १८ आग बुझाने वाले आदमी आग बुझाने के लिये मौजूद रहे। इन कामियों ने घटनास्थल पर पहुँचने के तीन घंटे बाद ही आग पर कब्जा पा लिया। रक्षा मन्त्रालय को यह मालूम नहीं है कि इस आग से कितना नुकसान हुआ है।

Burglary at Reserve Bank of India, New Delhi

697. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a day-light burglary took place in the Reserve Bank of India on the 1st November, 1961 at New Delhi and Rupees ten thousand were stolen from the Bank counter; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). It is understood that on the 1st November, 1961, a packet of 100 pieces of Rs. 100 notes (of the value of Rs. 10,000) was found short in the balances with one note examiner attached to one of the exchange counters at the Reserve Bank of India, New Delhi. According to the information available to Government, this was not a case of burglary. The matter is now being investigated by the police and departmental enquiries are also being made.

Education of Girls

698. Shri Agadi: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the amounts allotted to and drawn by the respective Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Mysore and Madras States for the Education of Girls in these States during 1960-61 and 1961-62 so far;

(b) whether any special programmes are included in the Third Five Year Plan for the education of girls in the above States; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 83].

Museum of Vijayanagar Empire

699. Shri Agadi: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1564 on the 18th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether decision has been taken for constructing a Museum of Vijayanagar Empire period at Kamalapuram, Hospet Taluk, Bellary District, Mysore State;

(b) whether the plans and estimates for the museum building have been prepared;

(c) if so, the total estimated cost;

(d) when the construction is likely to be started and completed; and

(e) if the reply to part (b) above be in the negative, when the plans and estimates are likely to be completed?

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

(b) Plan has been prepared and the estimates are under preparation.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No firm dates can be given now.

(e) Does not arise.

Sangeet Natak Akademi

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

(a) whether the Sangeet Natak Akademi has given any grants for promotion of Kannada Drama in Mysore State during 1959-60, 1960-61 and 1961-62 so far, year-wise;

(b) if so, to whom; and

(c) the amounts of assistance given?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) to (c). The following grants were sanctioned by the Akademi for the purpose during 1959-60, 1960-61 and 1961-62 so far:—

Year	Name of Institution	Amount of grant
		Rs.
1959-60	Mitra Vrinda, Hassan, Mysore	500
	The School of Culture, Belgaum	2,000
	Kala Kaushalaya Amateur Sangeet Natak Mandali, Kaginelli	500
	Vijaya Dramatic Association, Gadag	500
1960-61	Keshava Nrityashala, Bangalore (for dance-drama)	2,000
1961-62	The School of Culture, Belgaum	2,000
	Shri Vani Institute of Music, Bangalore	1,000
	Keshava Nrityashala, Bangalore, (for dance-drama)	1,000

New Universities

701. Shri Kalika Singh: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the locations of 12 Universities planned to be established in different States in the 1961-66 period;

(b) the progress of each of the proposed universities towards formation and the likely order of priority for their establishment; and

(c) the reason for disproportionate allocations of finances for the same number of universities in U.P. and West Bengal?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the State Governments and will be laid on

the table of the House as soon as it is received.

(c) The allocation of West Bengal appears to be disproportionate because it includes funds required both for the establishment of new Universities and the development of existing ones.

Pakistani Students in Indian Universities

702. Shri Kalika Singh: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Pakistani students studying in Indian Universities and affiliated colleges and Indian students studying in Pakistani Universities and Colleges in the year 1958-59;

(b) the names of Indian Institutions along with numbers in which students of Pakistan are getting education; and

(c) the facilities provided for such students in India?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). According to the latest available information, 535 Pakistani students were studying in Indian Universities and affiliated colleges during 1958-59. A statement giving the names of institutions and the number of Pakistani students studying therein laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as available. [See Appendix I, annexure 84].

Dearer Money Policy of Reserve Bank of India

704. Shri Kalika Singh: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Dearer Money Policy of the Reserve Bank of India has affected the industry and trade adversely;

(b) whether credit facilities are available to exporters;

(c) if so, how and in what manner; and

(d) whether credit restraints are likely to be relaxed in the near future?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) No.

(b) Yes.

(c) Credit facilities are available to exporters who are industrialists or traders at various stages. In particular, export bills are purchased or discounted by the banks and loans are made to exporters either in the form of packing credits against firm orders placed on them from abroad or against exports insured with the Export Risks Insurance Corporation. Since October, 1958, advances under the bill market scheme have been available to the commercial banks against loans granted by them to the exporters.

(d) The restrictions on bank credit have not affected exports. The question whether the existing facilities can or should be liberalised further is however under consideration.

Hindi Encyclopaedia

705. Shri Kalika Singh: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1379 on the 14th December, 1959 and state:

(a) the latest progress in compilation of the Hindi Encyclopaedia;

(b) break-up of expenditure so far incurred on the compilation;

(c) the estimated price of the whole Encyclopaedia and of separate parts or volumes;

(d) the number of volumes proposed to be published; and

(e) whether the work will be fully illustrated?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 85].

दिल्ली के स्कूलों में संस्कृत की शिक्षा

७०६. श्री प्रकाश बोर शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली के सरकारी स्कूलों में मिडिल तक प्रति सप्ताह अंग्रेजी के लिये १२, हिन्दी के लिये ६ और संस्कृत के लिये ३ घंटे दिये जा रहे हैं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इसी के फलस्वरूप हायर सैकेण्डरी में दिल्ली के लगभग २०० सरकारी स्कूलों में से केवल कोई २० में ही संस्कृत पढ़ाई जा रही है; और

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इन स्कूलों में जहाँ अंग्रेजी और गणित आदि के लिये अध्यापकों के पृथक् वर्ग हैं, वहाँ संस्कृत और हिन्दी को मिला कर एक ही वर्ग लैंग्वेज टीचर का रख दिया गया है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली):

(क) जी, हाँ, सामान्यतया यह ठीक है। विभिन्न विषयों के लिये समय का निर्धारण पढ़ाए जाने वाले विषयों का संख्या और पाठ्यक्रम आदि को ध्यान में रखते हुए किया जाता है।

(ख) जी नहीं। संस्कृत एक ऐच्छिक विषय है। इस प्रकार के विषयों के लिए यदि किसी एक विषय में १२ से अधिक विद्यार्थी एक स्कूल में चढ़ना चाहें तो शैक्षणिक सुविधाएं प्रदान की जाती हैं।

(ग) यद्यपि हिन्दी और संस्कृत अध्यापकों को भाषा अध्यापकों के नाम से पुकारा जाता है, परन्तु सिवाय उन अध्यापकों के जो दोनों भाषाओं को पढ़ाने में पूर्ण योग्य हों हिन्दी और संस्कृत पढ़ाने के लिये अलग-अलग अध्यापक नियुक्त हैं। इस नियम का पालन अन्य श्रेष्ठ तथा आधुनिक भारतीय भाषाओं के अध्यापकों के सम्बन्ध में भी किया जाता है।

System of Education

707. Pandit J. P. Jyotishi: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to take some concrete steps to change the system of education so as to eradicate communal feelings, linguism and casteism amongst the young progeny; and

(b) if so, what are they and how they are implemented?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). Government of India have appointed a Committee to examine the role of education in promoting emotional integration in national life, and to suggest suitable programmes in this regard. The Committee is yet to submit its report which will be examined in consultation with state governments.

Madurai University

708. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state the steps taken to carry out the decisions of the University Grants Commission for starting of Madurai University?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): The University Grants Commission has not taken any decision for starting of the Madurai University. Establishment of new Universities is the concern of the State Governments themselves and the University Grants Commission only advises Governments concerned if such advice is asked for. The Government of Madras had referred the proposal for the setting up of a University at Madurai to the University Grants Commission and the latter had accepted it in principle in October, 1960. The matter is now pending with the Government of Madras for a final decision.

Heads of Public Schools

709. Shri Hem Barua: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Heads of Government recognised Public schools in Delhi have been visiting foreign countries at the expenses of foreign Governments; and

(b) if so, the purpose of these visits?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Government is not aware of any such visits by the Principals of Public Schools in Delhi during the recent years.

(b) Does not arise.

12 hrs.

MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT

(i) FIRING BY THE PORTUGUESE ON INDIAN FISHING BOATS

Mr. Speaker: There are two groups of adjournment motions. First, I will take this group—the adjournment motion by Shri Goray and a number of other hon. Members relating to this. I will read only Shri Goray's motion:

"Failure on the part of the Government to protect life and property on the western coast of Indian from the aggressive acts of the Portuguese forces stationed in Aje Div island, such as the recent firing during the last few days; firing on a coastal steamship hitting its engine room and secondly, on a country craft resulting in the death of one of the crew, and Indian citizen, Shri Kocharekar."

There are other adjournment motions also. This matter came up here on a prior occasion and the hon. Prime Minister said that they would look into this matter and find out what exactly the position was. (Interruptions). This is a subsequent event. I am only referring to what happened earlier. I am asking them to say what exactly the position is.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Sir, when the first incident was referred to here, I said that I shall enquire into it further and I gave the information that I then had. As the hon. Members have said, this is the second incident from the same place. The Portuguese Government apparently has issued some kind of a statement which, we learnt from the BBC broadcasts yesterday, is to the effect that some Indian fishing boats went to attach this island. It is rather an extraordinary statement to make. However, I entirely agree with them that this is a serious matter. So far as I know, this island is almost uninhabited; except for some small Portuguese forces, nobody lives there and for them to go on firing in Indian waters is highly objectionable. We are not only enquiring but taking some steps too. I do not think that it will be proper for me to indicate before final decisions are taken as to what steps we should take.

Shri Goray (Poona): Sir, this island is just near the Karwar harbour and has become a sort of a resort to smugglers. This is in Portuguese possession and from there they are trying to obstruct our steamers and our countrycraft. In the Press we read the report today that the Karwar fishermen have now stopped their operations in these particular areas because they think that the Indian Government is not giving them sufficient protection. It is becoming more and more serious and I would like to get an assurance from the Government that these things will not be allowed to go on.

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): I should also like to know from the hon. Prime Minister as to where exactly the incident took place. Did that incident take place within our home waters or on the high seas? It appears from the newspaper accounts that it had taken place within two miles from Karwar. If that is so, it is a serious matter and the Portuguese ship has actually entered our home waters.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: There is no Portuguese ship anywhere there. Hon. Members perhaps get confused; there is no ship at all. Small forces of Portuguese are stationed on that island . . . (*Interruptions.*)

An Hon. Member: They have their garrisons there.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: They fire from the island some odd soldier or individual . . . (*Interruptions.*) As far as the territorial waters are concerned, if one presumes—we do not—that the island is Portuguese then the respective territorial waters overlap.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): From the reports we find that the Portuguese authorities say that the passenger ship *Sabarmati* was passing through the territorial waters with a view to making preparations for attacking. We would like to know whether the Government have to say anything about an ordinary passenger ship going from Bombay to Mangalore being specified as a ship meant for attacking the Portuguese.

Mr. Speaker: When their statement is wrong, the hon. Members want the hon. Prime Minister to say that it is wrong . . . (*Interruptions.*)

Shri Goray: That shows the attitude of the Portuguese Government. What are you going to do about it?

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta—South West): Sir, the Portuguese statement claims that the Indian merchant ships which have been passing through these waters, when asked to identify themselves, failed to do so. If it is not clear whether it is our territorial waters or theirs or if they overlap, it is another matter. Have the Portuguese any right to ask merchant vessels to identify themselves? Have any such instances taken place before? If they had not taken place, could the Portuguese take action like this?

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): It has been said that the Anjadev island is an uninhabited island and it has become a source of constant trouble to us. The Portuguese have stationed their garrisons there which have become a nuisance to our fishing boats plying there. That is an uninhabited island, and we have got doubts whether it belongs to the Portuguese or not, and therefore, may I know why it is that we cannot drive out the Portuguese troops from that small island so that the waters might be safe? (*Interruption*).

An Hon. Member: Drive them from this country.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: That is a suggestion for action which Government will take into consideration. But I do not know whether any message was sent to the Indian ship and that they did not reply. I do not know that. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): Has it ever happened before? Formerly, what was the position when our ships were passing through that way? Did we have to give answers to their signals? That is the point.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I have not heard of this before. It is a question which has not arisen before us; and we do not see why we should, except that in the case of security one has to find out. But it is an absurd proposition that the Government of India should send a countrycraft or a small passenger ship to go and attack that island. It is quite absurd. If we want to attack, we will take better measures to do it.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Ferozabad): Can the House be assured that no such incidents shall be allowed to happen there again?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: How can I give that assurance?

Shri Braj Raj Singh: We do not want to know the steps to be taken because that is a matter of security.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Might I suggest that we should take effective steps so that in future all this kind of thing may not take place? But I cannot give the assurance that tomorrow or the day after something or somebody else may or may not start firing! How can we give an assurance to that effect?

Shri Hem Barua: Let us have a force and expel the Portuguese from that Island and from Goa. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Braj Raj Singh: There were country-crafts.

Shri Goray: While the Prime Minister has said that the use of force is not ruled out, the Portuguese have started shooting already. Let us do the same thing.

Shri Hem Barua: Let us not wait.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: We are considering what steps will have to be taken to prevent the recurrence of this kind of thing. We cannot possibly discuss them in detail here.

Shri Vajpayee: (Balrampur): The Prime Minister has given an assurance that steps are being taken. The second incident has taken place, and the same assurances are being given. Are we to understand that steps will be taken before the third incident occurs?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: No, Sir. You are not going to understand that. I cannot guarantee the Portuguese misbehaviour.

Shri Vajpayee: You can guarantee retaliation on the part of the Government of India.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: May be; but if "retaliate" is the word used, we take action at the proper time. I cannot indicate what action we take. We

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru.]

shall think about it—how best to take it, because in all these things, perhaps the hon. Member does not appreciate there are certain consequences, not specific local ones, but other wider consequences. I am not suggesting that we should not take steps. But I cannot indicate here in Parliament what steps are to be taken. It is not the way how the Government functions: that we tell them what we are going to do tomorrow!

Shri Goray: Why is it that everything is made to look so serious? It is a small thing; they have shot at us. We should shoot back. What is wrong there?

Shri Hem Barua: It would not be as extensive as the Prime Minister has pointed out. He said on a previous occasion also that he is afraid of the SEATO, the NATO and all that. I say that if we eject the Portuguese out of Goa, the SEATO or the NATO would not move. It is not as extensive as all that.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Hon. Members have had their say and have said all that they have got in their possession. So far as the facts are concerned, the hon. Prime Minister has assured the House that an enquiry is being made and as early as possible all steps will be taken. Of course, the time cannot be limited, and it must be left to the Government to decide what action is to be taken. I am sure every possible effort will be made to see that such incidents do not recur. The Prime Minister does not admit that the Portuguese have got a right to do it. He denies it. At the same time, what exactly has to be done is being thought of, and effective steps would be taken. I do not think it is necessary to discuss this matter any further. My consent to the Adjournment Motion is not given.

(ii) LATE RUNNING OF TRAINS

Mr. Speaker: There is another Adjournment Motion. It is about the late running of trains. This matter comes up frequently. The hon.

Minister says that there is wagon shortage; another Minister says there is difficulty in the movement of coal. The Adjournment Motion reads as follows:

"When 500 local students, who go to Ghaziabad for their studies, demonstrated at Delhi Main station to protest against the late running of trains, the General Manager, Northern Railway, disclosed that the trains had been running late for the last few days, because of difficult coal position in the area, and that the coal available was sub-standard."

There seems to be a general difficulty with regard to this matter.

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): I have ascertained the facts. For the last ten to 12 days, there has been some difficulty regarding the coal position. The locos that run between Ghaziabad and Delhi are operated from the loco shed at Ghaziabad. The loco coals are produced in West Bengal and Bihar coalfields. The Puja festival is a very important festival in Bengal and Bihar and naturally a large number of workers have absented themselves on the Puja holidays and the production and loading during the Puja holidays in Bengal and Bihar Coalfields were affected. As a matter of fact all the industries in that area are affected during the Puja holidays. The indents with the collieries were not fully met, and though the wagons were supplied and indents were made by the collieries, some of the indents were cancelled by them, and also the quality of coal was not up to the standard for the loco consumption. Therefore, the speed of the local trains between Ghaziabad and Delhi has been affected for the last one week. But steps have already been taken, and I think that the position is improving.

श्री मोहन स्वल्प (पीलीभीत) : मैं देख रहा हूँ कि करीब दो हफ्तों से तमाम लाइनों पर ट्रेनें लेट चल रही हैं। दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशन का यह हाल है कि २, २ घंटे

घर ३, ३ घंटे ट्रेनें लेट हो जाती हैं और जिस के कि कारण यात्रियों को बड़ी परेशानी और असुविधा होती है। मैं अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपके द्वारा रेलवे मिनिस्टर साहब से पूछ करना चाहता हूँ कि इस सिलसिले में कोई सक्रिय कदम उठाया जा ताकि रेलवे-गाड़ियों का ठीक समय पर चलना संभव हो सके।

Mr. Speaker: Late running of trains like that is a different matter altogether. The present difficulty is due to shortage of coal, which is the point that has arisen out of this Adjournment Motion. Other causes such as breakdowns and so on do not arise out of this Adjournment Motion.

The hon. Minister has said that due to causes which were beyond his control, this incident has occurred. I do not give my consent to this Adjournment Motion.

Now, there is another Adjournment Motion given notice of by Shri Mohan Swarup. I have already disallowed it.

Shri Mohan Swarup: The matter is very important. Eight persons who are Indian nationals are detained in Lhasa and some others are also in jails. It is a very important matter, and the Government should make immediate steps to get them released very early. It is really a very important matter.

Mr. Speaker: I agree, but it has been going on for some time. It cannot form the subject-matter of an Adjournment Motion and be brought in here. The trouble about Kashmir Muslims and others has been going on for sometime. The doubt has been whether some of them are Tibetan nationals or nationals of other countries, and the Chinese have sometimes been arresting them. This question has been coming up from time to time. The Government are taking

action. Therefore, nothing new has arisen. I have already disallowed the Adjournment Motion.

12.19 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

FINANCE ACCOUNTS OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FOR 1959-60 AND AUDITE REPORT, 1961, AND SECOND VALUATION REPORT OF THE LIC.

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:

(i) Finance Accounts of the Central Government for the year 1959-60 and Audit Report, 1961 thereon under article 151(1) of the Constitution. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-3343/61].

(ii) Second Valuation Report of the Life Insurance Corporation of India as at 31st December, 1959 under section 29 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-3344/61].

NOTIFICATION UNDER INDIAN TARIFF ACT, 1934.

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): On behalf of Shri Kanungo, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. S.O. 2427 dated the 6th October, 1961, under sub-section (2) of section 4A of the Indian Tariff Act, 1934. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-3345/61].

AMENDMENTS TO CUSTOMS AND CENTRAL EXCISE DUTIES EXPORT DRAWBACK (GENERAL) RULES, NOTIFICATIONS UNDER SEA CUSTOMS ACT AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE REGULATION ACT AND REPORT OF OFFICIAL LIQUIDATOR OF THE PALAI CENTRAL BANK LIMITED.

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): On behalf of Shri B. R. Bhagat, I beg to lay on the Table:

- (i) A copy each of the following Notifications making certain further amendments to the Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Rules, 1960, under sub-section (4) of Section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 and section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944:—

(a) G.S.R. No. 1191 dated the 30th September, 1961.

(b) G.S.R. No. 1227 dated the 7th October, 1961.

(c) G.S.R. No. 1228 dated the 7th October, 1961.

(d) G.S.R. No. 1229 dated the 7th October, 1961.

(e) G.S.R. No. 1230 dated the 7th October, 1961.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-3346/61].

- (ii) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. No. 1193 dated the 30th September, 1961, under Sub-section (4) of section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-3347/61].

- (iii) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (3) of section 27 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947:—

(a) G.S.R. No. 1330 dated the 4th November, 1961.

(b) G.S.R. No. 1331 dated the 4th November, 1961.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-3348/61].

- (iv) A copy each of the following Reports:—

(a) Report (No. 192 with annexures) of the Official Liquidator of the Palai Central Bank Limited (in Liquidation), under section 45G of the Banking Companies Act, 1949.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-3349/61].

(b) Additional Report (No. 242) of the Official Liquidator of the Palai Central Bank Limited (in Liquidation), under section 45G of the Banking Companies Act, 1949.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-3350/61].

12.22½ hrs.

OPINIONS ON BILL

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi (Ludhiana): I beg to lay on the Table Paper No. 1 to the Bills to amend the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 which was circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the Direction of the House on the 24th February, 1961.

12.22½ hrs.

STATEMENT RE: DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): I beg to present a Statement showing Supplementary

Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1961-62.

12.22½ hrs.

STATEMENT RE DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS— RAILWAYS

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): I beg to present a Statement showing Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (Railways) for 1961-62.

CORRECTION OF ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

(1) S.Q. No. 1279

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): On behalf of Shri Humayun Kabir, I make a statement. In reply to a supplementary question asked by Shri Subodh Hansda in connection with my reply to Starred Question No. 1279 on 7-9-1961 on the Indian Institute of Technology, Madras, I stated that "we have arranged for getting 600 tons of special type of steel from Germany and now the work is progressing more rapidly". This reply was given on the basis of information then available, but it now appears that as a result of discussions with the German Government the position had changed. It had been expected that the German Government would provide this steel as additional aid to the Institute. Later discussions revealed that the steel would not come as additional aid but as a part of the aid already promised or alternatively, we should pay for it. In the circumstances, it was decided to adopt conventional designs for the buildings in order to do away with the use of special steel. These changes have not however affected the progress of the works.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): I would like to know whether the aid in the

form of steel or otherwise is now forthcoming from Germany or whether it has been given up, because of this position.

Dr. M. M. Das: The aid promised by Germany is being given.

(2) S.Q. No. 1167

(Dr. M. M. Das): Sir, While giving reply to supplementary questions asked by Shri Subodh Hansda arising out of my reply to starred question No. 1167 on 4-9-61 on the Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur, I stated that the question of holding of admission tests on an all-India basis for admission to the Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur is being considered. The correct position, however, is that admissions to all the Indian Institutes of Technology viz. Kharagpur, Bombay, Madras and Kanpur were made during the current academic session 1961-62 on the basis of common admission test on an all-India basis. In future also admissions will be effected on this basis.

12.27 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: FINANCE MINISTER'S VISIT ABROAD

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Finance Minister.

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): The statement runs to 2½ pages. Shall I read it?

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Frozabad): It must be read; it is an important one. We have got enough time.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members would like to hear the Minister. He may read it.

Shri Morarji Desai: With your permission, Sir. I should like to make

[Shri Morarji Desai]

a statement on my recent visit abroad..

2. I left India on the 10th September and returned to New Delhi on the 10th October, after attending the Commonwealth Economic Consultative Council at Accra and the annual meetings of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank at Vienna, and after visiting Hungary and the U.S.A. The visit to Hungary was in response to a longstanding invitation from the Government of that country and that to the U.S.A. at the invitation of the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Douglas Dillon.

3. The meeting of the Commonwealth Economic Consultative Council was, for the first time, held in an African country. At the Council meeting, Nigeria, Cyprus and Sierra Leone, who were the new independent members of the Commonwealth took part in their own right for the first time. The results of the three-day discussion were incorporated in a press communique issued by the Council and I am placing a copy of it on the table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 86.] As by common consent the detailed discussions are treated as confidential, I can refer only to the salient features. The proceedings opened with a review of the world economic situation with particular reference to the position and prospects of Commonwealth countries. I dwelt on the great disparity in the rate of expansion of the trade of the more developed countries and those in the process of development and stated that the real long-term solution to the problem of the world imbalance would be the pursuit of policies by industrialised countries, which would lead to the purchase by them not only of primary products and raw materials but the processed and manufactured goods originating in the developing countries.

4. The main preoccupation of the Council meetings, however, was the

question of European economic problems with special reference to Britain's application for entry in the European Common Market. The British case for entry was presented by Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, Chancellor of the Exchequer. Before I left for Accra, there was a debate in this House on this subject and I had with me the thoughts expressed by the hon'ble members. These thoughts were naturally reflected in my remarks at Accra. In the discussions that followed, although each country approached the question from its own point of view, there was a general feeling of concern about the possible effects of Britain's entry in the Common Market unless very substantial changes and modifications were made in the tariffs and commercial policies of the Common Market countries. The view was forcefully expressed that the kind of arrangement under which some of the African colonies of West European countries are associated with the European Economic Community, would not be the right approach for solving the problems of the independent Commonwealth nations.

5. From Accra, I went to Vienna to attend the annual Bank-Fund Conference. The Finance Ministers of seventy-three countries had assembled on this occasion, which naturally offered a unique forum for a mutual exchange of views. The annual meetings of the Fund-Bank are normally held for two years in succession in Washington, and then at a venue outside the headquarters. The choice of Vienna for these meetings helped to focus attention on the contribution that the prosperous European countries could make to redress the imbalance between the economics of different regions of the world. The proceedings of the Conference were, however, marred by the news of the tragic death of the United Nations Secretary-General, Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld. Moving tributes to his contribution to the

cause of world peace were paid by the Chairman of the meetings and all Governments who spoke.

6. There was a general feeling expressed at the meetings of the four international financial institutions that the resources of these bodies should be augmented appreciably if they were to fulfil their functions effectively. This need was particularly highlighted in the case of the International Monetary Fund and the International Development Association. The Managing Director of the Fund, Mr. Per Jacobsson, had been negotiating for some time past with the countries in a surplus position such as West Germany, France and Italy, for giving standby credits to the Fund under a borrowing programme. Most Governors spoke about the desirability of augmenting the Fund's resources, although there was a difference in emphasis between the countries providing such credits and those who were to borrow them. I strongly supported the proposal and emphasised that any scheme designed to implement this idea should be truly forward-looking and international (rather than regional or exclusive). Mr. Jacobsson indicated at the close of the discussions that it might be possible to reach an agreement in principle with the surplus countries for a borrowing programme before the end of the year.

7. The annual review of the World Bank's activities opened with an address by Mr. Eugene Black, President of the Bank. As hon'ble members are aware, the Bank has been holding meetings at regular intervals with a consortium of countries interested in the financing of India's Five Year Plans. India also happens to be the largest borrower from the World Bank as well as the International Development Association. Mr. Black in his address made appreciative references to India's development plans and the way they were being executed. He made out a strong case for larger aid being given to developing countries on softer terms and his

sentiments found an echo from the Governors who spoke.

8. I also discussed with Mr. Black, outside the formal meetings of the Bank and the Fund, the timing and scope of the next Consortium meeting and it was tentatively agreed that the meeting would be held sometime in January 1962. My discussions with Mr. Black were continued in Washington when a review was made of the Bank's programme in the coming months within the overall figure of 400 million dollars which the Bank and the International Development Associations have between them committed to India for the first two years of the Plan.

9. While in Vienna, I had talks with the Austrian authorities on the possibilities of Austrian aid. I met Dr. Pietermann, Vice Chancellor of Austria, and Dr. Klaus, Finance Minister, both of whom confirmed Austria's anxiety to assist India's Third Five Year Plan.

10. At Budapest, I met a number of Hungarian dignitaries, including Mr. Janos Kadar, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian Peoples Republic; Mr. Rezso Nyers, Finance Minister; Mr. Antal Apro, First Deputy Prime Minister; Dr. Ferenc Munnich, Minister of State; and Mr. Karoly Szarka, acting Foreign Minister. In all these meetings, I emphasised the need for greater economic relations and cultural contacts between the two countries. Hungary is getting more and more industrialised and the impression I got from my visit was that there were possibilities for increasing the economic cooperation between the two countries.

11. In Washington, I met President Kennedy, Mr. Dillon, Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Hodges, Commerce Secretary, and Under Secretaries Mr. Bowles and Mr. George Ball, besides meeting Mr. Black and various International Cooperation Administration and Development Loan Fund

[Shri Morarji Desai]

officials, who are concerned with economic affairs. As this was a visit to get acquainted with the Members of the new Administration in the U. S. A. on a personal basis, there were no negotiations as such, though there were naturally discussions on various matters connected with our economic development. I was happy to find that the U. S. Administration was fully sympathetic to the plea, which I had made at Accra and elsewhere, of the importance of industrialised countries facilitating larger exports not only of primary products but also of processed and manufactured goods from the developing countries. It is my hope that a real attempt to achieve tangible progress in this direction will be made at the ensuing session of the GATT which my colleague, the Minister of Commerce and Industry, has just gone to attend. It was also not surprising to me that the U.S. Administration was so sympathetic to the idea that loans to developing countries should be made not on commercial terms, but on specially favourable terms as regards moratorium, period of repayment, and rate of interest so as not to encumber their economies unduly. The United States, as hon'ble members are aware, is not only the largest contributor of aid to us but also has given it in a form that is least burdensome. What is more, she has been urging other countries for making larger aid available on softer terms i.e. on longer period of repayment and at nil or low rates of interest, and for throwing open their markets to our goods. I found there a general appreciation of our needs and requirements and readiness to help India. This is true not only of the U.S. Administration but also of representative sections of American people whom I met in Washington, New York and other places. At the Princeton and Boston Universities which I visited, I was greatly struck by the knowledge of the Indian economy which the teachers and students alike possessed. I visited the Massachusetts Institute of

Technology which, as hon'ble members are aware, has formed a consortium of leading technological institutions in the United States to provide organisational and academic assistance to the Indian Institute of Technology to be set up at Kanpur. This is the first time that a consortium of this type has been set up to assist and advise on technological matters. At New York, I met leading businessmen and industrialists and also inaugurated the New York branch of the Indian investment Centre.

12. Hon'ble members will recall that in the last session I made a statement on foreign exchange detailing the various aspects of the problem and the steps taken to remedy it. I do not propose to cover the same ground again, but I must emphasise that the foreign exchange situation continues to be one of concern to us. We have to pursue vigorously on every front our drive for increased exports and at the same time maximise the foreign exchange saving on imports. It is only on the basis of this twin-pronged drive that we can develop our economy and meet our external obligations in the years to come.

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta—South West): May I seek one clarification? May I know whether at the Accra Conference any suggestion was thrown out that India and other countries like India might become associate members of this European Common Market; if so, what was the reaction on behalf of our Government and what view was expressed by the Finance Minister?

Shri Morarji Desai: I have already stated that we made the strongest protest against that sort of a thing. There was no suggestion of India being made an associate country, but it was made generally and we said it would be the most reactionary step possible.

An Hon. Member: Very good.

✓ 12.36 hrs.

MOTION RE: PANCHAYAT RAJ—
contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Tangamani on the 25th November, 1961, namely:—

"That the situation arising out of the working of the Panchayat Raj be taken into consideration."

Time allowed is two hours and time taken is three hours. I understand that the other day hon. Members agreed to limit their speeches to seven minutes. Ch. Ranbir Singh may continue to his speech.

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta—South West): Sir, I want to make one submission. The other day it was said here that the Motion which the Government had brought forward regarding the proposal for setting up a Joint Committee on public sector undertakings was to be redrafted and made available to us today because the discussion is to be taken up tomorrow. That has not been given to us so far and it will be difficult for us to move any amendment in time.

Shri Rane (Buldana): Sir, in that connection, the Law Minister had made certain observations. He is not here at present. He is coming tomorrow morning and, therefore, I think it will not be possible to give the amendments today.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): In the Order Paper that is put down as the first item tomorrow.

Shri Rane: It is for the Minister for Commerce and Industry to say if it would be possible to give the amendments today.

Mr. Speaker: Does the hon. Member mean to say that the Minister for Commerce and Industry would present the statement to the House today

so that it may be discussed tomorrow? If on account of the absence of the hon. Law Minister that cannot be done and the Law Minister would make a statement only tomorrow, in that case possibly we may not be able to have the discussion tomorrow. We must give some time for hon. Members to study. Then it will stand over for one more day.

Now, Shri Ranbir Singh may continue his speech.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): How much more time will be given to this today?

Mr. Speaker: What are the other items on the agenda?

Shri Braj Raj Singh: That will not take much time. The Members who are interested on the subject of sugar are not present.

