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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI

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2599 (Ai) LS—1.

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, March 2, 1966/Phalgun
11, 1887 (Saka).

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven
of the Clock*

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Rickshaw-pulling

*297. Shri Madhu Limaye: Will the Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the evil effects of rickshaw-pulling (cycle or hand-pulled) on the pullers; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to eliminate rickshaw-pulling or to combat its evil effects?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Shahnawaz Khan):

(a) Apart from the fact that rickshaw-pulling may be regarded as derogatory to human dignity Government have been advised that rickshaw-pulling in itself has no harmful effect on health though it is possible that the considerable physical labour on the part of ill-nourished and ill-housed rickshaw pullers might precipitate lung diseases which are common amongst slum dwellers due to hard work and unhygienic environments.

(b) This is primarily for the State Governments to deal with, but the

Government of India have addressed the State Governments on the importance of this matter and have made suggestions from time to time. These are:—

- (i) Drawing up a phased programme for the abolition of rickshaw-pulling, and in the meantime—
- (ii) Prescribing suitable regulations governing the conditions of work, medical examination, etc.
- (iii) Preventing exploitation by middlemen by encouraging co-operatives of rickshaw pullers.

The State Governments are taking necessary steps in the light of the conditions obtaining in each State, having regard to various factors, e.g. provision of alternative employment to rickshaw-pullers and arrangements for alternative conveyance to the poorer sections of the community in urban and semi-urban areas where there is a great demand for cheaper means of communication.

श्री मधु लिमये : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने अपने जवाब में कहा कि रिक्शा खींचना मानवी धारम-सम्मान के खिलाफ शायद हो सकता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री लोग सरकारी खर्च पर यूरोप, अमरीका और रूस आदि गिरे देशों की यात्रा किया करते हैं, तो क्या मंत्रियों ने स्वयं के पश्चिम में इस तरह की बरबरीयत और हिवानियत पाई है क्या यह बात सही नहीं है कि केवल काले देशों में ही इस तरह का

काम किया जाता है? क्या सरकार इस मानवी आत्म-सम्मान की रक्षा के लिए रिकशा चलाने पर कोई कानून बना कर पाबन्दी लगावेगी या राज्यों को इस प्रकार की सलाह देगी, ताकि आइन्दा आदमी आदमी को ढोने का काम न करे?

श्री शाहनवाज खाँ : यह मसला कई बार सोचा जा चुका है। मैं माननीय सदस्य से बिल्कुल इतिफाक करता हूँ कि आदमी आदमी को खींचे, यह इंसानियत से कुछ गिरी हुई बात है।

श्री स्यागी : तो मुर्दे उठाना भी बन्द कर दें।

श्री शाहनवाज खाँ : कई स्टेट्स ने पैदल आदमी से खींची जाने वाली रिकशा को चलाना नाजायज़ करार दिया है और वे उसके लाइसेंस नहीं देती हैं। साइकिल-रिकशा की तादाद को कम करने या उनके को-प्रोपरेटिब्ल बना कर बाद में उन लोगों को आटो-रिकशा के लाइसेंस देने के बारे में गवर्नमेंट सोच रही है और हम इस तरफ आगे बढ़ रहे हैं।

श्री भधु लिमये : क्या सरकार ने इस बात की जांच कराई है कि हिन्दुस्तान में साइकिल रिकशा या हाथ से खींचने की रिकशा चलाने वाले कुल कितने लोग हैं; अगर नहीं, तो क्या यह जांच करने के लिए और उन लोगों को सहायता वगैरह देने के बारे में सोचने के लिए कोई उच्च-स्तरीय कमेटी बनाने का सरकार का विचार है?

श्री शाहनवाज खाँ : चूँकि यह माम रियासतों की तरह के अन्दर है और वे इसको डील कर रही हैं, इसलिए मेरे पास इस बारे में कोई आंकड़े मौजूद नहीं हैं।

श्री बागड़ी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मिनिस्टर साहब के पास सवाल का जवाब नहीं है। इसलिए वह क्या जवाब देंगे?

श्री भधु लिमये : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न के दो हिस्से थे—एक यह था कि इस वक्त रिकशा चलाने वाले कुल कितने लोग हैं, क्या उन के आंकड़े सरकार के पास हैं या नहीं और दूसरा हिस्सा यह था कि क्या इस बारे में जांच करने के लिए और उन लोगों को सहायता देने के प्रश्न पर विचार करने के लिए कोई उच्च-स्तरीय कमेटी बनाने का विचार है।

श्री शाहनवाज खाँ : मेरे पास कोई आंकड़े नहीं हैं।

श्री बागड़ी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर मिनिस्टर साहब हर सवाल के जवाब में कह देंगे कि उनके पास सूचना नहीं है, तो किसी भी सवाल का जवाब नहीं मिल पायेगा।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: They should collect this information.

श्रीमती जयबेन शाह : अगर साइकिल रिकशा वाले किसी दूसरे धंधे में जाना चाहते हैं, तो क्या उनके लिए लोन या आटो-रिकशा के लिए कोई इन्तजाम किया जायेगा?

श्री शाहनवाज खाँ : जी हाँ। हम ने स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को लिखा है कि अगर कहीं पर ये लोग को-प्रोपरेटिब्ल बना कर आटो-रिकशा के लिए एडवांस लेना चाहें, तो उन को वे दिये जायें।

Shri Balakrishnan: Is the Government considering a scheme of changing rickshaw pulling into a mechanical device just as motor rickshaw?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: I have just now said that we would prefer auto-rickshaws, motorcycle rickshaws and

small scooter rickshaws and State Governments have been asked to go in for them.

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : अभी माननीय उपमंत्री ने बताया है कि इस भ्रमानवीय कार्य को रोकने के सम्बन्ध में राज्य सरकारों को समय समय पर निर्देश दिए गए हैं कि उन के स्वास्थ्य का परीक्षण किया जाये आदि। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आज तक किसी राज्य सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में कोई कानून बनाया है या कोई सुविधायें उन लोगों को दी हैं।

श्री शाहनवाज खाँ : हम ने स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को आदेश, इंस्ट्रक्शंस, भेजी थीं कि वे इस बारे में गौर करें। कुछ लाइसेंस महबूद किये गए और कई स्टेट्स ने ये आर्डर जारी किये कि आईन्दा साइकिल रिक्शा का कोई लाइसेंस जारी न किया जाये। उस का नतीजा यह हुआ कि उस में वलेंट मार्केटिंग शुरू हो गया और फिर उन के किराये बढ़ने शुरू हो गए। तब स्टेट्स ने यह कहा कि ऐसी पाबन्दी लगाने से कोई फायदा नहीं होगा—बेकारी ज्यादा है, लोगों को भी तकलीफ होगी और मुसाफिरों को भी तकलीफ होगी। इसलिए स्टेट्स ने कहा कि वह मामला हम पर छोड़ दिया जाये, जैसी हालत होगी, हम उस के मुताबिक कार्यवाही करेंगे।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री नाथ पाई।

श्री बाकड़ी : मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। यह एक बुनियादी सवाल है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य बैठें मैं ने श्री नाथ पाई को बुलाया है।

Shri Nath Pai: In defence of that farical fraud, called prohibition, the Government take shelter in the Directive Principles of the Constitution. The same Directive Principles talk about the dignity of man in this country. Even before independence some of our leaders, who were conscious of

the degrading shame of man pulling man, refused to use the rickshaw even in Simla; some of them used a horse or something else. May I know from the Government as to what concrete steps, in keeping with the Directive Principles of the Constitution and your own promises to the people, you have been taking to put an end to this shame when one Indian is seen drawing another Indian like a slave?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: There are two forms of rickshaw pulling—one is a man pulling a rickshaw and the other is a man using a cycle rickshaw. As regards the first one, that is, where a man pulls a rickshaw, many States have accepted our recommendations and have already issued instructions. But the cycle rickshaw is still operating and until we can provide another cheap form of alternative transport

Shri Nath Pai: Is there a time limit within which the Government wants to end it?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Have you got any time-limit to end it?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: At one time, our proposal was to end it by giving them certain time-limits. But the State Governments came forward to say that unless we can provide an alternative form of cheap transport, they would like the cycle-rickshaws to continue for sometime.

श्री रामेश्वरामन्ध : मंत्री महोदय ने यह मान लिया है कि एक व्यक्ति दूसरे व्यक्ति को ढोये, यह अपमानजनक है। तो क्या इस के स्थान पर स्कूटर रिक्शा की अपेक्षा तांगे को कोई मोत्साहन दिया जायागा, जिन में घोड़े जोते जाते हैं ?

श्री शाहनवाज खाँ : घोड़े को आजकल पालना एक ग्रहम मसला है, उस की खुराक का सवाल है, जो कि आज कल बहुत महंगी है, इसलिये लोग साइकिल रिक्शा इस्तेमाल करना ज्यादा पसन्द करते हैं। मैं यह भी बता दूँ कि अगर साइकिल रिक्शा नहीं होती है तो चलाने वाले उसे 4-5 रु० रोज पर ले सेते हैं,

और इस तरह से बेरोजगारी का सवाल हल हो जाता है, और वे अपने बाल-बच्चों का पेट पाल सकते हैं।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आया, श्रीमान्। मैं ने कहा था कि मनुष्य मनुष्य को बोये यह अपराध है। तो क्या इस को रोकने के लिये घोड़े तांगे को प्रोत्साहन देने को तैयार हैं? आप कहते हैं कि घोड़ों को खुराक नहीं मिल सकती है—यही होगा क्या? मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि घोड़ों को प्रोत्साहन दिया जाना चाहिये, नहीं तो वे नष्ट हो जायेंगे।

Shri Kapur Singh: May I know what in the opinion of the Government is particularly degrading to the dignity of humankind in the honest labour of rickshaw pulling except that the confused socialist thinking says so?

Mr. Deputy Speaker: It is a matter of argument. Next Question.

Shri Kapur Singh: I am not arguing. I want information.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Next Question.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: How is it your eyes missed the leader of the group even though he stood up five or six times? It is very strange.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: We have spent 15 minutes on this.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: That is true. But at least you should have shown some consideration.

Some hon. Members rose—

श्री बागड़ी : यह जरूरी सवाल है, इस को आप और चला सकते हैं। यह हिन्दुस्तान की बेरोजगारी और भुखमरी का सवाल है।

Mr. Deputy Speaker: No more questions. I have passed on to the next Question.

श्री बागड़ी : ये रिक्शा पर चढ़ते हैं, चलाते नहीं हैं।

Mr. Deputy Speaker: You cannot get up everytime like this in the Question Hour and upset the proceedings of the House.

Levy on Industry for Research

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*298. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**

Shri K. N. Tiwary:

Dr. L. M. Singhvi:

Shri Subodh Hansda:

Shri S. C. Samanta:

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:

Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the recommendations of the Conference of Scientists and Industrialists held in Delhi in December, 1965 suggesting the imposition of a levy of 5 per cent on the annual turnover of the Industry for research and development;

(b) whether the statutory levy for research would be an effective incentive; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to take suitable measures in that direction?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) No, Sir. The final recommendations have not been received yet. It is understood that the proposal is that industrial establishments should set apart upto 5% of their turn-over for expenditure on research and development, and that tax relief should be provided on this expenditure.

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

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: While taking into account the fact that the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research had to face the onslaught of the D.I.R. to curtail the expenditure on research, may I know whether the Government has taken steps to restore the grants which had been cut and also add to the funds made available for research?

Shri M. C. Chagla: As the hon. Member knows, we are facing a serious financial stringency. I have done my best to press for as much money as possible for scientific research. Every Ministry has had to submit to a cut and so have I and so has scientific research.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know whether the learned Minister endorses the comment of an important weekly of Calcutta, Now, that defence-oriented budget, in simple English, means reduction of development expenses including those on education and research? If the answer is in the affirmative, may I know what steps the Minister thinks it expedient to take to see that, Emergency or no Emergency, research must continue?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I agree with my hon. friend that research pays large dividends not necessarily in the near future but, sometimes, after some time. I entirely agree with the hon. Member that, as far as possible, no cut should be imposed on expenditure on research.

Shri Buta Singh: To advance this noble cause of scientific research, do Government propose to impose this levy only on the private sector or on the public undertakings also?

Shri M. C. Chagla: As I have pointed out in my answer, this is a proposal which is still under consideration. I take it that, if private industry sets apart a certain amount for research, so will the public corporations.

Shri Buta Singh: You can include public undertakings also.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: There is today a big gap between research and translation of results of research in factories and fields. May I know whether this point was taken up in the Conference of Scientists and Industrialists and if so, what steps are contemplated to make effective trans-

lation of results of research in fields and factories?

Shri M. C. Chagla: That was the precise object of this get-together between industry and scientific research. The idea was that our laboratories should tell the industries what researches they have made and to what extent they can be translated and taken up in various private projects, and the industry should tell the research workers as to what are their difficulties so that they can work on those difficulties and try to solve them.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : इस सम्बन्ध में इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स लोगों का कोमपापरेशन कैसा मिल रहा है और इस रिसर्च से किन किन इण्डस्ट्रीज ने काम शुरू किया है ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: The co-operation is increasing. We have already got four or five co-operative associations where there is collaboration between a particular industry and the CSIR. They subscribe about 50% and the CSIR subscribes 50%. Our idea is to expand the field of this co-operation. Apart from that, there is constant contact between our laboratories and industries.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact that some groups of industrialists are having their own research institutions? May I know whether they are helped by Government or whether they are not asking for any help from Government?

Shri M. C. Chagla: The industries have their own research institutions. We do not finance them. But where an industry wants to set up a co-operative association, then Government do assist them because it is a collaboration between industry and our scientific workers.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: While appreciating the efforts made and the recommendation to further the allotment for scientific research, may

I know from the hon. Minister whether the present allotment and the expenditure in the various laboratories on the scientists who are working have been properly worked, and whether they are remunerative in the light of the production that we are having at present in the country?

Shri M. C. Chagla: We pay our scientists fairly well, but the salaries that we pay to the scientists must have some relationship to the society in which they work. We are not an affluent society. We cannot afford to pay our scientists what the USA or the UK pays, but we are doing our best to see that our scientists are paid such salaries as will induce them to remain in this country and also induce those who are abroad to return to their motherland.

श्री म० लाल० द्विवेदी : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि पांच परसेंट की लैबी के लिए कुछ टैक्स रिलीफ की भी व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिये। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मंत्रालय की ओर से वित्त मंत्रालय या राज्य सरकारों को इस बात के लिए लिखा गया है कि किस प्रकार का टैक्स रिलीफ दिया जाए, यदि हाँ तो वह क्या है ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: This proposal has just been made and it is under consideration. If we decide to support this proposal we shall certainly take it up with the Finance Ministry.

Shri P. C. Borooah: Professor Humayun Kabir when he was the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals said in his Address to the Indian Science Congress last year that China achieved a break-through in science and engineering because it spent on research in one year what India spent in five, and the gap would increase unless the expenditure on scientific research was raised in the interests of security and development. May I know whether in pursuance of this Government have proposed to set up research on every major industry in the country?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Yes; at this gathering of industrialists and scientists, about a thousand persons attended, and this conference was divided into 15 working groups, each dealing with specialised subjects, and they have made recommendations with regard to each major industry saying what is to be done to make India self-reliant.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : क्या मंत्री महोदय को इस बात की जानकारी है कि विदेशों में ओर खास तौर से उन देशों में जहाँ खोज में काफी तरक्की हुई है, उन का यह अनुभव रहा है कि सरकार की ओर से जो खोजबीन का काम होता है उद्योगों के मामले में वह ज्यादा सफल नहीं होता है उद्योगों द्वारा की गई खोजबीन के मुकाबले में, यदि हाँ, तो क्या मंत्री महोदय इस बात पर ध्यान देंगे कि उद्योगों में खोजबीन के लिए कोई व्यवस्था की जाए ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I think the best way of carrying on research is collaboration between industry and our laboratories, and that is the goal towards which we are working, because if there is collaboration, then industry can put to the laboratories what the difficulties are and the laboratories can try and solve them, and the laboratories also can go and point out to the industries what researches have been made which can be usefully utilised by the industries.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार ने इस बात पर गौर किया है कि इस तरह से कंट्रोल करने से देश की प्रतिभा कुंठित हो जाएगी ? महात्मा गांधी ने तो कहा था कि दैट गवर्नमेंट इज बैस्ट व्हिच गवर्नर्स दी लीस्ट। समझ में नहीं आया है कि क्यों सरकार प्रतिभा को कुंठित करने के लिये स्टेट मौनपोली बनाने जा रही है और क्यों उस प्रतिभा को पनपने का मौका नहीं देती है ? विद्या, बुद्धि, प्रतिभा को क्या कारण है कि बन्द कर के वह रखना चाहती है ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: This is a complete misapprehension which I want to clear. We have no monopoly of research. We welcome scientific research either in our laboratories or elsewhere; even in India today, apart from the laboratories under the CSIR there are many scientific institutions which are working on research, and we welcome more and more scientists working on research even outside the laboratories of the CSIR.

Shri Kapur Singh: But you are monopolising all the resources.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: In view of the fact that work of national importance is being done in these central laboratories, may I know why the cuts which were imposed at the time of the emergency have not been restored when the emergency is over?

An hon. Member: Is the emergency over?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I have already pointed out that we are facing a very grave, crucial financial stringency and we have all to submit to cuts, however reluctantly. Every Ministry feels that there should be no cut, and my Ministry also feels the same. But we are facing a situation where there is no alternative to submitting to these cuts.

Shri Muthiah: Is it a fact that the scientists in the national laboratories have a feeling that private industrialists are not making the best use of the results of the researches carried on there?

Shri M. C. Chagla: That is true; that is precisely the reason why we called for the first time this, what I may call, get-together between industrialists and scientific workers.

Accident in Dhori Colliery

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- *299. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Eswara Reddy:
Shrimati Vimla Devi:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:

Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Shri Subodh Hansda:

Shri Hukam Chand

Kachhavaia:

Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Shri Madhu Limaye:

Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:

Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:

Shri Daji:

Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:

Shri Sarjoo Pandey:

Shri Rajeshwar Patel:

Shri R. S. Pandey:

Shri R. Barua:

Shri M. Rampure:

Shri Indrajit Gupta:

Will the Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have examined the Report of the Inquiry Commission constituted by Government to inquire into the causes of explosion in Dhori Colliery on the 28th May, 1965; and

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken in the light of the Commission's findings?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Yes—the report of the Court of Inquiry has been examined.

(b) In the light of the Court's findings action is being taken to initiate legal action against the management for violations of the Coal Mines Regulations. The question of suspension of the certificate of the Manager for incompetence according to the prescribed procedure is being considered.

The various observations and recommendations of the Court are also being considered for suitable action.

Shri D. C. Sharma: This catastrophic accident, unprecedented in the history of India, I think, took place so

many months ago. Even now, the question of the incompetence of the manager is being considered. May I know when the question of the incompetence of the manager will be decided, whether after the manager has retired or has resigned or died?

Shri Shah nawaz Khan: The hon. Member is aware that a court of inquiry had to be appointed and the report of that inquiry has been received. It naturally takes time for the court of inquiry to examine all the witnesses and all that. We are taking action as soon as possible.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know under what item as a result of the findings of the court of inquiry specific and concrete action has been taken and what are the items still being examined on which action will be taken afterwards?

Shri Shah nawaz Khan: The inquiry committee has made a number of suggestions. The most important of these are: Electric cap lamps should be provided to people working in the mines. That recommendation is being implemented. There was some difficulty in obtaining electric cap lamps because the manufacture of these lamps in this country is rather limited. Previously many of these were imported. But owing to the foreign-exchange difficulty, that is difficult now and we are trying to step up the manufacture of these lamps. Then they have referred to the necessity for follow-up action on coal-dust violations. I do not know if my hon. friend knows this....

Shri D. C. Sharma: I know it very well. I have been to the mines.

Shri Shah nawaz Khan: In coal mines, specially in hot, dry conditions, a lot of coal dust accumulates. That is inflammable, and steps have to be taken to control that coal dust in the mines, that is by spraying and sprinkling water in the areas so that the coal dust settles down and the

number of such particles in the air is reduced or by mixing with in combustible dust like stone dust. That recommendation is being implemented. In fact, it is one of the prerequisites for running coal mines.

Then the third one is the determination of the...

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Let him lay a statement.

Shri Shah nawaz Khan: There are a number of recommendations. If you want me to explain every one of them, I shall be very happy to explain. Or I can lay a statement.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: A statement may be laid on the Table of the House.

Shri Shah nawaz Khan: I shall lay it on the Table of the House.

Shri A. P. Sharma: The report of the enquiry committee should be laid on the Table of the House.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the Government will have to take the help of the Court to implement all the recommendations that have been made by the enquiry committee?

Shri Shah nawaz Khan: No, Sir. On some we can take immediate action, and those actions are governed by the Indian Mines Act, and we can take action under this without referring the matter to the court, but I might inform my hon. friend that the Government has received notice from the management warning the Government that they intend to initiate legal action against the Government.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether the National Council for Safety in Mines had its first sitting recently, and if so, what are the recommendations of that Council and what is the Government's reaction thereto?

Shri Shah nawaz Khan: The meeting was held only a few days ago,

and those recommendations have yet to be received and examined in the Ministry. When they are received, we shall certainly examine all those and take whatever action is necessary. I might inform the hon. Member that our greatest difficulty in this matter has been the inadequate number of inspecting staff. We have been approaching the Union Public Service Commission to recruit the inspecting staff, but even they, in spite of their repeated attempts, have not been able to find sufficient number of inspectors and assistant inspectors. We are making *ad hoc* arrangement for recruitment of the staff.

श्री भागवत झा आजाब : इस दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण दुर्घटना के सम्बन्ध में जांच आयोग ने जो निश्चित सिफारिशें दी हैं, जैसे कि मैनेजर का लाइसेंस कैंसल करना, प्रोप्रायटर पर एक्शन लेना आदि, उन के बजाय सरकार इस बात को महत्व क्यों दे रही है कि उस ने लीगल नोटिस दे दी है। क्या इस का यह अर्थ नहीं है कि इस काम में बिलम्ब हो रहा है और उन्हें समय मिल जायेगा कि वे लीगल नोटिस से बच सकें?

श्री शाहनवाज खाँ : मैं माननीय सदस्य को यकीन दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि मिनिस्ट्री की तरफ से इस में कोई कोट ही नहीं होगी। लेकिन जहाँ तक अदालत के बीच में आ जाने का ताल्लुक है अगर कही उस का नोटिस या स्टे आर्डर आ जाता है तो हमें उस का हुकम मानना पड़ता है।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस एन्क्वायरी कमीशन के जो सदस्य थे उन के नाम क्या हैं और क्या इस एन्क्वायरी की रिपोर्ट सदन पटल पर रखी जायेगी?

श्री शाहनवाज खाँ : इस एन्क्वायरी कमीशन के चेयरमैन श्री एस० के० दास, सुप्रीम कोर्ट के रिटायर्ड जज थे। इस वक्त मिनिस्ट्री इस की रिपोर्ट पर गौर कर रही है। उस के बाद इस को मेज पर रख दिया जायेगा।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस दुर्घटना के अन्दर कितने श्रमिक मरे हैं और क्या उन्हें अब तक पर्याप्त मात्रा में सहायता पहुँचाई गई है? यदि हाँ, तो प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को कितना पैसा दिया गया है? यह भी बतलाया जाये कि इस में कितने आदमी घायल हुए और कितने मरे हैं। यह जो रिपोर्ट आई है उस के आधार पर क्या मैनेजर और मालिक पर कोई कानूनी कार्यवाई की जायेगी या आर्थिक दंड दिया जायेगा?

श्री शाहनवाज खाँ : अभी तक जो बात बीत हुई है वह इसी कार्यवाई के बारे में हुई है। इस हादसे में 268 मौतें हुई हैं और जो मैनेजर और माइन्स के मालिक हैं उन के खिलाफ कानूनी कार्यवाई की जायेगी। लेकिन जैसा मैंने अर्ज किया इस में मैनेजमेंट की तरफ से नोटिस वगैरह हो रही हैं फिर भी हम उन के खिलाफ लीगल एक्शन लेना चाहते हैं।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैंने पूछा था कि कितनी सहायता दी गई है। यह कितने महत्व का सवाल है लेकिन फिर भी इसका जवाब नहीं दिया जाता है। मरने वालों को कितनी सहायता दी गई है?

श्री शाहनवाज खाँ : जैसा मैं ने कहा 268 आदमी मर गये हैं। जो उन के परिवार हैं उन को सब जराय से लगभग साढ़े छः सौ रुपये फी फैमिली हम दे चुके हैं। बाकी जो उन का हक है वह एन्क्वायरी कमीशन की रिपोर्ट के बमूजिब दिया जायेगा।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : आदमियों के मरने की कीमत सिर्फ साढ़े छः सौ रुपये दी जाती है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आप के प्रश्न का जवाब आ गया है।

श्री शाहनवाज खाँ : यह इंटरिम रिलीफ है।

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: In spite of the long replies, there is very little substance. I want to know the date when the enquiry commission submitted its report and how much time had been taken by the Government to take legal action against the proprietor and manager and why was so much time taken?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: The accident took place on 28th May 1965. The court of enquiry was constituted on 14th June, 1965. The court submitted its report on 26th November, 1965. After that the report had to be examined. The management had also served legal notice. I submit that there has been no undue delay.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Is it a fact that after the explosion there were attempts by the mine-owners jointly and individually to hush up the whole affairs by giving a report which could whitewash the whole affair and an attempt now on behalf of the mine-owner is made so that no prosecution could be launched; they are trying to delay the whole procedure by delaying the submission of various reports which had been asked for? I would like to know whether it has been brought to the notice of the Government and, if so, what steps have the Government taken to expedite the decision to prosecute the criminals who caused the death of 268 people.

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: It is correct that an attempt was made to mislead the court of enquiry. It has been stated by the president of the court of enquiry that such an attempt was made but the court took no notice of it. Legal action for misleading and that sort of thing can be taken only if the court had been misled; we cannot take action now for their attempt to do so.

श्री मधु लिमये : कहा जाता है कि घोरी कोयला खान में बिहार जनता पार्टी के नेता कामाख्या नारायण सिंह जी का हिस्सा है और यह भी कहा जाता है कि चूँकि बिहार के

मुख्य मंत्री श्री कृष्ण वल्लभ सहाय और कामाख्या नारायण सिंह जी की दुश्मनी है—कई बार जनता पार्टी के नेता ने कृष्ण वल्लभ सहाय जी को हराया है—इसलिये उन को बदनाम करने के लिये बिहार सरकार के मजदूर विचार ने इस के लिये कोई कोशिश की थी कि यह दुर्घटना घटे। क्या इस तरह की कोई बात जांच समिति के सामने आई है ?

श्री शाहनवाज खाँ : माननीय सदस्य ने जो इनसिजुरेशन किया है उस से इन्कार करता हूँ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैंने नहीं किया है।
मंत्री महोदय जवाब दें।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order; the reply is 'no'.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: The hon. Minister states that Government had been served with legal notice by the proprietors or managers. A legal notice by itself is not a bar to the Government for taking action under the recommendations of the court of enquiry. I want to be assured by the Minister on this particular point that the Government will not be inhibited or restricted in any way by this notice and that proceedings in the usual course according to the recommendations will be taken.

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: I can assure the hon. Member that Government will not be deterred by any such legal notices. We are determined to go ahead and punish the guilty.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने बतलाया है कि कोयला खान में काम करने वाले इतने आदमी इस में मारे गए तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि कोयला खानों की इस तरह की बुराइयों को देखते हुए क्या सरकार उनको निकट भविष्य में नेशनलाइज करने का विचार कर रही है ? उन के राष्ट्रीयकरण का कोई विचार सरकार का है ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : जहां कोलियरी का काम बहुत ही खराब है वहां गवर्नमेंट को हक है कि वह धाईर दे सकती है कि खान को बन्द कर दे या उसके चलाने की जिम्मेदारी गवर्नमेंट खुद अपने हाथ में ले ।

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : इस खान के बारे में क्या हो रहा है ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : विचार कर रहे हैं ।

Liquid Fuel from Cambay Oil Field

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- *300. **Shri Vishram Prasad:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri P. C. Boroah:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Uthya:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Cambay oil field has produced liquid fuel;

(b) whether it can be used as fuel in various industries; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to exploit it for commercial use?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Iqbal Singh): (a) Yes, Sir, if by liquid fuel is meant condensates.