Mr. Speaker: What time will Shri Braj Raj Singh, Shri Khushwaqt Rai and Shri Patil take?

The Minister of Food and Agricultural (Shri S. K. Patil): I do not know. Normally it should not take any time at all. It all depends on them.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: It will not take much time.

Mr. Speaker: A suggestion has been made that if we can dispose of this business on sugar, the balance time can be devoted on Panchayat Raj. If this would not take much time as Shri Braj Raj Singh himself said, let us dispose of the resolution and the Bill first.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: There is one difficulty. The Members have not been informed that these will be taken up immediately. Also, I have to collect certain things from the library, and I am not immediately ready to move the resolution. Therefore, I may be allowed some time.

Mr. Speaker: How long does he expect his resolution and the Bill take?

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Not more than two hours in any case.

Mr. Speaker: Does the hon. Minister feel that two hours will be enough?

Shri S. K. Patil: It all depends on what they have to say. So far as I am concerned it is a statement of only five to ten minutes. But supposing the debate develops, then of course I have to reply.

Mr. Speaker: All right. I shall close the discussion on Panchayat Raj at 3.00—3.15 to be on the safe side. I will guillotine the Bill at 5.00.

Now, Ch. Ranbir Singh may continue his speech. All the same, let hon. Members stick to seven minutes each.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Sir, I had to move the motion, but I could not be present on that day.

Mr. Speaker: I shall try to give ten minutes.

श्री० रणवीर सिंह (रोहतक) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रस्तावक महोदय श्री तंगामणि जी को यह ऐतराज था कि पंचायती राज का उद्घाटन प्रधान मंत्री क्यों करे और प्रधान मंत्री पंचायतदारों और ब्लाक समितियों के मेम्बरों से क्यों मिलें। आप जानते हैं कि प्रस्तावक महोदय जिस पार्टी से ताल्लुक रखते हैं उनके यहां आम तौर पर यह होता है कि प्रधान मंत्री आइरन कर्टन में रहते हैं और उनका आम जनता से कोई मेल मिलाप नहीं हो सकता। लेकिन इस देश ने तो तरीका ही दूसरा कबूल किया है। यह जरूरी है कि प्रधान मंत्री पंचायत या ब्लाक समिति के जो मेम्बर चुन कर आये हों उन से मिलें, उनका हासला बढ़ायें। इसमें प्रस्तावक महोदय को कोई डर नहीं होना चाहिये इससे कोई कांग्रेस

पार्टी का दखल होगा या उसका प्रचार होगा। और अगर इस तरह से कोई प्रचार होता है तो वे इसको कहां तक रोक सकते हैं? यह उनके बस की बात नहीं है क्योंकि हम उनकी पार्टी की तरह से प्रधान मंत्री को आइरन कर्टन में नहीं रखते हैं। उनको तो लोगों तक जाना ही है और उनसे मिलना ही है।

प्रस्तावक महोदय कल यह चाहते थे कि जो हरिजन हैं वे भी ब्लाक समिति के प्रधान बनें और उन्होंने अपने हलके की मिसाल दी। मुझे पता नहीं है कि यह जान कर उनको दुःख होगा या खुशी होगी, लेकिन मैं उनको बतलाना चाहता हूं कि पंजाब के अन्दर पांच या दस ब्लाक ऐसे होंगे जिनके प्रधान हरिजन हैं। पर पता नहीं उनको यह जान कर दुःख हो या खुशी हो कि कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी का कोई भी मेम्बर पंजाब के अन्दर ब्लाक समिति का प्रधान नहीं बन सका, और न ही कम्युनिस्ट बन सका। हां, एक बात है, पंजाब के अन्दर पंचायती राज में लोगों ने कितना उत्साह दिखलाया इसका अन्दाजा इसी से हो सकता है कि असेम्बली चुनावों के अन्दर मतदाताओं में से सिर्फ ५० फी सदी ने अपनी राय डाली लेकिन पंचायत के इलेक्शन जब हो रहे थे तो वहां पर हालांकि मास्टर तारा सिंह का पंजाबी सूया आन्दोलन चल रहा था, ८० फी सदी मतदाताओं ने अपने मत डाले और अपने सदस्यों का चुनाव किया।

12.42 hrs.

[SHRIMATI RENU CHAKRAVARTY in the Chair]

जब ब्लाक समिति के चुनाव हुए तो १०० फी सदी मेम्बरों ने राय दी। इससे यह बात जाहिर होती है कि आज लोग कितनी उत्सुकता से पंचायत राज के तजुबों को देखना चाहते हैं और इस तजुबों में आगे बढ़ना चाहते हैं।

इसके अलावा उन्होंने हरिजनों का भी जिक्र किया। मैं उनको बतलाऊँ कि जहाँ तक पंजाब का ताल्लुक है, मैं नहीं समझता कि किसी और प्रदेश ने ऐसा किया हो, लेकिन पंजाब के अन्दर हमने यह किया है अगर किसी ब्लाक के अन्दर जो सदस्य होंगे उनमें से कोई हरिजन चुन कर न आये तो जो मेम्बर चुन कर आयेंगे वे चार हरिजनों को सदस्य कोअप्राट करेंगे। मैं नहीं जानता कि मद्रास के अन्दर क्या कायदा रखा गया है, लेकिन जहाँ तक पंजाब का ताल्लुक है वहाँ यह है कि ब्लाक समिति का जो एलेक्टोरल कालेज बनता है उसके अन्दर सारे पंचायतदारों और सरपंचों को मतदाता माना जाता है। जैसा वह चाहते थे। यहाँ तक कि पंजाब के अन्दर जो चुनाव हुए उसमें भी यह रखा गया था कि जितने सदस्य चुन कर आते हैं उनमें से हर पांच सदस्यों के पीछे एक शेड्यूलड कास्ट्स का सदस्य चुन कर आयेगा। इस तरह से एक ब्लाक के अन्दर अगर ५०० सदस्य होंगे तो उनमें से करीब १०० सदस्य हरिजन होंगे। एलेक्टोरल कालेज में इतनी बड़ी तादाद होने के बावजूद भी पंजाब के अन्दर यह रखा गया कि अगर चुनाव में हरिजन चुन कर न आ सकें तो हर एक ब्लाक के अन्दर ४ हरिजनों को रखा जाय। इसी तरह से अगर जिला परिषद में हरिजन चुन कर न आ सकें तो चार हरिजनों को जिला परिषद् कोअप्राट करेगी। यही नहीं, आप जानते हैं कि एक जमाना था, खास तौर पर पिछले जमाने में, जब कि बहनों को पंचायत में जाने का अधिकार नहीं था। ऐसा समझा जाता था कि जहाँ पंचायत बैठती है वहाँ वे जा नहीं सकतीं, उनके लिये वहाँ जाने की मुमानियत थी। लेकिन आज बदले हुए जमाने के अन्दर यह रखा गया है कि अगर कोई बहन चुन कर पंचायत में न आये तो हर एक पंचायत में एक बहन जरूर रखी जायेगी। इसी तरह से जो ब्लाक समिति

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होगी उसमें भी दो बहनें सदस्य जरूर होंगी। या तो वे चुन कर आ जायें, और अगर वे चुन कर न आ सकें तो उन्हें कोअप्राट किया जायेगा। इसी तरह से जिला परिषद् के अन्दर भी उन्हें रखा जायेगा।

जहाँ तक चुनाव का ताल्लुक है, कई भाइयों को एतराज है कि चुनाव सर्वसम्मति से नहीं होने चाहिये। वे समझते हैं कि अगर सर्वसम्मति से चुनाव होंगे तो वहाँ पर किसी खास किस्म के आदमी शायद चुने जायें और वे लोग आगे न बढ़ पायेंगे। मैं ऐसा नहीं मानता। मैं मानता हूँ कि देहात की जिन्दगी अभी तक मिली जुली जिन्दगी है और जो वेस्टर्न तरीके की डिमाण्डें हैं, उस में जो चुनाव की पद्धति है वह उस समाज को दरहम बरहम करने की एक तरीक़ है। पंचायत राज के अन्दर हमें इस चीज को बहुत आगे नहीं बढ़ने देना चाहिये क्योंकि वह पंचायत की बुनियाद को ही खत्म कर देगी। मैं लोक सभा का सदस्य बना, मेरे मुकाबले में चार भाई और खड़े हुए, कोई १०० मील का, कोई ५० मील का, कोई कहीं का, कोई कहीं का। मेरे रहन सहन का उन से कोई वास्ता नहीं, लेकिन इस के बावजूद जब कभी भेंट होती है तो कौन नहीं जानता कि हम ने जिन जिन भाइयों को हराया है हम हरीफ की तरह उन की आंखों में रड़कते हैं। हम कितनी ही कोशिश करें, लेकिन उस बैर भाव को भूल नहीं सकते। जिन को गांवों में रहना है, मिली जुली जिन्दगी में अपना जीवन व्यतीत करना है, वहाँ अगर पंचायत के अन्दर यूनिनिमस एलेक्शन न हों तो हम गांवों की जितनी तरक्की चाहते हैं, हम पंचायती राज की जितनी कामयबी चाहते हैं वह सम्भव नहीं हो सकती। इस लिये पंजाब के अन्दर जहाँ यूनिनिमस एलेक्शन हुए पंचायतों को जितनी भूमि कर दी, दी गई। पंचायतों को इस तरह ४२ लाख रु० की ग्रांट दी गई। इस तरह से ब्लाक समितियों में जहाँ पर यूनिनिमस एलेक्शन हुए, उन को बढ़ावा

[चौ० रणवीर सिंह]

दिया जा रहा है। यही नहीं, जहाँ तक आर्थिक पहलू का ताल्लुक है, पंजाब के अन्दर पंचायतों का बजट २ करोड़ रुपये का है।

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member's time is up.

Ch. Ranbir Singh: The hon. Speaker has given the ruling that speakers can have ten minutes.

Mr. Chairman: The ruling with me is that they can have only seven minutes.

Ch. Ranbir Singh: The hon. Speaker revised it to ten minutes.

Mr. Chairman: If it is ten minutes, I am afraid the majority of speakers will not get a chance. There are at least 20 hon. Members who want to speak. Therefore I would request hon. Members to try to make their remarks short and concise and finish within seven minutes.

Ch. Ranbir Singh: I am doing my best.

Mr. Chairman: He should try to wind up now.

Ch. Ranbir Singh: I suppose I would have finished by now.

मैं आप को बतला रहा था कि पंचायतों के काम के लिये और पंचायत राज के काम के लिये रुपये की जरूरत होती है। तो पंजाब के अन्दर २ करोड़ रुपये का पंचायतों का बजट है और हर एक ब्लाक समिति का तकरीबन ५ या ६ लाख ६० का बजट होगा। कोई २२८ के करीब ब्लाक समितियाँ पंजाब में बनी हैं, और उस में शहरों और कस्बों को छोड़ कर सारे पंजाब का इलाका आ जाता है, चाहे वहाँ ब्लाक हो या न हो। इसी तरह से करीब १६ लाख एकड़ भूमि है और पंचायतों की तरक्की के लिये ७० लाख ६० इंटरेस्ट फ्री लोन दिया गया है ताकि वह कोई ऐसा काम धन्धा कर सके जिस से पंचायत की आमदनी बढ़ सके। प्रस्तावक महोदय को यह

जान कर खुशी होगी कि मेरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में कुछ ऐसी भी पंचायतें हैं जिन की आमदनी २५ या ३० हजार ६० सालाना है। उन से मैं ५०० ६० की बात नहीं कहता हमारे यहाँ एक एक पंचायत की आमदनी २५ और ३० हजार ६० तक है, और हर एक पंचायत की आमदनी और भी बढ़ाई जा सकती है। तो मैं चाहता हूँ कि इन पंचायतों को अपने प्रोग्रामों को पूरा करने के लिए लोन दिये जायें जैसे कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को दिये जाते हैं, पर इन लोन्स पर कोई इंटरेस्ट न लिया जाये। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को जो केन्द्रीय सरकार लोन देती है उन पर तो यह उन से सूद लेती हैं। लेकिन अगर पंचायतें कोई अच्छा काम करने के लिए जैसे अच्छे पीने के पानी की सप्लाई करने के लिए या आमदनी बढ़ाने का कोई खास काम करना चाहें तो उनको उसके लिए इंटरेस्ट फ्री लोन दिया जाना चाहिए और इसके लिए मंत्रालय को प्लानिंग कमिशन से १०० करोड़ रुपये के करीब हासिल करना चाहिए।

Mr. Chairman: Shri Mohan Swarup Absent. Hon. Members send their names and within a minute, they disappear. I will not call such Members.

Shri Narasimhan (Krishnagiri): The hon. Deputy-Speaker announced the probable speakers.

Mr. Chairman: I am not going to announce any probable speakers.

Shri Narasimhan: I do not request you to give the names. He had given the names that he would call.

Mr. Chairman: There are a very large number of speakers who have sent in their names. Shri D. C. Sharma.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Madam Chairman, I think Panchayat Raj has to be welcomed in India by every one

irrespective of his party affiliations and if any one says that this Panchayati Raj is being worked under the auspices of one political party or another, I think, he is doing a great deal of injustice not to the Panchayati Raj, but to the people of India. I was amazed to see in the Punjab how the people have taken to it, enthusiastically, fervently and gladly. I think democracy has gone to the homes of the people, and has made people feel what the glow of democracy is. If anybody says that Panchayati Raj has lost its validity because it has come under the auspices of the Congress Government, I think he is not talking something which is true to facts.

Nor do I think there is much validity in the criticism that our Prime Minister should not have been present at the inauguration ceremonies of these Panchayati Raj celebrations. Apart from the fact that our Prime Minister is the head of a political party which is ruling at the Centre and also the head of the political party which is ruling in the States, I think our Prime Minister has a status and position by himself. He stands not only as the Prime Minister of India before the public but also as a person who has dedicated his life to the good and welfare of the common man. When people go to see him at these celebrations, they do not go to see him as the Prime Minister, but as one who has identified himself with the welfare of the masses, as a person who has the good of the people at heart all the time, as a person who wants to build up a structure of democracy all along the line. I believe democracy at the State level and the Central level will be a mockery, will not be true democracy, unless its foundations are laid in the villages, in the Block samitis, in the Zilla Parishads. This is what has happened. Therefore, I believe that this unique experiment which India is conducting, this grand experiment which India is conducting is something of which every Indian has got

to be proud without taking into account his own party affiliations.

It has been said that in these panchayat elections, Harijans have not been treated adequately and women have not been treated adequately. I may tell you, Madam Chairman, that, so far my experience goes—and I think every Member of Parliament has first hand experience of these elections—the Harijans have done very well in these panchayat elections. There are some Block samitis of which Harijans are Chairmen. There are some places where Harijans are masters of these samitis. Therefore, I think, the Harijans have had a good deal at the hands of the panchayat people. In addition to that, in my own State, Harijans have been given the right of nomination by Panchayat samitis and others. The same is true of women. I know one noble lady, who belongs to my constituency who was elected a member of the Block samiti. Of course, we have also provided for nomination of women. Therefore, I think the Panchayats are going to be an experiment in giving equality of opportunity, equality of rights and equality of doing good to persons whether they are men or women, whether they are Harijans or not Harijans, whether they belong to this community or that community. I believe that this is a step which our Government has taken in the right direction.

There are certain problems. What is the value of these Panchayat elections? What is the value of these Samitis and Zilla parishads? I think their primary function is to take part in developmental activity. They are going to be the right arm of the development wing of our country at all levels. I can assure you that most of these Panchayat samiti people are getting development-minded even from now. They are thinking in terms of schools, they are thinking in terms of service co-operatives, they are thinking in terms of co-operative farming, they are thinking in terms of schools, dispensaries, cottage industries and all that kind of thing.

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

I believe, formerly, they had to go to the district officer or some other big officer or to some other functionary in order to have these things done. But, now, they have got the initiative in their own hands. They have got the power of implementation of the plans in their own hands. I believe that these things are going to do a lot of good to the villages. After all, we cannot deny that democracy has to grow in the villages, not only in the towns. I think this Panchayati Raj has given a chance to the village people to build up democracy in their own right and with their own efforts and with their own ability.

Of course, there are certain problems. Some hon. Members who have preceded me have referred to certain problems which we have to face. What is life if there are no problems? I think this life will be a dull insipid affair if we will not have any problems to face. I think we must be facing problems. I am very happy that these Panchayats will have to face problems. We do not want these Panchayats to be carbon copies of this thing or that. Therefore, there are problems. I believe that these problems vary from State to State: what is going to be the relationship between the District officer and the samitis, what is going to be the relationship between all these bodies. I think all these problems will settle themselves gradually and slowly and there is no reason to get panicky that there are problems at this time. Time is a great settler and solver of problems. As it solves problems in other spheres of life, so it will solve problems in this sphere of our life also.

13 hrs.

In this connection, I would like to say one thing, namely that the State Governments should give plenty of money to these panchayats at all levels, so that they can function properly and they can deliver the goods to the people, if I can use that expression. Of course, in my State, about

1½ million acres of land have been given to these panchayats; a sum of Rs. 2 crores has been set apart for this purpose, and some loans also have been given for this purpose, that is, interest-free loans. All that has been done, but I believe that this should be the pattern all along the line.

Moreover, I would say to the Minister of Community Development, that after the zilla parishads and block samitis have functioned for about a year, he should try to bring together the persons in charge in those organisations and evolve a pattern of a administration, of development, of expenditure and all those things, which would be conducive to the development of panchayat raj with the least amount of friction between the different levels of our administration. I think that such a conference should be called.

At the same time, I believe that every district should have a school with a refresher course for these panches. After all, there is no harm in having this school and this refresher course for the panches and sarpanches so that they can be injected with the real spirit of panchayat raj.

I welcome this panchayat raj. It is something unique that has happened in my country, and I see nothing but a bright future for it. I have every hope that this panchayat raj will do a lot of good to the villages of India which comprise about 80 per cent of the population of the whole country.

Shri Mohan Swarup (Pilibhit): I am very sorry that when my name was called, I had gone out. I hope I would be given an opportunity to express my views.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member will have to await his chance.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal (Uluberia): We are discussing the motion on panchayat raj. But, unfortunately, in my State, wherever I go, I find that

there is no panchayat raj but it is only Congress raj, and all the vices and defects which we find in the administration of the Congress raj are also embodied in these local institutions.

Recently, of course, the Panchayat Act has been passed by the West Bengal Government, and panchayats also have been formed in several places, but nowhere have they started functioning. In some places, the old union boards and district boards are still functioning. As regards the contents of the Panchayat Act that has been passed by the West Bengal Government, I do not think that any principle that has been envisaged in panchayat raj in other States is reflected in that Act. Unless the fundamentals of panchayat raj are laid down, nowhere can panchayat raj function properly.

So far as I understand it, panchayat raj means democratic decentralisation. But, unfortunately, neither the power has been made democratic nor has it been decentralised. Mass consciousness and a sense of responsibility are the basis of any democracy. For that purpose, some sort of literacy and some sort of social consciousness ought to be imparted to the people who are being asked to participate in self-administration. But no such attempt has been made on behalf of Government. Of course, they are training some block development officers, gram sevaks and gram sevikas, but that alone will not do. Unless they can train people, and inspire confidence in the people about the various projects and inculcate in them some social consciousness and impart to them some education, it is impossible to run panchayat raj properly.

At present, in West Bengal, three organisations are functioning, namely the panchayats (wherever they have been formed), the union boards and the blocks. There is no co-ordination between these three organisations. On the other hand, they are quarrelling

with each other and they are trying to outwit and outbid each other. That is the problem in our State.

The union boards were formed by the British Government for a specific purpose under the garb of giving training in self-government. So, there was no income for these union boards; they had to depend for their finance on district boards and the Government. Most of these union boards were, therefore, powerless and they could not render any service to the people. These union boards are still lingering in some of the areas, and they are not able to do any service to the people. It is well known that the procedures of the union boards are also very undemocratic and bureaucratic too. The vested interests who wanted to get some privileges were crowding into these union boards, and those people are now transferring their affection from these union boards to the blocks.

The income of the panchayats, wherever they have been formed, is very inadequate. The social condition of the masses has also not undergone any change. Naturally, the blocks are also not functioning properly.

As regards the elections to these panchayats, I have had the experience of these elections, having been present at some of these elections, and I find that the same communalism and casteism are prevalent, and all the vices of the present elections are also present in the elections to the panchayats. I do not find any difference between these elections and the elections that used to be held in the case of the union boards and district boards. The only difference now is that this time the franchise is more liberal, whereas in the case of the elections to the union boards, it was restricted only to the rate-payers.

In the name of decentralisation, at the present moment, in my State, all the powers, financial, administrative as well as executive, have been concentrated in the hands of the block

[Shri Aurobindo Ghosal]

development officers. They are all-powerful in the rural areas. Recently, an SDO was expressing his regrets and was saying that he wanted to be a BDO rather than an SDO because all the powers had been snatched away from the SDO and the administrative officers and vested in the BDO's. Besides, in my State, these BDO's are also *ex-officio* circle officers. Further, when there is famine or flood, they become relief officers; they also become agricultural officers on some occasions; on some other occasions, they also become administrators of colleges and schools which are taken over by Government. All these functions are being given to the BDO's. Since these BDO's have got the financial powers now, you will find that in the block areas, the contractors always crowd the houses of these BDO's, because they want some favour in the shape of contracts.

In my State, these blocks have not been popular, whatever might be the ideal of Government. People call it the jeep government, because we see the jeep only. I might give one instance here. In one of the block in my constituency, the jeeps were used by the BDO's for their own personal use, and the whole thing had come to such a stage that the BDO's used the jeeps to send their children to the schools and colleges and so on, only and for no other purpose. I had to ask the people to throw stones at it. After throwing stones, that was stopped. This is the way in which BDO's are functioning. I wrote letters of complaint to the Government, but no reply came.

Another thing is that most of the gramsevak and gramsevikas are not local people. In one area in the district of Howrah, a gramsevak has been appointed who comes from Chittagong. How could this gentleman possibly look after the interests of those people in that locality? So only duties are allocated to him. They are not done. For this reason, the Blocks

in my State have become a cockpit of corruption and bribery.

Another matter concerns the attachment of social welfare officers to these Blocks. They are mostly society ladies. There is a lot of scandal and corruption in connection with these social welfare officers who are attached to these Blocks.

Regarding co-operatives, our State has got a Co-operative Department. But the Co-operative Department and the Blocks are quarrelling with each other. They are very strict about observing all the formalities before giving recognition or registration to any co-operative society. It is difficult for the co-operative societies to observe all the formalities. On the other hand, the Blocks are wanting that no restrictions should be put on them and they should have unlimited freedom and there should be no audit of the accounts by the Co-operative department. Naturally, in this tussle, the co-operatives are not functioning.

Yesterday's papers from West Bengal carried some statistics. Out of 13,000 co-operatives, 7,000 are running at a heavy loss and Government have got to wind them up. This is the state of affairs.

This is the appalling condition of panchayat raj. Unless there is proper education and a sense of community feeling and a sense of responsibility are inculcated, real transfer of power to the people cannot be effected and decentralisation will be a mockery. National integration should start at this level, but the Government have failed in their attempt to do so in my State.

Shri Narasimhan: One of the previous speakers referred to problems and said that without problems life would be uninteresting. The problem of problems that we have in this country is how to rouse the rural people from their apathy, stupor and severe inertia and how to make them

conscious of their potentialities for economic and cultural regeneration.

Lokmanya Tilak inspired us at first; later Gandhiji inspired us. Now we are facing the problem of how to rouse the masses. One of the methods that we chose to tackle it was panchayat raj. I have had enough contact with the panchayat unions and panchayat councils in my district and I have come to feel that as a method to rouse the masses for their regeneration, economic and cultural, panchayat raj has come to stay. I am sure given proper trial and with full co-operation and sympathetic understanding at all levels, it will fulfil our expectations.

No doubt, references were made to birth pangs and growing pains of these institutions. Let us not forget that they have been born and they are growing and they are on their legs. I have had occasion to see them functioning, having been specially invited to some of the seminars which these panchayat union councils have had and even to some of the meetings that they had. I was very happy to note that all the deliberations were at the highest imaginable level. Proposals were made for projects, allocations were suggested and the question of location of these projects within the panchayat area discussed. All this was done with the highest sense of responsibility. One would suggest the scheme, another would raise the question of financial provision and a third would discuss the question of location and so on. All the discussions held in the panchayat union councils or panchayats displayed a sense of responsibility of the highest character, and as a Member of Parliament, I was pleased to see this kind of thing developing at the panchayat union level. After all, even at the parliamentary level, these are our problems, how to make allotments, how to locate projects, what kinds of projects we should have and so on. Otherwise, the usual custom is that we as representatives of people make the demand to be met. Instead of asking

for projects, even at the panchayat union council level, the members are thinking about the financial resources, how the revenue could be raised, what should be the allocation and how the best location could be ensured. This is the field for democracy, this is the field for responsible government. Therefore, I am very hopeful that democracy at all levels is functioning very satisfactorily and the panchayat union councils, notwithstanding their birth pangs and growing pains, will settle down to their tasks. All that they need is our co-operation.

There are certain things which the panchayat union councils need. There should be district level meetings. These should be organised. At the State-level and the all-India level, there should be created a machinery for the panchayat union chairmen to meet. At the district level, they could discuss common problems and ventilate common difficulties. As a matter of fact, in my own district, unofficially all the panchayat union council chairmen have formed themselves into a kind of association and the District Collector himself was good enough to come and encourage it by giving it a kind of unofficial recognition by his presence. We are all very hopeful of ventilating difficulties and securing redress at the district level in view of the District Collector's co-operation. I recommend a similar thing everywhere.

Shri Balakrishnan (Dindigul—Reserved—Sch. Castes): Zila Parishal.

Shri Narasimhan: This is separate, only for panchayat union chairmen to discuss their problems. There they feel at home.

In one case one of the panchayat union councils wanted to upgrade the local post office and the postal department required guarantee. The panchayat union council itself came out with a guarantee. I do not know whether ultimately Government would approve of this kind of arrangement. But I commend this kind of steps for

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Government's examination and consideration. Otherwise, if no guarantee is forthcoming, a particular place may go without a post office if people are not able to unite themselves. Therefore, it will be quite within the competence of panchayat union councils to guarantee such a thing and secure upgrading.

With the panchayat union councils functioning, we have the grand spectacle of officials and village leaders at the village level working in good partnership with a view to achieve results. The ultimate object of these panchayat institutions, namely, democratic decentralisation, is taking place to our satisfaction and we see a spirit of dedicated service at the official level and also at the village leadership level.

One regrettable feature is that in my State the revenue resources are tagged on mostly to land revenue. That shifts the burden to one class of people. There is a certain amount of imbalance in this. I would like experts at high level to see whether this is proper or whether anything should be done to rectify it. Now most of the resources are to be collected through land revenue, and most of the burden of payment is passed on to the landholders. This has been done to enable easy collection. Somehow we have begun somewhere, but there should be greater distribution of this burden.

On the whole, when I see the panchayat union councils functioning and the leadership comprising them, I feel that they are working more like a miniature Parliament, and by and by, I am sure the democratic way of functioning will become rooted in the country and there will not be any danger of our feeling that democracy is not safe in this country.

श्री भोलानाथ बिश्वास (कटिहार) :
चेयरमैन महोदय, पंचायती राज के बारे में बहुत सी चर्चा यहां पर हुई है और माननीय

सदस्यों ने अपने विचार आपके सामने रखे हैं। इस पर काफी चर्चा की जा सकती है। जहां तक मैं समझ पाया हूं पंचायती राज का मुख्य उद्देश्य यह है कि ग्रामीण जनता जो कि पिछड़ी हुई है, उसको ऊंचा उठाया जाये, उसके स्तर को ऊंचा किया जाये। यह तभी हो सकता है अगर जितनी भी आवश्यक सुविधायें हैं वे उनको पहुंचाई जायें और उन को सभी सम्भव साधन उपलब्ध किये जायें। इस को दृष्टि में रख कर हमारी सरकार ने एक पंचायत एक्ट बनाया है और उसके जरिये पंचायतों की स्थापना की है। इसके साथ ही साथ ब्लाक्स की भी स्थापना की गई है। मैं समझता हूं कि देहातों की जनता तक पहुंचने के लिए यह एक अच्छा तरीका है जो कि अपनाया गया है। अपने इस प्रयास में हम अपने आपको तभी सफल समझ सकते हैं अगर ग्रामीण जनता के रहन सहन में उन्नति हो, उसको शिक्षा की तमाम सुविधायें उपलब्ध हों, उनको चलने फिरने के लिए सड़कें मिलें, उनके दवा दारू का संतोषजनक प्रबन्ध हो। संक्षेप में अगर कहा जाये तो कहा जा सकता है कि हम सफल हुए तभी समझे जायेंगे अगर शहरों में रहने वालों के बराबर की सुविधायें ग्रामीण इलाकों में रहने वाली जनता को भी उपलब्ध हो जायें।

पंचायतों के जरिये हम गांवों का बहुमुखी विकास करना चाहते हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि यह विकास, यह उन्नति तब तक सम्भव नहीं हो सकती है जब तक कि पंचायतों को पूरे शासन के अधिकार नहीं दे दिये जाते हैं। मेरे कहने का आशय यह नहीं है कि जो अधिकार भारत सरकार के या पार्लियामेंट के हैं, वे सभी अधिकार उनको सौंप दिये जायें। लेकिन उन के दायरे में जितने भी अधिकार आते हैं, वे उनको पूर्ण रूप से दे दिये जाने चाहिये। जब तक उन को ये अधिकार नहीं मिलते हैं तब तक मैं समझता

हूँ कि ग्रामीण जनता को आवश्यक सुविधायें पहुँचाने का काम, उसके स्तर को उन्नत करने का काम वे सुचारू रूप से नहीं कर सकेंगी।

कुछ वर्ष पहले जो शासन व्यवस्था थी, उसके अन्तर्गत जिले को एक यूनिट माना जाता था और उसके द्वारा राज्य अपना शासन चलाता था। उस समय जो जिले का ईंचार्ज हुआ करता था, डिप्टी कमिशनर या कलक्टर उसके पास बहुत ही कम वलफेयर के काम होते थे, बहुत ही कम डिब्लेपमेंट के काम होते थे। उसका काम सिर्फ रेवेन्यू कोलक्ट करना और ला एंड आर्डर को मेनटेन करना होता था। लेकिन आज डिब्लेपमेंट के सारे काम भी उन्हीं के ऊपर लाद दिये गये हैं जिस को सुचारू रूप से चलाना उन के लिये मुश्किल हो गया है। इस वास्ते यह पंचायती राज अस्तित्व में आया है। यह जो पंचायती राज है यह बहुत बढ़िया प्रयोग है जिसके द्वारा हम डिब्लेपमेंट का काम कर सकते हैं। इसकी सफलता का मापदण्ड पंचायती राज एक्ट का सफलीभूत होना है। यह एक्ट तभी सफलीभूत होगा जबकि गांवों का उत्पादन बढ़ जाये, वहाँ के रहने वाले लोगों को सही रूप में रोजगार मिल जाये, सही रूप में साधन मिल जायें। इस व्यवस्था को चलाने के लिए इन वलफेयर के कामों को करने के लिए हमारे यहाँ जिला परिषदें या म्यूनिसिपलिटिज भी हैं। लेकिन वे आजकल इस तरह के कामों को सही रूप में नहीं कर पाती हैं, इस वास्ते हम ज्यादा जोर पंचायत राज के ऊपर देते हैं और इसके द्वारा हम लोग डिब्लेपमेंट के काम करवाना चाहते हैं।

पंचायत राज का मुख्य उद्देश्य जैसा मैं ने कहा है यही है कि विकास का सारा कार्य उनके द्वारा किया जाये। विकास कार्य जो हुए हैं वे सफल हुए हैं या नहीं, इसका पता इसी से चल सकता है कि गांवों के रहने वाले लोगों का स्तर कम से कम उस ढंग का हो पाया है या नहीं जैसा कि शहर वालों का है,