(b) Yes, Sir,

(c) Adequate publicity, including wide advertisements, has been undertaken for sale of condensates. A certain amount of sales have taken place.

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : कैम्बे प्रायल फील्ड से जो यह फ्यूएल तैयार हो रहा है और जो वहां से गैस बनती है वह गैस वहां के इंडस्ट्रि-अलिस्ट्स को नहीं मिलती है और जो मिलती है वह बरौनी से मंहुगी मिलती है तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हू कि उस को किस रेट पर गवर्नमेंट वहां की इंडस्ट्रीज को देने जा रही है ?

श्री इकबाल सिंह : जहां तक इस कन्डैन्स्ट गैस का ताल्लुक है यह तो हम देते हैं 120 रुपये पर मीट्रिक टन ।

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : इस से कितनी इंडस्ट्री को वहां फायदा होगा ?

श्री इकबाल सिंह : यह तो अभी नया नया एक्सपेरिमेंट है । बाहर की दुनिया में तो इस को यूज भी नहीं करते । लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान में इन्स्टीट्यूट आफ पेट्रोलियम ने एडवाइस किया । उस के मुताबिक एक्सपेरिमेंट कर रहे हैं ?

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : हमारे यहां फर्नेस प्रायल और डिजल प्रायल की कमी क्या इस से दूर हो सकेगी ? यदि हां, तो कितनी ?

श्री इकबाल सिंह : डिजल प्रायल के लिए तो नहीं लेकिन यह इटनल कम्बर्श्चन इंजिन में या कुछ फर्नेस में इस्तेमाल होता है । तो उस में अभी तो यह नया नया एक्सपेरिमेंट है । 40-50 टन की तो रोजाना पैदावार हो है । तो इस से कितन फर्क पड़ता है ?

Shri P. C. Boroah: May I know whether it is a fact that these condensates can also be used as raw material for the manufacture of synthetic fibre and synthetic rubber and, if so, whether the Government have made any examination as to the comparative commercial advantage of using this liquid fuel in this manner and, if so, with what result?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): The Institute of Petroleum has gone into this matter and it has said that this can be put to several uses like solvent for various chemicals, cleaning fuels and paint diluents, etc. But this can also be used in the petrochemical industry as a processing material. We are not aware whether it can be used in fibre-manufacture. We have not received any such advice.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether any examination has been made?

Shri Alagesan: Yes; the Indian Institute of Petroleum has gone into this question and is advising us.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस लिक्विड फ्यूएल के मूल्य क्या हैं और यह दूसरे प्रकार के जो फ्यूएल होते हैं उस के और इस के दामों में क्या अन्तर है ?

श्री इकबाल सिंह : अभी तो एडहाक बेसिस पर 120 रुपये पर टन है। जैसे जैसे भागे पैदावार बढ़ेगी वैसे वैसे देखा जायेगा।

Shri Bhagwat Jha Asad: May I know whether there has been some sale of this material, and whether the total potentiality on a commercial basis of this find has yet been valued and evaluated and, if so, what will be the approximate quantity of the deposit?

Shri Iqbal Singh: The total production is only just 40 to 50 tons now. I hope we can evaluate it in future. We are making experiments and, in due course, if it is found that it can be used in a commercial way, it will be used.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether demands have already been received from industries and other individuals as regards the supply of this liquid fuel?

Shri Iqbal Singh: From one industry, an enquiry has come. (Interruption).

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether any hon. Member can cross the floor?

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Shri Kamath is violating the rules of the House. (Interruption).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Shri Kapur Singh.

Shri Kapur Singh: May I know how this liquid fuel essentially differs from the other mineral oils like kerosene, diesel and petroleum?

Shri Alagesan: This is got along with the gas in the oil field. This cannot be used, we are told, straightway, but it can be used after processing and removing the heavier hydrocarbons, in combustion engines and certain types of furnaces. You can also refine it in a refinery and get kerosene, gasoline, etc.

किस से मिट्टी के तेल तथा डीजल तेल का आयात

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* 301. श्री श्रींकार लाल बैरवा :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री डा० ना० तिवारी :

श्री भागवत झा आजाद :

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :

श्री स० चं० सामन्त :

श्री सुबोध हंसवा :

श्री प्र० चं० बरभा :

श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :

श्री लहटन चौधरी :

श्री रामेश्वर दादिया :

श्री हिम्मतसिंहका :

क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मिट्टी के तेल तथा हाई स्पीड डीजल तेल के आयात के

सम्बन्ध में रूस के साथ एक नया करार किया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस करार के अन्तर्गत कितने तेल का आयात किया जायेगा; और

(ग) उसकी शर्तें क्या हैं ?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Iqbal Singh): (a) to (c). The Trade Agreement between India and U.S.S.R. for the period 1966-70 provides for the import of 5 million tonnes of petroleum products from U.S.S.R. with a permissible variation of 20 per cent either way. The detailed terms for each year are negotiated by the Indian Oil Corporation Limited with the Export Organisation of USSR.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : श्रीमन्, मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि इस वक्त देश में कितनी मिट्टी के तेल और कितनी डीजल की आवश्यकता है और हम ने किन किन से इस बात को पूरा करने के लिए सोदा किया है ?

श्री इकबाल सिंह : जितनी मिट्टी के तेल की कमी होती है वह कुछ मुल्कों से रूसी पैमेंट पर लेने की कोशिश की जाती है ।

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि इस वक्त देश के अन्दर कितना मिट्टी का तेल और कितना डीजल आयात लगता है और उसकी कमी को पूरा करने के लिए हम ने कि : किन देशों से मंगाया है ?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): The gap between internal production and our demand per month may be taken between 70,000 to 80,000 tonnes of kerosene. We import kerosene, high-speed diesel and fuel oil also. The break-up of these figures, I cannot disclose, in public interest. But these are the products that we are importing.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : बताना ठीक क्यों नहीं है ? यह भी क्या कोई डिफेंस में आ रहा है ?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: They have no information.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: The material is inflammable and therefore it is difficult to find out!

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसके ऊपर हमारी कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च होती है और इस वक्त देश में कितना तेल निकलता है ?

Shri Alagesan: We are not in a position to disclose the prices at present.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What is the foreign exchange we are spending?

Shri Alagesan: All these imports which we were getting from free foreign-exchange sources have been stopped. We are now importing purely from rupee-payment areas. I may tell the House that generally the prices at which we are now obtaining these products are lesser than the prices that we were paying before.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च होती है, यह बताते क्यों नहीं ? यह तो मजाकबाजी है । . . . (अव्यवधान) कितना रुपया खर्च होता है यही बतायें ?

श्री हुकुम चन्द कछवाय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि हम प्रति वर्ष कितने रुपये का तेल भारत में मंगाते हैं और हमारी सरकार उस पर कितना मुनाफा कमाती है ?

Shri Alagesan: I have already said that we are importing about 80,000 tonnes of kerosene every month. We shall not be able to disclose the price because there are other products and other companies involved.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What is the amount we are making?

Shri Alagesan: I would like to have notice.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether under this agreement, a specified amount that would be determined from year to year only will be imported or this agreement also provides that we can change it according to our necessity and also at the favourable price in the world market?

Shri Alagesan: The total quantity for 1966 to 1970 has been fixed at 5 million tonnes. Each year we are negotiating the quantity.

श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो तेल हमारे देश में पैदा होता है इंडियन प्रायल कम्पनी का और जो विदेश में भेजा जाता है उस के मूल्यों में और जो विदेश से मंगा रहे हैं वह कुछ तेज़ पड़ता है या सस्ता पड़ता है ? मैं मूल्य नहीं जानना चाहता मैं तो सिर्फ यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या हमारा तेल सस्ता पड़ता है या विदेश से आने वाला तेल सस्ता पड़ता है ?

Shri Alagesan: I shall not be able to give the information.

Shri M. L. Dwivedy: Sir, I have not asked him to disclose the specific prices which he cannot disclose in the public interest. I want to know....

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : यह सरकार की आदत सी हो गई है कि हम बता नहीं सकते, हमारे पास कोई जानकारी नहीं है। सरकार हर प्रश्न के बारे में ऐसा कह देती है। हम सवाल पूछते हैं कि जानकारी दीजिये लेकिन वह जानकारी नहीं देती तो कभी कह दिया करती है कि जानकारी इकट्ठी की जायगी। अब हम लोग 8, 8 और 10, 10 दिन पहले सवाल देते हैं और तमाम जानकारी इकट्ठा करने के लिए सरकार के पास पर्याप्त समय रहता है लेकिन तो भी सरकार पूरी जानकारी नहीं मंगवाती और देखा यह जाता है कि हर प्रश्न को टालने की कोशिश उन की तरफ से की जाती है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has no information and he wants notice.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: Sir, I do not want him to disclose the price. I want to know whether we import oil at a favourable price as compared to oil produced in this country.

Shri Alagesan: As far as the internal price of kerosene goes, it is fixed under a certain formula and that is known. What I am saying is that I shall not be able to disclose the price at which we are obtaining the imports.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: The answer does not satisfy me.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know if it is not a fact that the official review circulated with the budget papers of the West Bengal Assembly has attributed the present kerosene crisis to (a) import restrictions, (b) short supply from indigenous refineries, and (c) diversion of about 20 per cent of the available supply to defence needs. If that is so, may I know whether this does not contradict what the Minister said on the floor of this House in relation to kerosene crisis in West Bengal? If he thinks it is so, may I know whether he is prepared to lift the import restrictions and liberalise the terms of sale?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He need answer only about import.

Shri Alagesan: We are importing sufficient quantity.

Shri Hem Barua: Sir, this question is related to kerosene.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is only about import of kerosene.

Shri Hem Barua: There is an allegation made in the West Bengal Assembly that because of import restrictions there is the kerosene crisis. I think the Minister should clarify the position in his own interest.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The answer is that they are importing sufficient quantities.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the agreement stands in any way against using our Indian ships completely for importing this oil?

Shri Alagesan: I do not think so.

Shri P. C. Borooah: What is the actual quantity of kerosene that we are manufacturing at the moment in the country and may I know by what time we will be self-sufficient in this commodity?

Shri Alagesan: At present we are manufacturing between 130,000 tons to 135,000 tons of kerosene. When the second million-ton unit of Koyali and the second million-ton unit of Barauni go into production we will have much more kerosene.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: Sir, I rise to a point of order.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What is the point of order during the Question Hour?

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: The reply given by the hon. Minister was that our production ranges from 130,000 tons to 235,000 tons. It is something obnoxious.

Shri Alagesan: I said "130,000 tons to 135,000 tons".

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Is it a fact that the import of kerosene oil is much more expensive than the import of crude oil and then refining it in our own country? If the answer is in the affirmative, may I know why proper expansion has not been made in our refineries so that we could import crude and refine it instead of importing kerosene oil and thereby save a lot of money?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is a suggestion for action.

2599 (Ai) LS—2.

Consumer Price Index Numbers for Delhi

+

*302. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**

Shri Daji:

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Shri P. C. Borooah:

Shri Heda:

Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:

Will the Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Technical Advisory Committee on Consumer Price Index numbers has scrutinised the Report of the Expert Committee on Consumer Price Index numbers for Delhi;

(b) whether it has also submitted any Report to Government; and

(c) if so, its recommendations and the action taken by Government thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan):
(a) Yes.

(b) The Government has received the recommendations of the Technical Advisory Committee.

(c) The Technical Advisory Committee considered the recommendations of the Expert Committee which suggested adjustment in the Consumer Price Index Numbers for 1960 on base 1944 and the corresponding linking factor. The main recommendations of the Technical Advisory Committee were:—

(a) The change of the weighting diagram proposed by the Expert Committee should not be undertaken at this stage in the context of evolving the linking formula;

(b) The index may be corrected for the deficiency noticed by

the Expert Committee in respect of House Rent in an appropriate manner; and

- (a) The correction in the index suggested by the Expert Committee on account of the discrepancy in the pricing of cinema tickets was endorsed.

The decision of the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, on the recommendations of the Expert Committee, in the light of the comments of the Technical Advisory Committee has already been announced in Delhi Administration's notification No. F. 25(55)/64-Lab. dated 1st February, 1966. A copy of this notification is laid on the Table of the House. [placed in Library. See No. LT-5645/66].

Steps have been taken by the Director Labour Bureau to revise the Delhi Index Numbers in accordance with the above decision.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It is my information that the expert committee which was appointed under the chairmanship of Professor Ganguli submitted a report in which they pointed out that the consumer price index of Delhi was wrong to the tune of 29 points. I want to know the circumstances in which another technical advisory committee was appointed to scrutinise the expert committee's report. May I also know whether the technical advisory committee has recommended that this wrong compilation is only to the extent of 10 points and not 29 points?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: First of all, I want to inform my hon. friend that the expert committee was headed by Dr. Satyanarayana, Director, National Council of Applied Economic Research. It is true that this expert committee recommended that the price index should be 179 points. The matter was considered by the technical advisory committee which recommended that it should be 168 and not 179 points. So, to that extent, Shri Banerjee was right. There is a difference of 11 points.

12.00 hrs.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would like to know whether, on the basis of the recommendations of the expert committee, the hon. Minister of Labour and Employment has issued necessary instructions to the employers' association of Delhi and other Government offices to pay dearness allowance according to this and to pay the arrears of dearness allowance retrospectively.

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: As I said, a notification has been published already under the orders of the Chief Commissioner of Delhi and the consequential action, we hope, will be taken by all concerned.

Regarding Starred Question No. 303

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा पायंट आफ़ आर्डर है।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रश्न संख्या 303 बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण है। अगर मिनिस्टर साहब इसका जवाब दे सकें, तो बहुत अच्छा है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If the Home Minister is anxious, I have no objection.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): It is not a question of my being anxious; if the House wants, I am ready.