या उन को भी वही सुविधायें सुलभ हो गई हैं या नहीं जैसी कि शहर वालों को मिली हुई है।

पंचायती राज को सफल बनाने के लिए मैं समझता हूँ कि यह सब से जरूरी बात है कि उनके पास अपना कोष हो। उनके पास इतना अधिकार अवश्य होना चाहिये कि वे अपने कोष रख सकें। उनको राज्य सरकारों से जो अनुदान प्राप्त होता है वह तो होता ही रहेगा लेकिन साथ-साथ उनके पास जब तक अपना कोष नहीं होता है तब तक उनका काम सुचारू रूप से नहीं चल सकता है। राज्य सरकारों को भी भारत सरकार से अनुदान प्राप्त होते हैं लेकिन फिर भी जिस प्रकार राज्य सरकारों के अपने कोष हैं, उसी प्रकार से पंचायतों को भी अपने कोष रखने का अधिकार होना चाहिये, कोष पैदा करने का अधिकार होना चाहिये।

आजकल देखा जाता है कि हमारे जो ग्राम पंचायतों के मुखिया हैं या जो प्रमुख हैं या जो अध्यक्ष हैं, उन को उतने अधिकार प्राप्त नहीं हैं जितने अधिकार कि वहाँ काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों को प्राप्त हैं और इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि वे उनके पंजों से बाहर निकल नहीं पाते हैं। उनको इस कारण से काफी परेशानी का सामना करना पड़ता है। जब तक ऐसी व्यवस्था नहीं कर दी जाती है कि जो उनकी मदद करने वाले हैं, जो उनके कर्मचारीगण हैं, उन पर उनका पूरा शासन हो, तब तक उनको उन से पूरा-पूरा सहयोग प्राप्त नहीं हो सकता है। इस वास्ते यह बहुत जरूरी है कि कर्मचारियों पर उनका पूरा शासन हो। आजकल देखा गया है कि वहाँ पर ऐसे-ऐसे उनके असिस्टेंट हैं जिनका उन को पूरा सहयोग न मिलने के कारण जितना काम होना चाहिये था, नहीं हो पाया है। अगर उनका पूरा-पूरा सहयोग मिला होता तो काफी उन्नति हो सकती थी। मेरा यह पक्का विश्वास है कि ब्लाक्स के जरिये जितना पैसा खर्च किया

[श्री भोलानाथ विश्वास]

गया है उसको अगर सही कामों के लिए खर्च किया गया होता तो हम बहुत आगे बढ़ चुके होते। लेकिन दुःख की बात यह है कि हमारे यहां जो ब्लाक आफिसर भेजे जाते हैं वे ऐसे होते हैं जोकि कालेज से निकले होते हैं और उनको थोड़े दिन की ट्रेनिंग देकर ब्लाक आफिसर बना कर भेज दिया जाता है। इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि वहां जो काम करने वाले पुराने कर्मचारी होते हैं, जोकि उसकी मदद करने के लिए रखे जाते हैं, वे इस तरह से कार्य करते हैं कि ब्लाक आफिसर अपने आपको लाचार अनुभव करता है और बिना उनकी राय के काम नहीं कर पाते हैं और उसको उनके पंजे में फंस जाना पड़ता है। वे समझदार तो होते हैं लेकिन चूंकि नये-नये कालेजों से निकले होते हैं और काफी अनुभव नहीं होता है इस वास्ते उनके लिए उनके पंजे से निकलना मुश्किल हो जाता है। इस वास्ते मैं चाहता हूं कि केवल उन्हीं को ब्लाकों में भेजा जाये जिन्होंने कि कम से कम पांच वर्षों तक मेजिस्ट्रेसी का काम कर लिया हो। अगर ऐसा किया गया तो वे सही रूप में काम कर सकेंगे।

आज इसकी भी चर्चा होती है कि मार्च का महीना जब आता है तो लोग इधर उधर दौड़ते हैं और रुपया किसी न किसी तरह से खर्च करने की कोशिश करते हैं। इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि जैसे तैसे वे रुपया खर्च कर देते हैं और उसका कोई लाभ नहीं निकलता है। रुपया खर्च करने के बाद वे फिगर्ज भेज देते हैं कि इस काम में इतना रुपया खर्च किया गया है और इतनी सफलता प्राप्त कर ली गई है। लेकिन होता यह है कि उस रुपये को सही रूप में खर्च नहीं किया जाता है। जहां-जहां हमारे इंजीनियरिंग डिपार्टमेंट हैं और ओवरसीयर हैं, टेक्नीशियन हैं, उनके काम करने का ढंग बहुत ही गलत होता है। वे समझते हैं कि जैसे ही कोई क्लवर्ट बन गया, था नहर खुद गई, उनका काम समाप्त हो

गया। लेकिन वह चीज स्थायी नहीं होती है, थोड़े दिन तक ही चलने वाली होती है। इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि जो पैसा उस पर खर्च किया जाता है वह बरबाद जाता है। इस वास्ते ऐसे जो काम किए जाते हैं उन पर निगरानी रखी जानी चाहिये।

यह कहा जाता है कि १९६३ तक सारे देश में ब्लाकों की स्थापना हो जाएगी और सारा काम सुचारू रूप से प्रारम्भ हो जाएगा। जिस ढंग से आज तक ब्लाक खोले गए हैं या जिस ढंग से आज उनका काम होता है यदि इसी ढंग से वह होता रहा तो मेरा पूरा विश्वास है कि जिस उद्देश्य को पूरा करने के लिए हम आगे बढ़े हैं और जिस उद्देश्य को हमने हाथ में लिया है, वह पूरा नहीं हो सकेगा। आज जब हम किसी चीज की फिगर्ज को देखते हैं तो पाते हैं कि नीचे के तब्ले के जो लोग हैं वे सही रूप में फिगर्ज नहीं देते हैं और इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि पार्लियामेंट तक को गलत फिगर्ज पहुंच जाते हैं और बता दिया जाता है कि प्रोडक्शन इतने प्रतिशत बढ़ गया है, एग्रीकल्चर में इतनी तरक्की हो गई है। इस वास्ते जब तक हमारे ब्लाक के आफिसर के और पंचायत के मुखिया वगैरह के कर्मचारी इस ढंग के नहीं हो जायेंगे कि ठीक रूप में वे अपनी जिम्मेदारी को समझने लगे तब तक जिस उद्देश्य को ले कर हम आगे बढ़े हैं, उस तक हम पहुंच नहीं पायेंगे और वह पूरा नहीं होगा। इस वास्ते मैं चाहता हूं कि इस ओर भी आपका ध्यान जाए।

श्री मोहन स्वरूप : सभानेत्री महोदया, पंचायत राज्य का भारतवर्ष में जो प्रचलन हुआ, उस से बड़ी-बड़ी आशायें थीं, और यह स्थल था कि गांवों का बहुत विकास होगा और पंचायतें इस प्रजातांत्रिक प्रणाली में अच्छी यूनिट बन सकेंगी। लेकिन तजुर्बे ने बतलाया कि वह सब उम्मीदें स्वाब में मिल गईं। जाहिर है कि पंचायत राज्य का मतलब

यह है कि देश में जो ५ लाख ५८ हजार गांव हैं उन के रहने वाले लोग डिमाक्रेटिक सेट-अप में भागीदार हों और हमारे गांवों की तरक्की हो, गांवों में सुख समृद्धि आये। अनुभव ने हमें बतलाया कि आज हमारे गांवों में पंचायत राज्य नहीं है, बल्कि आफिशल राज्य है। बहुत से आफिसर हैं, चाहे कलेक्टर हो, चाहे ए० डी० एम० हो, चाहे तहसीलदार हो, जब वे गांवों में आते हैं तो हैट लगा कर और पतलून पहन कर। रोब जमाते हुए आते हैं और सब अपनी २ बात कहते हैं। समझ में नहीं आता कि किस के हुक्म की तामील हो और कैसे हो।

आप एक बात देखिये कि पंचायत का प्रधान तो एक जगह का होता है लेकिन उस के नीचे जो सेक्रेटरी होता है वह बीस गांव के लिये होता है, कभी ३० गांवों के लिये होता है। एक अजीब बात है कि जो राजा है वह तो एक गांव का है और जो उस का मंत्री है वह २० या ३० गांव का है। जाहिर है कि जो पंचायत सेक्रेटरी बीस गांवों का काम सम्भालता है वह किस तरह से सारा काम सम्भाल सकेगा। इसी तरह से जो गांव पंचायतें हैं उन को कोई अख्तियार नहीं है। अगर मेरी जमीन है और उस पर किसी दूसरे का नाम है तो मेरे चाहने पर भी गांव पंचायत उस में परिवर्तन नहीं कर सकती है, उस को इस का अधिकार नहीं है। वह मामला तहसील में जाये या कलेक्टर के पास दर्खास्त जाये तब ही परिवर्तन हो सकता है। मान लीजिये कि मैं अपने पिता जी का एक ही बारिस हूं, लेकिन पंचायत को अधिकार नहीं है कि मेरे पिताजी का नाम निकाल कर मेरा नाम जोड़ सके। इस तरह से पंचायतें एक मजाक सी हैं, उन को कोई अख्तियार नहीं, उन के काम करने का कोई ढंग नहीं। मैं निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि अगर पंचायतों को तरक्की देनी है और सही रूप में प्रजातान्त्रिक प्रणाली में भागीदार बनाना है तो पंचायतों को सही रूप में स्वतंत्रता देनी होगी, पंचायतों को अधिकार देने होंगे।

मेरे जिले में एक पंचायत गोष्ठी हुई और उस में सवाल हुआ कि क्या पंचायतों के प्रधान और सरपंच अपने कर्तव्यों का पालन कर रहे हैं। मैं ने उस में पूछा कि जो सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट में मंत्री बैठे हैं, सरकार है और जो प्राविशल सरकारें हैं, व सही रूप में अपने कर्तव्यों का पालन कर रही हैं या नहीं। आज सवेरे पोचंगोज हमले का जिक्र किया गया। प्रधान मंत्री कहते हैं कि वह कोई जिम्मेदारी लेने को तैयार नहीं हैं। जब वे तैयार नहीं तो जिम्मेदारी कौन सम्भाल सकता है? खाली पंचों पर यह आरोप लगाना कि वे अपने कर्तव्यों का पालन नहीं कर रहे हैं, यह मैं सही तौर से समझ नहीं पाता हूं। यह एक मजाक है और अगर इस किस्म की बात जारी रहेगी तो न पंचायतों का कोई विकास हो सकेगा न गांवों की कोई उन्नति। यहां मंत्री बैठते हैं, हम सब बैठते हैं और संविधान ने एक जिम्मेदारी सीपी है। अगर कर्तव्यों का प्रश्न न हो तो आगे की कार्रवाई कैसे होगी? मैं पंचायतों के सम्बन्ध में कुछ सजेशन देना चाहूंगा।

मैं चाहता हूं कि पंचायतों का जो चुनाव हो उसके अंतर्गत खाली प्रधान का ही चुनाव हो और जो अमरीकन प्रेसीडेंट के चुनाव का पटर्न है उस पर आधारित हो। जो पंच हों वह प्रधान की राय से रखे जायें और गांव के सलाह मशवरे से रखे जायें। पांच पंच हों बजाय इसके कि २५, २८ या ३० पंच हों। उस का सभापति जो हो अगर उस पर अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव पास करना हो तो पूरे गांव के लोगों की मीटिंग हो और उस में अविश्वास प्रस्ताव हो सके।

इसी के साथ-साथ मैं चाहूंगा कि गांव के लेवल पर जितने वर्कर हों, चाहे स्कूल टीचर हो, चाहे लखपाल हों, पंचायत सेक्रेटरी हों, चाहे अमीन हो, वह पंचायत के अधीन रखे जायें। पंचायतों को इस तरह से बनाना चाहिये कि वह सैल्फ-सफिशिएंट हों। जो भी काम

[श्री मोहन स्वरूप]

होता है गांवों में, चाहे सड़कें बनाने का काम हो या दूसरा काम हो, उन सभी के बारे में श्रमदान की चर्चा होती है। पंचायतों के पास पैसा तो है नहीं, किसी पंचायत का २०० रु० का बजट फंड होता है, किसी का ५०० रु० का। जाहिर है २०० या ५०० रु० से सड़क बनाने का काम नहीं हो सकता। इसलिए जब भी सड़क बनाने की बात कही जाती है तो जाता है कि श्रमदान होना चाहिए। लोग श्रमदान करते हैं, लेकिन अगले वर्ष जब वर्षा होती है तो सड़कों की मिट्टी बह जाती है। उसे पक्का करने का कोई साधन नहीं है पंचायतों के पास। इस लिए मेरा सुझाव है कि गांव की जो आमदनी हो, चाहे लगान से चाहे आबपाशी से, उस का $\frac{1}{4}$ भाग गांव पंचायत को मिलना चाहिये और उसे इस प्रजातांत्रिक प्रणाली में भागीदार बनाना चाहिये। उस को आमदनी में से हिस्सा मिलना चाहिए। इसी के साथ-साथ मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि भूमि के इन्दराज के बदलने के सिलसिले में, लगान वसूली के सिलसिले में और आबपाशी की वसूली के सिलसिले में पंचायत को पूरी स्वतंत्रता होनी चाहिए भले ही क्लेक्टर साहब या तहसीलदार साहब देखभाल करने के लिए आयें और मुआना करें। वक्तन फवक्तन गलतियां हों तो आ कर बतायें, उन का आडिट हो, यह सब कुछ हो सकता है, लेकिन जब तक गांव पंचायत को पूर्ण रूप से काम करने का हक नहीं मिलता तब तक पंचायत राज की बात स्वप्न मात्र है।

इस के अतिरिक्त मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि आफ्रिसस का जो दबाव है वह भी खत्म होना चाहिए। खेद की बात है कि आफ्रिसस जाया करते हैं और पंचायत, गांव के लोगों को फटकारते व अशिश्ट बताव करते हैं। जब भी गांवों की प्लैनिंग का सवाल आता है तो मुझे दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि प्लैनिंग वही लोग करते हैं जो शहरों में बैठे हुए हैं। प्लैनिंग कमिशन में वही लोग

हैं जो कभी गांवों में नहीं जाते। मैं ऐसे लोगों को जानता हूँ जो गेहूँ और जौ की बाली में फर्क नहीं बतला सकते, जो यह नहीं जानते हैं कि गांवों का कामकाज कैसे होता है। प्लैनिंग कमिशन में वही लोग हैं जो शहरों में रहने वाले हैं, जिन्होंने कभी गांवों की तरफ देखा नहीं, जो गांवों में कभी गये नहीं। भला बताइये कि वे किस तरह से गांवों के सिलसिले में प्लैनिंग का काम कर सकते हैं। मुझे इस चीज को देख कर बड़ी हंसी आती है। मैं कहूंगा कि गांवों की प्लैनिंग और पंचायतों के सिलसिले में जो गवर्नमेंट के नक्शे हैं वह गलत हैं और उनको सही होना चाहिए। गांवों में काम करने वाले वही लोग होने चाहियें जो कि गांवों से वास्ता रखते हों। अभी दूसरा वर्ष है, मैं दहरादून गया। वहां रिफ्रेशंस कोर्स का स्कूल है। वहां पर १२ ट्रेनीज थे और २५ पढ़ाने वाले थे। वहां पर जो १२ ट्रेनीज थे उनसे मैंने पूछा कि १२ में से कितने आदमी ऐसे हैं जो गांवों से सम्बन्धित हैं। मुश्किल से एक आध आदमी उठा। उन्होंने कहा कि हमारे दादा साहब गांवों में रहा करते थे, हम तो शहर में रहते हैं। इस किस्म की हालत है। जिन लोगों का गांवों की जिन्दगी से कोई वास्ता नहीं, वह गांवों में जा करके गांवों की तरक्की के सिलसिले में सोच नहीं सकते हैं, तो फिर वह इस सिलसिले में क्या कर सकते हैं। मैं देखता हूँ कि रबी और खरीफ आन्दोलन की चर्चा चलती है। गांव वालों को बतलाया जाता है कि रबी और खरीफ आन्दोलन क्या है। बाजे बजाये जाते हैं, और उस के बाद वह चले जाते हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या रबी और खरीफ के बारे में गांव वाले नहीं जानते हैं, उन लोगों को उसे बतलाने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं। आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि सही तौर से सरकार पंचायत को बनाये और उन को सन्तुष्ट करे। तभी काम हो सकता है। ब्लाक्स का जिक्र किया गया। मैं सदा

सदन में मांग किया करता हूँ कि कम्युनिटी डेवलेपमेंट डिपार्टमेंट को खत्म कर दिया जाये और उसकी एक्टिविटीज को विभिन्न महकमों में बांट दिया जाये। यहाँ इन्फ्लिकेशन बहुत होता है, सरकार द्वारा अलग से पंचायत ऐग्रीकल्चर कोऑपरेटिव, हेल्थ, प्लेनिंग के महकमे बने हुए हैं और ब्लॉक लेवल पर भी बने हुए हैं। उससे समय नष्ट होता है, मैं जब ब्लॉकों में जाता हूँ तो लोग पूछते हैं कि ब्लॉकों के अन्तर्गत यह आमी की आमी गांवों की तरक्की के लिये बनी हुई है, करोड़ों रुपया खर्च किया जा रहा है तो फिर कारण क्या है कि गांवों का कोई डेवलेपमेंट नहीं होता, सभी जगह एक खूमी पिक्चर नज़र आती है। सब जगह लोग हतोत्साहित हैं। मैं नहीं समझ पाता कि क्यों गवर्नमेंट महसूस नहीं करती कि गांवों के अन्दर क्या हो रहा है। वह क्यों नहीं सोचती कि गांवों में कुछ नहीं हो रहा है और रुपया फिजूल खर्च होता है। अभी श्री घोषाल ने बतलाया कि जीपें सिनेमा देखने के लिये इस्तेमाल होती हैं। ब्लॉक डेवलेपमेंट आफिसर्स या दूसरे आफिसर्स की मर्जी पर वह चला करती हैं। मैं सजेशन पेश करता हूँ कि ब्लॉकों में से जीपें हटा ली जाय। ब्लॉकों में तो बैलगाड़ी या घोड़ा देना चाहिये ताकि उस पर बोरा करके ठीक ढंग से जन सम्पर्क स्थापित किया जाए उनसे हर स्थान में पहुंचा भी जा सकता है।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : (वाराणसी) : घोड़ों का चना खा जायगे।

श्री मोहन स्वर्ण : घोड़ों के लिये गांवों में चना और घास बहुत मिलेगी और अगर माननीय सदस्य गांवों में जाएं तो जो कुछ रूखा-मूखा ग्रामीणों के पास होगा वह उन को खिलाएंगे। अभी गांवों में इतनी सम्पत्ता बनी हुई है।

तो मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि जो पंचायतों के सरकारी नक्शे हैं वह दुरुस्त हों और सही तरीके से काम चलाया जाए। तभी गांवों का

विकास सम्भव होगा, वरना ये सारी चीजें बेकार जाएंगी।

Shri A. T. Sarma (Chattrapur): Mr. Chairman, the administration of the Panchayat Raj is the main subject of the States, and here, we are considering the situation arising out of the working of the Panchayat Raj. In other words, the Centre has to maintain a certain uniformity of administration. That is why we are concerned about it here. But, how far we are maintaining uniformity is to be considered here. I regret to state that we are not maintaining any uniformity in the administration of the Panchayat Raj. It is certain that so far this administration of the Panchayat Raj has not been introduced in all the States. It is our intention to decentralise the power through the Panchayat Raj. But here also, I regret to state that the power has not been decentralised. On the other hand, it has been very recently centralised. I am going to prove this through some facts.

First of all, when the agitation took place, and the British were asked to grant some self-Government to the Indians, they were afraid of our agitation and then introduced the local-self-government system and the LSG department in 1920. Since then we are enjoying some sort of self-government through the municipalities and district boards. But it is regrettable to note that the district boards were abolished without consulting the district board authorities, and the functions of the district boards were assigned to the different organisations of the districts. Thus, the Health Department was assigned to the DHOs; the education department was placed at the hands of the DEOs, works department was assigned to the PWD. Thus, all the functions hitherto enjoyed by the local bodies and the district boards have been assigned to the Government officers as such, or, so to say, to the pure Government machinery itself. Thus, what we used to enjoy at the time of British rule, has been deprived to us.

[Shri A. T. Sarma]

That privilege has been deprived, and the States have been asked to enact rules and regulations for the administration of the Panchayat Raj. Bills were introduced and they were referred to the Centre for concurrence, but in the scrutiny, we found that they have not followed any uniform principle in approving those Bills. Thus, the administration of the Panchayat Raj varies from State to State, in the form of the Zila Parishad, the Gram Panchayat Samitis and the Gram Panchayats. There is no uniformity in all the States. The function of the Centre in the shape of attaining uniformity in all these Bills of the States has not been fulfilled in respect of the administration of the Panchayat Raj. Thus, we see that there is no uniformity in these three organs of the system: the panchayats, the panchayat samitis and the Zila Parishad. Even in the matter of the Zila parishad, I regret to state that there is nothing which is going to be tackled by the Zila Parishad. All the functions of the district board have been assigned to other organisations.

When I attended the meeting of a Zila Parishad, I found that certain subjects were brought up for discussion. The president was sitting in the chair, and one ex-officio member addressed the meeting, sitting. There was the mentality that Government officers were superior to the other members. There was the president, and with his direction, of course, the head of the department stood up, while he addressed the meeting. Of course, he rose when the president arrived and left. But that mentality that they are the governors and the other people are the governed is still working! The aim of the Panchayat Raj is not materialised through the administration of the Panchayat Raj system. That is my point.

The second thing is, we have to consider how far we have proceeded with this work on the lines aimed at. In my opinion, we have not materialised anything which was aimed at by the Panchayat Raj. All these three

administrative bodies have been taken to be recommending bodies. The executing power has been assigned either to the BDOs or to the district magistrates or to the special officers or any other executive officers. So, the executive power rests with the Government officers while the recommending power only is assigned to these three organisations. Therefore, if we want to decentralise the power, we have to do something, and if we are to fulfil the aspirations of our ancestors, we have to see that the power is decentralised properly, not on paper but by work.

I will give another example. There are some silly features about it. The villagers are paying huge amounts by way of so many taxes or cesses: they are paying educational cess; they are paying land cess; they are paying road cess; they are also paying quit rent and income-tax, agricultural income-tax, and so on. But when we are leaving the administration of the Panchayat Raj to the villagers, they are not given any finances; they are asked to raise funds from their own pockets and then to develop their villages. It is very funny.

13.48 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Here, I suggest that the Centre should take some steps to make provision for finances for the villages. That is the main point. If we do not do anything material and simply ask the villagers to raise their own funds to develop the villages, that means nothing. We are not assigning any power to them nor are we giving any finance to them; simply, we are asking them to raise their own funds for development. That does not fulfil the aim of our Panchayat Raj. There was provisions in the L.S.G. Acts for assigning some portion of the stamp duty and some portion of the excise duty to the district boards for running the administration and putting it on a sound footing. I also suggest that out

of our income that is derived from the stamp duty and the excise duty, especially from the agricultural income-tax a portion should be assigned for the development of these villages, so that Panchayat Raj may materialise.

Then, it is the duty of the Centre to ask the States to give more powers to the Panchayat Organisations and provide money for the development of the villages substantially to run the Panchayat Raj. It should not be done merely on paper, not allowing any power to them in actual practice. So, I request the Centre to give instructions to abolish the posts of executive officers and assign full power to the Presidents of the Panchayats, Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads.

Shri Shree Narayan Das (Darbhanga): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, democracy has been defined by Lincoln as government of the people, by the people and for the people. When the framers of the Constitution made provision for the establishment of panchayats giving more and more powers to villages, they had in mind this idea. By the introduction of democratic decentralisation, a revolutionary step has been taken. Now we have to give powers and responsibilities to the people. The object is to take swaraj to the people. As I have stated, we have to have a government of the people, by the people and for the people.

At present our democracy functions in a centralised way. We have got a Parliament at the central level and Legislative Assemblies in the States. Once in five years, the people cast their votes and elect their representatives; then for five years, they have no part to play. So, it was realised that in order to give concrete shape to the ideas put forward by Mahatma Gandhi—at that time there were 7 lakh villages and he said there should be 7 lakh republics having power and responsibility in their respective jurisdiction—democratic de-centralisation was introduced. So, the introduction of democratic decentralisation has its

origin not only in the traditions of the country, but in the provisions of the Constitution and in the ideas Mahatma Gandhi spread from time to time when we were fighting for freedom.

Later on when the Planning Commission made two Plans one after the other and the programme of community development was introduced in the country, it was felt that in spite of funds being made available to the blocks, public enthusiasm was not being created. Therefore, a committee was appointed to see and find out the reasons for the non-participation of the public in the community development programme. The committee headed by Shri B. G. Mehta suggested democratic decentralisation. So, the system of democratic decentralisation in the form of a three-tier system panchayats, panchayat samitis and zila parishads—was introduced. Although this scheme has not been implemented in all the States, some States have implemented it and gradually others are taking steps to introduce it.

Now we have to examine the impacts of this democratic decentralisation politically, socially and economically. There is no doubt that by the introduction of democratic decentralisation, a political awakening has been possible in the rural areas. People are taking much interest in the elections. We find that there is very great enthusiasm regarding the elections to panchayats and panchayat samitis, but we have to guard ourselves against this, because though the movement has made a political impact and there is a political awakening with people taking much more interest in the elections, they are not taking as much interest in the implementation of the programmes of either community development or the Plan in general.

The social impact of this movement is not so effective. Factionalism is growing due to the methods of election. Factions are created and they continue even after the election is

[Shri Shree Narayan Das]

over. They do not take it in the proper spirit. Even after the election is over, animosity is carried. Even in the functioning of these bodies, this animosity appears. The party which comes into power does not realise that it is its responsibility to see that every section of the society is benefited by its work. Those who come into power see that special favours are done to those who voted for them and thereby social animosity is created. There is much to be done in that respect.

The economic aspect of decentralisation is still to be felt. The programme envisages that these panchayats and block samitis should take interest in agricultural production and every effort should be made to see that targets are fixed for agricultural production. At present, although it has been stated from time to time by the Planning Commission and others in authority that there should be planning from below, it is still on paper. So far no efforts have been made or even if made, they have not succeeded in framing Plan from the villages below. The objective is like that, but so far the objective has not been fulfilled.

I would like to dilate on some points stated by some other friends also. The BDO is the executive head at the block level. Trouble starts because there is rivalry between the President of Panchayat Samiti and the BDO. The officials feels that their jurisdiction has been transgressed and their powers have been delegated to the President. Decisions are made by block samities, but they are to be executed by the BDO. Decisions are made, but the execution is delayed. The samiti has got power over the BDO to ask him to do the work.

I would suggest that there should be a separate cadre for panchayats, panchayat samitis and zila parishads. At present officers from the Government cadre are sent and after three or four years, they will have to go

again to their own work. So, they do not take sufficient interest. I would like to suggest that a separate cadre should be created with proper service conditions and privileges, so that the officers working in the panchayat samities are not transferred to Government.

As stated by some friends, at present revenue and development work are put together and that is done by the BDO. That creates much trouble. So, revenue work should be separated from development work. So, a separate cadre should be established.

With these words, I welcome the idea of democratic decentralisation. Those States which have not yet introduced this should be requested to give effect to it immediately at every level.

श्री रघुनाथसिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जैसी चर्चा आज यहां पर हो रही है, वैसी ही चर्चा आज से ढाई हजार वर्ष पहले हिन्दुस्तान में हुई थी।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य की मौजूदगी में ?

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : प्राचीन काल में अज्ञात शत्रु के मन्त्री, वस्त्राकार, ने भगवान् बुद्ध से पूछा कि ब्रह्मजनों लोगों के छोटे छोटे गणतन्त्रों पर कैसे विजय प्राप्त की जा सकती है। इस विषय में भगवान् बुद्ध ने उन से तीन प्रश्न पूछे। उन का पहला प्रश्न यह था कि क्या वे लोग सन्निपात बहुल हैं या नहीं, अर्थात् उन की मीटिंग्स रोज हुआ करती हैं या नहीं। दूसरा प्रश्न यह था कि क्या वे बूढ़ों और बुद्धिमानों का आदर करते हैं या नहीं और तीसरा प्रश्न उन्होंने यह पूछा कि क्या वे लोग अपने छोटे-छोटे गणतन्त्रों के सावजनिक धन और आय में से कुछ हिस्सा लेते हैं या नहीं

उत्तर देते हुए अजातशत्रु के भन्त्री ने कहा कि वे लोग सन्निपात-बहुल हैं, अर्थात् उनकी मूर्खता प्रायः दुष्प्रकार करती है, वे बूढ़ों और बुद्धिमानों का आदर करते हैं और कोई भी आदमी साबंजनिक सम्पत्ति से एक पैसा भी नहीं लेता है। इस पर भगवान् बुद्ध ने भन्त्री को कहा कि अजात शत्रु को जा कर कह दो कि लिच्छवियों पर विजय नहीं पाई जा सकती है। इस कथा में इस सिद्धान्त पर प्रकाश डाला गया है कि व्यष्टि के स्थान पर समष्टि का आदर होना चाहिए।

इतिहास में आप देखेंगे कि वैदिक काल से लेकर चौथी शताब्दी बी० सी० तक वैस्ट्रन पंजाब में स्थित छोट्टे-छोटे गणतन्त्रों के कारण विदेशी लोग भारत में प्रवेश करने में समर्थ-पुल न हो सके। अलेग्जेंडर को भी इसी लिये पीछे हटना पड़ा, क्योंकि छोटे छोटे गणतन्त्रों ने उसका सामना किया। इससे यही प्रकट होता है कि छोटी-छोटी पंचायतें किसी भी देश की रीढ़ हैं। उनसे देश के नीजवान बनते हैं। उनके द्वारा देश के नीजवानों का लोकतन्त्र की शिक्षा प्राप्त होती है, उन के हृदय में व्यष्टि के स्थान पर समष्टि की भावना उत्पन्न होती है और उनको ज्ञात होता है कि सारा देश और सारी जनता उस की है और उनके लिये उन को काम करना है। किसी देश का शासन चलाने में जो संस्थायें भाग लेती हैं, पंचायत उनकी श्रृंखला में सब से प्रारम्भ की कड़ी है।

महात्मा जी के अनुसार डेमोक्रेसी की परिभाषा थी राम-राज्य। वह चाहते थे कि हिन्दुस्तान में राम-राज्य स्थापित होना चाहिये। राम-राज्य का अर्थ यह है कि इस देश में हर एक आदमी का शासन में हक होना चाहिए और हर एक आदमी यह समझे कि यह देश और यह शासन हमारा है और हम भी देश के शासन में हिस्सा लेते हैं, पंचायतों, असेम्बलीज और पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर यह समझें कि वे देश के शासन में हिस्सा लेते हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में उन्होंने शासन के विकेन्द्रीकरण का मार्ग दिखाया। यहां पर इंग्लैण्ड और फ्रांस

की तरह कोई यूनिटरी फार्म ऑफ गवर्नमेंट तो है नहीं। इसलिये शासन के विकेन्द्रीकरण के पीछे भावना यह है कि हिन्दुस्तान का प्रत्येक आदमी यह समझे कि भारतवर्ष मेरा है और उसके शासन में मेरा हाथ है, यहां पर केवल पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू शासन नहीं करते हैं, बल्कि पंचायत का सरपंच और गांव सभा का सदस्य किसी न किसी रूप में इस देश के शासन में हाथ बंटाता है।

इसलिये हिन्दुस्तान में यह एक नया प्रयोग प्रारम्भ हो रहा है, जिस को अगर हम ठीक तरीके से चलायें, तो इस देश में वास्तविक लोकतन्त्रीय शासन स्थापित हो सकता है। हिन्दुस्तान में अभिजात वर्ग के शासन, भ्रातृ-गर्की या अरिस्टोक्रेसी के शासन की कोई गुंजायश नहीं है, क्योंकि हमारे यहां इतनी जातियां, धर्म और सम्प्रदाय हैं कि एक जाति या सम्प्रदाय के शासन को मानने के लिये दूसरे लोग तैयार नहीं होंगे। जब हिन्दुस्तान के लिये यह लोकतन्त्र का ही मार्ग है, तो उस को मजबूत करने के लिये यह सबसे आवश्यक है कि छोटे-छोटे स्थानों से लेकर केन्द्र तक प्रारम्भ से लेकर शीर्ष तक हम एक ऐसे कड़ी स्थापित करें कि लोकतन्त्र का अनुभव सब लोगों को हो और वे समझें कि हमारे देश में वास्तविक लोकतन्त्र है। इसलिये देश में जो अभिनव प्रयोग चल रहा है, उस को सफल बनाने की हम को तैयारी करनी चाहिये।

हमारे कुछ भाइयों ने कहा कि पंचायत राज की व्यवस्था में कुछ दोष हैं और बी० डी० श्री० जीप से जते हैं। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान में भगवान् रामचन्द्र के समय राजस लोग थे और श्रीकृष्ण के समय कंस था। भगवान् ने स्वर्ग और नरक दोनों बनाए हैं। पहले भी अच्छे और बुरे दोनों तरह के व्यक्ति थे।

उपस्थित श्रीवचन : गिनती किन की ज्यादा थी ?