Some hon. Members: Yes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He may read the answer. I will not allow any questions on it.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Then, what is the use of taking it up?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Question Hour is over.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : अगर पूरक प्रश्न न पूछने दिये जायें, तो केवल उत्तर पढ़ देने का कोई मतलब नहीं है।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : सप्लीमेंटरीज पूछने का अवसर भी दिया जाना चाहिए।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : प्रश्न का उत्तर तो हम बाद में भी पढ़ लेंगे। इस पर पूरक प्रश्न भी पूछने का समय देना चाहिए।

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: The rule is that if the question is answered on the request of the Minister, of course supplementary questions can also be asked; otherwise, the written answer would at any rate be available to us.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has said that if the House wants, he is prepared to answer it.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : हाउस तो जो कुछ चाहे वह कर सकता है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He is not requesting me to take up the question.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

कैरों हत्या काण्ड

- * 303. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
 श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
 श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :
 श्री यशपाल सिंह :
 श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :
 श्री किन्दर लाल :
 श्री रामचन्द्र उल्लाका :
 श्री धुलेन्द्र मोना :
 श्री लहटन चौधरी :
 डा० लक्ष्मीमल्ल सिधवी :
 श्री वी० चं० शर्मा :
 श्री धर्मलिंगम :
 श्री मा० ल० जाधव :
 श्री जेधे :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री 3 नवम्बर, 1965 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 25 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कैरों हत्या काण्ड के बारे में की जा रही जांच में और क्या प्रगति हुई है; और

(ख) अब तक किसी निर्णय पर न पहुंचने के क्या मुख्य कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री तथा प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में प्रतिरक्षा सम्भरण मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) और (ख). प्रमुख अभियुक्त के विरुद्ध प्रत्यर्पण कार्यवाही 25-1-1966 को पूरी हुई और अब उसे 2-2-1966 को भारत लाया गया है। घाने की जांच जारी है।

Rehabilitation Programme of Dandakaranya Development Authority

- * 304. Shri P. C. Boroah;
 Shri M. L. Dwivedi;
 Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad;
 Shri Subodh Hansda;
 Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether an industry-based rehabilitation programme was chalked out at the Thirty-second meeting of the Dandakaranya Development Authority held recently in Bhopal; and

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

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) In the meeting of the Dandakaranya Development Authority held on 11th December, 1965 at Phopal, the planning and implementation of the programme for setting up of industrial units in Dandakaranya were reviewed.

(b) A statement giving the details of the programme which was reviewed is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5646/66].

Settlement of Migrants in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

- * 305. Shri S. C. Samanta;
 Shri Subodh Hansda;
 Shri P. C. Boroah;
 Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Dr. Ranen Sen:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:

Will the Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about three thousand displaced families from East Pakistan have already been economically settled in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands without any desertion;

(b) if so, whether the report of the Inter-departmental team constituted to prepare an integrated resources development plan for the Islands has been considered and more displaced persons from East Pakistan are proposed to be settled in the Islands; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) Yes, Sir. The extent of desertion was negligible.

(b) and (c). The report of the inter-departmental team set up to prepare an outline integrated resource development plan for the islands has been finalised. The programme of development visualised by the team will create additional employment opportunities to the extent of about 25,000 during the period ending with the Fourth Plan. This will benefit local people and also help resettle migrants from East Pakistan, repatriates from Burma and Ceylon, ex-servicemen, and others. The development envisaged is in the field of agriculture, plantations forestry, forest-based industries fisheries, etc.

बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय

* 306. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री बड़े :

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :

श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :

श्री भागवत झा आजाद :

श्री सुबोध हंसदा :

श्री स० चं० सामन्त :

श्री मधु लिमये :

श्री किशन पटनायक :

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :

श्री प्र० रं० चक्रवर्ती :

श्री बारियर :

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त :

श्री प्रभात कार :

श्री वामुदेवन नायर :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय को बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय का नाम बदलने के प्रस्ताव के विरुद्ध विरोध-पत्र मिले हैं और यदि हां, तो किन की ओर से तथा कितने;

(ख) उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है; और

(ग) क्या 'नवभारत टाइम्स' में प्रकाशित यह समाचार, कि इस प्रस्ताव के विरोध में वाराणसी नगर में हड़ताल हुई थी, सच है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु० क० चागला) :

(क) जी, हां, संस्थाओं और व्यक्तियों से लगभग 1200 इस प्रकार के पत्र मिले हैं, जिन में 720 छपे हुए पोस्टकार्ड भी हैं।

(ख) पत्रों में दिये गये विचारों पर ध्यान दिया गया है।

(ग) जी, हां। नाम बदलने के विरोध में वाराणसी में हड़ताई हुई थी।

U.P.—Bihar Boundary Dispute

*307. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of Uttar Pradesh-Bihar Boundary dispute has

been finally settled both at the Government and the people's level;

(b) whether this question was taken to law courts by some of the people affected; and

(c) if so, the decision of the courts in this respect?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) A Bill to give effect to the recommendations made by Shri C. M. Trivedi so as to provide for a fixed boundary between the Ballia District of Uttar Pradesh on the one hand and the Saran and Shahabad Districts of Bihar on the other has been prepared. In pursuance of the provisions of Article 3 of the Constitution, it is proposed to refer this Bill to the legislatures of the States of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh.

(b) Some writ petitions have been filed in the High Courts at Patna and Allahabad.

(c) Three writ petitions were heard by the High Court at Patna on 29th October, 1965. The court permitted the petitioners to withdraw their petitions on the Union Government giving an assurance that they would not proceed with any survey for locating on the ground the points on the fixed boundary until the proposed law was passed by the Parliament. The other cases are *subjudice*.

Statement by Shri Namboodiripad at Kottayam

*308. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavaia:
Shri Bade:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Gov-

ernment has been drawn to the statement made by the Left Communist Leader, Shri Namboodiripad, in Kottayam, on the 2nd December, 1965 reported in a section of the Press that "his party is not prepared to part with gold and silver and to miss a meal for the purpose of recapturing Azad Kashmir and Aksai Chin areas"; and

(b) if so, whether any action has been taken or is proposed to be taken for his anti-national utterances?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): (a) Yes, Sir. The statement was made on 1st December, 1965 and not on 2nd December, 1965.

(b) No action was considered necessary particularly for delivering this speech. However, the Government of Kerala, on an overall review of his activities and speeches, have detained him under rule 30 (1) (b) of the Defence of India Rules with effect from 1st February, 1966.

दिल्ली में कार/स्कूटर की चोरियां

*309. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :
श्री भागवत झा आजाद :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
श्री सुबोध हंसदा :
श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :
श्री बड़े :
श्री लहटन चौधरी :
श्री श्याम लाल सराफ :
श्री धर्मलिंगम् :

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

(क) क्या कार तथा स्कूटर चोर पिछले महीनों से दिल्ली में सक्रिय हो गये हैं;

(ख) क्या गत दिसम्बर के पश्चात् चुराये गये स्कूटरों तथा कारों की संख्या में वृद्धि हो गई है; और

(ग) इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री तथा प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में प्रतिरक्षासंभरण मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) में (ग). सभा के पटल पर एक विवरण रख दिया गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया, बेलिये संख्या एल० टी०— 5647/66]

Communal Meetings in Banaras Hindu University

*310. Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 722 on the 8th December, 1965 and state:

(a) whether Government have investigated the conduct of the organisation which was holding exercises within the campus of the Banaras Hindu University; and

(b) if so, the result thereof and the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). The matter is being looked into.

Damage done by Cyclone in the Southern States

*311. Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri D. N. Tiwary:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a

large number of people were rendered homeless and deaths also occurred due to cyclone in Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Madras and Laccadive and its adjoining areas in the month of December, 1965;

(b) if so, the number of people who died and the number of people rendered homeless, State-wise;

(c) the extent of damage as a result thereof; and

(d) the nature of help given to the victims of this natural calamity?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) Kerala and the Laccadives were affected by cyclone in December, 1965 but no reports for occurrence of cyclone were received from the States of Andhra Pradesh and Madras.

(b)

State	No. of persons died	No. of persons rendered homeless
(1) Kerala	5	627 houses were damaged or destroyed. Exact number of persons affected is not known.
(2) Laccadives	8	150

(c) (1) Kerala: Thirty two persons were injured and five persons were reported missing. Twenty-five vessels with cargo were lost in the sea. Nearly 9526 acres of paddy, coconut trees and other crops were affected. Six hundred and twenty-seven houses were damaged or destroyed. Total loss is estimated at Rs. 35,33,508.

(2) Laccadives: Twenty houses completely collapsed and 122 houses suffered material damages of about Rs. 55,000.

29,259 coconut trees were uprooted causing a loss of about Rs. 10 lakhs.

One boat sank off Calicut, another was completely damaged and washed away; one was seriously damaged

and four mechanised boats sustained damage; two boats with 20 crew on board are reported missing. Total estimated damage to boats and cargo Rs. 73,000. Government sustained a loss of 174 quintals of coir worth Rs. 20,000 and P.W.D. cargo worth Rs. 24,064.

(d) Persons affected by the cyclone were evacuated to places of safety. Free supply of rations of rice, sugar, tea dust and kerosene oil were given to the victims of the calamity as immediate relief. Cash grants were also given in deserving cases for repair or reconstruction of houses affected. Allotments aggregating Rs. 3,11,000 were placed at the disposal of district Collectors in Kerala to meet the expenditure on relief measures and an expenditure of Rs. 13,390 was incurred on immediate relief measures in Laccadives.

Sulphuric Acid Plant

*312. Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 400 tonnes per day pyrites based sulphuric acid plant is proposed to be located at Sindri instead of at Durgapur and if so, the reason therefor; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Pyrites and Chemical Development Co. has already given a contract for the same and if so, the name of the party?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) The original decision was to set up the first 400 tonnes per day pyrites based sulphuric acid plant at Sindri, as it was considered to be the most suitable site for it. Subsequently, when approval was accorded to a Complex Fertilizer Project at Durgapur, it was decided to shift the site of the said plant at Durgapur. With the change in the product pattern of Durgapur

Fertilizer Project and assurance of fuller utilisation of sulphuric acid at Sindri, Government have now reverted to the original decision.

(b) Contract has been placed on M/s. Simon Carves India Limited.

Gurdwaras in Pakistan

*314. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1868 on the 6th December, 1965 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that previously the evacuee land was allotted to S.G.P.C. in lieu of the land of Gurdwaras in Pakistan and afterwards allotments were cancelled; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) and (b). Allotment of evacuee land was not made to the Shiromani Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee in lieu of the land of Gurdwaras in Pakistan. However, 4845 standard acres of land belonging to Muslim religious institutions in Punjab (India) was leased out to S.G.P.C. for a period of 7 years from Kharif 1954 to Rabi 1961 at single time land revenue plus other Government dues. The lease was cancelled on formation of the Punjab Wakf Board, which took charge of the lands belonging to Muslim religious institutions.

भारत के मानचित्र

*315. श्री किशन पटनायक :

श्री मधु निमये :

श्री डी० चं० शर्मा :

श्री विमल मिश्र :

श्री हेम बरवा :

श्री स० जी० बनर्जी :

श्री राम हरस दादव :

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :

श्री हेम राज :

श्री श्याम लाल सराफ :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आन्ध्र प्रदेश में ऐसे मानचित्र परिचालित किये गये हैं, जिनमें भारतीय राज्य क्षेत्र के बहुत से क्षेत्र विदेशी मुल्कों तथा इस्लामी दुनिया के भाग के रूप में दिखाये गये हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके लिए उत्तरदायी व्यक्तियों के नाम आदि क्या हैं; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बिद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख). आन्ध्र प्रदेश में इस्लामी दुनिया शीर्षक से एक मानचित्र वाले कैलेंडर निम्नलिखित क्रमों द्वारा वितरित किये गये थे :—

- (1) आसाम टी डिपो, हैदराबाद
- (2) सनशाइन स्टोर्स, हैदराबाद
- (3) अब्दुल रहमान ट्रंक फैक्टरी, सिकंदराबाद ।
- (4) मुहम्मद जमाल एंड को०, बेगम बाजार, हैदराबाद ।

इस मानचित्र में गलत तरीके से भारत के बहुत बड़े भागों को देश से बाहर दिखाया गया है ।

(ग) इन कैलेंडरों के वितरण के लिये जिम्मेवार व्यक्तियों को भारत सुरक्षा नियमों के अधीन गिरफ्तार किया गया था और मामले न्यायालय में विचाराधीन हैं ।

बिहार में गन्धक और पाइराइट का उत्पादन

* 316. श्री किन्वर लाल :

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :

क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि फिनलैंड की एक फर्म ने भ्रमशोर में पाइराइट से गन्धक बनाना आरम्भ कर दिया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके लिये क्या शर्तें तय हुई हैं और उसकी वर्तमान उत्पादन क्षमता क्या है ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री (श्री झलगेशन) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Santhanam Committee's Recommendations

*317. Shri R. S. Pandey: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have reviewed the progress so far achieved in the implementation of the Santhanam Committee's recommendations; and

(b) if so, whether any further measures have been taken to implement them?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). Out of a total of 137 recommendations (including parts of recommendations) made by the Santhanam Committee 115 have been accepted, 5 have not been accepted

and the remaining 14 are under consideration, as follows:

I. Following 108 recommendations have been accepted with or without changes and implemented :—

(1) Recommendations relating to Government Servants Conduct Rules	6
(2) Recommendations relating to amendments to laws	15
(3) Recommendations relating to the political parties etc.	1
(4) Recommendations relating to Universities	1
(5) Others	85
TOTAL	108

II. Following 7 recommendations have been accepted wholly or partly and their implementation is under consideration :—

(1) Recommendations relating to Government Servants Disciplinary Rules	1
(2) Recommendations relating to Amendments to laws	5
(3) Others	1
TOTAL	7

III. Recommendations not accepted 8

IV. Following 14 recommendations are under consideration :—

(1) Recommendations relating to Constitutional changes	5
(2) Recommendations relating to political parties etc.	4
(3) Recommendations relating to Judiciary	1
(4) Others	4
TOTAL	14
GRAND TOTAL	137

Security Arrangements at Airports

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

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 16 on the 3rd November, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the recommendations made by the Committee appointed to go into the security arrangements at Airports has since been examined; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathl): (a) Yes, Sir. I lay a copy of the report on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5648/66].