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : दुनिया में अच्छे लोग भी हैं और बुरे लोग भी हैं। अगर आप चाहें कि सब लोग अच्छे हो जायें, तो वह असम्भव है। पंचायतों में अच्छे लोग भी हैं और ऐसे भी हैं, जिन के दिमाग खराब हैं और उन के लिये शासन है। अराजकता को रोकने के लिये ही शासन की स्थापना हुई है।

श्री बजराम सिंह : अगर शासन का ही दिमाग खराब हो जाये, तो क्या होगा ?

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : तो लोगों का भी हो जायेगा। अगर शासन का दिमाग खराब होगा, तो लोगों का भी हो जायेगा और अगर लोगों का दिमाग खराब होगा, तो शासन का भी हो जायेगा। यह तो बाइस-वर्सा है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : तो फिर ऐसी हालत में कोई खराब नहीं रहेगा।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : महात्मा जी ने जो मूल सिद्धान्त हमारे सामने रखा और उसके अनुसार जो अभिनव प्रयोग इस देश में हो रहा है, उस को हमें सफल बनाना चाहिये। उस के दोषों की तरफ नहीं जाना चाहिये, बल्कि उस के गुणों को देखना चाहिये। यदि हम दोषों को देखेंगे, तो फिर हम को दोष ही दोष प्राप्त होंगे। इसलिये हम को गुण देखने चाहिए और उन गुणों से लाभ उठाना चाहिये और इस तरह पंचायतों को सफल बनाने का प्रयास करना चाहिए।

श्री पद्म बेब (चम्बा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सब का प्रयत्न सुख, शान्ति प्राप्त करने और सम्मानपूर्ण जीवन व्यतीत करने का है। कहा गया है कि मुंडे मुंडे मतिभिन्ना—देश, काल और बुद्धि के मुताबिक लोगों के साधन भिन्न-भिन्न हैं। परन्तु यह निर्विवाद रूप से सिद्ध हो गया है कि इस उद्देश्य की प्राप्ति के लिये पुलिस, फौज और एटम बम निहायत ही विफल साधन सिद्ध हुए हैं। इस में कोई शक नहीं है कि मानवता के विकास की दिशा

में ये साधन बिल्कुल असफल हुए हैं। भारतवर्ष के नेताओं ने ठीक समय पर पंचायत राज का जो सिद्धान्त जनता के सम्मुख रखा है और उस को क्रियान्वित किया है, उसके लिये वे प्रशंसा के भागी हैं। जब तक मानवता का विकास नहीं होगा, तब तक संसार में कमी भी सुख और शान्ति नहीं हो सकती। और मानवता का विकास होगा व्यक्ति के विकास से। और व्यक्ति तब विकसित होगा, जब उस को कार्य करने की स्वतन्त्रता और कार्य करने के अवसर और साथ ही साथ पथ प्रदर्शन मिलेगा।

पंचायत राज के सम्बन्ध में जो विचार यहां पर प्रकट किये गये हैं, उनसे ऐसा लगता है कि आज भी हम अंग्रेजी राज्य में रह रहे हैं और जितने सरकारी कर्मचारी हैं, वे सब के सब अंग्रेजों के एजेंट हैं और देश का भला चाहने वालों का जरूरी तौर पर उन के साथ लड़ाई, झगड़ा और वैमनस्य है। आज के युग में सरकारी कर्मचारियों, नेताओं और साधारण जनता सब का ये ही प्रयत्न होना चाहिये कि देश का विकास कर के उस को समृद्धि-शाली, शक्तिशाली बनाया जाये। इस उद्देश्य की प्राप्ति के सम्बन्ध में महात्मा गांधी ने गांव को इकाई बनाया था और गांव में भी व्यक्ति का स्थान बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण है, क्योंकि वेद में कहा गया है, "मनुर्भव जनय दैव्यं जनः" अर्थात् आदमी बनो और अच्छे आदमी पैदा करो। उस में देश, काल और जाति का कोई वर्णन नहीं है। केवल यही कहा गया है कि आदमी बनो और अच्छे आदमी पैदा करो। यह हमारी प्राचीन परम्परा का सिद्धान्त है और उसके मुताबिक ही जो प्रयत्न किये जायें, वही ठीक ढंग के हैं।

जब हमने स्वराज्य के लिये प्रयत्न किया तो हम गलियों में लैम्पों वगैरह और नौकरियों की मांग करते थे। धीरे-धीरे होमरूल की मांग, पुनः पूर्ण स्वतन्त्रता। आजाद होने के बाद हम ने अपने देश के विकास के लिये योजनायें बनाईं। कुछ लोगों की ऐसी प्रवृत्ति है कि जब

पंचायत राज की रूपरेखा सामने रखी गई, उसके फौरन बाद वे आपत्ति करना शुरू कर देते हैं। यह तो वैसे ही बात है कि आज ही बच्चा पैदा हुआ और हमने यह सोचना शुरू कर दिया कि यह बच्चा जियेगा या नहीं, बड़ा हो कर कहीं यह देश का गद्दार तो न बनेगा। आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि जो चीज हमारे सामने है, उसकी अच्छाई और बुराई को देख कर हम उसका मूल्यांकन करें और उसको अच्छा बनाने का प्रयत्न करें उस को ट्रायल दें, उस को कार्य रूप में परिणत करें।

पंचायत-राज की जो भावना हमारे सम्मुख रखी गई है, मैं समझता हूँ कि वह स्वाभाविक मौलिक और सामयिक है हमारे देश की पूर्व परम्पराओं के अनुकूल है। हमको इसके लिये मौका देना है और उसके लिये काम करना है। यदि हम इसका केवल विरोध करें और इसके नुक्स देखते रहे, तो ठीक नहीं, दुनिया में ऐसा कोई काम नहीं है, जिसमें नुक्स न हो। कुछ लोग यह समझते हैं कि अगर हमारे विकास-कार्यक्रम में सारी बातें नहीं हैं तो उसका कुछ लाभ नहीं है। मैं समझता हूँ कि विकास का आदि है, लेकिन अन्त नहीं है। यह तो एक अविराम क्रम है। विकास का जो लक्ष्य, जो भावना आज मेरे सामने है, उस तक जब मैं पहुँच जाता हूँ तो उसके बाद मुझे अगला शेष कदम नजर आने लग जाता है। भारत के सामने जो कल विकास का नक्शा था वह आज नहीं है और जो आज है वह कल नहीं होगा। एवं यह क्रम जारी रहेगा इस वास्ते अगर कोई यह समझे कि यह बी० डी० आ० खराब है, और वह आदमी खराब है और वह पंचायत के अन्दर कैसे है, तो इससे काम नहीं चल सकता। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, थोड़ा अर्सा ही हमें आजाद हुए हुआ है। आजादी से पहले हमारे ऊपर जो दबाव था उसके कारण हमारा नैतिक पतन हुआ और हम आर्थिक,

सामाजिक और राजनैतिक आदि सभी दृष्टियों से पिछड़े रहे। यही नहीं बल्कि जो हमारा आत्मिक विकास होना चाहिये था वह भी उस दबाव के कारण, उस रोब के कारण, ला एंड आर्डर के दबावों के कारण नहीं हो सका और हम ऊपर नहीं उठ सके। आज चूँकि हममें आत्म-विश्वास की कमी है, हम समझते हैं कि आज जो चीज हमारे सामने है वह शायद रहे या न रहे, इसलिये पोजीशन और पजेशन की लड़ाई में हम हर चीज को गलत ढंग से देखते हैं और अपनाने की चेष्टा करते हैं। इस पोजीशन और पजेशन की लड़ाई में हम यही सोचते और देखते हैं कि यह होगा या नहीं होगा, फलां ने खा लिया, मैं रह गया, फलां एक लाख का बना गया है, मैं पचास हजार पर क्यों बैठा हूँ। इस तरह सोचने की जो मनोवृत्ति है, वह गलत है। इसका हमें त्याग करना होगा।

मैं समझता हूँ कि पंचायतों के सदस्य गलती करेंगे और यह इसलिये कि उनको अनुभव नहीं है। लेकिन साथ ही साथ यह भी सही है कि गलती करते करते वे अपने आपको सुधारते हुए आगे भी ले जायेंगे। जिस सड़क को बनाने में गवर्नमेंट के कर्मचारी जो एक्सपर्ट और अभ्यस्त लोग हैं ५०,००० रुपया खर्च करें बहुत मुमकिन है कि पंचायत के अनपढ़ ७५,००० करें। यह भी हो सकता है कि कहीं पैसे का दुरुपयोग हो। लेकिन इस सब के होते हुये भी लोगों को घबराना नहीं, प्रयत्न करना है और जिम्मेदारी देनी और लेनी है। अगर रास्ता हमारा सही है तो इस रास्ते से होकर हम को तेजी के साथ जाना होगा। हमें पीछे नहीं रहना है, आगे ही बढ़ते जाना है।

पंचायत राज के सम्बन्ध में, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जितनी भी विचार दर्शन की किताबें निकली हैं, उनको देखने से यही पता चलता है कि जहाँ तक विचार की बात है, उनके अन्दर बाल की खाल निकाली गई है और

[श्री पद्म देव]

कोई बात ऐसी नहीं जिसको अच्छा छोड़ दिया हो। शिक्षा के लिहाज से, गांवों में एजुकेशन पढ़ाने के लिहाज से, सचिवों और कर्मचारियों को कैसा प्रशिक्षण देना है, इस लिहाज से तथा जितनी भी दूसरी चीजें हैं, उनके लिहाज से मैं समझता हूँ कि कोई भी बात ऐसी नहीं है जो अच्छी रह गई हो। इस बास्ते अगर आज कोई कमी है जिसको दूर करना है तो वह यही है कि मैं यह समझना छोड़ दूँ कि मैं बहुत बड़ा और बुद्धिमान आदमी हूँ और जो कुछ किया जा रहा है उसके खिलाफ जरूर कहूँ, दूसरा भी कहे और तीसरा भी कहे। जब देश को बनाना है तो हमारे सामने जो योजना है, उसको देखे कि वह कामयाब होती है या नहीं होती है और उसको कामयाब बनाने का प्रयत्न हम करे। और देखें कि हम उसके जरिये मानवता की सेवा कर सकते हैं या नहीं, जनता का राज्य वहाँ स्थापित हो रहा है या नहीं। ये सब चीज पंचायतों में आ जाती हैं। इसमें कहा गया है कि लोग न्याय और प्रबन्ध का इतिजाम खुद करें। इनको पैसा दिया जाता है उसको खर्च करने के लिये प्रशिक्षित कर्मचारी भी सुलभ किये जाते हैं। उनको अगर मार्ग निर्माण के हेतु कोई इंजीनियर मिल गया है और पंचायत का प्रेजीडेंट यह समझता है कि यह सड़क के काम में दखल देता है तब सड़क कैसे बन सकेगी। अगर अच्छी सड़क बनवानी है तो वह इसकी देखरेख में ही बन सकती है। हम देखते हैं कि जिला परिषदों के प्रधान नान-आफिशल हैं और यह अच्छी बात है। इस बास्ते हमें उन कर्मचारियों पर विश्वास करना चाहिये।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि केवल विरोध करने से काम नहीं चल सकता। अगर हमारा लक्ष्य दुस्त है, और उस लक्ष्य तक पहुँचने के लिये जो साधन अपनाये जाते हैं वे दुस्त हैं और अगर

हम लोगों के हाथ में शक्ति देना चाहते हैं तो उसका तरीका यह है कि उनको वास्तविक रूप में काम करने की छूट दी जाए और केवल मात्र उनका पथप्रदर्शन किया जाए साथ ही बन भी दिया जाए ताकि पंचायत राज जो कि मानवता का प्रतीक है, हमारे देश में सफल हो।

श्रीमती उमा मेहता (सीतापुर) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज यहाँ पर पंचायती राज की चर्चा हो रही है। पंचायती राज को हम अपने देश के लिये एक मुबारक चीज समझते हैं और आज यह मुबारक दिन है मानवता जब इस विषय पर चर्चा हो रही है।

जब हम पंचायत राज की बात करते हैं तो उसका अर्थ यह होता है कि जो डेमोक्रेसी है, उसका वह निचोड़ है। पंचायत राज का बेसिस है डेमोक्रेसी। जब हम पंचायत राज अपने देश में कायम करने चले हैं तो हमको बड़ी मेहनत से, बड़ी लगन से, बड़े विश्वास से अपने गांवों का संगठन करना होगा। हमें हर सम्भव तरीके से इस प्रयोग को सफल बनाने का प्रयत्न करना होगा।

मेरे कुछ भाइयों ने कहा है कि वहाँ पर जीपें चली गई हैं और लोग बिना जीपों के इधर-उधर जाते ही नहीं हैं। मैं समझती हूँ कि जब इंसान स्पेस में उड़ने लग गया है, चन्द्रमा और सूरज तक पहुँचने की कोशिश कर रहा है तो जमीन पर चलने के लिए जीप की भी जरूरत होती है। लेकिन मैं समझती हूँ कि अगर जीप पंचायतों के बास्ते जरूरी समझी जाती है तो जीप से भी ज्यादा मुफीद उनके लिये बैलगाड़ी है। देहातों में अगर किसी को काम करना है तो उसको जीप का प्रयोग नहीं करना चाहिये बल्कि उसी चीज पर जाना चाहिये जिस पर देहात के लोग आते-जाते हैं। देहाती भाई जो पंचायत बना रहे हैं और जिस पर वे चढ़ते हैं, उसी पर मुझे भी चढ़ना है, ऐसी भावना लोगों में आनी चाहिये। शहर आने और गवर्नमेंट से मिलने में अगर जीप की

जरूरत पड़ती है, तो उसका इस्तेमाल किया जा सकता है ।

जहां तक पंचायती राज का सम्बन्ध है वह सिर्फ कांग्रेस पार्टी के लिये नहीं है । पंचायती राज, जितने भी देश के लोग हैं, जितने भी भारत के निवासी हैं, चाहे वे किसी भी पार्टी के क्यों न हों, सभी के लिए हैं और सभी को इस प्रयोग को सफल बनाने में अपना हाथ बटाना होगा । अगर कहीं कोई कमी है या कोई गलती है तो जिस तरीके से भी उसको दूर किया जा सकता हो, दूर किया जाना चाहिये । अगर कोई तरीका है और वह गलत है, तो उस तरीके को भी हमें बदलना होगा । अगर ऐसा किया गया तो पंचायत राज को हम आगे बढ़ाने में सफल होंगे वना नहीं ।

अभी कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है कि देहाती जो लोग हैं, जो पंचायतें हैं, उनके हाथ में हमें ताकत देनी होगी । मैं समझती हूं कि ताकत ऊपर से नहीं आती है, ताकत नीचे से ऊपर जाती है और हमको भी यही करना है । इन पर विश्वास करके, इन पर श्रद्धा रख कर हमको आगे बढ़ना है ।

हमको वहां पर लोगों को शिक्षित भी करना है । शिक्षा हमारे देहातों में बिल्कुल नहीं के बराबर है । कहीं पर भी आप देख लीजिये, चारों तरफ नजर दौड़ा लीजिये, शिक्षा का नितान्त अभाव है । इस विषय पर मैं अक्सर सोचा करती हूं और सोचने के बाद पाती हूं कि हम कुछ ऐसे किस्म के लोग हैं कि बगैर शिक्षा के हमारे यहां डेमोक्रेसी आ गई है । वैसे पहले शिक्षा आती है और उसके बाद डेमोक्रेसी आती है । लेकिन हम भाग्यशाली हैं कि पहले हमारे यहां डेमोक्रेसी आ गई है । लेकिन हमें उनको शिक्षा देनी है । और शिक्षा देते समय गम्भीरता पूर्वक सोचना है कि कैसे शिक्षा उनको देनी है आज हम देखते हैं कि देहातों में भी और बाहर भी हालत यह है कि कोई मर रहे हैं, कोई पिट रहे हैं और तरह-तरह की

अजीब बातें हो रही हैं । ऐसी-ऐसी अजीब चीजें निकलती हैं कि एक मनुष्य दूसरे मनुष्य से नफरत करने लगता जाता है । पंचायत राज के जरिये जो डेमोक्रेसी का एसेंस है, उसको निकाल करके हमको लाना है । शिक्षा हमको अपने बच्चों को और बड़ों को इंसानियत देनी है । जहां पर इंसानियत होती है वहां पर लड़ाई झगड़े नहीं होते हैं । पार्टियां अलग-अलग हैं, स्थानांत दुनिया में अलग-अलग हैं और इनमें मतभेद की गुंजाइश हो सकती है । लेकिन विचार और स्थान अलग-अलग होने का यह मतलब नहीं है कि हम एक दूसरे को बर्दाश्त न करें और एक दूसरे का गला घोंटे । यह चीज भी, जब तक लोगों में शिक्षा नहीं आवेगी, जब तक लोगों में इंसानियत नहीं आवेगी, नहीं आ पावेगी । जब तक यह चीज नहीं आती है तब तक मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है कि हम आगे कैसे जायें । इस वास्ते इस तरफ भी आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये ।

पंचायत राज को सफल बनाने के लिये बहुत जरूरी है कि जो कार्यकर्त्ता हैं, उनमें मिशनरी स्पिरिट हो और मिशनरी स्पिरिट से प्रेरित हो कर वे काम करें । जब तक उनमें ऐसी स्पिरिट नहीं आती है यह काम आगे नहीं बढ़ सकता है । असली पंचायत राज तब आवेगा जब कि कार्यकर्त्ता मिशनरी स्पिरिट से काम करना शुरू कर देंगे ।

पंचायती राज का होना बहुत जरूरी चीज है । इसके पुराने इतिहास पर माननीय सदस्य श्री रघुनाथ सिंह जी ने प्रकाश डाला है । अगर इसकी विस्तार से चर्चा की जाए तो वह पांच या दस मिनट में खत्म नहीं हो सकती है । यह बहुत लम्बा-चौड़ा विषय है । पंचायतें जो अभी भी देहातों में हैं और वहां पर अगर कोई बे पढ़ा लिखा बुढ़ा बाबा है और वह सरपंच है, उसको आप देखें कि कितनी सच्चाई के साथ, कितनी

[श्रीमती उमा नेहरू]

ईमानदारी के साथ और कितनी लगन के साथ वह काम करता है। जब तक यह चीज वापिस नहीं आयेगी यह पंचायत राज का जो काम है आगे नहीं बढ़ सकता है।

मैं अपने भाइयों से जिन्होंने अभी कहीं इलक्शन का और कहीं और कुछ जिक्र किया है, कहना चाहती हूँ कि अगर वे ऐसे चीजें देखें हैं जो नहीं होनी चाहिये, उनको वे मिनिस्टर साहब से आ कर कहें और मिनिस्टर साहब उनको दूर करने का प्रयत्न करें। मैं तो यह कहूँगी कि जहां तक पंचायतों का संबंध है, उनको इलक्शनों से दूर रखना चाहिये। जो राष्ट्रीय इलक्शन हैं, जो राजनीतिक इलक्शन हैं, पंचायत राज वालों को इस में नहीं पड़ना चाहिये। हमको बिल्कुल कंस्ट्रिक्ट्ड वर्कर्स की हैसियत से पंचायतों का काम चलाना है और पंचायत राज को रोशनी में हमको अपने देश को आगे चलाना है।

Shri Balakrishnan: Sir, in the olden days, Panchayati raj played a very important role in our country. Our forefathers were well versed in the administration of the Panchayats. Development works like the construction of temples, construction of chavadies, formation of roads, digging of common wells were carried out by the villagers collectively. Even criminal cases and civil disputes were settled by village leaders. They observed absolute neutrality in the settlement of the disputes. They felt a sense of responsibility in settling disputes in the villages. They felt a sense of dharma and justice in the administration of panchayats. If you want to make the panchayats a success, we have to create a sense of responsibility to the President, a sense of responsibility to the officials and non-officials. Then only, Panchayats will be a success. The village people will have to be made to have the mentality of self-reliance. What we are seeing now in the Panchayat areas is group system, factions caste-

ism and political rivalry. In my district of Madura, I am told that a Panchayat President does not want to sanction loans to the Congress people, because the Congress people, voted against him and so he is refusing to help the Congress people. In the last week, there was a Union election in Palani, in Thoppanpatti. They spent a lakh of rupees. People who spent more money think that money only made them President. I want to say that unless the Presidents of the Panchayats and the Presidents of the Unions are elected by the public, all these troubles, factions, group systems and casteism will continue. I think that the Presidents of the panchayats and the Presidents of the Unions should be elected only through adult suffrage. Then only we can put an end to all this trouble.

The hon. Member Shri Tangamani, the other day, said that he was very happy that a Harijan candidate was chosen by the Communist members for the Union elections. I am very happy that at least in the Union Panchayat elections, they have chosen a Harijan member. Because, communists does not make a practical realistic approach in the removal of social disabilities. At least for the propaganda of coming general elections, they have chosen a Harijan member, whereas the Congress does not want to interfere with the elections. The Congress does not want to put up any candidate because the Congress thinks that political parties should not interfere in the panchayat elections. It is no use to put up a candidate once and then blame the Government that Government is interfering in the elections. I request the other parties not to put up candidates. At least for some years until our Panchayat Presidents are trained and until the Panchayat Presidents are feeling a sense of responsibility, I request all the parties not to put-up candidates.

Regarding development work in the panchayats, I do not understand

in what manner the different, departments are coming together in co-ordination to execute development works. In a Panchayat union, there are so many departments: the Co-operative department, the Industries department, Animal Husbandry department—so many departments are there. Every department has got its own Act. The Co-operative department has got its own Act; the Industries Department has got its own Act; the Community Development department has got its own Act. Finances also are being derived from their own respective departments. For a concerned work, the department has to derive finances from the head of the department. I think this is the reason for the delay in the execution of the development works in the panchayats. I think there should be a proper agency, a strong agency, to co-ordinate the work of all the departments as well as the financial resources. Because, at present, financial resources are derived in the various departments and for sanctioning finance, it takes much time. There should be co-ordination for the speedy execution of the development works. If you want to start a co-operative society, you will have to apply to the Registrar. Then only, you can start a society in a panchayat area. It takes much time. Co-operative is the best friend and helper of the rural population. But, there is one thing. The Co-operative Societies Act should be amended or a new Act has to be brought forward to suit the present conditions. Then only, co-operatives will be more useful.

Regarding community development programme, I hope I will be excused by the Minister if I say that in the beginning, the people showed much interest regarding community development work. But, now, I see the interest is lacking. I do not know why. We must find out why the interest is lacking. I think in the beginning, there was a lot of development work taking place in the community development areas. Day by day, deve-

lopment works are lacking. As developments are lacking, the interest of the people is also lacking. Also I see, in course of time, day by day, administrative personnel are increasing and at the same time, development work is decreasing. Either you should give sufficient funds for development works or you should reduce the administrative personnel. Then only we can create a tempo.

Regarding tempo, as I said, there should be a new tempo among the people. So, we must expand development works. New industries, small industries, village industries should be started and co-operative farming should also be started.

Regarding the weaker sections in the community development areas, I think proper representation is not given in the panchayats to the weaker sections. Both the Ministers have a kind heart towards the weaker sections. They should give some special preference to the weaker sections in the development works.

I welcome Panchayati Raj.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: I would request hon. Members to be very brief. I would only call those hon. Members she had put in in the list.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: (Basirhat): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I thank you for giving me five minutes. I wanted to make one or two points which I thought are rather important from the point of view of the development of the panchayats.

In my State of West Bengal, as the Minister knows, there are still very few panchayats. I think a very large number of districts have no panchayats at all, especially in the neighbouring districts of Calcutta. Whether for fear that the opposition will gain a large majority in the panchayats or not, the Twenty-four Parganas, Howrah, Hooghly—none of these districts has got panchayats. I also, of course, support the point that has

[Shrimati Renu Chakravarty]

been made by many Members that during these elections, they are not only very bitterly fought, but they are fought with a lot of money. Sometimes in these panchayat elections in a small village, more money is spent in the fight than spent in any other election. Rank communalism is really preached. Therefore, this whole idea of importing more democracy will not at all be implemented unless all political parties decide that communalism will have to be given up. This has to be very seriously done. I am not at all against political parties fighting. I think to substitute politics by communalism is even worse. Therefore, the parties may fight and should fight, to my mind, but it should be devoid of communalism.

There is no doubt that in places where panchayats have been elected for the first time, there has been a certain amount of hope and interest raised among the people. But, the main difficulties will arise as the panchayats start working. The real powers of the panchayats are more illusory than real. For example, the executive really holds a whip-hand over the panchayats. One of the speakers on the opposite side made some very telling remarks and they also apply to the position in our State. One of the most important things which will have to be within the power of the panchayats is the question of finance. All taxation measures have to be okayed, countersigned and passed by the executive officer and unless the executive officer does them these taxes cannot be imposed. Not only that, taxes which really yield income, like land revenue, are still with the State Governments. In our State quite a good amount of money is raised from bazaar tax-tolls, as we call it—hut tax, ferry gate tax, etc. All these are taken away from purview of the panchayats. Then what is left? Very little is left for the panchayats, with the result that they cannot carry on their day to day functions

and fulfil the promises made to the electorate in the villages.

Again, we find great insistence laid on *shramdan*. *Shramdan* is made and works are constructed. But who is there to maintain them? There is no money for their maintenance. Then there is the question of industry in development blocks. It is the programme of industrial co-operatives that has been one of the most unsuccessful in development blocks. This is a very important part of the programme. Unless there is finance it is not possible for any panchayat to solve the question of unemployment. Even in regard to agriculture, the question of land reforms is not within the purview of the panchayats.

Lastly I wish to make one or two observations on the question of women's participation in the work of the panchayats. In a State like West Bengal we have no such provision as has been made in most of the other States in India, that where a woman is not elected normally to the panchayat she is taken on by nomination.

The Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri S. K. Dey): By cooption.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Our State is supposed to be very advanced. But we find that very few panchayats elect women. We have no such system of nomination. Therefore, local women's part in the work of the panchayats is nil. (Interruption) I am told that directives have been issued on this subject. But that directive has been very successfully disobeyed by the West Bengal Government, and whether it is in the employment of gram sevikas, midwives or nurses, local women are not given a chance to work in the villages. No doubt, we get young girls from urban areas. They are better educated. But the very first thing they do on coming to the village is to ask for transfers. These are interior areas; and village politics are such that they have not the necessary background for it, with the result that all these problems

arise. Therefore, I want to underline that the participation of women in the work of the panchayats, at least in our State, is very little and unless this is looked into and changed you cannot expect women to evince much interest in this.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister, I am very sorry I have to refuse chance to two lady Members; but they were too late.

Shri S. K. Dey: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I must confess at the very outset that I was feeling very unhappy and uneasy for months that while panchayati raj was growing to be a subject of interest not merely in this country but in many others adjoining us and farther from us, the Parliament in India, to my mind, was not showing the interest, even in a controversial way on this highly vital subject. I am, therefore, extremely grateful to my friends in this House who initiated this discussion and you, Sir, for having permitted so much of time for discussion on this subject. About twenty-four speakers have participated already over this matter and more were eager to join. It has aroused more interest, at least so it seems, than the annual discussion on the budget of a Ministry and I am very grateful to this House for all this warmth of interest that it has shown.

My hon. friend Shri Tangamani, while initiating the discussion day before yesterday, made some observations on the Panchayat Sammelan that was held at Madras a month ago and which was inaugurated by the hon. the Prime Minister. There were more than 15,000 representatives of the panchayat institutions in Madras who were elected on the basis of the mandate of the people irrespective of the political parties to which they belonged. If because the ruling party happens to be more represented than others in this sammelan, certainly this House will not blame the ruling party for it. I would certainly wish and I am quite sure that the ruling party in this House as also in all the States in

India would welcome all the parties in the opposition to come in power both at the bottom and also on the top by service to the people and on the mandate received from the people for service rendered to panchayati raj institutions. In fact, I would say that the panchayati raj system has opened an opportunity that never was present to political parties in opposition at the Centre and in the States to compete with the ruling party in constructive work. If the people in Madras or elsewhere say that it was a manoeuvre of the political party to show its grandeur and hold on the public, someone may equally say that this discussion in this House was also a manoeuvre by the ruling party somehow to show the importance that people attach to the panchayati raj system which was initiated by the ruling party.

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): Thanks to Tangamani.

Shri S. K. Dey: I would say at this stage that the C. D. programme and panchayati raj have been programmes which have never been discriminative of political parties and likewise the political parties have never been discriminative of these programmes. I say this to the credit of all the political parties in this country. Throughout these years that I have been struggling from village to village, district to district and State to State, I have never, except once at the very beginning of the programme, come across representatives of political parties or any group of people, who have not shown interest in the furtherance of this programme. The afore, the question of a political party trying to manoeuvre a sammelan to impress the grandeur of its power and hold on the people should not arise. If, in spite of it, there are people in the country who think that way, I am afraid we cannot do anything to help them, and I am sure that this House can very comfortably ignore the views of such misguided people...

Shri Raghbir Sahai (Badaun): Or sympathise with them.

Shri S. K. Dey:.....or sympathise with them.

Shri Tangamani: I said that those were the reactions of cross-sections of the press.

Shri S. K. Dey: I sympathise. Before I start answering many of the points that have been raised on the floor of this House during the two days' discussion, I would like to place the programme of panchayati raj in the proper perspective so that the House can judge, with all the objectivity it can bring to bear, whether or not the programme is moving on right lines, and whether the Ministry as the representative of this House is discharging its responsibility in this behalf.

As you are aware, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, nine years ago, in 1952, on the 2nd of October, we began work on community development only in 55 blocks. They were supposed to be pilot areas for development, in which all the departments would be working in a co-ordinated way, with staff provided for many of the nation-building activities. At that time, there was no question of entrusting responsibilities to the representatives of the people. Soon, it was discovered that Government officials could not go very far with the programme unless the people's representatives in some form or the other were associated with it.

So came the concept, at the second stage, of the block advisory committee. The block advisory committee and the vikas mandal at the village level were intended to be *ad hoc* institutions of the people to advise the Government on efficient and effective implementation of the programme, and they were to assist Government in arousing better participation from the people. It was discovered next that people who were worthy of substance did not like to function indefinitely as

advisers to Government, and particularly when they had no certainty that their advice would be accepted.

Therefore, came the third stage when these block advisory committees were designated as the block development committees. There was instruction issued almost universally in the country that the mandate of the block development committees should be implemented without question by the government administration placed at the block and other levels.

In the meantime came the recommendation of the Balwantrai Mehta Committee, recommending democratic decentralisation, which we designated as panchayati raj. The Prime Minister himself mentioned that democracy by its very definition means decentralisation, a system of administration and people's representation growing from the roots upwards; so the question of democratic decentralisation does not arise, if it is democracy at all. Therefore, after a good deal of thinking on this subject with friends outside and also with friends in the two Houses here, we decided to call it panchayati raj, and change the English expression 'democratic decentralisation' to 'panchayati raj'.

I have mentioned on several occasions in this House that panchayati raj is totally different from the system of panchayat raj which we have had in the past. Panchayat raj was a government of the village people for the day-to-day routine needs of their life. They functioned more or less as republics with very little control from above, and with resources, their own. Panchayati raj, on the contrary, is not a unit of government but a system of government which will grow from the village up to the Centre. In other words, what a village can do for itself, it shall do through the panchayat. What it cannot do, it will refer to the next higher body for which the second tier at the block level has been created under the name 'panchayat samiti'. What the panchayat samiti cannot do, it shall refer to the zilla

parishad. What the zilla parishad cannot do, shall be referred to the State, and what the State cannot do naturally shall devolve on the Centre. Where the Centre cannot, we shall secure assistance from the world government which is growing. That was the system which we visualised. In this system, we are trying to build up a democratic pattern for the functioning of our people and for administration of our affairs from the village upwards.

Article 40 of our Constitution says:

"The State shall take steps to organise village panchayats and endow them with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as units of self-government."

It is very difficult to say exactly what self-government is. It has not been clearly defined.

As panchayati raj has grown and developed in India, we find that it has already exceeded the term of reference under this particular article. And if we have gone ahead much beyond the scope of this particular article, it is because of the strength and support and sanction that this House has continued to give to the Ministry in this behalf.

Shri Tangamani: Then, the Constitution will have to be altered.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): May I ask one question of the hon. Minister?

Shri S. K. Dey: I shall listen to the hon. Member's question later. I may be permitted to go on. Yesterday, my hon. friend Shri Harish Chandra Mathur mentioned, and several other friends also voiced the same feeling, that we should have a much longer discussion in the House, because the whole system of government is undergoing a radical change at the district, block and village levels. If this is happening seriously, it calls for a much more exhaustive study by this

House. The problems that are tending to emerge and the new line of approach that we must adopt require a thorough consideration.

Four years ago, the Balwantrai Mehta Committee offered the particular concept. We are trying to run panchayati raj as a live movement of a live people. If the people are live, it is quite obvious that what has been said four years ago shall grow to be totally out of date today, if the nation is moving. Even from our own experiences of the working of this programme, we find that things are changing so fast that we can no longer derive lessons or guidance from the thinking that has been done earlier including the thinking incorporated in the Balwantrai Mehta Study Team's report.

Therefore, I heartily welcome the opportunity, whenever such an opportunity comes, for a much more exhaustive discussion on the subject of panchayati raj and the various implications that have emerged. Before I concluded, I would give to the House an indication of some of the basic and very vital and crucial problems which panchayati raj has precipitated. We must find a happy solution to these problems if panchayati raj is to make the whole system of our democracy as it is being practised, free from bad politics and lead it to good politics. If that does not happen, it is quite clear that democracy shall be inverted. If that happens, panchayati raj will also undergo a radical change. It will be subverted from the purpose for which it came into existence and we shall not have democracy; we shall have a perversion of it practised in large sections of the country to the detriment of the future of the country.

Therefore, it is very necessary that we have a much fuller discussion in this House, and if as a result thereof it is found that the time has arrived for a further look at what is happening and what has happened, what are the new steps that need be taken,

[Shri S. K. Dey]

what should be the pattern of district administration in the light of panchayati raj which has swept the country, in the light of the community development programme which would have established a new national extension service to cover the country as a whole, what the new problems are and what should be the new approaches, I should be most happy to abide by the dictates of this House as to how these problems are to be studied and tackled. I would welcome such a thing.

Coming to the issues that are emerging, many hon. friends in the course of the discussion during these two days have made direct, and, sometimes passing, reference to these. It has been said that officials are trying to dominate. Officials will try to dominate if panchayati raj institutions themselves are not alert enough. We cannot issue mandates from the top. The Central Government do not issue a mandate. In such matters, this House must appreciate that the administration is in the hands of the State. The Central Government agency can act only as a common forum rather as an agency to provide a common forum in which the State Governments can pool their experiences and arrive at common decisions which can be pursued by the central agency for the country as a whole. But even if the State Governments issue mandates to the blocks and the panchayat samitis and the officers, there is no certainty that those mandates would be honoured in practice. Therefore, comes the question of a widespread system of training, not merely of the officers engaged in community development, the panchayati raj programme, but also the non-official representatives of the people who are holding office and heading these institutions.

For this purpose, we have tried to the maximum extent we could, to build up resources, to set up institutional training centres from the apex institute at Mussoorie right down to the gram

sevak training centres, where not merely officials engaged in the programme at different levels but also non-officials, will receive their training. It has been suggested by an hon. Member that there should be in every district an institute for training of panchayati raj functionaries. That is precisely what the Ministry has already undertaken to do. 100 training centres have already been sanctioned to the States. Those are known as panchayati raj institutions to be set up in the districts. These institutions are not under Government but are to run under non-official auspices. Where non-officials are not available, the zila parishads of several neighbouring districts can combine together to run these institutions to offer courses in panchayati raj, sahkari samaj and samuhik vikas to non-official functionaries. We are trying from the Central Ministry as also from the States to produce literature, film strips, flash card exhibitions and material in other media which can help propagation of the idea of panchayati raj sahkari samaj and community development to all functionaries in the country, government as well as non-government. We are trying simultaneously to introduce panchayati raj, sahkari samaj and community development as part of the curriculum in universities, in schools and colleges. In fact, panchayati raj institutions are being set up in different parts of the country in schools and colleges in order to give practice in panchayati raj movement to pupils in the course of their studies in universities.

These are the steps being taken for training of functionaries and non-officials in the programme. But this does not solve all the problems. It has been suggested that there should be proper relationship defined between government officers and representatives in panchayati raj institutions. We are trying to do that. To some extent, we have attempted a definition, but in a matter of this complex nature, it is extremely difficult to define in concrete terms what the relationship between a government agency and a re-

presentative agency should be. We still do not have a definition as to the role, say, of the secretariat in the Government *vis-a-vis* the Minister who functions on behalf of Parliament. There are conventions that tend to grow with the passage of time and with the working together of government officials and representatives of the people. These conventions cannot be prescribed in writing in fundamental rules. Fundamental rules can be defined for government officials; they cannot be defined for relationship between officials and non-officials. Therefore, we have to go through the process of learning by trial and error. As my hon. friend, Shri D. C. Sharma said, there will be many problems which we will have to face. The very fact that there are problems coming, shows that something is happening. A world without problems will be a dead world and as he said, one would not like to have a country where there are no problems because that shows that there is no life. As we come across problems, we will have to deal with them.

One question that has to be determined is: how do we secure that there will be impartial recruitment of government servants to serve the cause of panchayati raj institutions? It is quite likely that it will be necessary to have Panchayati Raj Public Service Commissions or Committees just as we have a Union Public Service Commission and State Public Service Commissions. It will also be necessary to establish institutional procedures for discipline of the administrative apparatus that will be placed at the disposal of panchayati raj institutions. This requires careful examination. Unfortunately, we have yet not had experience, exhaustive enough on this subject, to be able to come to very dependable conclusions. Therefore, a little time has still to be allowed before we can begin a study of this subject.

15 hrs.

Many hon. friends have referred to resources of the panchayati raj insti-

tutions. It is fully recognised that mere entrustment of responsibilities to these institutions will not carry them far, howsoever loud we may be in our appreciation of the capacity of panchayati raj institutions to mobilise people's resources. Resources have to be shared by Government from above.

Many States are going ahead sharing a part of their revenues with these panchayati raj institutions. In the legislation which is now on the anvil in Gujarat and Maharashtra States a very substantial part, if not the whole, of the land revenue is expected to be transferred to these institutions, to finance their various activities. Apart from this, there are also financial provisions made by the Centre for many schemes under the Third Five Year Plan and will be so in future plans. The intention is that all the departments of Government of a nation-building character shall use the panchayati raj institutions as their vehicle for the implementation of their own programmes.

Here again, the coming in of panchayati raj institutions means the end of the potential arbitrariness on the part of departments and others running the departments. This is going to lead to a considerable degree of conflict. Such liquidation of arbitrary powers does not come easily, which will mean that in many places there will be recalcitrance, recalcitrance on the part not merely of officials but also on the part of representatives of the people to part with potentially arbitrary powers.

How to ensure that the panchayati raj institutions are receiving a fair deal in the hands of the State Departments is another question that will require to be examined fully.

In the very nature of things, I agree with Shri Tangamani and Shri H. C. Mathur that it is not possible altogether to avoid elections as things stand today. In fact, when there is no genuine unanimity of heart amongst the people, enforcement of unanimity through arti-

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ficial incentives may lead only to the encouragement of inefficient and undesirable people being elected. Therefore, we are not in favour of creating artificial conditions by which unanimity in elections will be assured. If unanimity comes out of universal enlightenment on the part of the people, it should be welcome. But it is a far-off goal. Till that happens, there will be elections and there will be political parties. If there are political parties fighting these elections to the panchayati raj institutions, as they inevitably must, at higher institutions like Block Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads, they may be there. How do we ensure that as between Panchayat Samiti and the Zila Parishad, as between the State Government and the Zila Parishad, there is equity and fair deal, with Samitis, Parishads or Panchayats dominated by political parties other than the one ruling at a particular tier of this system?

15.04 hrs.

[DR. SUSHILA NAYAR in the Chair.]

Therefore, it must be necessary to devise a sort of a new Finance Commission for the panchayati raj institutions which can go into the resources of the panchayati raj institutions and find out how the relatively weaker areas can be given special assistance so that cases of unfair deal and partiality because of political considerations can be referred to an impartial and objective body free from the operation of the current political thoughts of the country.

Now, at the village level, as a Ministry, we are very strongly and unequivocally opposed to election on the basis of political parties, for the simple reason that at the village level there can be no room whatsoever for elections to the village panchayats on the basis of political ideologies. Because it is not a question of policies that are determined at that level but how the policies determined at the top can be most efficiently administered. For this

purpose, it is necessary that the village people are given an opportunity to elect people as their representatives whom they consider most competent to do the best in their behalf, with the limited resources that the panchayati raj institutions can secure from above.

It is in this context, we think, that the *gram sabha* should be and should grow to be the most important institution in panchayati raj. I am very happy to report to this House that, with the exception of only one State, all the States in India have accepted the *gram sabha* as a statutory institution.

Shri Tangamani: Which is that State?

Shri S. K. Dey: And even that one State, which is Madras, has agreed that, till it accepts the *gram sabha* as a statutory institution, through the issue of administrative instructions they can have periodic meetings of the entire adult population of the village for deciding all panchayat programmes and reviewing the activities of the panchayats.

As between the different panchayati raj institutions there are problems; there are similar problems as between different sections of the village community, the weaker sections and the relatively stronger sections. In order to find an answer to this, we appointed a committee headed by no less a person than Shri Jaya Prakash Narayan with many other friends, some representing this House also. We have received the report of that committee. And, according to that report, we shall try to take such measures at the earliest possible opportunity for offering such relief as we can within the existing limitations. Yet we feel that mandates from the top here also are not going to take us very far because, ultimately, it is the village community themselves and their institutions which will have to take the responsibility of giving relief to the weaker sections of the village community. Until such

time as the representatives of the people themselves take up this onerous responsibility on their heads, the weaker sections of this country are not going to receive the succour which is their due. We realise that there should be periodic opportunities for the panchayat raj institutions to meet and exchange experiences. With this end in view, we have suggested to the State Governments that they should have sammelans at the block level, of the representatives of the village panchayats; sammelans at the district level of representatives of the entire panchayati raj institutions and we hope, there will also be some kind of sammelans which will develop in course of time of representatives of the States in the country. It seems to us of the utmost importance that there should be a non-official all party or no party forum of the panchayat raj institutions themselves. Therefore, we are trying to encourage the growth of panchayat parishads, in the States which will have representatives from all the panchayati raj institutions. There is already a national institution which was set up several years ago, even before the coming in of panchayati raj; it is called the All-India Panchayat Parishad headed by Shri Jaya Prakash Narayan with Shri Balwantray Mehta as Vice-President. The All-India Panchayat Parishad also is straining hard to see that all the States are represented and that they develop their competence for training non-officials, for holding of sammelans all over the country. Once the parishad in the States and also the All-India Parishad begin to operate effectively many of the problems which are emerging will find automatic expression and we shall be in a position to make much more effective decisions and offer correctives to the problems that are arising. When most of the countries in the world are beginning to wonder whether the current pattern of democracy will survive the sputnik age, when a number of countries around us are beginning to develop new patterns and new concoctions of democracy under the title of controlled and guided democracy, it redounds to the credit of

this House much more than anyone can comprehend today that it is this House which initiated the movement which is so counter to the prevailing trend in many parts of the world, where a Government fully seized of power is tending to decentralise it to institutions down below and in that it is opening the floodgate for the political parties in the country to compete constructively with the resources placed by the Centre and the States for a trial of strength in constructive activities and if need be, in course of time to displace the party in power in the States or even at the Centre if a position arises when a political party becomes flabby and is not in a position to operate the way it is expected to. The fact that when most of the countries in the world tend to centralise their activities and develop fat in the headquarters of their State and the Centre, this country is trying not merely to shed its fat at the Centre and at the level of the State, not merely to blunt its teeth, the teeth of the Government apparatus to bite in an undesirable way, but to transfer its powers and its resources to the fullest extent possible to the people and their representatives and to train people to take up those responsibilities and if need be, challenge the institutions above, is something which has very few parallels in the history of the world, if I may say so. This is the pattern of panchayat raj which we wish to implement.

I am glad to report that since I spoke on this subject last time, there has been considerable progress even in the coverage of panchayati raj in the country. Almost all States have gone ahead either implementing the panchayati raj programme or enacting panchayati raj legislation. The only two States which are slightly behind in this matter are the State of Kerala and West Bengal. Even here because of what has happened in the rest of the country and the encouraging response that panchayati raj has already given, West Bengal had already started drafting legislation. Therefore, the complaints that some hon. Members from West Bengal, Shri Aurobindo

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Ghosal and Shrimati Renu Chakravartty, had to make about panchayats being ineffective and not in operation will be a story of the past not long from now. A great American described democracy as we all know, as Government of the people, by the people, for the people. A great Chief Minister of India has added a fourth phrase and it is the most significant contribution that anyone can make to the concept of democracy at this stage and the type of democracy that we are trying to implement in India. He added the last phrase: "with the people". We could have a Government of the people, by the people and for the people but that does not necessarily guarantee that the Government will be with the people. It is Dr. B. C. Roy, the Chief Minister of West Bengal. I am mentioning his name, particularly in order to impress on my friends, who are disappointed with the so-called slow progress of panchayats in West Bengal. The Chief Minister of West Bengal himself has made a new contribution to the concept of democracy and panchayati raj and I have no doubt that it will be followed by implementation of the process.

I would like to say, Madam Chairman, that I am deeply grateful for the opportunity that has been given to me for placing before the House once again what we are attempting to do, and some of the problems that are emerging for which we have to find a solution. I hope we shall have the opportunity of discussing these problems at greater length in the future and the sooner it comes, the better it will be. I am very grateful to you and to the House.

Dr. M. S. Aney: I wanted to ask a question. In view of the very comprehensive statement he has made, I think it is necessary for us to read the whole statement once more and understand the full implications. Therefore, I reserve my right to put that question at a later stage.

Mr. Chairman: Shri Tangamani. He will please be very brief.

Shri Tangamani: Mr. Chairman, I am very grateful to the many hon. Members who have contributed to the discussion on this subject, namely, the situation arising out of the working of the Panchayat Raj. I am one of those who wanted a discussion to take place even during the last session itself. At the outset, I want to make a submission that in future at least the Ministry will see to it that they have an annual discussion on the Panchayat Raj administration. We know that the Education Ministry, on their own, hold discussions on the report of the University Grants Commission; that the Home Ministry likewise organises discussions on the report of the UPSC. So, I take this opportunity to request the Minister, through you, to see that at least in future annual discussions will be organised by the Minister himself.

I must say that I was disappointed in the rather lengthy speech made by the hon. Minister. I thought he would refer to some of the points which I raised, particularly those points which have come up as a result of the working of the Panchayat Raj. He has merely touched a point like article 40 of the Constitution. It is of course a pertinent point. Article 40 of the Constitution is merely for the creation of the panchayats as units of self-government. But now, the Balwantrai Committee's report and the various pieces of legislation have gone far beyond that. Has the Minister considered the question as to how far the present administrative set-up of the Panchayat Raj is consistent with the present concept of the Constitution itself? Has he considered how far the Constitutional amendment is necessary if we are to prevent this diarchy that is existing in the administration of the Panchayat Raj and also these various fetters? These points were raised not only by me but by the hon. Member, Shri Harish Chandra Mathur, and others also. So, I expected that there will be a categorical reply to those

particular points, but I must say that I was disappointed.

I must also say that I was disappointed for this reason too, namely, he was trying to score, unlike as usual, a kind of debating point. He knows also that I was referring to a particular seminar which took place in Madras a month ago, where 15,000 panchayat leaders were assembled. There the discussions were held, but I asked why the problems covered were more as a propaganda for the ruling party. The Minister was at pains to explain that there was no such propaganda for the ruling party. In the same breath, he said that if it was really a propaganda for the ruling party, and if more members of the ruling party were present there, then the ruling party has got to be congratulated. Another Member belonging to his party and coming from the same State said that in none of the panchayat union elections the ruling party contested as such. So, the contradiction is there. The first point which I wanted to impress upon him was, as gathered from the newspaper cuttings, this method of organising seminars creates an impression in the mind of the people that after all the Government also are interested more in propagating their party politics rather than working out the panchayat system. I thought he would categorically analyse this and give a satisfactory reply, because many hon. Members from this side were more candid about it. On the other side also, they expressed a doubt about the danger which was always there. That is why the issue has got to be fought on political platforms, and ultimately a time may come when the real administrators have to face it when the working of the Panchayat Raj comes up.

I also wanted to know what has happened to the study group of the Panchayat Administration. The latest position is known from the circular, and that is to the effect that the Panchayat Raj Administration met on the 18th, 19th and 20th September, and they have finalised the report. We

were also told that this report is going to be circulated to the various State Governments. Our session is going to conclude very soon. Before the conclusion of the session I wanted to know whether we will be supplied with copies of this report, which will help us to know how the Panchayat Raj has been functioning in those areas.

Shri B. S. Murthy: Copies of the report will be circulated to hon. Members and also be discussed at the consultative committee.

15.26 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Shri Tangamani: I am grateful to the hon. Members for pointing out several instances where these elections are not held. The hon. Member, Shrimati Renu Chakravartty, pointed out that elections are not held in certain areas, and everybody knows, if elections are held in those areas, who are likely to be returned. I have experience of the Coimbatore district in the Madras State, where, in the ACC, the panchayat union is there. But the elections will not take place, because the ACC people know that they will elect only a particular individual belonging to a particular party when the elections take place. Such a position does exist at present. These dangers have been pointed out by many hon. Members.

Shri B. S. Murthy: What is the ACC?

Shri Tangamani: The Associated Cement Company. I am referring to the Madukkarai panchayat union. It is a colony of the ACC. The panchayat union exists; but the panchayats do not exist as elected bodies. For giving all such instances, I am grateful to hon. Members who have participated in this discussion. I am again very thankful to you for the indulgence shown to me, and I would like to repeat that at least in the future, we may be given an opportunity to discuss this, and the initiative should come from Minister himself and not from hon. Members. This is the

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second time that the initiative has come from Members. Even on the question of discussing the decentralisation scheme, the discussion was mooted by one of the private Members.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The discussion is over. The House will now take up the next item.

15.27 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: SUGAR (REGULATION OF PRODUCTION) ORDINANCE, AND SUGAR (REGULATION OF PRODUCTION) BILL.

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह : (फिरोजाबाद) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपने निम्न लिखित
प्रस्ताव को पेश करने की अनुमति चाहता हूँ :

"This House disapproves of the Sugar (Regulation of Production) Ordinance 1961 (Ordinance No. 3 of 1961) promulgated by the President on the 29th September, 1961."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Resolution moved:

"This House disapproves of the Sugar (Regulation of Production) Ordinance 1961 (Ordinance No. 3 of 1961) promulgated by the President on the 29th September, 1961."

The hon. Minister may move his motion, and I shall place that also before the House. Then I will ask the hon. Member to support his motion by his speech, so that he will be able to speak on the resolution as well as on the motion of the hon. Minister.

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the regulation of production of sugar

in the interests of the general public and for the levy and collection of a special excise duty on sugar produced by a factory in excess of the quota fixed for the purpose, be taken into consideration."

I would like to know whether it is your intention that any observations on this would also follow the discussion on the motion by the hon. Member?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes; he will have an opportunity to speak on the resolution as well as on the motion for consideration of the Bill.

Shri S. K. Patil: May I submit one thing? On this motion for consideration of the Bill, the observations that I will be making will give a general picture of the whole position. That will be useful and the hon. Mover of the resolution will have the advantage of knowing the position. Otherwise, the position is that he first makes a speech which is the negative part of this item of business, and then the Minister would make his speech. Of course, I leave it to you to decide which way you like.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Both the motions have been moved already. If the hon. Member agrees, I can ask the hon. Minister to make his observations, after I place his motion before the House. The hon. Member can speak after the hon. Minister has spoken, on both the motions.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: While I abide by your desire, I may point out that the practice has been that the mover of the resolution gets priority. He moves the resolution, speaks on it, and then the Minister makes his speech.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is his choice now. If he wants to get the benefit of the speech of the Minister and make certain comments on the

facts disclosed by the Minister, he may follow that procedure. If he does not want to do so, certainly I would ask him to speak.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Let him speak then.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for the regulation of production of sugar in the interests of the general public and for the levy and collection of a special excise duty on sugar produced by a factory in excess of the quota fixed for the purpose, be taken into consideration."

Both the motions are before the House, and the discussion will now begin. The hon. Minister.

Shri S. K. Patil: As I said, I will make some observations with the object of giving the general picture of the sugar situation in the country today. My hon. friend's motion wants that the ordinance that we have issued, instead of being enacted into a regular statute, should be repealed; i.e., just the opposite of it. That is why I craved your indulgence. When the House knows the general picture, they would realise how very necessary it is that the ordinance has got to be enacted in the way we propose to do.

I do not go into the whole history of sugar in this country; it is a long history and it has come before the House time and again. If you remember, we had during five years imported in this country something like 14 lakhs of tons of sugar costing somewhere about Rs. 40 crores to Rs. 50 crores in foreign exchange. We had to do that, because sugar was in short-supply and without sugar certainly we could not have carried on. But a situation arose thereafter where we saw the prospect of making this country self-sufficient in sugar. So,

in 1959-60 we gave certain incentives both to the farmers and to the mill-owners with the object that the sugar production in this country should rise.

The effect of it was, in figures, at the end of 1958-59 we had a carry-over of only 1.73 lakh tons, the shortest carry-over for many years; and, there was a danger that this was too small and difficulties would arise. Definitely difficulties would have arisen. Therefore, this incentive was given. The price of sugarcane was increased from Rs. 1-7-0 to Rs. 1-10-0 and certain incentives were given to the mill-owners also. The combined result was that carry-over at the end of 1959-60 came to 5.95 or nearly 6 lakh tons of sugar. At the end of 1960-61, the year which we have just left behind, it came to 11.85 or nearly 12 lakh tons.

When we gave these incentives, I made it clear to the House time and again that the solution of the problem was that the per-acre yield of sugar must increase, and then there would be no danger. Yet, the farmer had to be protected. So, although there was opposition in many quarters that the price of sugarcane should not be increased, we increased it from Rs. 1-7-0 to Rs. 1-10-0. But what actually happened was, instead of 4 million tons of sugar more than I really expected, as a result of these incentives, I got a windfall of somewhere about 5 lakh tons.

Many people would advance the argument that if this ordinance was promulgated before the sowing was done, possibly it would have been better. I would draw their attention to the fact that when the incentive was given, the sugarcane was sown and in spite of that we got 5 lakh tons. The only answer is not that the farmer worked hard or any such thing, but a lot of sugarcane that was going to gur was transferred to sugar. The figures will show that before the new sowings were made, a lot of

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sugarcane was transferred from gur to crystal sugar. That was very good and there was nothing wrong in that. But the result was that instead of $\frac{1}{4}$ million tons, we got 5 lakh tons and this went on increasing. Now we have got somewhere about 12 lakh tons of sugar.

This really frightens me because sugar is not silver or gold which you can keep for 10 or 20 years and sell it at the proper time. It is a perishable article like wheat or any other grain. Therefore, there is limit to which you can conserve it, but that limit has gone. You cannot keep it for more than a year or two years.

So far as the world market in sugar is concerned, the House must realise that apart from the grains, if there is anything in abundance in the world for which there is no market, that is sugar. So, there will be increasing difficulties in every country about sugar. I can give you a general picture. The prices at which sugar is sold—not our sugar, but sugar anywhere in the world—are not the real prices, because the prices paid to the farmers even in Indonesia and Hawaii, countries where the per-acre yield is highest, are more than the prices at which they are sold in the international market. It is not a phenomenon peculiar to this country alone. In foreign countries also, the prices given to the farmer are support prices; he has to be induced to produce more. So, if anybody thinks that by any effort, sugar can be sold in the world market, that is an impossible proposition, because there is enough sugar in the world market and there is no market at all.

The question is very difficult now. If sugar is to be made marketable, its price has to be decreased. In the first place, there is no market. Assuming there is a limited market, the price

cannot be reduced unless we really undo what we have done, viz., to reduce the price of cane and so on, which this House does not want and which I do not propose to do. I have given the promise that the farmers will be protected. What do we do about these 12 lakh tons that have gathered? We tried to get some favourable market. One market was the United States, because they gave about 50 to 60 per cent more than the world market price. They did not do it as a kind thing to India, but because they wanted to protect their own farmers, so that their prices may not be depressed. Otherwise, the price in America would be depressed. But luckily those prices are 50 to 60 per cent more than the international price. I had to go myself to plead the case and with all that, the utmost we could do was that the United States promised to buy 225,000 short tons of sugar. In terms of long tons, to which we are accustomed, it comes to about 187 lakh tons.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): Why did they change their mind?

Shri S. K. Patil: I will come to that. 1.87 lakh long tons of sugar worth nearly 25 million dollars was the utmost they could take. There was no other way, because there were any number of countries prepared to sell sugar at prices even cheaper than ourselves. Also, outside the international sugar agreement quota, it could not be much more than 100,000 tons or so. Therefore, our selling sugar to other countries was really very much limited indeed, as there was no scope for that.

My friend asked why they changed their mind, because after that they reduced the quota by about 50,000 short tons or about 40,000 long tons. In a free economy, this is a phenomenon which has got to be understood

by everybody. If the internal prices slump, the only way to raise the price is to withdraw a certain part of that commodity outside the market, so that the prices start moving up. The prices had slumped in the United States, with the result that not only they were suffering, but everybody who was supplying sugar to the United States was suffering. We lost somewhere about Rs. 2 crores as a result of the slump. Unilaterally they took that action not only in regard to India but in regard to several countries, from where they imported sugar like Brazil, Taiwan, etc. Therefore, they reduced the quota.

That would have really inflicted a hardship on us, but luckily that was not so, because our shipments had already started and other shipments that were to begin were slightly delayed. When they reach there after 1st January next, they can be adjusted against the quota of next year. I had a talk with the Food Secretary at Rome. When I attended the F.A.O. Conference I luckily met him there. He was himself surprised because it happened. He was not in America at that time. He told me that he was very much ashamed and sorry for what happened, that after all the hospitality that he received here one day he heard that the quota was reduced. He felt sorry for it. He said that it should not have happened, and he promised that surely he would do everything in his power to see that it was adjusted against the next year's quota. After all, they have also a democracy as we have a democracy here. They are also bound by rules. They have also the Parliament and the Congress. So far as the Food Secretary, Mr. Freeman is concerned, he has given me a friendly promise that whatever he has promised shall be redeemed. Therefore, there is no difficulty as far as the 50,000 tons quota is concerned.

But that is only a small thing. What I am telling you is this, that so far as

the export market of sugar is concerned it is very much limited. It is going to be still more difficult in the future because everybody is producing sugar. Even America which produces somewhere about five million tons of sugar can produce the ten million tons which they require if they want to in a year's time. It is not a very difficult thing. The same is the case with other countries. Therefore, we must depend upon internal consumption. But there is a limit for internal consumption also to increase.

As this House knows, along with this Ordinance we liberalised the distribution of sugar. We liberalised it in a big way. There is absolutely no check. Anybody who wants sugar can get it for his mere asking. If there is really any tension anywhere so far as sugar is concerned, I am prepared to give this promise to every hon. Member here that if anybody wants sugar even to individuals we can give hundreds of tons wherever they want it. But the House must realise, and everybody knows it, that sugar is not a kind of thing which one can go on eating without any dangerous effect on one's health. Therefore, there is a limit even to internal consumption, because one cannot go on eating sugar. In spite of the liberalisation, during the last six weeks what we have been able to really circulate is only 50,000 tons, and if in the whole year we can circulate somewhere about three lakh tons more, we would have achieved our point. More than that we cannot expect, because if you create an artificial demand among the people, in the first place it is bad for the health of the people and, in the second place, that artificiality will have to be maintained and we will have to release more sugar and more sugar which is not a really health sign.

But there is another thing which is really bad indeed and to which I must draw the pointed attention of this House. The farmer, knowing that

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there is more money in sugar—our farmer is a very shrewd man—turned his attention to producing more sugar for all time. In the whole world, it there is one crop that gives the maximum return, whether it is in the United States, Cuba, Indonesia, Taiwan or India, it is sugar. Sugar is the highest; it might compare as 1:2 or 1:3 so far as wheat and rice are concerned. Therefore, whenever the farmer gets an opportunity of producing more sugarcane he will always go in for it. Therefore, what the farmer did in India was, when he got the incentive, he did not at all think of increasing the per acre yield of sugarcane—the per acre sugarcane yield has not gone up in any appreciable manner—he went on increasing the acreage under sugarcane, which is the most dangerous thing to happen in this country or in any country. When a commodity is already in excess in the world and we have no law, no regulation anywhere as in other countries, and neither the Central Government nor the State Governments have any power to check and lay down as to how much acreage a farmer can bring under a particular cultivation, to increase the acreage under that particular commodity is a very dangerous thing. I am pleading for such a law not only for sugar but for other things also. We have come to an agricultural economy where we have to think of having some kind of adjustment by law. It has become absolutely necessary to regulate the acreage under different commodities. Here, when the farmer got an opportunity he went on increasing the acreage to such an extent that during the last two years the new area that has gone under sugarcane cultivation is nearly one million acres. This has created a new problem. In 1958-59 the acreage was 48.03 lakhs and in 1961 it is 57.34 lakhs. Therefore, the actual increase in acreage is 9,34,000. This means, the House would realise, one million tons of sugar more because the

acreage has increased, and the acreage has increased at the cost of wheat, at the cost of rice, at the cost of cotton and other coarser grains. That means where we are in short supply—we want more grains and cotton—the farmer did not produce more and instead of doing that he went on producing more sugarcane because he got more money in it.

Therefore, all these difficulties that we are experiencing today are not difficulties created because of our giving the incentive, they are not difficulties because there is no market outside or inside, but they are difficulties because the farmer did not stick to the acreage that was there notwithstanding the warning that was given to him. In the absence of any regulation or law under which the State Governments should really regulate the acreage this thing happened. The problem has, therefore, become alarming and enormous today. If the farmer has to be kept alive, if the sugar industry has to be kept not only alive but prosperous in a condition in which it will prosper, then something has got to be done so that the additional acreage that has come under sugarcane must go back and efforts must be made to have an increase in the yield per acre whereby the deleterious effect which has come about will not be there. That is exactly why the time came for an ordinance to be promulgated.