(b) All the recommendations except recommendation number 9 on page 31 of the report relating to the registration of foreigners at the hotels, and recommendation number 17 on page 33 of the report relating to loading of export baggages into the aircraft without going through the customs enclosure are acceptable to Government and action has been initiated already. Recommendation No. 9 is not considered practicable or useful and recommendation No. 17 is still under examination, as it is subject to certain other arrangements being made as mentioned in the report itself.

Complaints of Sikhs of Terai

*320. **Shri Gulshan:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any complaints of discrimination from the Sikhs of Terai (U.P.); and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathl): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Uttar Pradesh Government to whom the matter was referred have denied the allegations of discrimination.

केन्द्रीय शिक्षा सलाहकार बोर्ड

* 321. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री 17 नवम्बर, 1965 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 811 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि 28 और 29 अक्तूबर, 1965 को केन्द्रीय शिक्षा सलाहकार बोर्ड की हुई बैठक में किये गये निर्णयों को क्रियान्वित करने के लिए राज्य सरकारों तथा केन्द्रीय सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु० क० चागला) : केन्द्रीय शिक्षा सलाहकार बोर्ड द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों 9 दिसम्बर, 1965 को राज्य सरकारों तथा अन्य प्राधिकारियों को प्रेषित की गई थीं, जिन्हें सिफारिशों के क्रियान्वित करने के सम्बन्ध में विचार करना है तथा निर्णय लेना है। उनके द्वारा की गई कार्रवाई की रिपोर्ट अभी तक प्राप्त नहीं हुई है। जहां तक चौथी पंच-वर्षीय आयोजना से सम्बन्धित सिफारिशों का सम्बन्ध है, उन पर, आयोजना को अन्तिम रूप देते समय, उचित ध्यान दिया जायेगा।

Arrest of Walcott

* 322. Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavalva:
Shri Bade:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 253 on the 16th February, 1966 and state:

(a) whether investigation into this case has been completed;

(b) the number of persons arrested so far;

(c) whether any case or cases have been instituted against them; and

(d) whether there is any truth in the report published in some papers that the beachcraft which landed unscheduled at Bhubaneswar in June last year was carrying Walcott and Donze who got down at some other place before the plane proceeded towards Bhubaneswar?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathl): (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) Nine persons, including Walcott.

(c) Four cases have been registered.

(d) The investigation conducted so far does not confirm the Press report.

Enquiry into Police Firing in Manipur

* 323. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 737 on the 8th December, 1965 and state:

(a) whether any disciplinary or punitive action has been taken against those responsible for the second firing on the open Dimapur road which the Committee of Inquiry held as neither justified nor necessary;

(b) if so, the nature thereof; and

(c) if the answer to part (a) above be in the negative the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathl): (a) to (c). A case is being registered in respect of the second firing.

Alleged Beating to Death of a Man at Police Station

*324. Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri D. D. Furi:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an innocent man had been beaten to death by the Police constables at the Police Station Port Blair, Andamans; and

(b) if so, the action Government have taken to punish the culprits?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) One man Shri Ruplal who was arrested in a criminal case died on the intervening night of 26th and 27th January, 1966, while in the Police Custody at Police Station, Dandas Point, Port Blair.

(b) Eight Police officials including the Station House Officer have been arrested against whom the investigations have been completed and the case filed in the court.

Resolution on Industrial Truce

*325. Shri Madhu Limaye: Will the Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that at the instance of the Central Government the Tri-partite Conference adopted a Resolution on Industrial Truce;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the management of Rohtas Industries, Dalmianagar and certain other concerns have violated this Resolution by refusing to implement agreements entered into in pursuance thereof; and

(c) if so, the action taken by the Central Government under D.I.R. or other emergency powers?

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) Yes.

(b) The specific case referred to by the Member falls within the competence of the Bihar Government.

(c) Does not arise.

Tri-Partite Committees

*326. Shri Daji:
Shri Basumatari:
Shri D. D. Furi:

Will the Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the high-level tri-partite committees envisaged by the 23rd Session of the Indian Labour Conference have since been set up at Central and State levels;

(b) whether any meetings of these Committees have also been held;

(c) if so, their recommendations and Government's reaction thereto; and

(d) whether any State has not been able as yet to constitute such tri-partite bodies?

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) and (d). A Tri-partite Committee has been set up by the Government of India. The position in regard to the Tri-partite Committees at the State Level is indicated in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5649(i)/66].

(b) The first meeting of the Central Tripartite Committee was held on the 27th January, 1966. Information regarding the meetings of the State level Committees is not available.

(c) The main recommendations of the Central Tripartite Committee are shown in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No LT-5649(ii)/66].

Recruitment of Special Police Officers

1316. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have modified the Rules for the recruitment of Special Police Officers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of Special Police Officers so far recruited in the country State-wise?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) The Government of India have not framed any rules for recruitment of Special Police Officers.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The information is being collected from the States and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Strike in Textile Mills in Coimbatore

1317. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a strike by the textile workers of Coimbatore during December, 1965; and

(b) if so, their main grievances; and the conditions of settlement, if any?

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) and (b). the matter is the concern of the State Government. The Government of India have no information on the subject.

Junior Colleges in Kerala

1318. Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri A. V. Raghavan:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala University Syndicate has decided not to sanction any new junior colleges during 1966-67;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether in view of the backwardness of Malabar area Government propose to relax this decision and allow new Colleges in this area; and

(d) if so, when the decision is likely to be taken?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (d). While it is a fact that the Kerala University Syndicate has decided not to sanction any new junior colleges during 1966-67 on the ground that the colleges already sanctioned during 1964-65 and 1965-66 have not yet been fully stabilised, no final decision has yet been taken in regard to the setting up of new colleges in the case of Malabar area. In the latter case, proposals are being looked into by the University to ascertain whether facilities required for starting the new colleges are being provided by the sponsors. It is not possible at this stage to indicate how soon the decision is likely to be taken.

Arrest of Peasants in Kottayam

1319. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that the peasants living near Palampadam Estate, Kottayam, (Kerala) are being arrested by the Police with a view to evict them; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to take steps to stop this?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) The peasants were not arrested with a view to evicting them. Some persons at THUMARANPARA near Palampadam Estate, who were accused in criminal cases, were arrested by the Police on specific charges.

(b) Does not arise.

T.A. to Police Constables in Kerala

1320. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether a cut of 25 per cent has been effected on the travelling allowance hitherto given to the Police Constables in Kerala;

(b) whether it is also a fact that while travelling with bus warrants, the charges of the same are ordered to be deducted from their travelling allowance;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the latest position in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) A cut of 20 per cent (and not 25 per cent) has been effected as an economy measure on the ceiling on T.A. to officers and men of all ranks of the Police Department of the State.

(b) The cost is deducted only to the extent of half of the ceiling. If the cost of warrants exceeds half, the amount in excess is admitted in excess of the ceiling.

(c) and (d). The decision was taken as a measure of economy and is still in force.

Kerala Soap Institute

1321. Shri A. V. Raghavan: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to enhance the capacity of the Kerala Soap Institute at Calicut;

(b) if so, the progress made in importing a Mazzoni soap plant; and

(c) the amount of foreign exchange required for the plant?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) The Kerala Soap Institute have proposed to modernise their factory by replacing the existing worn out machinery by a Mazzoni soap plant. Modernisation of the factory is expected to result in an increase in capacity from 700 tonnes/year to 1000 tonnes/year.

(b) An agreement for supply of the plant has been entered into with the Italian suppliers under the Italian Credit, and licence for import of the plant is awaited.

(c) About Rs. 8.5 lakhs.

All India National Games

**1322. Shri Murli Manohar:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:**

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All-India Twenty-second National Games held recently in Bangalore have had record-beating events in some of the items; and

(b) if so, the details of such record-beating events?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following new records were created in Athletics and Weight-lifting:

ATHLETICS :**Men**

- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| 1. High Jump | 2.01 M by Bhim Singh of Rajasthan. |
| 2. Discus Throw | 49.98 M by Praveen Kumar of Punjab. |
| 3. Hammer Throw | 56.56 M by Praveen Kumar of Punjab. |
| 4. Triple Jump | 15.87 M by Labh Singh of Punjab. |
| 5. 800 M Run | 1 minute 49.9 seconds by B. S. Barua of Rajasthan. |

men

High Jump 1.55 M by L. Gomes of Madras.

Boys

1. High Jump 1.85 M by Daljinder Singh of Rajasthan.
2. Pole Vault 3.60 M by Raghbir Singh of Punjab.
3. Javelin Throw 57.16 M by Ram Badan Singh of Bihar.
4. 200 M Run 22.8 seconds by Sabharwal of Maharashtra.
5. 400 M Run 50.5 seconds by R. Ranganath of Mysore.
6. 800 M. Run 2 minutes 0 second by R. Ranganath of Mysore.
7. 4 × 100 M Relay 44.4 seconds by Mysore team.

Girls

1. Javelin 34.02 M by Chameli of Rajasthan.
2. Shot Put 9.07 M by Mary Phillips of Mysore.

*Weightlifting :**Feather Weight*

1. M. L. Ghosh of Services Press 108 Kg.
TOTAL 345 Kg.
- 2 A.K. Das of Railways Snatch
107.5 Kg.

'Urdu Digest' of Lahore

1323. **Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have declared that the issues of the 'Urdu Digest' an Urdu periodical published from Lahore from September, 1965 up-to-date printed at the 'Istaqlal Press' Lahore be forfeited to Government; and

(b) if so, the details of the forfeiture order?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) The issues of the periodical published from September, 1955 to the date of the order i.e. 21st October, 1965, have been declared forfeited to Government.

(b) The Order was published in Part II, Section 3(i) of the Gazette of India dated the 6th November, 1965.

Salaries of Extra Departmental Employees in P. & T. Deptt.

1324. **Shri Jedhe:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the minimum and the maximum salaries paid to the Extra-Departmental Employees (category-wise) of the Posts and Telegraphs Department;

(b) whether these Extra-Departmental Employees are eligible for Dearness Allowance granted to the Government employees from time to time;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government have under consideration any proposal for increasing their salaries, and if so, what is the proposal and when it will be possible to implement the same?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) The information is as follows:

Category	Min. p.m.	Max. p.m.
	Rs.	Rs.
ED SPMs & ED Sorters	52	72
ED Stamp Vendors	32	47
ED BPMs	25	47
EDMCs, Packers, Delivery Agents & L.B. Peons	20	42
ED Chowkidars	20	42
ED Messengers, Boy Messengers and Boy Peons	20	42

In addition to the above, the ED SPMs and Sorters are sanctioned an ad hoc increase of Rs. 16 p.m. and other ED employees Rs. 12 p.m. (including Rs. 3 and Rs. 2 respectively sanctioned recently with effect from 1-12-65).

(b) No.

(c) They are not whole time employees on regular scales of pay and are supposed to have other sources of income.

(d) No; and ad hoc increase in consolidated allowance has however been sanctioned at the rate of Rs. 3 p.m. to the ED SPMs and Sorters and Rs. 2 p.m. to other E.D. employees from 1-12-65 as per the policy of the Govt. for sanctioning such increases as and when rates of dearness allowance are revised for regular Govt. employees.

Gratuity of Extra-Departmental Employees of P. & T. Deptt.

1325. Shri Jedhe: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the details regarding the grant of gratuity to the Extra-

Departmental Employees of the Posts and Telegraphs Department have been finalised; and

(b) if so, whether a copy of the same will be laid on the Table?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs & Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

भारतीय श्रम सम्मेलन

1326. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वासि मंत्री भारतीय श्रम सम्मेलन द्वारा अक्टूबर, 1965 में विचारें गये प्रस्तावों तथा की गई सिफारिशों के सम्बन्ध में 15 नवम्बर, 1965 के प्रतारकित प्रश्न संख्या 559 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या स्थायी श्रम समिति के विचारार्थ भेजी गई बातों पर विचार किया जा चुका है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो किन विशिष्ट बातों पर विचार किया गया है और क्या निर्णय किये गये हैं ?

श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वासि मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) और (ख). स्थायी श्रम समिति ने 13-14 फरवरी, 1966 को हुई अपनी बैठक में भारतीय श्रम अधिवेशन द्वारा इसे अक्टूबर, 1965 में भेजे गये विषयों पर विचार किया। एक विवरण जिसमें उक्त बैठक में विचार-विमर्श किये गये महत्वपूर्ण विषय और लिये गये निर्णय दिये गये हैं सभा की मंजू पर रख दिया गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया दस्तावेज संख्या L. T.—5650/66]

‘ज्ञान सरोवर’ का प्रकाशन

1327. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :

डा० महाबेब प्रसाद :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री 1 दिसम्बर 1965 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1604 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ‘ज्ञान सरोवर’ के प्रकाशन का काम जामिया मिलिया इस्लामिया को देने के क्या कारण थे;

(ख) इसके प्रकाशन का काम फिर सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के प्रकाशन विभाग को देने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) जामिया मिलिया को ‘ज्ञान सरोवर’ के प्रकाशन के लिए कितने रुपये दिये गये और अभी तक उसके हिसाब-किताब की लेखा-परीक्षा नहीं कराने के क्या कारण हैं;

(घ) सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय द्वारा ‘ज्ञान सरोवर’ के शेष खंडों को प्रकाशित करने में विलम्ब होने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ङ) ‘ज्ञान सरोवर’ के सभी खंड कब तक प्रकाशित कर दिये जायेंगे ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्रीमती सीनवरम रामचन्द्रन) : (क) हिन्दी में समाज शिक्षा साहित्य के प्रकाशन के क्षेत्र में उनके अनुभव को देखते हुए ‘ज्ञान सरोवर’ के प्रकाशन का कार्य जामिया मिलिया इस्लामिया को सौंपा गया था ।

(ख) किन्तु प्रगति की गति धीमी देखकर बाद में यह कार्य प्रकाशन प्रभाग को सौंप दिया गया था ।

(ग) उन्हें 1,88,007.34 रु० की राशि दी गई थी और जनवरी, 1961 तक लेखे महलेखाकार, केन्द्रीय राजस्व के पास ब्राडिट के लिए भेज दिये गये थे ।

(घ) और (ङ). प्रकाशन प्रभाग पर प्रतिरिक्त कार्य के दबाव तथा राष्ट्रीय संकट के कारण भारत सरकार प्रैस के दबाव की वजह से इस पुस्तक का मुद्रण इतनी शीघ्रता से नहीं हुआ है जितना कि सामान्य परिस्थितियों में होना चाहिए था । शेष खण्डों को शीघ्र प्रकाशित करने के लिए प्रकाशन प्रभाग यथासंभव प्रयत्न करेगा ।

पत्रकारों के विरुद्ध जांच

1328. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री कुछ पत्रकारों की राष्ट्र विरोधी कार्यवाहियों के बारे में 1 दिसम्बर, 1965 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1684 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस मामले में जांच इस बीच पूरी हो चुकी है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं; और

(ग) सरकार ने इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री तथा प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में प्रतिरक्षा संभरण मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) से (ग). संवाददाता द्वारा भेजे गए समाचारों की सरकार ने जांच की थी और सभी पहलुओं पर सावधानी से विचार करने के उपरान्त यह निर्णय लिया गया है कि ऐसी कोई सामग्री नहीं है जो किसी तरह की कानूनी कार्यवाही या बन्दिश का अधीनत्व सिद्ध कर सके ।

Telephone Exchange, Padne (Kerala)

1329. Shri Mohammed Koya: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision was taken to start a telephone exchange in Padne, Kerala State;

(b) whether the telephone subscribers were asked to give advance deposits; and

(c) if so, the reasons not giving the telephone connections so far?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) No.