Had the ordinance not been promulgated, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, the position would have been this. One year we had five lakh tons more, in the next year we got six lakh tons more and this year, if this had not been done, we would have perhaps got 35 lakh tons of sugar and from a stock of 12 lakh tons we would have gone to somewhere about two million tons of unsaleable stock of sugar in this country. If nothing is done, if no steps are taken, then by and by possibly

there would be no wheat and rice in this country and everybody would go in for sugarcane. Therefore, some kind of regulation or check was absolutely necessary in the best interests of the farmer himself and also in the national interest, so that the second largest interest in the country could not only be preserved but preserved in a very sound condition. That is why this ordinance was promulgated.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): In which of the States the increase in acreage was the greatest?

Shri S. K. Patil: My hon. friend wants to know in which of the States the increase was there. Really speaking, every State is more or less responsible. But nearly six lakh acres—5½ lakh acres to be exact—increased was there in Uttar Pradesh alone. In Bihar it is somewhere about 50,000 acres, in Punjab it is somewhere about 1,00,000 acres, in Maharashtra it is somewhere about 50,000 acres and so on. But, as you will see, nearly two-third of the acreage increase is in a State where the per acre yield is the lowest, and that is Uttar Pradesh. There the per acre yield is somewhere about 12 to 14 tons as against 50 tons in Maharashtra or Madras or any other southern State which is really the belt for sugarcane cultivation.

I am not merely finding fault with the farmer. I cannot blame the farmer because the farmer as a shrewd man switches over to the commodity where he gets more money because he is poor. If there is more money in sugarcane cultivation he will change over to sugarcane cultivation. There is nothing to stop him from doing so, nor have I or the Agricultural ministries in the States any power to do that. Therefore, they went on increasing the acreage. I had to stop this. If I had not done that, as I said, there would have been anything from 33 to 35 lakhs tons this year and while our consumption would not have gone beyond 24 lakh tons about 10 to 11 lakh tons would have been added to the 12

lakh tons of sugar stock which we already had. We would have then been choked up with a sugar stock of 23 lakh tons not knowing where to sell it.

So far as money is concerned, when sugar is produced money has to be given, and quite a large part of the money is to be paid to the farmer. As soon as sugarcane is given to the mills the farmer has to be paid. If the farmers are not paid then there are their representatives here who will ask the Minister as to whether the Minister is aware that the sugarcane charges have not been paid etc.

It is very necessary because they are poor people and they have got to be paid. Where have they got to be paid from? The sugar mills have not got any money because all the sugar that they produce is lying in stock. If the stock increases, from where have they, even the wealthiest of them, got to have the money? Therefore the services of the State Bank were pressed for this purpose so that they could give more and more money to sugar.

The House will be interested to know that some months back, I think last year, as much as Rs. 94 crores of the State Bank were locked up in sugar alone. If this process had continued and this particular Ordinance was not promulgated, the result really would have been that this Rs. 94 crores would have gone up at least to Rs. 150 crores or Rs. 160 crores on one single commodity, that is, sugar which is an impossible proposition. Our agricultural economy must not be made to suffer by our having necessarily to put Rs. 150 crores almost permanently locked up because the sugar is in the godowns.

Besides, there were no godowns also. All these difficulties arose and something had to be done. What was done was that we took the power in our hand to say as to how much sugar could be produced so that we can regulate it in a manner and ultimately

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it will be helpful to the farmer and to the State.

Sometimes hon. Members quote the figure of 10 per cent and say that that will be the cut and therefore this would mean that so much sugarcane would be standing on the farms. That is not what is happening exactly. Even during the first year when we got more sugar, it was not out of the new sowing that they had done it. It was the sugarcane transferred from gur to sugar.

I would tell you roughly what the percentage of gur and sugar is that this country has been producing over many, many years. The percentage generally was somewhere about 27 per cent. Only 27 per cent of the entire sugarcane went towards the production of crystal or refined sugar. That leaves a balance of 73 per cent. About 15 per cent went for seedlings and for chewing and other things that hon. Members and other people in this country want. The remaining 52 per cent really went towards the production of gur. The problem of *khandsari* is a limited problem because it is restricted to U.P. only. Therefore I am not mentioning particularly *khandsari*. You can therefore see that only 27 per cent of the sugarcane went towards the production of crystal sugar whereas 50 to 52 per cent went towards the production of gur.

But what happened during the last two or three years? Because there was money in it, a lot of the sugarcane for gur was transferred to the crystal sugar side and the 27 per cent has come to 40 per cent today. 40 per cent of the sugarcane has gone towards the production of crystal sugar. To that extent sugarcane that was going towards the production of gur has actually gone down. What we are expecting is that if this 12 per cent rise which is really more than 35 per cent rise of that percentage goes back

to gur, that problem will not remain. Even then we have provided for exceptions and this cut that I am really asking for ultimately remains not 10 per cent but only 4 per cent.

An Hon. Member: How?

Shri S. K. Patil: Because we have given exceptions. Under the rules this hardship could be minimised. We have factories for which final quotas have been fixed. They are nearly 71. That quota has been 12 lakh tons. I will not give these figures because hon. Members would not understand them in the absence of knowing all the quotas given to them. But what I am telling is that factories for which provisional quotas have been fixed and factories for which no quotas have been fixed do not come under them. Factories producing less than 11,000 tons do not come under them. New factories which were not there last year do not come under them. If you go on calculating all these exceptions, ultimately according to the figures to which we have come, our production would be somewhere about 30-23 lakh tons. It will not be less than last year's; perhaps it may be a little more than last year's. The actual reduction comes to not more than 4 per cent, although it is 10 per cent generally. But barring these exceptions that I have given it comes to somewhere about 4 per cent. 30-23 lakh tons was last year's production and 29 lakh tons is this year's production. That makes a reduction of 4 per cent.

The only question that arises is this. What happens, after all the sugarcane that is converted into gur and also crystal sugar, if anything remains? There are some factories where possibly it cannot happen. I have given a promise. It is not a promise. It is commonsense that if there is danger that sugarcane cannot go to crystal sugar and also cannot go to gur and the sugarcane has got to be simply destroyed, then, surely you can be rest

assured that the Government of India and the State Governments would be very watchful about it and they would see that something could be done so that that tendency could be avoided. I have to apply this electric shock for the simple reason that before the next sowing came, unless the farmer knew that this is the dangerous state to which he has come by increasing the acreage, he would not stop the acreage. The acreage will increase. If I merely say, I shut my eyes and take the consequences this year, is there any Member who can tell me that instead of 35 lakh tons this year, the next year it would not have been 4 million tons? It will go on increasing until there is some kind of a limitation. Therefore, really speaking, the hardship of it does not become operative in this year due to the exceptions that have been given

The whole point is this; in a nutshell I shall put it. I have got to take the lesser evil of the two evils. Here is an evil that we have 12 lakh tons of sugar in stock. There is no market in which we can sell it. Even the limited market that was there has been exhausted. The other market would mean that for every lakh ton of sugar sold in the international market means a loss of Rs. 3 crores. The loss of Rs. 3 crores ultimately will have to be passed on to the consumer, so that, for the folly of creating more sugar, the consumer has got to suffer by paying more. There is a hue and cry in this House and everywhere in the country that in spite of all this sugar, the sugar prices have not gone down. They cannot go down below Rs. 40 for the simple reason that we have given so much money for this, so much money for that. It is all limited. The Tariff Commission has sat upon it and they have fixed the price. The only way was the reduction of sugarcane acreage. If this is an evil, that is a greater evil. That way the farmer will be punished. Therefore, I take the lesser evil in telling the farmer,

look here, if you only restricted yourself to the acreage that you had got, you would not have come to this danger: for God's sake, go back to that position; so long as you do not go to that position, whatever excess is there today, I shall be tolerant and I shall be sympathetic and I shall do everything in my power to see that you are not unduly punished. If, in the meanwhile, the consumers begin to take sugar in a large way, if instead of 3 lakh tons, 5 lakh tons go to the internal consumption, there will be no need for any reduction. Even the 4 per cent reduction may not be necessary. It is too early to imagine just now as to what would happen. Let the season develop. When it is developing, ultimately we shall see. If any danger comes out of it, there will be time enough to consider that. Unless this was done, the whole sugar economy was in danger. When we are trying to resuscitate the entire agricultural economy and make it self-sustaining and self-generating and standing on its own legs, that time must not be chosen to do anything rash or foolhardy if, as a result of it, the farmer and the nation would suffer. That was why this Ordinance was promulgated. Now that the House has time, the attempt is to have the Ordinance made into a regular enactment.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Braj Raj Singh: will he conclude in fifteen minutes?

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Half an hour; he has taken half an hour.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Twenty minutes would do.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): There is not much business tomorrow

Shri Braj Raj Singh: I shall try.

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अपना प्रस्ताव पेश करने के बाद श्री पाटिल के बिल पर मैं ने

[श्री ब्रजराज सिंह]

उनका बहुत प्रभावशाली भाषण—जैसा मेरे मित्र श्री डी० सी० शर्मा कहेंगे—सुना । और उसको सुनने के बाद मैं इस परिणाम पर पहुंचा कि वह केवल एक वक्तुता मात्र है और उससे अन्दर कोई तत्व नहीं है ।

८ सितम्बर को लोक सभा का पिछला अधिवेशन समाप्त हुआ था और २६ सितम्बर को श्री पाटिल और उनके मंत्रालय को यह बुद्धि पैदा हुई कि उन्हें एक आर्डिनेन्स पास करना है । अगर उससे पहले उनको यह बुद्धि पैदा हो गयी होती तो शायद ८ सितम्बर से पहले इस कानून को सदन के सामने लाया जा सकता था और सदन के सामने सारी स्थिति को पेश किया जा सकता था । तो मेरी सबसे पहली आपत्ति इस आर्डिनेन्स के बारे में है कि हमारी भारत सरकार बार बार आर्डिनेन्स पास करके राज्य करना चाहती है, सदन में बिल ला कर, उसको पास करा के और सदन की राय लेकर राज्य नहीं करना चाहती । तो मेरा निवेदन है कि अगर इस आर्डिनेन्स की आवश्यकता भी थी तो इसको पिछले अधिवेशन में बिल के रूप में सदन के सामने लाया जा सकता था और सदन और मुल्क की राय ले कर पास किया जा सकता था । इसमें कोई परेशानी नहीं थी । लेकिन असल में दिक्कत क्या है ? दिक्कत असल में यह है कि पिछले १२ साल से हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार की चीनी नीति अत्यन्त गड़बड़ रही है । चाहे तो श्री किदवई साहब मंत्री रहे हों, या चाहे उनके बाद श्री अजित प्रसाद जैन मंत्री रहे हों या उनके श्री एस० के० पाटिल मंत्री रहे हों, इस चीनी नीति में मूल रूप से कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ है ।

16 hrs.

एक बात यह दिखाने की कोशिश की गई कि हमारे यहां बहुत चीनी है । दूसरी

तरफ किन्हीं लोगों को अधिक मुनाफा देने के लिए यह दिखाने की कोशिश की गई कि हमारे यहां चीनी नहीं है और अब फिर यह दिखाने की कोशिश की जा रही है कि हमारे यहां चीनी बहुत हो गई है और उसकी खपत और उपयोग नहीं है इसलिए उसका उत्पादन सीमित करना है और उसके वास्ते आर्डिनेन्स की जरूरत पड़ती है । अब असल स्थिति यह है कि यह बातें कभी सही नहीं रही हैं । न तो आज चीनी इतनी मुल्क में मौजूद है और न ही उत्पादन इतना अधिक हो गया है कि हम उसको प्रयोग न कर सकें खपान न सकें । जैसा कि अभी मंत्री महोदय द्वारा यह बतलाने का प्रयत्न किया गया कि चीनी का उत्पादन बृंहित हो गया है और चूंकि उसका कोई उपयोग नहीं है इसलिए मुल्क में चीनी की अधिकता को लेकर एक संकट उपस्थित हो गया है, सो ऐसी बात नहीं है । इसके साथ ही मैं तो यह भी कहूंगा कि जिस वक्त यह कहा जाता था कि चीनी का भयंकर अकाल है, देश में चीनी की कमी हो गई है और हमें विदेशों से काफी मात्रा में चीनी लाना चाहिए तब भी दरअसल वैसी स्थिति नहीं थी । मैं यह कहे बगैर नहीं रह सकता कि कांग्रेस सरकार के पिछले १२-१३ साल के शासन के दौरान चीनी नीति में समेशा गड़बड़ घुटाला हुआ है और खास वर्गों को मुनाफा देने के लिए यह चीनी नीति बनाई जाती रही है । यह आर्डिनेन्स पास करते वक्त भी दरअसल उसके पीछे सिर्फ यह उद्देश्य नहीं है जैसा कि खाद्य मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि वह गन्ना उत्पादकों के हितों की रक्षा करना चाहते हैं बल्कि और अन्य उद्देश्य भी उसके पीछे आ जाते हैं और यदि इस चीनी की समस्या का अध्ययन किया जाय तो यह चीज स्पष्ट हो जायगी ।

आज यह पता लगता है कि चीनी का

उत्पादन इतना अधिक होने जा रहा है जिसका कि मुल्क में खपत नहीं होगी और दूसरे देशों में हम इसका निर्यात नहीं कर सकते हैं। एक बात बड़े जोर शोर के साथ कही गई है कि हमारे मुल्क में खपत और बढ़ ही नहीं सकती है। चीनी के वितरण की व्यवस्था हमने ढीली कर दी है और उस पर कोई कंट्रोल नहीं है तो भी खपत नहीं बढ़ रही है। अब इसका कारण देवल यहीं नहीं है कि वितरण की व्यवस्था ढीली कर दी है और उससे खपत नहीं बढ़ रही है। खपत इसलिए नहीं बढ़ रही है कि एक मन चीनी जब वह उपभोक्ता तक पहुँचती है तो वह काफी महंगे भाव पर उसको मुलभ होती है क्योंकि चीनी पर केन्द्र की और सूबों की सरकारें कुल मिला कर १३ रुपये ५ आने मन के हिसाब से टैक्स वसूल करती हैं। बार बार यह कहा जाता है कि हिन्दुस्तान में सब से ज्यादा गन्ने के उत्पादक को चीनी का मूल्य मिलता है लेकिन आप अपनी तरफ देखते हैं या नहीं कि आप कितना टैक्स वसूल कर रहे हैं? एक मन चीनी पर केन्द्र और प्रांतों की सरकारें कुल मिला कर १३ रुपये ५ आने मन टैक्स वसूल करती हैं और उसके बाद आप यह आशा करते हैं कि मुल्क में चीनी की खपत बढ़ेगी? अब हमारे मुल्क के आम लोगों की आर्थिक पोजीशन ऐसी है कि वह ज्यादा चीनी खरीद नहीं सकते। उन के पास ज्यादा पैसा नहीं है। इसलिए यह आशा करना कि चीनी की खपत जो उसका टैक्स स्ट्रक्चर है उसको बदले बिना बढ़ सके व्यर्थ है।

स्थिति तो यह है कि आप चीनी पर इतना टैक्स वसूल करते हैं, अन्धरुनी खपत जो होती है उस पर इतना टैक्स लगाते हैं। अभी जैसा कि खाद्य मंत्री ने स्वीकार किया कि एक लाख टन चीनी पर देश के उपभोक्ता को ३ करोड़ रुपये बतौर टैक्स के देना पड़ता है और जिससे

कि उसकी जो अपनी खपत होती है उसमें कीमत बढ़ा कर उसे देना पड़ता है। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह सारी स्थिति कोई एक दिन में पैदा नहीं हो गई न ही यह कोई एक महीने, एक सीजन और एक वर्ष में पैदा हो गई है कि जिसके कारण आपकी सहायता की जरूरत पड़ रही है। इस सारी स्थिति पर खाद्य मंत्रालय निगाह रखे हुए हैं और उसकी छानबीन करता है कि किस तरीके से चीनी का उत्पादन बढ़ रहा है। मेरे पास भी उस सम्बन्ध में आंकड़े हैं। अभी खाद्य मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि चीनी का उत्पादन पिछले २, ३ साल से खास तौर से २ साल से काफी बढ़ रहा था और जितना हमने द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में उत्पादन का लक्ष्य रक्खा था उससे अधिक हम पैदा कर चुके थे जब कि दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना का एक साल बाकी रह गया था और दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के खत्म होते होते हम उस लक्ष्य तक पहुँच चुके थे जो कि तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के पहले वर्ष के अन्त में रक्खा था। जब ऐसी स्थिति थी तो क्यों नहीं पहले से इसके बारे में सोचा गया? अब खाद्य मंत्री महोदय ने इसके लिए कहा कि मेरी यह दलील होगी कि जब गन्ने की बुवाई का सीजन था उस वक्त इसको करना चाहिए था। उचित तो यह था कि खाद्य मंत्री स्पष्ट रूप से अपना अपराध स्वीकार करते बैसे में जानता हूँ कि खाद्य मंत्री महोदय इस बात को भली भाँति जानते हैं कि वह गन्ना उत्पादकों को कितनी हानि पहुँचाने जा रहे हैं। बुवाई सीजन पर नहीं हुआ उसकी दलील उनकी ओर से यह दी जाती है कि पहले भी जब हमने चीनी के अधिक उत्पादन के लिए प्रोत्साहन दिया तब भी गुड़ से बढ़ कर चीनी में आ गया था अब फिर चीनी से बढ़ कर गुड़ में चला जायगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह पूरी तौर से सही नहीं है इससे इंकार नहीं किया जा सकता लेकिन जब हिन्दुस्तान की अर्थ व्यवस्था में आप हर एक को मुनाफा देना चाहते हैं,

[श्री ब्रज राज सिंह]

जब आप चाहते हैं कि उत्पादकों को अधिक से अधिक पैसा मिले तो फिर २७ फीसदी से बढ़ कर अगर ४० फीसदी गन्ना क्रिस्टल शुगर में प्रयुक्त होता है तो उस पर आप को क्यों आपत्ति है। देश के किसानों को कुछ ज्यादा पैसा मिल जाता है तो उस पर आपको आपत्ति क्यों है। इसमें तो आपको खुशी ही होनी चाहिए लेकिन दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि यह सरकार कहती तो है कि वह देश के किसानों के लिए काम करती हैं लेकिन जब भी काम करती है तब इस तरीके से काम करती है जिसमें हिन्दुस्तान के किसानों की हानि ही होती है। यह आर्डिनंस उस का सब से बड़ा ज्वलन्त उदाहरण है जिसमें किसानों की जरूरतों का कतई ध्यान न रखते हुए इस आर्डिनंस को पास कर दिया गया। सरकार ने यह नहीं सोचा कि इसके पास करने से गन्ना उत्पादकों को कितनी हानि होगी।

पिछली पार्लियामेंट का सेशन बंद हुए सिर्फ २० दिन हुए थे। ८, ९ सितम्बर को पार्लियामेंट बंद हुई २६ अगस्त तक यह मंत्रालय सोचता रहता है कि क्या करना है और तब आप आर्डिनंस पास कर देते हैं। आप उस वक्त आर्डिनंस पास करते हैं जब बुवाई हो चुकी है और गन्ना खेत में बोया जा चुका है और जब किसान के पास इसके अलावा और कोई चारा नहीं है कि वह भीख मांगता फिरे कि हमारा गन्ना पेरने के लिए लिया जाय वरना हमें गुड़ बनाना पड़ेगा या हमें उसको जलाना पड़ेगा। मैं अपने खाद्य मंत्री महोदय से बहुत ही विनम्र शब्दों में यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में जिसके कि लिए बार बार मंत्री महोदय इस तरह की दलील दे देते हैं कि वहां पर एकड़ ईल्ड ज्यादा नहीं है या वहां पर गन्ने से ज्यादा चीनी नहीं निकलती है, उस उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में आज जो हिन्दुस्तान के सब से बड़े गन्ने के

उत्पादक हैं वहां पर स्थिति यह आ गई है कि सम्भवतः कुछ गन्ना किसानों को जलाना पड़ेगा। मैं चाहूंगा कि खाद्य मंत्री महोदय इस प्रकार एक का एक निश्चित आश्वासन दें कि चाहे जो भी हो किसी भी किसान को अपने गन्ने के एक पेड़ को भी जलाने की आवश्यकता नहीं होगी। आज मंत्री महोदय की तरफ से इस तरह का एक निश्चित आश्वासन दिये जाने की जरूरत है यदि वह चाहते हैं कि गन्ने के उत्पादकों को कोई हानि न हो। मैं निश्चित रूप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आपने जो नीति चलाई हुई है वह गलत नीति थी। आप पहले से इस स्थिति को देख सकते थे और पहले से ही कोई रैगुलेशन करके इस तरीके की कोई सीमा बांध सकते थे। यह भी अजीब बात है कि एक तरफ तो आप कहते हैं कि मुल्क में उत्पादन बढ़ाने की जरूरत है और जब यह स्थिति आती है कि आपके हाथ पैर हिलाये बगैर चीनी का उत्पादन बढ़ जाता है तब आप उसकी डिसकरेंज करते हैं। ऐसी बात नहीं है कि चीनी का उत्पादन बढ़ाने में हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार ने कोई विशेष हाथ पैर हिलाये हों। दूसरी जगहों पर सरकारों द्वारा उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए इन्सैटिव दिये जाते हैं लेकिन यहां इन्सैटिव देना तो दूर रहा उनको और डिसकरेज किया जाता है। अब हिन्दुस्तान के गन्ना उत्पादकों की मांग रही है कि उसे दो रुपये मन गन्ने का दाम मिलना चाहिए लेकिन वह नहीं दिया गया लेकिन उसके बाद भी किसानों ने यह करिश्मा कर दिखाया और उसकी पैदावार बढ़ाई। उन्होंने दिखावा दिया कि चीनी का उत्पादन बावजूद पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं की कमियों के किस तरीके से बढ़ाया जा सकता है। अब आज देश में ऐसी स्थिति पैदा हो गई है कि हमें कहा जा रहा है कि गन्ने का उत्पादन कम किया जाय, चीनी का उत्पादन कम किया जाय और अगर इसका उत्पादन इसी तरीके बढ़ता चला जायगा तो

हमारे पास कोई साधन नहीं रहेगा जिससे कि हम चीनी का उपभोग कर सकें मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि उनकी यह दलील भी गलत है।

इस साल कहा जाता है कि तीस लाख टन चीनी का उत्पादन हुआ है। लेकिन उसके साथ साथ हमें मानना पड़ेगा कि हिन्दुस्तान में प्रति व्यक्ति जो चीनी की खपत है वह दुनिया के अन्य मुल्कों से कम है। ३२ पाउंड के करीब हमारे यहां मुल्क में चीनी की खपत है जब कि उन मुल्कों में जो कि हम से आगे हैं उनमें इससे कहीं अधिक खपत है। इंग्लैंड में प्रति व्यक्ति १०७ पाउंड की खपत है। अमेरिका में ६५ पाउंड प्रति व्यक्ति खपत है जब कि हमारे यहां प्रति व्यक्ति केवल ३२ पाउंड ही है। मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारी सरकार ने चीनी को देश के अंदर की खपत को बढ़ाने का समुचित प्रयत्न किया होता तो यह खपत ३२ पाउंड से बढ़ कर ४० पाउंड हो गई होती। साथ मंत्री महोदय का यह कहना कि ज्यादा चीनी खाने से देशवासियों का स्वास्थ्य बिगड़ जायेगा दुस्त नहीं है क्योंकि क्या दरमसल में हम स्वास्थ्य बिगड़ने की स्थिति में आ गये हैं? क्या हमारे साथ मंत्री महोदय यह कहने के लिए तैयार हैं कि यहां भारत में प्रति व्यक्ति उतनी चीनी खा रहा है जितनी चीनी कि स्वास्थ्य अच्छा रखने के लिए आवश्यक है। मेरा निवेदन है कि उतनी चीनी यहां पर प्रति व्यक्ति को उपलब्ध नहीं है जो कि स्वस्थ रहने के लिए जरूरी है लेकिन बात यह है कि साथ मंत्री महोदय की ओर से गलत नीतियों का समर्थन करने के लिए गलत दलीलें दी गई हैं। सरकार की ओर से कहा जाता है कि हमारे पास इतनी चीनी है कि जिस को खाने से स्वास्थ्य बिगड़ जायेगा, लेकिन ऐसी बात नहीं है। अगर हम खपत को सबाया कर दें, तो फिर उत्पादन को कम करने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। साथ मंत्री ने कहा कि पिछले दिनों गन्ने की जो एकड़ें बड़ी हैं, वह बहुत बुरे तरीके से बड़ी है। उन्होंने

कहा कि सिर्फ उत्तर प्रदेश में ही छः लाख एकड़ जमीन बड़ी है, लेकिन सितम्बर, १९६१ के इंडियन शूगर में बताया गया है कि १६५६-६० में ५२, २० हजार एकड़ जमीन में और १६६०-६१ में ५७, ३४ हजार एकड़ जमीन में गन्ना बोया गया, जिस का मतलब यह है कि केवल पांच लाख एकड़ अधिक जमीन में गन्ना बोया गया। इस लिए मैं नहीं समझता कि १ लाख एकड़ बिहार में और साढ़े पांच लाख एकड़ उत्तर प्रदेश में बढ़ाया गया।

Shri S. K. Patil: I did not say that. I said it is 50,000, in Bihar 1,50,000 in Punjab and 5½ lakhs in U.P.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: That means more than 7 lakhs. These figures say only 5 lakhs have increased.

Shri S. K. Patil: Where does my hon. friend get these figures from? The figures are correct; about 5½ lakhs in U.P., 50,000 or roundabout—in round figures I gave—in Bihar and 1,50,000 in Punjab. Maharashtra and others put together it is 9,30,000. These are the accurate figures.

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह: मैं ये फिगरज सितम्बर, १९६१ के इंडियन शूगर से दे रहा हूँ। इस में पूरे हिन्दुस्तान की फिगरज दी हुई हैं। जो भी हो, माननीय मंत्री यह कहना चाहते हैं कि ६ लाख एकड़ बढ़ा, लेकिन ये फिगरज साबित करते हैं कि एक्ड़ें पांच लाख से ज्यादा नहीं बढ़ीं।

Shri S. K. Patil: It must be one year before. I have quoted the latest figures. The hon. Member's figures were of last year. It is increasing year by year. At first it was 5 lakhs and when it was not restricted it went up to 9,50,000 and if it had not been restricted it would be 15 lakhs next year.

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह: अगर यह माना जाय कि पिछले साल ५७ लाख एकड़ और इस

[श्री ब्रजराज सिंह]

साल ५६ लाख एकड़ थी, तो दो लाख एकड़ से ज्यादा नहीं बढ़ा है।

दूसरी तरफ सरकार की ओर से कहा जाता है कि वह सारे हिन्दुस्तान में कल्टीवेबल लैंड को बढ़ाने जा रही है। तो फिर क्या उस के अनुपात से शूगरकेन का एकड़ें बढ़ना कोई बहुत बड़ी बात है? इस के अलावा सवाल यह है कि क्या इस विषय में कोई दूसरे कदम नहीं उठाये जा सकते हैं। सरकार ने आर्डिनंस ऐसे वक्त पास किया, जब निश्चित रूप से किसान का नुकसान होगा। एक दिन में यह बात घटित हो गई थी, ऐसी बात नहीं है। जैसा कि माननीय मंत्री ने अपने भाषण में कहा है, पिछले दो तीन साल से यह प्रवृत्ति चल रही है और उत्पादन जिस शक्ल में बढ़ रहा है, उस शक्ल में खपत नहीं बढ़ रही है। अगर गन्ने की एकड़ें बढ़ रही हैं, तो उस पर पहले से कंट्रोल किया जाना चाहिए था, उस को नियमित किया जाना चाहिए था, बजाये इस के कि बुवाई के वक्त कानून बनाया जाता। मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि गन्ने की बुवाई गेहूँ, जौ, बाजरे और जवार आदि की तरह नहीं होती है। एक वक्त की बुवाई का तीन साल तक असर पड़ता है। इस साल जो बुवाई हो चुकी है, जिस की पूरी फसल को सरकार चीनी बनाने के लिए तैयार नहीं है और कानून बना कर रोक रही है कि किसान उस गन्ने को चीनी मिलों को न दे सके, उस का प्रभाव अगले तीन साल तक पड़ेगा।

जैसा कि माननीय मंत्री ने कहा है, सरकार दस प्रतिशत प्रोडक्शन कम करने जा रही है, हालाँकि फिलहाल चार फ्रीसदी कम करने का विचार है, जिस का अर्थ यह है कि एक लाख टन का फर्क पड़ेगा। इस अवस्था में हिन्दुस्तान के किसानों पर पूरा प्रभाव कितना पड़ेगा, यह देखना है। इस के अतिरिक्त

जो प्रोडक्शन में दस फ्रीसदी कट करने जा रहे हैं, वह किस नियम के आधार पर किया जा रहा है? मैं चाहूँगा कि सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में ऐसे नियम बनाये, ऐसे उसूल निश्चित करे, जिस से हर एक उत्पादक पर एक सा भार पड़े। जो वर्तमान व्यवस्था है, उस के अधीन कुछ लोगों पर कम भार पड़ेगा और कुछ पर अधिक, जिस का अर्थ यह है कि कुछ उत्पादकों के साथ पक्षपातपूर्ण व्यवहार होगा, जो उचित नहीं है। इस आर्डिनंस को जारी किये बिना इस को पहले ही कानून बना कर सरकार कुछ राहत दे सकती थी, लेकिन उस ने ऐसा नहीं किया।

जब भी चीनी के उत्पादन में वृद्धि का प्रश्न आता है, तो खाद्य मंत्री के, जिन के बारे में यह आशा की जा सकती थी कि वह किसानों के हितों की रक्षा करेंगे, भाषणों से ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि वह किसानों के सब से बड़े दुश्मन हो सकते हैं (Interruptions) उन के लिए यह कहना जरूरी है। इस के बिना यह पाटन नहीं चल सकती है। खाद्य मंत्री को सदा यह देखना चाहिए कि किसानों के हितों की रक्षा कैसे की जा सकती है। चीनी के सम्बन्ध में हमेशा यह कहा जाता है कि गन्ने की कीमत अधिक है और इस लिए हम उस में कुछ नहीं कर सकते हैं, गन्ने की कीमत को कम करना पड़ेगा। पिछले कुछ दिनों से उन्होंने एक नया राग अलापना शुरू कर दिया है कि वह गन्ने की कीमत को कम नहीं करना चाहते हैं। जिस का कारण शायद यह है कि चुनाव में ढाई तीन महीने रह गये हैं और उस अवधि में सरकार की ओर से जो नीति अपनाई जायगी, उस का काफी असर पड़ सकता है। हो सकता है कि खाद्य मंत्री जिस कुर्सी पर बैठे हुए हैं, किसान उन को वहाँ पर बिठाने से इन्कार कर दें। दुर्भाग्य की बात यह है कि अभी इस देश के किसानों में

इतनी जागृति नहीं है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि उन में वह जागृति जल्दी आये। चूँकि इस वक्त मंत्री महोदय का आँख चुनाव की ओर लगी हुई है, इसलिए इस समय तो यह कहना जरूरी है कि वह गन्ने की कीमत को कम नहीं करेंगे। उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में वह कहते हैं कि गन्ने की यील्ड बढ़ानी चाहिए और दक्षिण भारत में कहते हैं कि वह वास्तव में देश की शूगर बैल्ट है, वहाँ गन्ने की खेती बढ़ानी चाहिए।

मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार ने, और उस के प्रोत्साहन पर प्रान्तीय सरकारों ने उन प्रदेशों में, जहाँ गन्ना पैदा होता है, इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कदम उठाये हैं, जिस से गन्ने की यील्ड बढ़ सके, उस का शूगर कन्टेन्ट बढ़ सके। ऐसा कोई कदम नहीं उठाया गया, जिस का परिणाम यह है कि इस क्षेत्र में एक बोशस सकल, एक चक्रव्यूह सा बन गया है कि अगर यील्ड नहीं बढ़ती है, तो कीमत नहीं बढ़ सकती और अगर कीमत न बढ़ाई गई, तो यील्ड नहीं बढ़ेगी और इस के लिए खाद्य मंत्री किसानों की ही दोषी ठहरायेंगे।