(b) No advance deposits have been obtained.

(c) Question does not arise.

Padne Branch Post Office

1330. Shri Mohammed Koya: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been received to upgrade the Padne Branch Post Office in Kerala;

(b) whether any other Post Office with comparatively less transactions has been upgraded; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not upgrading Padne Post Office?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir,

(c) Does not arise.

Retirement age of Madras Government Employees

1331. Shri V. V. Thevar: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Madras have sent to the Central Government for approval any proposal for raising the retirement age of the State Government employees to 58 years;

(b) if so, at what stage the consideration of the matter stands;

2599 (Ai) LS-3.

(c) the date from which it will take effect; and

(d) the various categories of staff covered under the proposal?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) No, Sir.

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

पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से विस्थापित व्यक्ति

1332. श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछबाय :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से आये हुए विस्थापित व्यक्तियों को नागरिकता प्रदान की गई है; और

(ख) यदि हां तो ऐसे कितने विस्थापित व्यक्तियों को नागरिकता प्रदान की गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री तथा प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में प्रतिरक्षा सभरण मंत्री (श्री हाथी): (क) 19 जुलाई 1948 से पूर्व पाकिस्तान से भारत को आने वाले विस्थापितों को संविधान की व्यवस्थाओं के अनुसार स्वतः ही भारत की नागरिकता प्राप्त हो गई । ऐसे व्यक्तियों को जो उसके बाद आये नागरिकता अधिनियम 1955 के अधीन विहित शर्तों को पूरा करते हों तो उन्हें पंजीकरण द्वारा भारतीय नागरिकता प्राप्त हो सकती है ।

(ख) उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार 15 दिसम्बर 1965 तक भारतीय नागरिकों के रूप में पंजीकृत होने वाले व्यक्तियों की कुल संख्या 4,2,868 थी । पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से आने वाले विस्थापितों की संख्या भलग से उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

Development of Resources of Andaman and Nicobar Islands

1333. Shri Umanath: Will the Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether at the recent meeting of the Home Minister's Advisory Committee for the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar islands, it was decided to launch a programme which envisages all-round development of the various resources of the Islands, for the settlers from outside as well as for the local population; and

(b) if so, the details of the decision and the proposed programme?

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jag-jivan Ram): (a) and (b). No, Sir. At the meeting of the Home Minister's Advisory Committee for Andaman and Nicobar Islands held on 7th December, 1965, the development of the islands and possibility of rehabilitation of migrants were mentioned in general, but no specific decisions were taken in this behalf.

राजघाट के निवट 'खेलगांव'

1334. श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा :

श्री श्रीनारायण बास :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने राजघाट के निवट 'खेलगांव' बनाने का अपना निश्चय छोड़ दिया है;

(ख) यदि हां तो इसके लिए कौनसा दूसरा स्थान चुना गया है; और

(ग) इस योजना की मुख्य रूपरेखा क्या है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री भक्त बर्शन) : (क) और (ख). राजघाट के निवट की भूमि पर स्टेडियम आदि के निर्माण की अनुमति देने के प्रश्न पर हाल ही में विचार किया गया और निश्चय किया गया

कि इस स्थान पर स्टेडियम के निर्माण की अनुमति देना उपयुक्त नहीं होगा और 'खेलगांव' के लिए जिसे अब 'राष्ट्रीय खेल केन्द्र' के नाम से पुकारा जाता है कोई अन्य स्थान तलाश किया जाये। दिल्ली के मुख्य आयुक्त, से सरकार के विचारार्थ दो अथवा तीन उपयुक्त स्थान सुझाने का अनुसंधान किया गया है।

(ग) राष्ट्रीय खेल केन्द्र में निम्नलिखित सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है :—

1. व्यायामशाला और स्वास्थ्यकर उपभवन से युक्त अंतरंग खेल क्षेत्र ;
2. मुख्य स्टेडियम जिसमें आधुनिक स्टेडियम के लिए आवश्यक सभी सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था हो; और
3. फुटबाल, हाकी, बालीबाल, बास्केटबाल और टेनिस के लिए खेल के मैदान।

शार्क लिबर तेल परिष्करण कार ह :

1335. श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा :

क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गुजरात में एक शार्क लिबर तेल परिष्करण कारखाना स्थापित करने का सरकार का विचार है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब; और

(ग) यदि कोई सहायता प्राप्त की जा रही है, तो किस से ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री (श्री अल्लगेशम) : (क) भारत सरकार के पास ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। गुजरात सरकार ने एक शार्क लिबर तेल शोधनशाला स्थापित की है।

(ख) और (ग). तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत गुजरात सरकार के मत्स्य स्कीमों में यह परियोजना भी शामिल है और

गुजरात सरकार आशा करती है कि उक्त शोधनशाला शीघ्र ही कार्य करना शुरू कर देगी ।

वैज्ञानिकों के लिए होस्टल
1337. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री बड़े :

क्या शिक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वैज्ञानिकों के लिए नई दिल्ली में एक होस्टल बनाने का सरकार का विचार है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किस स्थान पर बनाने का विचार है; और

(ग) उस पर अनुमानतः कितना व्यय होगा ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री सु० क० चागला) :

(क) जी हां । अनुसन्धान संस्थाओं के निदेशकों और प्रवर वैज्ञानिकों और वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसन्धान परिषद् के प्रतिष्ठियों के रूप में दिल्ली आने वाले विदेशी वैज्ञानिकों के इस्तेमाल के लिए परिषद् का विचार एक होस्टल बनाने का है ।

(ख) लोदी एस्टेट, नई दिल्ली में इस होस्टल के लिए स्थान निर्धारित करने का विचार है ।

(ग) प्रारम्भिक डिजाइन तथा तख्तीनों पर विचार किया जा रहा है ।

डा० माखनलाल चतुर्वेदी की चिकित्सा

1338. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री बड़े :

क्या शिक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पद्मभूषण डा० माखनलाल चतुर्वेदी की चिकित्सा हो रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने उन्हें इस कार्य के लिये कोई सहायता दी है और किस रूप में ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) केन्द्रीय और राजस्थान की सरकारों ने संयुक्त रूप से 1500 रुपये की इकमुश्त रकम डा० माखनलाल चतुर्वेदी को 1963-64 के दौरान दी थी । इसके अतिरिक्त 1964-65 के दौरान शिक्षा मन्त्री के विवेकाधीन फण्ड से भी 5,000 रुपये का अनुदान उन्हें दिया गया था । जुलाई, 1963 से मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार चतुर्वेदी के इलाज और उनके परिवार के अनुरक्षण के लिए 500 रुपये मासिक का जीवनपर्यन्त मानदेय दे रही है ।

Tax on Immovable Property

1339. Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Balmiki:
Shri Bagri:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to increase the rate of tax on immovable property in the Union Territory of Delhi; and

(b) if so, the amount of increase proposed to be levied?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Supply of Gas from Nangal Fertilizer Factory

1340. Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavalaya:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state whether Government have finalised the

scheme to supply the gas from the Nangal Fertilizers Factory to the various cities of the Punjab and Delhi for cooking purposes?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): There is no scheme under consideration for the supply of gas from the Nangal Fertilizers factory for cooking purposes. The process followed in the Factory does not permit the production of such gas.

Laboratories in Punjab

1341. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Punjab Government has under consideration a scheme to set up a chain of Laboratories throughout the State;

(b) if so, whether any assistance has been given by the Central Government; and

(c) the funds allotted for the same?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran): (a) This Ministry is not aware of any such scheme.

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

Spare Parts of Creed Teleprinter Machines

**1342. Shri Buta Singh:
Shri Gulshan:
Shri Yashpal Singh:**

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether large stocks of spare parts of Creed Teleprinter Machines are lying unused with the Posts and Telegraphs authorities;

(b) whether such parts are badly needed by the Defence Ministry; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to utilise the unused spares for the defence purposes?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and

Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) Some stocks of spares are available.

(b) Whatever was required by Defence Ministry has been transferred to that Ministry. No further demands are pending.

(c) In view of (b) above the question does not arise.

Overtime in C.T.O., New Delhi

**1343. Shri Buta Singh:
Shri Gulshan:
Shri Yashpal Singh:**

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the average monthly expenditure cadre-wise of overtime employment of officials of different cadres during 1963-64 and 1964-65 in the Central Telegraph Office, New Delhi;

(b) the sanctioned strength of staff, cadre-wise for the said Office during 1963-64 and 1964-65; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to reduce the overtime expenditure and the result thereof?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a)

Cadres	Average Monthly expenditure during	
	1963-64	1964-65
	Rs.	Rs.
(i) Telegraph Master	1688	3414
(ii) Lower Selection Grade clerks	Nil	1413
(iii) Telegraphists	17020	27017
(iv) Clerks	12794	22043
(v) Telegraphmen Telegraph peons	3101	3967

(b)

Cadres	Sanctioned 1963-64	Strength 1964-65
(i) Telegraph Masters	48	50
(ii) Lower Selection Grade clerks	36	37
(iii) Telegraphists	505	529
(iv) Clerks	535	539
(v) Telegraphmen & Telegraph peons	355	383

(c) Strict control is kept over overtime expenditure by ensuring that available staff is deployed to the best advantage. Some overtime has to be incurred by the very nature of work in Telegraph offices i.e. the fluctuation of traffic etc. Staff on the basis of laid standards is sanctioned and provided to minimise overtime expenditure.

C.T.O., New Delhi

1344. **Shri Buta Singh:**
Shri Gulshan:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

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

(a) the average time-delay on (i) express and (ii) Ordinary telegrams in the Central Telegraph Office, New Delhi in 1964-65;

(b) the number of circuits directly worked in 1964-65;

(c) whether Government have investigated the causes of the over-centralisation in this Central Telegraph Office; and

(d) if so, the findings thereof?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) Regular statistics of delay on each and every message handled are not maintained due to extra work involved. Delays vary according to circuits and period of the day and night. Generally however express

telegrams are disposed of within an hour and ordinary telegrams within two hours of their booking or receipt.

(b) 101.

(c) and (d). Yes. New Delhi being the capital city of India, naturally will have some concentration of traffic. Alternative transit centres exist at Agra, Ambala, Jaipur etc., to reduce the concentration at New Delhi. It is also proposed to introduce Gentex system of work shortly, which will enable distant stations to get connected direct by dialling process, without the necessity of transitting through New Delhi.

C.T.O., New Delhi

1345. **Shri Buta Singh:**
Shri Gulshan:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of officials of the Central Telegraph Office, New Delhi are earning more than 40 per cent of their basic salary as overtime allowance for the last two years; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not augmenting the staff by employing more persons to meet the day-to-day requirements of that Office?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) Yes, about 25 per cent of the staff.

(b) The overtime earnings in the Central Telegraph Office are not mainly due to shortage of staff though that is also one of the factors. Staff is sanctioned and provided on the basis of predetermined standards taking the total work into account to ensure continuous gainful utilisation. The nature of traffic however is fluctuating and it does not confine itself to a pattern which can be averaged. This has essentially to be handled without delay as it comes at any

hour and thus working on overtime basis becomes the normal feature in telegraph offices which is difficult to avoid. Shortages of staff from the sanctioned strength are being gradually made up by intensive recruitment and training.

Loss of frequencies to India

1346. Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state whether India has lost many frequencies to which it was entitled because of the delay in establishing new and big powerful transmitters?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): No, Sir.

Secret Transmitter in Nagaland

1347. Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavaia:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 28 on the 3rd November, 1965 and state whether the secret transmitter in Nagaland has since been located by Government and if so, the size and make of the transmitter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathl): The transmitter has not been located, despite efforts made by a team of experts. There has been no report of any broadcast by this transmitter after the 23rd September 1965.

Workers' Participation in Managements

1348. Shri Narayan Reddy:
Shri Lahtan Chaudhry:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether a scheme to make workers co-partners and co-sharers in managing the industrial units has been finalised;

(b) if so, the main features thereof;

(c) when this scheme is likely to be introduced; and

(d) how far the scheme will benefit workers and managements of the industrial units?

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) to (d). The matter is under study.

Second Cement Wage Board

1349. Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Balmiki:
Shri Bagri:

Will the Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1018 on the 30th August, 1965 regarding the Second Cement Wage Board and state the progress so far made in the implementation of the recommendations made by the Second Wage Board for cement workers?

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): A statement showing the progress of implementation of the recommendations for grant of interim

relief in cement factories in various States is as follows:

STATEMENT

States in which the recommendations have been fully implemented	States in which the recommendations have been implemented partly	States from which the information is awaited
1. Punjab	* 1. Mysore	1. Uttar Pradesh
2. Madras	x 2. Bihar	2. Rajasthan
3. Kerala		3. J & K
4. Gujarat		
5. Madhya Pradesh		
6. Maharashtra		
7. Orissa		
8. Andhra Pradesh		

Note.—There are no cement factories in West Bengal, Assam and Nagaland.