मैं समझता हूँ कि जब चुनाव हो चुकेंगे और खाद्य मंत्री को यह गद्दी मिल जायगी, तो यह देख कर कि पांच साल तक वह यहाँ रहें, वह कहेंगे कि एक रुपया बारह आने नहीं, एक रुपया आठ नौ आने देते हैं। मैं देख सकता हूँ कि भविष्य में खाद्य मंत्री क्या करने वाले हैं। इस सरकार की सारी नीति इस तरह की है, जिस से गन्ने के उत्पादकों की हानि हो रही है, उस के हितों की कुर्बानी दी जा रही है। सरकार को यह सोचना पड़ेगा कि क्या इस बारे में कोई दूसरी नीति नहीं अपनाई जा सकती है, जिस से चीनी की खपत बढ़ाई जा सके, विदेशों में ज्यादा निर्यात किया जा सके। अगर कोई ऐसी नीति अपनाई

जा सकती है, तो सब से पहले उधर ध्यान दिया जाये। मैं समझता हूँ कि ऐसे कदम उठाये जा सकते हैं, जिस से हिन्दुस्तान में चीनी की खपत ज्यादा हो। जिस प्रकार सारे टैक्स माफ़ कर के कम कीमत पर विदेशों में चीनी भेजी जा रही है, वैसे ही अगर यहाँ पर भी टैक्स कम कर दिये जायें, तो पच्चीस नहीं तो बीस फ़ीसदी खपत बढ़ाई जा सकती है। आज कनज्यूमर की चीनी एक रुपया सेर मिलती है। अगर उस को बारह, तेरह या चौदह आने सेर मिलने लगे, तो यहाँ पर खपत पचास फीसदी बढ़ जायगी। आज चीनी के अधिक उत्पादन की समस्या का हल यह है कि हमें मुल्क के अन्दर की खपत बढ़ाने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान के विकास के लिए हम अधिक से अधिक विदेशी मुद्रा पैदा करें। वह हमारी पंच वर्षीय योजनाओं के लिए बहुत जरूरी है। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि आज की स्थिति में चीनी के द्वारा विशेष रूप से विदेशी मुद्रा पैदा नहीं की जा सकती है। हालाँकि हम अमरीका से मशीनों और दूसरा सामान खरीद रहे हैं और अपने ऊपर कर्ज का बोझ लाद रहे हैं, लेकिन ढाई लाख टन चीनी बेचने के लिए, जिस में से पचास हजार टन का क्वोटा कम कर दिया गया, हमारे खाद्य मंत्री को व्यापारी बन कर वहाँ जाना पड़ता है। आज समय नहीं है कि हम हिन्दुस्तान की विदेशी-नीति के विषय में चर्चा करें, लेकिन ये बातें ऐसी हैं, जो बरबस हमारा ध्यान विदेश-नीति की ओर खींच लेती हैं। हमारी विदेश-नीति ऐसी है कि न सिर्फ़ सामान लेने के लिए, बल्कि अपना सामान बेचने के लिए भी हम को भिखारी की तरह विदेशों में जाना पड़ता है। इन सारी नीतियों पर हमें मूलभूत रूप से सोचना होगा। जब तक हम ऐसा नहीं करते चीनी की स्थिति में सुधार नहीं हो सकता। मैं समझता हूँ कि देश में

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चीनी को खपत बढ़ायी जा सकती है। और ऐसा करना किसान के हित में होगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि खाद्य मंत्री महोदय इस तरफ ध्यान देंगे। अगर ऐसा नहीं किया जायेगा तो जो हम अपनी योजनाओं के नाम पर उत्पादन बढ़ाना चाहते हैं उस में भी बड़ी हानि होगी।

हमारे देश के विकास में किसान का बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा है और यह खुशी की बात है कि जहां तक चीनी का सम्बन्ध है किसान ने अपना गन्ने का उत्पादन बढ़ा कर उस लक्ष्य से अधिक उत्पादन करने में सहायता की है जो कि उस के लिए निर्धारित किया गया था। लेकिन अब आप कहते हैं कि उसको इतना उत्पादन नहीं करना चाहिए और हम इसका नियमन करेंगे, हम कानून बनायेंगे कि तुम इससे ज्यादा पैदा न कर सको। मेरा निवेदन है कि इस से न तो किसान को कोई हित होगा और न चीनी उद्योग का ही कोई फायदा होगा। उसके लिए कुछ दूसरे कदम उठाने की आवश्यकता होगी। और मेरा सुझाव है कि अब समय आ गया है जब सरकार को देखना चाहिए कि चीनी पर जो बहुत बढ़ा कर भार है उसको कितना कम किया जा सकता है। इस चीज की परीक्षा की जानी चाहिए कि चीनी को बाहर भेजने में कितना नुकसान होता है और उसके मुकाबले में उस पर कर भार कम करके देश में उसकी खपत बढ़ाने में कितना नुकसान होगा। अगर अन्दरूनी खपत बढ़ाने में कम नुकसान हो तो सरकार को हिन्दुस्तान में चीनी की खपत बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य से चीनी पर एक्साइज कर में कुछ कमी करनी चाहिए।

उसी के साथ साथ कुछ और सुविधाएं देनी चाहिए जिससे हिन्दुस्तान में चीनी की खपत बढ़े और इस उद्योग का अधिक विकास हो। हम को कुछ अन्य देशों में भी बाजार

तलाश करने चाहिए जहां को हमारी चीनी का निर्यात हो सके। हम अमेरिका को पांच लाख टन चीनी बेचना चाहते हैं। हम को यह भी देखना चाहिए कि क्या हम अपनी चीनी का निर्यात पूर्व के और सुदूरपूर्व के कुछ देशों को या कम्युनिस्ट ब्लाक के देशों को कर सकते हैं। हमें इस समस्या को हल करने के लिए सारे विश्व के आधार पर विचार करना चाहिए। अगर हम उन देशों को अपनी चीनी का निर्यात करने का प्रयत्न करें जिन को अभी तक हमारी चीनी का निर्यात नहीं हो रहा है, तो सम्भव है कि चीनी का उत्पादन कम करने की आवश्यकता ही न पड़े। और जितना उत्पादन है उसको हम आसानी से खपा सकें।

मैं इस बात को मानता हूँ कि हमारे देश की खेती योग्य भूमि का अधिक हिस्सा गन्ने की खेती में नहीं जाना चाहिये क्योंकि हमको अपना खाद्य का उत्पादन भी बढ़ाना है। लेकिन आपको देखना चाहिये कि देश की खेती योग्य भूमि का कितना हिस्सा अधिक गन्ने की खेती में चला गया है। मंत्री जी ने इस विषय पर भाषण करते हुए बताया था कि देश में जो खेती योग्य भूमि है उसका कितना परसेंटेज गन्ने की खेती में है। मैं चाहूंगा कि खाद्य मंत्री महोदय अपने उस पहले भाषण को याद कर लें और देखें कि यह जो पांच लाख एकड़ अधिक भूमि में गन्ने की खेती होने लगी है यह कुल खेती योग्य भूमि का कितना हिस्सा है। मेरे विचार से यह कुल खेती योग्य भूमि का बहुत छोटा परसेंटेज होगा। ऐसी शक्ल में इतनी खेती गन्ने की बढ़ जाना कोई विशेष बात नहीं है और इससे कोई विशेष हानि नहीं हो सकती थी और चूंकि इस खेती में किसान को कुछ पैसा मिल जाता है इसलिये इसको कम न

करके सरकार को चीनी की खपत के उपाय सोचने चाहिए थे ।

इन सारी बातों पर विचार करने के बाद मैं इसी नतीजे पर पहुंचा हूं कि इस आर्डिनेन्स को संसद के पिछले अधिवेशन के २० दिन बाद पास करने की कोई जरूरत नहीं थी । यदि उनके मंत्रालय को यह आवश्यकता महसूस हुई थी कि इस तरह का कानून बनना चाहिए तो या तो उनको इसे पिछले अधिवेशन में लाना चाहिए था और अगर उस समय इसको नहीं ला सकते थे तो वर्तमान अधिवेशन के लिये इन्तजार करना चाहिए था । ऐसा करने में कोई विशेष हानि नहीं होने वाली थी । लेकिन जैसा मैंने पहले भी कहा था, सरकार हिन्दु-स्तान में जनतंत्रवादी परम्पराओं को विकास नहीं होने देना चाहती, उसका झुकाव एकाधिकारवाद की ओर अधिक है । वह चाहती है कि ऐसा कानून बनाया जाए जिसमें जनता का कोई सहयोग और सहमति न हो । उसको मालूम है कि उसकी पार्टी का भारी बहुमत इस सदन में है और वह जो कानून चाहे पास करवा सकती है । अगर हम हिन्दु-स्तान में जनतंत्रवादी परम्पराओं को मजबूत करना चाहते हैं तो हमको चाहिए कि आर्डिनेन्स बनाने की प्रवृत्ति को कम करें और जहां तक हो सके आर्डिनेन्स न बनावें । जब बहुत ही ज्यादा आवश्यकता हो तो आर्डिनेन्स बनाया जाये । मेरा अपना खयाल है कि इस विषय में सरकार को आर्डिनेन्स बनाने की जरूरत नहीं थी ।

दो तीन साल से चीनी की स्थिति ऐसी चल रही थी कि सरकार चाहती तो इस प्रकार का कानून ला सकती थी । और अगर पिछले अधिवेशन में इसको लाना भूल गई थी तो वर्तमान अधिवेशन के लिये इन्तजार कर सकती थी लेकिन सरकार को इंतजार करने की क्या जरूरत है । उनका

प्रबल बहुमत है । देश की जनता जागृत नहीं है और सरकार को देश की जनतंत्रवादी परम्परा को एक बार तो ठेस पहुंचानी ही है । कहीं न कहीं किसी वक्त सरकार को जनतंत्र की हत्या कर देनी है । इसीलिये ये आर्डिनेन्स पास किये जाते हैं । मेरा निवेदन है कि यह आर्डिनेन्स आवश्यक न था और न आज इस कानून का पास किया जाना ही आवश्यक है खास तौर से जब कि ऐसा करने से किसानों के हितों का हनन होता हो ।

लेकिन अगर खाद्य मंत्री महोदय इस बिल को पास कराना ही चाहते हैं तो मैं उनसे एक आश्वासन चाहूंगा कि जो गन्ना किसान बो चुका है और जो किसान अपना गन्ना चीनी मिलों को देता रहा है उसका गन्ना किसी भी शक्ल में खेत में खड़ा नहीं रहना चाहिये । आज उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार के कुछ भागों में स्थिति यह है कि किसानों का गन्ना पेरा न जा सके । इसीलिये मैं चाहूंगा कि खाद्य मंत्री महोदय आश्वासन दे कि चाहे कुछ भी हो, हम यह कानून भले ही बना लें, लेकिन उसके बाद किसी किसान का गन्ना खेत में खड़ा नहीं रहेगा, उसको वह पिरवाने का प्रबन्ध करेंगे चाहे चीनी की शक्ल में या गुड़ की शक्ल में । मैं चाहूंगा कि इस बारे में मंत्री महोदय पक्का आश्वासन दें कि गन्ने के किसान को कोई हानि नहीं होने दी जाएगी ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपने प्रस्ताव को पेश करता हूं और आशा करता हूं कि सदन इसको स्वीकार करेगा और जो बिल खाद्य मंत्री महोदय ने पेश किया है उसको मंजूर नहीं करेगा ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Members may kindly be brief in their speeches. The subject is the same, though there are two motions.

श्री विभूति मिश्र (बगहा) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो यह सरकार की तरफ से अध्यादेश जारी किया गया है उसका तो मैं समर्थन करता हूँ, पर मैं सरकार को यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि उसने जो यह अध्यादेश जारी किया उसके लायक यह मसला नहीं था। अगर सरकार की तरफ से केवल एक कम्युनिके निकाल दिया जाता तो अगले साल किसान गन्ना कम बोता। लेकिन सरकार ने आर्डिनेन्स जारी करके बड़ा जबरदस्त मेजर लिया। हो सकता है कि इस विषय में अपने अपने विचार में फर्क हो।

16:27 hrs.

[PANDIT THAKUR DAS BHARGAVA in the Chair]

दूसरी बात मुझको यह कहनी है कि बिहार के लिये दूसरी पंच वर्षीय योजना के लिये चार लाख टन चीनी का लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया था पर पिछले साल बिहार में केवल ३.८० लाख टन चीनी ही हो पायी, २० हजार टन चीनी लक्ष्य से कम रही, लेकिन फिर भी आप बिहार पर यह आर्डिनेन्स लागू करने जा रहे हैं। मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि इससे किसानों का कोई फायदा नहीं हुआ, उनको घाटा हुआ। मेरे जिले में पारसाल ५ करोड़ मन गन्ना हुआ था। हो सकता है कि इस साल कुछ ज्यादा हुआ हो। लेकिन सरकार को यह आर्डिनेन्स जारी करने के साथ ही साथ इस बात की भी खबर लेनी थी कि किसानों का सारा गन्ना पेर दिया जाए। इस तरफ सरकार का ध्यान नहीं गया।

पिछले साल मिल ७ नवम्बर से ९ नवम्बर के बीच चलने लगे थे। इस साल १५ नवम्बर से मिल चलने आरम्भ हुए हैं और जैसा कि अनिरुद्ध बाबू बतलाते हैं दरभंगा में और चम्पारन में तो मिलें चलने में

आठ नौ दिन की देरी हुई है। और भी कुछ स्थानों में चीनी मिलें चलने में देरी हुई है। एक तरफ तो मिलें देर से चली हैं और दूसरी तरफ इस साल गन्ने की बम्पर क्राप हुई है। तो यह गन्ना कहाँ पेटा जायेगा।

इसी सिलसिले में मैं एक बात मंत्री जी को बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि सन् १९४०-४१ में बिहार में बहुत ज्यादा गन्ना पैदा हुआ था। उस गन्ने को पेरने का इन्तिजाम सरकार नहीं कर पायी और चीनी मिल वालों ने गन्ने को नहीं पेटा। उस साल जब कि अंग्रेजी सल्तनत थी सरकार ने किसानों को ७ लाख ६ हजार रुपये मुआवजा दिया। जो प्लॉट केन था उसके लिए ४५ रुपये प्रति एकड़ और जो रतून केन था उसके लिए २० रुपये प्रति एकड़ उस साल सरकार की ओर से किसान को मुआवजा दिया गया था। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस साल भी सरकार को किसान के गन्ने को पेरने की जिम्मेवारी लेनी चाहिए। किसान का जो गन्ना पेटा नहीं जा सकेगा और खेत में खड़ा रहेगा उसका सरकार को मुआवजा देना चाहिए।

मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ। हमारे मंत्री महोदय बराबर कहते रहते हैं कि हम को अपनी चीनी के लिए बाजार नहीं मिलता है। इंग्लैंड आस्ट्रेलिया से ६२२ रुपये प्रति टन के हिसाब से चीनी खरीदता है। हमारे यहाँ चीनी पर टैक्स है १४ रुपये ६ आने प्रति मन और उसकी एक्स फैक्टरी प्राइस सरकार ने रखी है ३७ रुपये ८५ नये पैसे। अगर इस में से हम १४ रुपये ६ आने निकाल दें तो चीनी की कीमत २३ रुपये और ४८ नये पैसे रह जाती है। अगर २७ मन का एक टन मानें तो हमारी चीनी की कीमत ६३३ रुपये ९६ नये पैसे प्रति टन पड़ेगी। जिस में ५ रुपये मन सरकार ने मिल वालों को मुनाफे और कुछ टैक्स वगैरह की शक्ल में दिया है।

अगर इस को कम कर दिया जाय तो मैं समझता हूँ कि जिस रेट पर इंग्लैंड आस्ट्रेलिया और फिजी से चीनी खरीदता है वही रेट हमारा भी पड़ जायगा। अब उचित तो यह है कि सरकार अपनी चीनी के निर्यात के वास्ते बाजार ढूँढे न कि उसके अधिक उत्पादन से परेशान हो जाय। यह किसानों के साथ कोई ईसाफ नहीं हुआ कि अब उनका गन्ना खेत में खड़ा है तो सरकार ने उस समय यह आर्डिनंस निकाल दिया। पिछले साल आर्डिनंस निकालते तो और बात थी लेकिन अब गन्ना तैयार है और मिल्स में पेरने लायक है तब जो इस तरह का आर्डिनंस हमारी सरकार निकालती है तो वह उचित बात नहीं है। अब इसके लिए हमारे मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि ऐसा करके हम उनको इलेक्ट्रिक शौक लगा रहे हैं लेकिन अब पाटिल साहब से मेरा यह निवेदन है कि कहीं इतना इलेक्ट्रिक शौक न लगा दिया जाय कि मरीज ही मर जाय। मुझे तो आशंका है कि आपका यह इलेक्ट्रिक शौक ट्रीटमेंट मरीज को ही मार डालने वाला साबित होगा। अब जहाँ तक मंत्री महोदय के हृदय का सम्बन्ध है मैं अच्छी तरह से जानता हूँ कि उनके दिल में किसानों की भलाई का खयाल रहता है। हमारे मंत्री महोदय किसानों के अबर्दस्त हितैषी हैं और मैं समझता हूँ कि जितना वह किसानों के इंटरैस्ट्स को समझते हैं उतना मैं भी नहीं समझता। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि कभी कभी डाक्टर से इलाज करने में गलती भी हो जाती है और इसलिए मैं ने अपने मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन किया है कि वह इतना जबर्दस्त इलेक्ट्रिक शौक का ट्रीटमेंट न दें। हमारे मंत्री महोदय इस में ऐक्सपर्ट हैं और मैं चाहूँगा कि जितना इलेक्ट्रिक शौक दिया है उसको वे कम करें ताकि किसान जिंदा रहें क्योंकि अगर किसान जिंदा नहीं रहेगा तो फिर कोई भी जिंदा नहीं रह सकता है। इसलिए मैं उन से कहूँगा कि चीनी का बाजार ढूँढने की बड़ी जरूरत है।

मैं एक बात बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि हम कहते हैं कि वर्ल्ड मार्केट किस जगह है। आप हम से ४५ करोड़ रुपया सालाना चीनी के ऊपर टैक्स लेते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर यहाँ फाइनंस मिनिस्टर होते तो ज्यादा अच्छा होता। १५ करोड़ रुपया आप चीनी पर सब्सिडी दीजिये और बाहर भेजिये। ३० करोड़ रुपया टैक्स दीजिये और १५ करोड़ उस पर सब्सिडी दीजिये ताकि बाहर चीनी भेजी जा सके। लेकिन यह आप नहीं करते। मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह आश्वासन चाहता हूँ कि इस साल जो गन्ना खेतों में खड़ा है उस गन्ने को पिरवा देने का वह पूरा पूरा इंतजाम करें। खैर आप ने ७-८ रोज़ मिल देर से चलाने के लिए तो कुछ नहीं किया लेकिन मैं यह अंरु चाहूँगा कि अब तक सारा गन्ना किसानों का न पेटा जाय तब तक सरकार को चैन नहीं लेना चाहिए।

दूसरी बात यह है कि बहुत से भाई कहते हैं कि और फसलों के बारे में क्यों नहीं कहा जाता है कि क्या करना चाहिए यह गन्ने के बारे में ही क्यों बोलते हैं। मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि चाहे बिहार हो अथवा ईस्टर्न यू० पी० एवँज प्रोडक्शन पर एकड़ जाफ़र ३०० मन का पड़ता है। ३०० मन पर १० परसेंट के हिसाब से ३० मन चीनी हुई और ३० मन चीनी के ऊपर १४ रुपये ६ आने आप का टैक्स है। लगभग ४००-४५० रुपये इस तरीके से टैक्स हुआ, जो कि एक एकड़ जमीन में सरकार को मिलता है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि कौन सी जमीन हिन्दुस्तान में है जिस जमीन से कि सरकार को एक एकड़ में ४००-४५० रुपया टैक्स मिलता है? अब सही बात तो यह है कि किसानों को कोई अंदाजा तो रहता नहीं है कि एक एकड़ में कितना गन्ना पैदा होगा। अब होता यह है कि किसी साल तो एक एकड़ में ३०० मन गन्ना पैदा होता है तो किसी साल उसी एक एकड़

[श्री विभूति मिश्र]

में ६०० मन तक गन्ना पैदा हो जाता है । अब आज अगर किसान ने मेहनत करके ज्यादा गन्ने का उत्पादन कर दिखाया है तो उस के लिए परेशान क्यों हुआ जाय । एक दिन वह भी था जब आप बाहर से चीनी मंगाते थे और आज चीनी जब अधिक पैदा होने लगी है तो आप परेशान हो गये । बहुत से ऐसे आदमी होते हैं जिन के कि कोई बाल-बच्चा नहीं होता है और उसके लिए वह बड़ा यत्न करते हैं, इंतजाम करते हैं और अगर उनके वहाँ बालबच्चे हो जाते हैं तो कहते हैं कि बच्चों को खिलायें कहां से । अब अगर ज्यादा गन्ना पैदा हो गया या ज्यादा बालबच्चे हो गये तो यह तो खुशी की बात है । आप उन का इंतजाम कीजिये । घबराते क्यों हैं । मैं तो समझता हूं कि हमारे पाटिल साहब को इसके लिए खुश होना चाहिए कि उनका किसान इतना तगड़ा है कि उसने इतना गन्ना पैदा कर दिया ।

हमारे बिहार में यह खंडसारी और गुड़ का रिवाज नहीं है । मैं अपने जिले की बात कह सकता हूं कि हमारे वहां कम से कम ५ करोड़ मन गन्ना पैदा होता है । करीब साढ़े ७ या ८ करोड़ रुपये का गन्ना हमारे जिले में मिलता है । पहले हमारे जिले की ऐसी हालत थी कि १०, १० मील तक कोई सफेद मकान नहीं नजर आता था लेकिन आज हालत यह है कि हर गांव में ५, १० सफेद मकान दिखाई पड़ते हैं । आज लोगों की आर्थिक अवस्था बेहतर हो गई है । आप अगर इसका इंतजाम नहीं करेंगे कि किसानों का तमाम गन्ना बेरा जा सके तो मैं समझता हूं कि इस साल किसानों की बड़ी तबाही होने वाली है और उस हालत में हमारे यह विरोधी लोग फायदा उठावेंगे । मैं अपने पाटिल साहब से चाहूंगा कि वह इस बात का ध्यान रखें कि वे इस तौर पर फायदा न उठा

सकें । हमारे पाटिल साहब जोकि इस क्षेत्र में विशेषज्ञ हैं विरोधी दल के लोगों को उनकी आलोचना का समचित उत्तर दे सकेंगे । जो भी हो उनको किसानों को जरूर बचाना चाहिए ।

एक बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि यहां उत्तर प्रदेश में कुछ फैक्टरियां हैं जो कि मेरे जिले से सम्बन्धित हैं । ४० लाख मन गन्ना हमारे बिहार से वहां पर जाता है । अब उत्तर प्रदेश के उस क्षेत्र के कारखानेदार कहते हैं कि हम गन्ना नहीं लेंगे तो मैं यह चाहता हूं कि पिछले साल जिस फैक्टरी ने जिस ऐरिया से जितना गन्ना लिया था इस साल भी उस फैक्टरी को आप इस बात की हिदायत दें कि वह उतना गन्ना अवश्य ले ताकि उन के साथ जस्टिस हो सके । ऐसा न हो कि उत्तर प्रदेश में जब गन्ने की कमी थी तब हमारे यहां से खरीदते थे और अब जब ज्यादा फसल हो गई तो हमारे यहां का गन्ना छोड़ दें क्योंकि अगर उन्हें वैसा करने दिया गया तो हमारे बिहार का किसान मर जायगा । इसलिए मैं पाटिल साहब से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि वह ऐसा इंतजाम करें ताकि बिहार का किसान जो गन्ना वह खेतों में पैदा करता है वह उसका पड़ा न रह जाय और वह फैक्टरीज में बेरा जा सके ।

अब मैं एवैज एक्सेज के बारे में कुछ अर्थ करना चाहता हूं । हमारे पाटिल साहब सरकारी आंकड़ों के बारे में बड़ा विश्वास करते हैं लेकिन हमारे भूतपूर्व किदवाई साहब इन सरकारी आंकड़ों पर विश्वास नहीं रखते थे और वह कहते थे कि सरकारी आंकड़े बहुत गलत हैं । अब चेन्नरमैन साहब, आप भी किदवाई साहब के जमाने में सदस्य थे और मैं भी सदस्य था और हम जानते हैं कि वह सरकारी आंकड़ों पर विश्वास नहीं रखते थे । इसलिए मैं समझता हूं कि यह जो आंकड़ा

बिया गया है कि ६ लाख एकड़ की एग्रेज ईल्ड बढ़ गयी है उसके ऊपर विश्वास न किया जाय . . .

श्री श्री० चं० शर्मा (गुरदासपुर) :
फिर कौन सा ऐसा आंकड़ा है जिस पर कि विश्वास किया जाये ?

श्री विभूति मिश्र : जरा सुनिये तो मैं बतलाता हूँ । आप कहाँ जानते हैं आप तो प्रोफेसरी कीजिये ।

मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि इस साल जहाँ पानी ज्यादा हो गया है वहाँ पर खेती की बरबादी भी हुई है । आप ने बतलाया कि ४ परसेंट गन्ना ऐक्सैस हो गया है लेकिन मेरा अपना खयाल है कि इससे ज्यादा होगा क्योंकि फैक्ट्रियों में कमी कमी हड़ताल भी हो जाया करती हैं और सब मिला जुला कर मेरा अपना अंदाजा है कि यह ऐक्सैस ४ परसेंट से ज्यादा पड़ेगा और यह कोई ७-८ परसेंट पड़ेगा । आप ने जो यह आर्डर निकाल दिया है कि दस फीसदी गन्ना इस साल हम मिलों में कम देंगे तो इस आर्डर को आप वापिस लीजिये क्योंकि जब तक आप यह आर्डर रक्खेंगे मिल वाले चाहेंगे कि मिलों में काम धीरे धीरे चलायें । मिल वाले इस चक्कर में हैं कि वह धीरे धीरे चलायें ताकि किसानों के अन्दर बेचैनी हो और सरकार पर प्रेशर डालें और वह गन्ने की कीमत कम करे । यह सारा मामला इसीलिए है । यह पूंजीपति लोग बड़े होशियार होते हैं और इनकी नीचे से ऊपर तक लाग डट है । हम किसानों को कौन पूछता है । हमारी पूछ तो अगले साल होगी अभी पूछ नहीं होगी । मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि यह मिल मलिक और पूंजीपति इस चक्कर में हैं कि गन्ने की कीमत कम हो नहीं तो सरकार उनके टैक्स में कुछ कमी करे और उसके वास्ते वह यह ढीठ करते हैं । पार साल मिलें ७ और ३

नवम्बर से चली थीं जबकि इस साल १५ नवम्बर के बाद से मिलें चल रही हैं । अब जाहिर है कि काफी गन्ना पेरने के वास्ते होगा । अब जहाँ तक जवाब देने का ताल्लुक है तो कोई भी आदमी कुछ भी जवाब दे सकता है । हमारे मंत्री महोदय जवाब देने में बड़े होशियार हैं लेकिन मैं उनसे कहना चाहूंगा कि उनके जवाब से मुझे संतोष नहीं है अलबत्ता उनके हृदय से मुझे संतोष है । मुझे मंत्री महोदय की सेवा में और अधिक न कहते हुए, केवल यही निवेदन है कि आप किसानों का जितना भी गन्ना उनके खेतों में खड़ा है उसको पिरवा दीजिये और उनका भला कीजिये ।

श्री विश्वनाथ राय (सलेमपुर) :
सभापति महोदय, अब यह आर्डिनेंस और साथ ही साथ बिल आज विरोधी तर्क वितर्क का लक्ष्य बने हुए हैं । उनमें मौलिक अन्तर तो है ही साथ ही साथ यह भी है कि किसानों की समस्या हल करने की बात तो बाद को आती है लेकिन जो आक्षेप एक दूसरे पर यहां हो रहे हैं वह सबसे प्रमुख हैं ।

यह सही है कि हिन्दुस्तान में दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के प्रारम्भ में लगभग ४५ लाख एकड़ गन्ना था जबकि इस समय लगभग ६१ लाख एकड़ भूमि में गन्ना खड़ा है । किसानों की आर्थिक दशा देखते हुए उनका उस तरफ झुकना स्वाभाविक सा है क्योंकि गन्ने की खेती करने से उनको अधिक लाभ होता है । जैसा कि अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया है, भारत में ही नहीं दुनिया के दूसरे देशों में भी किसानों की प्रवृत्ति दूसरे साधनों की अपेक्षा गन्ने की तरफ बढ़ रही है । यह तथ्य सब को ज्ञात है कि भारत के किसानों की दशा व्यवसायियों और दूसरे लोगों से गिरी हुई है, इस लिए उन का गन्ने की खेती बढ़ाना स्वाभाविक है, लेकिन प्रश्न यह है कि उस

[श्री विश्वनाथ राय]

खेती के बढ़ने से देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था और खासकर ग्रामीण अर्थ-व्यवस्था पर क्या असर पड़ेगा और किसानों का, जो जन-संख्या के अस्सी प्रतिशत हैं, भविष्य कैसा रहेगा। इसी दृष्टिकोण से सरकार ने पहले आर्डिनंस जारी किया और अब यह बिल पास करने जा रही है। अभी विरोधी दल के माननीय सदस्यों ने जो प्रस्ताव पेश किया है, उस का लक्ष्य भी यही है कि गन्ने की खेती करने वालों के हितों की रक्षा की जाये। दोनों का ध्येय और उद्देश्य एक ही है कि कौन सा ऐसा उपाय किया जाये कि उन लोगों के हितों की रक्षा की जाय और उन का भविष्य अन्धकार में न पड़ जाय।

यह स्पष्ट है कि अगर इस तरह से गन्ने की खेती बढ़ती गई, तो अन्न की कमी के साथ साथ चीनी का बाहुल्य होगा और अगर चीनी का भाव गिरेगा, तो गन्ने का भाव गिर सकता है, यह तर्क सरकार की तरफ से दिया जा रहा है। यह स्थिति पैदा होने से पहले सरकार ने जब गन्ने का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए प्रोत्साहन दिया, तो अन्न के उत्पादन का लक्ष्य पूरा हुआ हो या न, लेकिन गन्ने और चीनी के उत्पादन का लक्ष्य पूरा हो गया। यदि किसान अन्नोत्पादन के संबंध में देश के किसी लक्ष्य को सब से पहले पूरा कर रहा हो, तो उसको इस प्रकार इलेक्ट्रिक शाक, बिजली का शाक, देने का बात मुझ जैसे गांव वालों की समझ में नहीं आती। अगले साल गन्ने की खेती और बढ़ सकती थी। दूसरी योजना के आरम्भ में ४५ लाख एकड़ भूमि पर गन्ना बोया जाता था, जब कि इस वक्त ६१ लाख एकड़ गन्ना खड़ा है और इस का प्रतिशत तेजी के साथ बढ़ रहा है। लेकिन इस के साथ ही साथ गन्ने के किसानों ने अपनी आर्थिक दशा भी सुधारी है। हो सकता है कि

हमारी चीनी रह जाय। यह सही है कि रिजर्व या स्टेट बैंक का बहुत सा रुपया फंसा हुआ है, लेकिन साथ ही भारत में आज भी कई करोड़ रुपया किसानों का मिल-मालिकों के जिम्मे है और किसान अपना मूल्य प्राप्त नहीं कर सके हैं। अगस्त के अन्त में, सितम्बर में, उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मन्त्री ने बताया कि लगभग चार करोड़ रुपया किसानों का मिल-मालिकों के जिम्मे था। मैं अपने जिले की एक मिल, डायमण्ड शुगर मिल, की बात करता हूं, जिस ने सेस के बारे में हाईकोर्ट से रिट दाखिल किया था और जिसके कारण सरकार को आर्डिनंस जारी करना पड़ा था। उसके जिम्मे सितम्बर के आरम्भ में लगभग १५ लाख रुपया गन्ने का मूल्य बाकी था। सेस का भी बाकी है। और भी झगड़े हैं, बहुत सी बातें हैं। यह एक ही साल पहले की बात नहीं है। मैं पिछले नौ दस साल से लोक सभा में हूं। हर साल प्रश्नों के उत्तर में बताया जाता है कि सीजन खत्म हो जाने के बाद, ३० जून के बाद, करोड़ों रुपया मिल-मालिकों के जिम्मे रहता है। यह बात ग्रामीण अर्थ-व्यवस्था के लिये घातक और हानिकर है।