Wage Board for Power Industry

1350. Shri Yashpal Singh:

Shri Balmiki:

Shri Bagri:

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Shri D. C. Sharma:

Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Shri D. J. Naik:

Will the Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have completed the examination of the question of setting up of a Wage Board for Power Industry;

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon; and

(c) if the answer to parts (a) and (b) above be in the affirmative, the constitution of the Board, its terms of reference and the date of submission of the report?

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) to (c). It is proposed to set up a Wage Board for electricity undertakings shortly. The composition and terms of reference of

the Wage Board are now under consideration.

Wage Board for Tea Plantations

1351. Shri Yashpal Singh:

Shri Balmiki:

Shri Bagri: ..

Shri Daji:

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Wage Board for Tea Plantations has submitted its report to the Government;

(b) if so, its main recommendations and Government's decision thereon; and

(c) if reply to part (a) be in the negative, the reasons for the delay?

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) to (c). The Board has almost completed its deliberations and its report is expected within the next two months.

*Out of four factories, three have implemented the recommendations fully. The position in respect of the fourth factory is being ascertained.

x Three out of seven factories in Bihar have implemented the recommendations fully. The latest position in respect of the remaining four factories is being ascertained.

Unemployment in Delhi

1352. Shri Balmiki:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bagri:

Will the Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be pleased to state;

(a) the number of persons registered as unemployed in the records of Employment Exchanges in Delhi as on the 1st January, 1966; and

(b) whether Government propose to take steps to get employment for them within a year from the date of their registration?

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) 75,581.

(b) Keeping in view the existing employment situation, it may not be possible to place all these applicants within a year of their registration.

P.W.D. Workers in Kerala

1353. Shri Balmiki:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bagri:

Will the Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 997 on the 30th August, 1965 regarding Kerala P.W.D. Workers and state;

(a) the decision since taken by Government on the demands put forth in the Memorandum submitted to the Government of Kerala on the 29th December, 1965;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) when the decision is likely to be taken?

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) A statement is

laid on the Table of the House.
[Placed in Library. See No. 5651/66].

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

Telephone Offices and Exchanges in Punjab

1354. Shri Balmiki:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Daljit Singh:

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state;

(a) the number of Telegraph Offices, Telephone Exchanges and Public Call Offices in the Punjab at present and likely to be opened in the year 1966-67 with their locations;

(b) the amount likely to be spent; and

(c) the number of telephone exchanges whose capacity is likely to be increased?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(b)

	Rs. (in lakhs)
Telegraph Offices	Appx. 0.30
Telephone Exchanges	3.37
Long distance public Call Offices	1.40

(c) Ten in 1966-67.

Statement to be laid on the table of the Lok Sabha vide part (a) of Unstarred Question No. 1354 for 2nd March, 1968.

(a) Telegraph Offices as on 31-1-66	685
Telephone Exchanges as on 31-1-66	171
Long distance Public Call Offices as on 31-1-66	179

Names of places in Punjab where Telegraph Offices/long distance Public Call Offices/Telephone Exchanges are likely to be opened in the year 1966-67 subject to the availability of stores in time :

Telegraph Offices	Long distance Public Call Offices	Telephone Exchanges
1. Daulat Pur	1. Dharamkot	1. Badni Kalan
2. Bijhari	2. Samadh Bhai	2. Balachawa
3. Berthin	3. Dhameta	3. Bariwala
	4. Sarkaghat	4. Bhadaur
	5. Alhial	5. Bhikhi Wind
	6. Nahar	6. Chopal
	7. Kanina	7. Garh Shankar
	8. Daulat Pur	8. Hariana
		9. Khaira
		10. Majitha
		11. Makhu
		12. Nurmahal
		13. Preetnagar
		14. Raikot
		15. Shahkot
		16. Shankar

Arrears of Telephone Bills in Calcutta

1355. Shri Subodh Hansda:

Shri S. C. Samanta:

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:

Shri P. C. Borooah:

Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a huge arrear of telephone bills in Calcutta;

(b) if so, the amount thereof;

(c) the steps taken to realise the bills; and

(d) the result thereof?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) and (b). No Sir, the arrears are Rs. 59.12 lakhs on 30-11-65 for bills issued upto 31-5-65 against a billed revenue for one year of Rs. 732.00 lakhs.

(c) and (d). Action has been taken to enforce the disconnection of telephones of defaulting subscribers. Other special steps, such as, pursuing the defaulting subscribers, recourse to legal action, where necessary, are also being taken to secure early settlement. Arrears are being realised progressively.

हिन्दी में टेलीप्रिटर का निर्माण

1356. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :

क्या संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) हिन्दी टेलीप्रिटर बनाने में कितनी प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि हिन्दी के समाचारपत्र और समाचार अभिकरण हिन्दी टेलीप्रिटर न होने के कारण बड़ी कठिनाई अनुभव कर रहे हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो अपेक्षित संख्या में हिन्दी टेलीप्रिन्टर कब तक उपलब्ध हो जायेंगे ?

संसद्-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव) :

(क) हिन्दी टेलीप्रिन्टर के कुंजी फलक (की बोर्ड) को अन्तिम रूप दिया जा चुका है और हिन्दुस्तान टेलीप्रिन्टर्स लि० ने इस कुंजी फलक का डिजाइन अपने सहयोगकर्त्ताओं को, प्राविधिक और निर्माण विषयक व्योरे तथा उसके लिये अपेक्षित औजारों के विषय में सूचना प्रस्तुत करने के लिये भेज दिया है ।

(ख) और (ग) डाक और तार विभाग के पास हिन्दी टेलीप्रिन्टरों की कुछ मांगें आयी हैं किन्तु उनकी पूर्ति करना फँकट्री द्वारा हिन्दी टेलीप्रिन्टरों का निर्माण आरम्भ किये जाने के बाद ही सम्भव हो सकेगा । आशा है कि शायद 1967 के मध्य तक इन मशीनों का निर्माण सम्भव हो जाय ।

बोनस का भुगतान

1357. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :

क्या श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री 6 दिसम्बर, 1965 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 683 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनको किसी प्रतिनिधि कामिक संघ की ओर से संस्थानों द्वारा पिछले विपक्षीय समझौते तथा अनुपात का पालन न किये जाने के सम्बन्ध में कोई ज्ञापन प्राप्त हुआ है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किस संघ की ओर से और इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ग) क्या समुद्विधाली फर्मों द्वारा पहले बोनस की जो राशि दी जाती थी तत्सम्बन्धी

आश्वासन को ध्यान में रखते हुए तथा कुछ मालिकों द्वारा मान्यता प्राप्त कामिक संघों की सर्वथा उपेक्षा करके अपने आप ही बोनस की राशि निर्धारित कर लिये जाने के कारण उत्पन्न हुई स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए बोनस भुगतान अधिनियम में संशोधन करने का प्रश्न विचाराधीन है ?

श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) और (ख). पेट्रो-लियम वर्कर्स यूनियन और इंडियन नेशनल ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस ने तेल कम्पनियों द्वारा 1963 में हुए लम्बे अवधि के समझौते के अनुसार 1964 और 1965 के वर्षों के बोनस की अदायगी न करने के बारे में अभ्या-वेदन दिए हैं । सम्बन्धित पक्षों को आपसी बातचीत द्वारा विवाद निपटाने की सलाह दी गई है ; उनकी बातचीत जारी है ।

(ग) सरकार का बोनस भुगतान अधि-नियम में संशोधन करने का इस समय कोई विचार नहीं है ।

देवनागिरी लिपि में तार

1358. श्री मधु लिमये : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अंग्रेजी की तुलना में देव-नागरी लिपि में लिखे हुए हिन्दी तथा दूसरी भाषाओं के तार भेजने की सुविधाएं कम हैं ;

(ख) इस मामले में हिन्दी भाषी क्षेत्रों की क्या स्थिति है ; और

(ग) यदि ये सुविधायें कम हैं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संसद्-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव) : (क) तथा (ख). सिवाय तारखरों की संख्या को छोड़कर जहाँ देवनागरी तार सेवा उपलब्ध है, इस सेवा को अन्य सभी सुविधाएं प्राप्त

हैं जो अंग्रेजी तार-सेवा को मिली हुई है। 31 मार्च, 1965 को तारघरों की कुल संख्या तथा ऐसे तारघरों की संख्या जहां देवनागरी तार-सेवा उपलब्ध थी तथा 1964-65 के दौरान बुक किये गए देवनागरी लिपि के तारों की संख्या सहित इस अवधि के दौरान बुक किये गए कुल तारों की संख्या दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण-पत्र सभा पटल पर रखा जा रहा है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या एस० टी०—5652/66]

(ग) मुख्य कठिनाई समूचे देश में काम कर रहे लगभग 17,000 प्रचालकों को अलग से विशेष प्रशिक्षण देने तथा निपटाये जाने वाले देवनागरी तारों की संख्या बहुत कम होने के कारण उनका अभ्यास बनाये रखने की है।

Employment in Plantation Industry

1359. Shri Daji: Will the Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the one-man Committee appointed to report on falling employment in plantation industry has submitted its report to Government;

(b) if so, the main recommendations of the Committee; and

(c) the action taken by Government to implement them?

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) Yes.

(b) The Committee was only a fact-finding body. It has, however, suggested certain remedial measures in its report in addition to recording its findings. A statement containing its main findings and suggestions is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5653/66].

(c) As the one-man Committee was appointed on the recommendation of the Industrial Committee on Plantations, the Report will be placed for

consideration before the next session of the Industrial Committee. In the meantime the Report has been circulated to the State Governments concerned and to the organisations of employers and workers concerned.

Accident in Dhori Colliery

1360. Shri Daji: Will the Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Court of Inquiry in Dhori Colliery accident in their report, has held that Shri R. P. Sinha, Head of the Department of Mining, Jodhpur University led misleading evidence before the Court;

(b) whether the Court has pointed out to the unethical behaviour of the Mines Manager of the Dhori Colliery in his conduct before the Court of Inquiry; and

(c) if so, the action proposed to be taken by Government in the matter?

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) Yes.

(b) The Court was of the view that the manager had shown a degree of irresponsibility.

(c) The Government are advised that as nobody was misled by the statements of Shri R. P. Sinha in the examination-in-chief, there is no case for prosecution for perjury. Proceedings under the Mines Act are being initiated against the manager and 'owners' of the colliery, and the question of taking action under Regulation 26 of the Coal Mines Regulations against the manager is being examined.

Bonus Act, 1965

1361. Shri K. N. Pande: Will the Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some writ cases have been filed by some of the employers against the implemen-

tation of the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 in the Supreme Court;

(b) if so, the stage the cases have reached; and

(c) the arrangements made by Government to defend the interests of the workers?

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The petitions are expected to be posted for hearing after the 16th March, 1966.

(c) Suitable arrangements are being made to contest the petitions.

राइफल ट्रेनिंग

1362. श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा :

श्री बलुमतारी :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने राइफल ट्रेनिंग का एक कार्यक्रम आरम्भ किया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो देश में कितने व्यक्तियों को प्रशिक्षण दिया गया है ; और

(ग) उस पर कितना व्यय हुआ है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) नागरिकों को राइफल चलाने का प्रशिक्षण देने की गति को बढ़ाने की एक योजना बनाई गई है और राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से इसको लागू करने की सिफारिश की गई है ।

(ख) इस योजना के अधीन 30 सितम्बर, 1965 तक 1,20,039 व्यक्तियों को प्रशिक्षित किया गया ।

(ग) सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सदन के सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायगी ।

भारत में सहायक (सैटेलाइट) संचार व्यवस्था की स्थापना

1363. श्री नारायण रेड्डी :

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :

श्री यशपाल सिंह :

श्री प्र० रं० चक्रवर्ती :

श्री रामेश्वर टाटिया :

श्री हिम्मतसिंहका :

श्री काजरोलकर :

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार भारत में सहायक संचार व्यवस्था स्थापित करने का विचार कर रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब और सार्वभौम सहायक संचार केन्द्र स्थापित करने के सम्बन्ध में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है ; और

(ग) इस कार्य पर कितना व्यय होगा ?

संसद्-नायक तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) सन् 1968 के आरम्भ में भू-माण्डलिक उपग्रह संचार व्यवस्था (ग्लोबल सैटेलाइट कम्युनिकेशन्स सिस्टम) के चालू हो जाने की सम्भावना है । भारतीय भूमिस्थित केन्द्र (ग्रंथ स्टेशन) की स्थापना की प्रायोजना के सफल और त्वरित क्रियान्वयन के लिये भारत सरकार ने दो अन्तर्विभागीय समितियाँ बनायी हैं जिनके नाम हैं नीति समिति तथा प्राविधिक समन्वय समिति । प्राविधिक समन्वय समिति ने अपनी प्रायोजना रिपोर्ट और भूमिस्थित केन्द्र की विशिष्टियाँ प्रस्तुत कर दी हैं । ये अब सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं ।

(ग) इस प्रायोजना की प्राक्कलित लागत 3.18 करोड़ रुपये है जिसमें भूमि-

स्थित केन्द्र सुविधाओं के लिये जमीन, भवनों, उपस्कर आदि की व्यवस्था शामिल है। इस के प्रतिरिक्त, आकाश खण्ड (स्पेस सेगमेण्ट) की लागत में भारत का अंश लगभग 47 लाख रुपये (आकाश-खण्ड की कुल प्राक्कलित लागत, 20 करोड़ डालर, का लगभग 0.5 प्रतिशत) है।

राष्ट्रीय समुद्रविज्ञान संस्था

1364. श्री रामेश्वर टांटिया :

- श्री श्रीकार लाल बोरवा :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री हिम्मतसिंहका :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :
श्री श्रीनारायण दास :
श्री बागड़ी :
श्री किशन पटनायक :
डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :
श्री बड़े :
श्री रामसेवक यादव :
श्री विश्राम प्रसाद :
श्री उटिया :
श्रीमती रेणुका बड़कटकी :
श्री विद्वनाथ पाण्डेय :
श्री राजेश्वर पटेल :
श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय :
श्री रामचन्द्र उलाका :
श्री धूलेश्वर सीना :
श्री रा० बहग्रा :
श्री भागवत झा आजाद :
श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
श्री सुबोध हंसदा :
श्री प्र० चं० बहग्रा :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री 10 नवम्बर, 1965 के अतिरिक्त प्रश्न संख्या 351 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने को दृष्टा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने 1 जनवरी, 1966 से एक राष्ट्रीय समुद्र

विज्ञान संस्था स्थापित करने का निर्णय किया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य रूपरेखा क्या है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु० क० चागला) :

(क) जी हां।

(ख) संस्थान की स्थापना उपयुक्त समुद्र तटवर्ती स्थान पर की जाएगी। इसका अपना आधुनिक अनुसन्धान जहाज होगा और इसमें निम्नलिखित मुख्य प्रभाग होंगे :—

1. भौतिक तथा परिवर्तनात्मक समुद्र-विज्ञान प्रभाग।
2. रसायन समुद्र-विज्ञान प्रभाग, जिसमें समुद्र से कच्चा माल प्राप्त करने के लिए एक यूनिट भी शामिल है।
3. जीव-विज्ञानीय समुद्र-विज्ञान प्रभाग महासागरीय जीवन स्रोत।
4. 'कोटिनेंटल शेल्फ' तथा गहरे क्षेत्रों की खोज के लिए एक यूनिट सहित भूविज्ञानीय समुद्र-विज्ञान प्रभाग।
5. आंकड़े तथा प्रवेक्षण।
6. समुद्र-विज्ञानीय अजार भारतीय समुद्र जीव-विज्ञानीय केन्द्र जो भारतीय समुद्र अभियान के लिए स्थापित किया गया था, नए संस्थान के एक प्रभाग के रूप में भी कार्य करता है।

ढाक विभाग की ढाक और पार्सलों की दरें

1365. श्री राम हरल यादव :
श्री श्रीकार लाल बोरवा :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विदेशों को जाने वाली ढाक और पार्सलों की दरें बढ़ाने का सरकार का विचार है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) ये पुनरोक्षित दरें कब से लागू की जायेंगी ?