गन्ने की खेती करने वाले किसानों की संख्या थोड़ी नहीं है। १९५१ की जन-गणना के अनुसार दो करोड़ से अधिक कृषक ऐसे थे, जो गन्ने की खेती करत थे। इस वक्त उन की संख्या तीन करोड़ के लगभग हो गई होगी। इन तीन करोड़ कृषकों के लिये, जिन का पैसा प्रायः बाकी रह जाता है, अब भी बाकी है, इलेक्ट्रिक शाक की जरूरत नहीं थी। उनको इस विषय में एक साल पहले चेतावनी दे देनी चाहिए थी।

चीनी का उत्पादन दस प्रतिशत कम करने का विचार है। यह सही है कि फिलहाल चार ही प्रतिशत कम होने की बात है। लेकिन

गन्ने की पैदावार १९६०-६१ की अपेक्षा इस साल बढ़ी है। १९६१-६२ के सोज़न में जो गन्ना इस बिल के लागू होने के कारण पेरने के लिये बाकी रह जायगा, उससे समस्याएँ बढेंगी। मन्त्री महोदय ने यह तर्क दिया कि गन्नों से गुड़ या खांडसारी बनने की अपेक्षा मिल में ज्यादा जाने से चीनी का उत्पादन बढ़ा। लेकिन एक लाभ यह भी हुआ कि जो तीन प्रतिशत चीनी खांडसारी में जाने से बरबाद होती है, या गुड़ में जाने से उससे भी अधिक नुकसान होता है, फैक्ट्री में जाने से उसकी बचत हो गई। मैं तो कई साल से इस विचार का हूँ कि खांडसारी या गुड़ को प्रोत्साहन देना तीन प्रतिशत चीनी रूपी राष्ट्रीय क्षति को और बढ़ावा देना है।

इसलिये मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि वह यह इलेक्ट्रिक शाक भ्रगले साल के लिये रखे। इस साल वह अच्छी तरह से प्रचार कर के किसानों को काबू में कर लें, लेकिन इस वक्त जो गन्ना खड़ा है, जो कि फैक्ट्रियों को दिया जाना चाहिये, उसको दैन के लिये वह सुविधा दे, न कि कोई प्रतिबन्ध लगा कर वह उस को फैक्ट्रियों को देने से रोके।

गत वर्ष उत्तर प्रदेश में भारत के शूगर का ५०.३४ प्रतिशत उत्पादन हुआ। जिस प्रकार भारत के दूसरे भागों में यील्ड भी बढ़ी है और प्रतिशत गन्ने की पैदावार में पहले से कुछ अधिक वृद्धि हुई है, वैसे ही उत्तर प्रदेश और उत्तरी बिहार में भी हुई है। मैं मानता हूँ कि हमारा गन्ने का प्रतिशत उत्पादन उतना नहीं है, जितना दक्षिण का है। लेकिन उस के कुछ कारण हैं, जिन में जाना इस समय सम्भव नहीं है। फिर भी यह ज़रूर है कि भारत के किसानों की दशा कुछ संतोष-जमक नहीं है लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश और उत्तरी बिहार के किसान उनसे भी गरीब हैं और उन की दशा और भी बुरी है। इसी कारण वहाँ पर गन्ने की खेती बढ़ रही है, क्योंकि वही एक

मात्र साधन है, जिससे वे अपनी आवश्यक चीज़ें खरीद सकते हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश में तो सबसे बड़ा उद्योग घंघा चीनी का है दूसरी कोई ऐसी वस्तु वहाँ पैदा नहीं होती, जिससे वहाँ के लोग अपनी जीविका चला सकें। उनके हितों का ध्यान रखना बहुत आवश्यक है। उन को कम से कम इस लायक रखा जाये कि उनका जो सामान इस समय खेतों में है, जिस पर भ्रगले साल के लिये उन की आशाएँ बंधी हुई हैं, वह बरबाद न हो, बल्कि उनको उचित सुविधायें दी जायें।

पहले उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने कोल्हू वगैरह लगाने को हतोत्साहित किया और उसमें लाइसेंस की व्यवस्था रखी। लेकिन अब चूँकि फैक्ट्रियों में दस प्रतिशत गन्ना कम जायगा, तो बचे हुए गन्ने के लिये वह कोल्हू लगाने के लिये प्रोत्साहन दे रही है। फैक्ट्रियों के उत्पादन पर प्रतिबन्ध लगा कर सरकार चीनी की पैदावार पर ही प्रतिबन्ध नहीं लगा रही है, बल्कि गन्ने की बिन्नी में इससे रुकावट पड़ रही है। सरकार को इस और भी विचार करना चाहिये कि इस तरह गन्ने का प्रतिशत कितना बढ़ जायगा। इस बिल को मैं बहुत दूर तक आर्थिक व्यवस्था को सुधारने के लिए या काबू में रखने के लिए उपयोगी समझता हूँ। मैं साथ ही साथ यह गवर्नमेंट की जिम्मेदारी भी समझता हूँ कि जो किसान गन्ना बेचना चाहता है, उसके रास्ते में किसी तरह की रुकावटें खड़ी न की जाएँ बल्कि उसको ऐसा करने की हर सम्भव सुविधा दी जाए।

जो फैक्ट्रियाँ अधिक चीनी का उत्पादन करती हैं उन के एक्स्ट्रा १० परसेंट चीनी उत्पादन पर ड्यूटी लगाने का आपका खयाल है, उसके बारे में कोई ऐसा प्रबन्ध आप करें कि जितना भी गन्ना किसान दें उसको वे ले लें और उस ड्यूटी में कुछ परसेंट कम करके गन्ने की

[श्री विश्वनाथ राय]

कीमत वे किसानों को अदा कर दें। इस तरह से करने से गन्ने की खपत हो जाएगी।

माननीय मंत्री जी की दूरदर्शिता में विश्वास रखते हुए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो आतंक किसानों में फैल गया है, जो घबराहट उन में फैल गई है, जो परेशानी वे अनुभव करने लगे गए हैं, उसको दूर करने का वह प्रयत्न करेंगे। मैं चाहता हूँ कि गन्ने से उनको जो पैसा मिलता है और जिसको लेकर उन्हें अन्य जरूरी चीजें खरीदनी हैं और अपने बाल बच्चों का पेट पालना है, वह उनको मिल जाए और इन जीवनोपयोगी वस्तुओं को प्राप्त करने में उनके रास्ते में कोई रुकावट न आए।

श्री शुभमनवासा (भागलपुर) : सभापति जी, चीनी के संबंध में बराबर कुछ न कुछ दिक्कत आती रहती है। यह आश्चर्य की बात है कि चीनी का व्यापार, चीनी का उद्योग जिसका नियंत्रण सरकार के हाथ में है और जिसका वह पैर से लगा कर चोटी तक नियंत्रण करती है, कंट्रोल करती है, उसको भी संकट का सामना करना पड़ता है। कभी तो चीनी एक दम कम हो जाती है और कभी इतनी अधिक हो जाती है कि उसको निकालने की सरकार के सामने समस्या उठ खड़ी होती है और सरकार सोचने पर मजबूर हो जाती है कि उसको कैसे बेचा जाए।

मैं समझता हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री जी इस काम को करने के लिए बहुत योग्य व्यक्ति हैं और वह इस समस्या को हल करने की चेष्टा कर रहे हैं। परन्तु उनको इस उद्योग के सम्बन्ध में करोड़ों आदमियों पर भरोसा करना पड़ता है और उनके कोओ-प्रेशन पर ही उनकी सफलता निर्भर करती है। यदि सब लोग मिल कर इस प्रश्न पर प्रैग्मैटिक तरीके से विचार करें और सोचें कि

किस तरह से इसको हल किया जा सकता है और माननीय मंत्री जी को पूर्ण सहयोग प्रदान करें तो यह समस्या बहुत आसानी से हल हो सकती है।

आज समस्या हमारे सामने यह है कि चीनी का उत्पादन जो बढ़ गया है, और जो चीनी पड़ी हुई है, उस को किस तरह से खपाया जाए। माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि चीनी की खपत में बेशी होने से डर है कि बीमारी न हो जाए। इस से बीमारी बढ़ने का डर है। यह बात ठीक हो सकती है। लेकिन जो आंकड़ा दिया गया है अन्य देशों के सम्बन्ध में कि वहां इतनी खपत होती है, उस के मुकाबले में हमारे यहां बहुत कम खपत चीनी की होती है। इस के साथ ही साथ यह बात भी सच है कि अन्य देशों में शायद इतनी गुड़ की खपत नहीं होती है जितनी कि हमारे यहां होती है। इस बाते हमें ऐसी नीति निर्धारित करनी होगी जिस से चीनी की खपत और बढ़े। चीनी के व्यापार को हम चीनी की खपत बढ़ा कर जिन्दा ही रख सकते हैं। जब तक चीनी की खपत नहीं बढ़ेगी तब तक इस व्यापार में बराबर हलचल मचती रहेगी।

माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि वह चाहते हैं कि किसानों को कम कीमत गन्ने की न मिले। यह बात ठीक है। लेकिन किसान को भी मंत्री महोदय से सहयोग करना चाहिये। यदि हम गन्ने की प्रति एकड़ पैदावार बढ़ा दें तो हमारी समस्या काफी हद तक हल हो सकती है। साथ ही साथ वैसा गन्ना पैदा करें कि जिस में से चीनी अधिक निकल सके। हमें चाहिये कि हम देखें कि गन्ने के नीचे एकरेज भी बेशी न हो और अगर एक एकड़ में दो सौ रुपये का गन्ना निकलता है, तो उसमें से अधिक रुपये का गन्ना पैदा हो। हमारे एक माननीय

सदस्य ने कहा है कि तीन सौ मन अगर एक एकड़ में पैदा होता है तो उसको हम आसानी से छः सौ मन कर सकते हैं और उसमें इस प्रकार का गन्ना बो सकते हैं जिस में से चीनी की मात्रा भी पहले से अधिक आए। यह भी एक उपाय है जिस से यह समस्या हल हो सकती है। हमें ऐसा उपाय करना चाहिये जिससे किसान को पैसा भी বেশी मिले और हमारे देश को भी लाभ हो और यह समस्या जो बार बार उत्पन्न होती है, उत्पन्न न हो। अगर गन्ने की प्रति एकड़ पैदावार को बढ़ा दिया जाए और उसमें चीनी भी अधिक निकले तो किसान को भी पैसा अधिक मिलेगा चीनी का उत्पादन भी बढ़ेगा और उपभोक्ता को भी चीनी सस्ते भाव में मिलेगी। इस काम में मैं समझता हूँ सभी के सहयोग की आवश्यकता है। केवल टीका टिप्पणी करन से यह समस्या हल नहीं हो सकती है। अगर हम करना चाहें तो पचास टीका टिप्पणियाँ कर सकते हैं। इसमें किसी का कुछ लगता नहीं है (*Interruptions*) हमें इस दृष्टि से इस पर विचार करना होगा कि किस तरह से यह समस्या हल हो सकती है। मैं माननीय सदस्यों से भी कहूँगा कि वे इस तरीके से यहाँ पर भी काम करें जिससे देश को लाभ हो और इस दृष्टि से न करें, जिससे कोढ़ में खाज हो . . .

श्री बजर राज सिंह : देश का लाभ आपका ठेका है।

श्री झुनझुनवाला : हम नहीं, आप ठेका ले कर आए हैं। मैं निवेदन करता हूँ कि आप जिस तरह से काम करते हैं, वह सही नहीं है। आप किसानों को उभाड़ते हैं। अगर इस तरह से आप न करें तो कुछ फायदा हो सकता है।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम देखें कि चीनी सस्ती कैसे हो सकती है। तब लोग टर्म प्रावलेम है और इस बात का माननीय मंत्री जी बराबर कहते आए हैं। जब तक इस काम में सभी लोग सहयोग नहीं देंगे, लाभ नहीं हो सकता है। जो अभी मसला हमारे सामने पैदा होगया है और उको हम करने के लिये मंत्री महोदय ने जो इलाज सुझाया है उससे तो मैं समझता हूँ और उलझनें पैदा होंगी। इसके से मसला सुधरेगा, ऐसा मुझे दिखाई नहीं देता है। आपने कहा है कि जो चीनी मिलें अधिक चीनी पैदा करेंगी उन पर अधिक एक्साइज ड्यूटी आप लगा देंगे। अगर ऐसा किया गया तो मैं समझता हूँ चीनी के दाम बढ़ेंगे और दाम बढ़ने का नतीजा यह होगा कि चीनी की खपत कम होगी। ऐसी सूरत में कैसे वह इस मसले को हल करेंगे, यह हमारी समझ में तो नहीं आया है। अगर आप अधिक एक्साइज ड्यूटी उस चीनी पर लगाते हैं जो कि निर्धारित लक्ष्य से अधिक चीनी पैदा होगी तो इसका नतीजा यह होगा कि जो फैक्ट्रियाँ हैं वे कम पैदा करेंगी क्योंकि एक तो उनको ड्यूटी अधिक देनी पड़ेगी और दूसरे चीनी के दाम बढ़ जायेंगे और उसके साथ ही साथ चीनी की खपत कम हो जाएगी। ऐसी सूरत में कितनी कम चीनी वे तैयार कर सकते हैं। करेंगे और यदि ऐसा हुआ तो गरीब किसानों के ऊपर इसका बहुत बुरा असर पड़ेगा, उन पर बड़ी भारी आफत आ जाएगी। माननीय मंत्री जी का इदय कितना भी कोमल किसानों के प्रति क्यों न हो और चाहे उनको कितना भी दुःख क्यों न होता हो यह देख कर कि किसानों को नुकसान हो रहा है, परन्तु मैं उनसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो डाइलीमा है, इससे बाहर आप कैसे निकलना चाहते हैं।

[श्री झुनझुनवाला]

17 hrs.

उन्होंने कहा है कि यदि मिलें अधिक चीनी बनायेंगी तो यह उस पर एक्साइज ड्यूटी बढ़ा देंगे जिसका नतीजा यह होगा कि दाम बढ़ेंगे और दाम बढ़ने से खपत कम हो जायेगी। ऐसी हालत में मिलें यही चेष्टा करेंगी कि जितनी कम से कम चीनी तैयार की जा सकती है, तैयार करो। जब वे कम चीनी तैयार करेंगी तो किसानों के पास जो गन्ना है, वह कहां जाएगा उसका आप क्या सौल्यसन सोचते हैं। हमारे तो एक ही बात समझ में आती है कि यदि आप आखीर तक गन्ना पड़ा रखना चाहते हैं, अगर आप चाहते हैं कि गन्ना अप्रैल, मई तक पेरा जाय तो किसानों को भी नुकसान होगा और मिलों को भी नुकसान होगा। कंज्यूमर्स को भी नुकसान होगा। मैं इस बात पर विशेष सौच विचार नहीं किया है लेकिन मेरी छुद्र बुद्धि में यह आता है कि अभी आप यह कर दीजिये कि मिलें जो हैं वे बैस्ट पीरियड में गन्ना पें, जिस वक्त कि गन्ने में सुक्रोज अधिक से अधिक हो, अभी चीनी मिलें न पें।

17.01 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

इससे यह होगा कि अभी चाहे जो कुछ तकलीफ हो लेकिन कम से कम आखीर में गन्ना पड़ा नहीं रहेगा जब कि वह सूख जाता है और उस में से न गुड़ बन सकता है और न चीनी निकल सकती है। आप यह कर दें कि हम प्रारम्भ में मिलों को न चलायें। अभी किसानों को गुड़ बनाने में सुभीता होगा। जाड़े के दिनों में ज्यादा गुड़ आसानी से बन सकता है और मिल तब चलेंगी जब कि बैस्ट पीरियड रहेगा। अगर उस वक्त मिल चलेगी तो चीनी अधिक निकलेगी और मिल वालों को वह किफायत में पड़ेगी। मैं

मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि जिस तरह से उन्होंने पहले रेगुलेशन बनाया था कि मई में चीनी बने और चीनी बना कर उस में जितना सुक्रोज मिले उससे के लिये ...

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member may resume his seat; he may continue his speech tomorrow.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Mr. Speaker: I would like to make an announcement. It appears the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs said that there may not be sufficient work for the Government after the 8th. He has written to me to say that there is not more work judging from the way in which we have disposed of about five Bills a few days ago on the same day in a short time.

Some Hon. Members: Non-controversial Bills.

Mr. Speaker: He does not want to bring in controversial Bills. And non-controversial Bills would not take much time. In between the hon. Members will have sufficient time to go to their constituencies. So, the House will stand adjourned sine die on the 8th.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): What happens to the questions?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member himself may suggest what I can do.

Shri Tangamani: What I would like is that the Question Hour may be extended for the last week.

Mr. Speaker: How long? For one week? The whole week should be devoted to questions?

Shri Tangamani: These answers may be laid on the Table of the House. Otherwise, automatically they will lapse.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members are making much of these Questions. Resolutions lapse; Bills lapse. Questions also must lapse.

Shri Tangamani: The only thing likely to lapse are the Private Members Bills which will be taken on the 15th. The other things will not lapse. Dates have been fixed for the questions and we have tabled questions. Normally questions will be answered on those particular days. These dates may be allowed and they may be laid on the Table of the House.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: A solution must be found out. The Government have announced that the House will sit up to the 15th. An impression will be created in the country that the hon. Members were so busy about their next elections that they were not willing to sit for one more week.

Mr. Speaker: Not only the Government Members. The hon. Member also.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: I want to sit up to the 20th.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member can possibly get elected others are not so sure. Very well. They can renew all their questions for the next session, if necessary.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Lame duck session?

Mr. Speaker: Or the next Government. The House will now stand adjourned to meet at 11 A.M. tomorrow.

17.05 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday November 28, 1961|Agrahayana 7, 1883 (Saka).

Monday, November 27, 1 61/Ahrahayana 6, 1883 (Saka)

ORAL ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS . . . 1451-85

S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
304	U. N. Conference on the sources of energy . . .	1451-53
305	Administrative set up in Union territories . . .	1453-57
306	Cantonment for Orissa . . .	1457
307	New coal mines in West Bengal . . .	1457-60
309	Sui Gas . . .	1460-62
310	Air Force College, Hyderabad . . .	1462-64
311	Reorganisation of Geological Survey of India and Indian Bureau of mines . . .	1464-68
312	Hindi Departments in South Indian Universities . . .	1468-74
313	Free education in Delhi schools . . .	1474-76
314	Shortage of drinking water in Jharia and Raniganj . . .	1476-79
315	Underground fire fighting machines . . .	1479-82
316	Investible funds of L.I.C. . . .	1482-85

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS . . . 1485-1596

S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
308	Alloy Steel Plant in Kanpur . . .	1485-86
317	Students going abroad for training in non-technical subjects . . .	1486
318	O.N.G.C. Missing maps . . .	1486-87
319	Oil in Pathanapuram . . .	1487
320	Setting up of Central Workshop at Korba coalfields . . .	1487-88
321	Border expenses of Punjab State . . .	1488
322	Criticism of Indian Police by Justice Mullah . . .	1488-89
323	Alloy Steel Plant at Durgapur . . .	1489
324	Inter-University Youth Festival in Delhi . . .	1489-91
325	Use of lignite . . .	1491-92
326	Muslim Convention . . .	1492

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.

S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
327	Cricket explosion in Shyama Prasad Mukerji Marg, Delhi . . .	1492-93
328	Propagation of Hindi . . .	1493-94
329	Oil refinery in South India. . . .	1494-95
330	I.A.F. aircraft crash near Teipur . . .	1495
331	Late sitting allowances in A.F.H.Q. . . .	1495-96
332	Singareni collieries . . .	1496
333	Acquisition of Portland Hall in Dalhousie for a youth hostel . . .	1496-97
334	Cantonment Fund Servants Rules . . .	1497-98
335	Steel Production . . .	1499-99
336	Export of steel . . .	1499
337	History of scientific and Cultural Development of mankind . . .	1499-1500
338	Plots in Delhi . . .	1500-02
339	Physics of High atmosphere . . .	1502
340	Neyveli project . . .	1502-03
341	Coordination Committee of Physical Education, Recreation and Youth Welfare . . .	1503-04
342	Hindi as an optional medium in Competitive Examinations . . .	1504
343	Steel plant in Andhra Pradesh . . .	1504-05
344	Defence Production Conference . . .	1505-06
345	Scholarships to students . . .	1506-07
346	National Institute of education . . .	1507-08
347	Geological survey of West Bengal by Stanvac . . .	1509
348	Central Board of Education . . .	1509-10
349	Mining of Manganese Ore in Madhya Pradesh . . .	1510-11
350	Installation of statue of Sardar Patel . . .	1511-12
351	Alleged suicide of a clerk in Delhi . . .	1512-13
352	Emotional integration . . .	1513-14
353	Construction of coal washeries . . .	1514

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.

S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
354	Encroachment on duties and privileges of Universities . . .	1515
355	National Industrial Tribunal . . .	1515-16
356	Rehabilitation of ex-Military personnel in Punjab . . .	1516-17
357	Obscene cinema posters . . .	1517
358	Gujarat refinery . . .	1518
359	Coal movement . . .	1518-19
360	Increase in retirement age of service officers. . .	1519
361	Production of crude oil . . .	1519-20
362	Oil exploration programme . . .	1520
363	Strike in Durgapur Steel Project . . .	1520-21
364	Gas fields in North West India . . .	1521
365	Next General Elections . . .	1521

U.S.Q.
No.

598	Report of World Bank Team . . .	1522
599	Sahitya Akademi . . .	1522
600	"Wonder World of Science" . . .	1522-23
601	Polytechnics for women . . .	1523-24
602	Murders in Delhi . . .	1524
603	Steel output . . .	1524
604	Steel quota for Maharashtra . . .	1524
605	Hindu convention . . .	1525-26
606	Practical training stipends to Diploma and Degree holders . . .	1526-27
607	Credit facilities for Rourkela Steel Plant . . .	1527
608	Tours of Ministers . . .	1527-28
609	'B' Class cities . . .	1528
610	All India Police Science Congress . . .	1528-29
611	Stamp duty for enrolment of advocates . . .	1529-30
612	Commission on Hill tribes of Assam . . .	1531
613	Reorganisation of banks . . .	1531
614	Archaeological excavations in Bikaner Division . . .	1531
615	Ruler of Gondol . . .	1532

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
616	Contractor of Himachal Pradesh . . .	1532
617	Pending cases of violation of Foreign Exchange Rules . . .	1532-33
618	Industrial and non-industrial employees in Defence establishments . . .	1533-34
619	Cost of steel production . . .	1534
620	Payments to Palai and Laxmi Bank depositors . . .	1534-35
621	Coal dumps in Orissa . . .	1535-36
622	Officers in States . . .	1536
623	Central Governments employees learning Hindi . . .	1536-37
624	Arrest of Pakistanis. . .	1537
625	Foreign experts to assist in coal production . . .	1537-38
626	Scrap . . .	1538-39
627	Turnings and Borings . . .	1539-40
628	Medium of instruction in Delhi University . . .	1540-41
629	Education of mentally-deficient children . . .	1541
630	U.K. investment in India . . .	1541-42
631	Curbs on speculation . . .	1542-43
632	Amendment of Law regarding Contempt of Court . . .	1543-44
633	Aid to Theatre Organisations in Punjab . . .	1544
634	Production of axles and wheels in Durgapur . . .	1544-45
635	Aid to Artists and men of letters in Punjab . . .	1545
636	Coal of Punjab . . .	1545-46
637	Unauthorised colonies of Delhi . . .	1546-47
638	Dewan Hall explosion . . .	1547-48
639	African students in Delhi University . . .	1548-49
640	Indian students in Commonwealth countries . . .	1549-50
641	Aid to eminent scientists going abroad . . .	1550-51
642	Promotion of clerks to the posts of Assistants . . .	1551
643	Introduction of Hindi in autonomous bodies . . .	1551-52
644	Royalty by coal mines . . .	1552
645	Chemical Engineering Training Centres . . .	1553

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
646	Coal from Girdih Mines .	1553
647	Suspension of D.S.P. in Manipur	1553-54
648	Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur .	1554-55
649	Aid to Orissa for Flood Relief	1555
650	Flood relief in Orissa .	1555
651	Educated unemployed in Uttar Pradesh . .	1555-56
652	Hindi-knowing teachers in Delhi	1556
653	Wealth Tax	1556-57
654	Wagons for coal . . .	1557-58
655	Revision of lists of S.C. and S.T.	1558
656	Rolled gold products of Rourkela Plant . .	1558-59
657	Scholarships in India to students from Asian countries	1559
658	Election expenses . .	1559-60
659	Ram Roop Vidya Mandir Higher Secondary School, Kamla Nagar, Delhi	1560
660	Bhilai Steel Plant . . .	1560-61
661	Relaxation of Steel control	1561
662	Prime Minister's visit to Lucknow and Kanpur .	1561-62
663	City Compensatory Allowance to Officers in Delhi	1562
664	Proceedings against a Director of State Bank of India	1563
665	Barauni refinery . . .	1563
666	Oil Pipe-line	1563-64
667	Bhilai Steel Plant . . .	1564
668	Construction at Barauni refinery	1564-65
669	Pay-scales of teachers of Technical Institutes .	1565-66
670	Garden around Samadhi of Rani Chennamma at Bail Hongal (Mysore) .	1566
671	Delhi University employees	1566-67
672	Police in Delhi	1567-68
673	Hindi teachers in non-Hindi States	1568
674	Employment of students during vacation . . .	1569

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
675	Stainless steel	1569-70
676	Coal mines in J. & K. .	1570
677	Secondary classes for non-collegiate woman students in Delhi . . .	1570-71
678	Allowance to deposed ruler of Baster . . .	1571
679	Post-Matric scholarships to other Backward Classes	1571
680	Post-Matric Scholarships to S.C. and S.T. students	1571-72
681	Minerals in J. & K. .	1572
682	Indian air-violations by Pakistan	1572
683	Public access to records .	1573
684	Hindustan Steel Ltd. Office in London . .	1573-74
685	All-India Secondary Teachers' Conference .	1574
686	Advanced education for artisans	1574-75
687	Stipends for children of political sufferers . .	1575
688	Archaeological remains from Konarak . . .	1575-76
689	Writ petitions in Mysore High Court	1576-77
690	Excise duty on textiles of Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Mills Ltd. .	1577
691	Spare parts for army mechanical transport vehicles	1578
692	Boot plant in H. & S. factory	1578
693	Recommendations of Second Pay Commission	1578-79
694	Foreigners engaged in Missionary work . . .	1580
695	"Vikrant" aircraft carrier .	1580
696	Fire in Srinagar	1580-81
697	Burglary at Reserve Bank of India, New Delhi .	1581
698	Education of girls . . .	1581-82
699	Museum of Vikayanagar Empire	1582
700	Sangeet Natak Akademi .	1582-83
701	New Universities . . .	1583-84
702	Pakistani students in Indian Universities .	1584

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
704	Dearer Money Policy of Reserve Bank of India .	1584-85
705	Hindi Encyclopaedia .	1585
706	Teaching of Sanskrit in Delhi schools .	1586
707	System of education .	1587
708	Madurai University .	1588
709	Heads of Public schools .	

MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT

The Speaker withheld his consent to the moving of the following adjournment motions.

- (i) Reported firing by Portuguese Forces stationed in Anje Div island on an Indian fishing boat resulting in the death of one of the crew, and
- (ii) Late running of trains due to shortage of coal

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

- (1) A copy each of the following papers:—

- (i) Finance Accounts of the Central Government for the year 1959-60 and Audit Report, 1961 thereon under article 151(1) of the Constitution.

- (ii) Second Valuation Report of the Life Insurance Corporation of India as at 31st December, 1959, under section 29 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956.

- (2) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 2427 dated the 6th October, 1961 under sub-section (2) of section 4A of the Indian Tariff Act, 1934

- (3) A copy each of the following Notifications making certain further amendments to the Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Rules, 1960, under sub-section (4) of section 43B of the Sea Customs

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—contd.

COLUMNS

Act, 1878 and section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944:—

- (a) G.S.R. No. 1191 dated the 30th September, 1961.

- (b) G.S.R. No. 1227 dated the 7th October, 1961.

- (c) G.S.R. No. 1228 dated the 7th October, 1961.

- (d) G.S.R. No. 1229 dated the 7th October 1961.

- (e) G.S.R. No. 1230 dated the 7th October, 1961.

- (4) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 1193 dated the 30th September, 1961, under sub-section (4) of section 48B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878.

- (5) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (3) of section 27 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947:—

- (a) G.S.R. No. 1330 dated the 4th November, 1961.

- (b) G.S.R. No. 1331 dated the 4th November, 1961.

- (6) A copy each of the following Reports:—

- (a) Report (No. 192 with annexures) of the Official Liquidator of the Palai Central Bank Limited (in Liquidation), under section 45G of the Banking Companies Act, 1949.

- (b) Additional Report (No. 242) of the Official Liquidator of the Palai Central Bank Limited (in Liquidation) under section 45G of the Banking Companies Act, 1949.

OPINIONS ON BILL

1598

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi laid on the Table Paper No. 1 containing opinions on the Hindu Marriage (Amendment) Bill 1960, which was circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 15th July, 1961.

COLUMNS

COLUMNS

STATEMENT RE. DEMANDS
FOR SUPPLEMENTARY
GRANTS (GENERAL) FOR
1961-62

1598-99

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai) presented a statement showing Demands for Supplementary Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1961-62.

STATEMENT RE. DEMANDS
FOR SUPPLEMENTARY
GRANTS (RAILWAYS)
FOR 1961-62

1599

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram) presented a statement showing Demands for Supplementary Grants in respect of the Budget (Railways) for 1961-62.

STATEMENTS BY MINIS-
TERS

1599-1606

(i) The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das) made a statement correcting the reply given on the 7th September, 1961, to a Supplementary by Shri Subodh Hansda on Starred Question No. 1279 regarding Indian Institute of Technology, Madras.

(ii) The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das) also made a statement correcting the reply given on the 4th September, 1961 to a Supplementary by Shri Subodh Hansda on Starred Question No. 1167 regarding Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur.

(iii) The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai) made a statement on his recent visit abroad and also laid on the Table a copy of the Communiqué issued at the conclusion of the Commonwealth Consultative Council Meeting held at Accrain September, 1961.

MOTION RE. PANCHAYAT
RAJ

1607-77

Discussion on the motion re. Panchayat Raj moved by Shri Tangamani on 25-11-61 continued. Shri Tangamani replied to the debate and the discussion was concluded.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION
RE ORDINANCE UNDER
CONSIDERATION

1677-1728

Shri Braj Raj Singh moved a resolution disapproving of the Sugar (Regulation of Production) Ordinance 1961, (Ordinance No. 3 of 1961), dated the 29th September, 1961. The consideration was taken up along with the motion to consider the Sugar (Regulation of Production) Bill (*vide* next item).

BILL UNDER CONSIDER-
TION

1677-1728

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S.K. Patil) moved that the Sugar (Regulation of Production) Bill be taken into consideration. The consideration was taken up along with the resolution moved by Shri Braj Raj Singh (*vide* previous item). The discussion was not concluded.

AGENDA FOR TUESDAY,
NOVEMBER 28, 1961/
AGRAHAYANA 7, 1883
(Saka)

Further consideration of the Statutory Resolution regarding Sugar (Regulation of Production) Ordinance, 1961, and the motion to consider the Sugar (Regulation of Production) Bill and passing of the Bill. Also, consideration of the motion re. Annual Report of Indian Refineries Limited.