संसद्-कार्य तथा संचार विभागों में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव) : 1964 की विधान कांग्रेस में लिये गए निर्णय के अनुसार विश्व-डाक संघ के प्रावधानों तथा अधिनियमों में हुए संशोधनों के फलस्वरूप विदेश पासलों तथा पत्र डाक वस्तुओं की कुछ विशेष श्रेणियों की डाक-प्रभार दरें संशोधित कर दी गई हैं।

(ख) तीन विवरण सभा पटल पर रखे गये हैं [पुरतकालय में रखे गये, वैलिये संख्या एल० टी०—5654/66]

(ग) ये संशोधित दरें 1 जनवरी, 1966 से लागू की गई हैं।

Tile Factories in Trichur District, Kerala

1366. Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Warrior:

Will the Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the workers in the tile factories of Trichur District, Kerala State are entitled to an increase of fifteen paise in their daily wages according to the revised minimum wage; and

(b) if so, the reason for not enforcing the increase in the minimum wage?

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) The revised rates notified by the Government of Kerala for workers in the tile industry in their notification dated 16th February, 1965, provide for an increase of 15 paise over the previous rates for certain categories of workers and of 13

paise for some other categories in Trichur District. The revised rates were to come into force on 1st April, 1965.

(b) The revised rates have not been enforced as the Kerala High Court passed orders, staying operation of the notification issued by the Kerala Government, until further orders.

Unemployment among the Educated

1367. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the number of educated unemployed in each State at the beginning of each of the three Five Year Plans and at present;

(b) the number of unemployed in the industrial and agricultural areas in each State at the beginning of each Plan and at present;

(c) whether these estimates bear out the fact that the unemployment position in Assam has been the gravest in the country; and

(d) if so, the steps contemplated to improve the position in this State?

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) and (b). No information is available. However, a statement showing the State-wise distribution of educated work-seekers on the Live Registers of Employment Exchanges since March 1953, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5655/66].

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

अन्तर्मन्त्रालय समिति

1368. श्री बागड़ी :

श्री किशन पटनायक :

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद :

श्री उदिया :

श्री रामसेवक यादव :
डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :
श्री बसुमतारी :

क्या भ्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नई दिल्ली में दिसम्बर, 1965 के अन्तिम सप्ताह में उनके मन्त्रालय द्वारा बनाई गई, अन्तरमन्त्रालय समिति की कोई बैठक हुई थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो समिति ने किन विषयों पर विचार किया; और

(ग) क्या समिति ने कोई सिफारिशें की हैं, और यदि हां, तो सरकार ने उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

भ्रम, रोजगार और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) समिति ने हाल की सैनिक कार्यवाही के कारण सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में और देश के अन्य भागों में आर्थिक कठिनाइयों के कारण औद्योगिक इकाइयों की कामबन्दी तथा आशंकित कामबन्दी पर विचार-विमर्श किया।

(ग) एक विवरण, जिसमें अन्तर्मन्त्रालय समिति की मुख्य सिफारिशें और उन पर दी गई कार्यवाही दी गई है, सभा पटल पर रखा गया है [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया, रेसिप्ते संख्या एल० टी०—5656/66]

Extension of Commonwealth Submarine Cable from Singapore to India

1369. Shri Bagri:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Utiya:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 834 on the 8th March, 1965 and state:

(a) whether any decision has since been taken to extend the Commonwealth Submarine Cable from Singapore to India; and

(b) when the scheme is likely to be implemented?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jagaratha Rao): (a) No, Sir. The matter is still under consideration and it will take some more time to arrive at a final decision.

(b) The cable may be expected to be available for commercial use in about 2½ to 3 years time from the date a firm decision to lay it is taken.

Stevedore System in Ports

1370. Shri Bagri:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Utiya:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 743 on the 8th March, 1965 regarding abolishing the Stevedore System at the Ports and state the further progress made in the matter and the likely date by which a final decision will be taken?

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): It has been decided to maintain the status quo for the present.

Rural Employment Bureau

1371. Shri Bagri:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be pleas-

ed to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 754 on the 8th March, 1965 regarding Rural Employment Bureau and state:

(a) the progress made in the reorganisation and expansion of the Bureau; and

(b) the reaction of the State Government thereto?

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) and (b). The reorganisation as well as further expansion of these Bureaux is still under examination.

भारतीय अधिवक्ता अधिनियम का पाण्डिचेरी में लागू किया जाना

1372. श्री प्र० रं० चक्रवर्ती :

श्री क० ना० तिवारी :

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

(क) क्या पाण्डिचेरी की सरकार ने अपनी वर्तमान न्याय व्यवस्था को देश की सांविधानिक तथा न्यायिक प्रणाली के अनुरूप बनाने के लिये भारतीय प्रणाली अपनाने का निर्णय किया है ; और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में, विशेष रूप से पाण्डिचेरी के न्यायालयों को भारतीय संविधान के अन्तर्गत स्थापित उच्च न्यायालयों की पदावली के अनुरूप बनाने की दिशा में, अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री तथा प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में प्रतिरक्षा संभरण मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) और (ख) पाण्डिचेरी की न्याय व्यवस्था को शनैः शनैः शेष भारत की न्याय-व्यवस्था के अनुरूप बनाया जा रहा है। इस दिशा में एक बड़ा कदम 1963 में उठाया गया जब 167 केन्द्रीय अधिनियम इस क्षेत्र में लागू किये गए। इसमें भारतीय दण्ड संहिता

भारतीय साक्ष्य अधिनियम, 1872 तथा दण्ड प्रक्रिया संहिता, 1898 तथा अनेक कर सम्बन्धी विधिनियम शामिल थे। पाण्डिचेरी को भी मद्रास के उच्च न्यायालय के न्याय क्षेत्र में लाया गया और पाण्डिचेरी के अधीनस्थ न्यायालयों के, पड़ोसी राज्य के ऐसे न्यायालयों की पदावली के अनुरूप, पुनर्गठन के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जा रहा है। अधिवक्ता अधिनियम, 1961 को पाण्डिचेरी में लागू करने के बारे में एक विधेयक लोक सभा के विचार के लिये प्रतीक्षा कर रहा है। अन्य लगभग 100 केन्द्रीय अधिनियमों को पाण्डिचेरी में लागू करने के सुझाव हैं। इनमें असेनिक दण्ड-प्रक्रिया संहिता, 1908 दावा मूल्यांकन अधिनियम 1887, भारतीय स्टाम्प अधिनियम, 1899, न्यायालय शुल्क अधिनियम, 1870 भी शामिल हैं।

Seminar on Himalayan Development

1373. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the observations made at the recent Seminar on the social, economic and military development of the Himalayan regions;

(b) if so, the main suggestion made thereat; and

(c) the Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) the recommendations made at the Seminar are:

(i) There is great and urgent need for greater knowledge in the

country of the geography of the Himalaya, and the history and culture of its people, especially in the present context of the importance of the Himalaya in our foreign policy and relations.

- (ii) An independent, autonomous institute of Himalayan studies should immediately be set up, along with a museum of anthropological, botanical and geological collections and a library of manuscripts of cultural and historical importance.
- (iii) The existing material on the Himalaya in the National Museum ought to be organised and developed into a separate section on the Himalaya.
- (iv) Provision must be made for the study of the Himalaya at all levels of the educational system; and that at the post-graduate level, provision must be made for a special (optional) paper in all appropriate disciplines.
- (v) The Ministry of Education, and the University Grants Commission should encourage and give financial assistance to institutions like the Indian School of International Studies and the Delhi School of Economics, where interdisciplinary studies are undertaken, to promote advanced Himalayan studies.
- (vi) All-India Seminars should be held at regular intervals.
- (vii) Last, the collective name "Himalaya" (Hima plus alaya, abode of snow) should hereafter be used in place of the commonly used (anglicized) plural "Himalayas".

(c) The matter is under consideration.

Development of Kalkaji Colony, New Delhi

1374. Shri S. C. Samanta:

Shri Subodh Hansda:

Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:

Shri P. C. Borooah:

Shri P. B. Chakraverti:

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:

Dr. Ranen Sen:

Will the Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme to develop and allot plots in 218.3 acres of land of Kalkaji colony for displaced persons is awaiting completion for a long time;

(b) if so, the steps taken to expedite the matter; and

(c) whether in anticipation of the development work to be completed very soon, applications are proposed to be invited for allotment?

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) and (b). The scheme was sanctioned in 1961. Out of 218 acres of land, 170 acres have already been taken up for development. Excepting levelling and dressing, the internal development of this area is progressing satisfactorily. The work of levelling and dressing was originally entrusted to the Bharat Sewak Samaj, but they could not make satisfactory progress. It has now been awarded to another contractor.

(c) A Press Note was issued on 4th January, 1966 inviting applications for allotment of plots. The last date for receipt of applications was 28th February, 1966, which has however been extended upto 31st March, 1966 for Defence Service Personnel who are serving in remote areas.

Regional Language as Official Language

1375. **Shri Kolla Venkaiah:**
Shri M. N. Swamy:
Shri Laxmi Dass:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the States which have not yet adopted the regional languages as their official language;

(b) the steps taken by the Centre to hasten the replacement of foreign language by the regional language in all official matters; and

(c) the reasons for the continuation of the foreign language as the regional language of those States?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Nagaland.

(b) Under Article 345 of the Constitution, it is the Legislature of a State which may by law adopt any one or more of the languages in use in the State, or Hindi as the language or languages to be used for all or any of the official purposes of that State.

(c) Government of Andhra Pradesh propose to bring forward legislation shortly for adopting the regional language for being used for the official purposes of the State. This matter would be considered by Kerala Government when a legislature starts functioning there. English is being continued as the official language in Nagaland.

मुस्लिम मजलिसे मुशावरत

1376. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**
श्री बड़े :

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

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि अभी हाल ही में मुस्लिम मजलिसे

मुशावरत नाम की एक साम्प्रदायिक संस्था बनाई गई है;

(ख) क्या इस संस्था का संस्थापक एक संसद सदस्य है;

(ग) क्या उन्होंने इस संस्था की स्थापना के लिए सरकार से अनुमति प्राप्त की थी; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो सरकार ने उक्त संस्था के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की है?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री तथा प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में प्रतिरक्षा संभरण मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) सरकार को मजलिसे मुशावरत के बनाये जाने का पता है।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) ऐसी अनुमति की कोई जरूरत नहीं होती।

(घ) यदि कभी जरूरत पड़ी तो यथासमय कार्यवाही की जायगी।

दिल्ली में नृत्य प्रशिक्षण शालाएं

1377. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**
श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :
श्री युद्धवीर सिंह :
श्री बड़े :

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

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि दिल्ली तथा नई दिल्ली में बहुत सी नृत्य प्रशिक्षण शालाएं भ्रष्टाचार की केन्द्र बन गई हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(ग) ऐसी नृत्य प्रशिक्षण शालाओं की संख्या कितनी है?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल): (क) और (ख). वर्ष 1965 के दौरान दिल्ली पुलिस को 14 व्यक्तियों के खिलाफ 3 शिकायतें प्राप्त हुईं। ये व्यक्ति नृत्य प्रशिक्षणशालाओं के मालिक अथवा कर्मचारी थे। इन शिकायतों की जांच की गई और जिन व्यक्तियों के खिलाफ शिकायत की गई थीं उन पर स्त्रियों तथा लड़कियों का अनैतिक पणन अधिनियम के अधीन अपराधों के लिये मुकदमे चलाये जा रहे हैं।

(ग) 3

दिल्ली की ईदगाह की मर्यादा भंग

1378. श्री बड़े :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

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

(क) दिल्ली के मुख्य आयुक्त द्वारा जन्त की गई अंग्रेजी की पुस्तक "दिल्ली ईदगाह की मर्यादा भंग" (सेक्रेलरीज आफ दिल्ली ईदगाह) का व्योरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या इसी प्रकार की कोई अन्य पुस्तक भी जन्त की गई है; और

(ग) संबंधित व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री पु० शे० नास्कर): (क) "दिल्ली ईदगाह की मर्यादा भंग" नामक पुस्तिका अमीर मर्जलसे अहरार इस्लाम के संस्थापक अध्यक्ष हाफिज अली बहादुर खान द्वारा जारी की गई थी। इसमें धाना सदर बाजार के इलाके में ईदगाह की जमीन पर दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा अनधिकृत कब्जा किये जाने की बहुत कड़ी आलोचना की गई है। इस पुस्तिका में यह भी कहा गया है कि दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के

उकसाने पर गैर-मुस्लिमों द्वारा ऐसे कब्जों का अर्थ इस पवित्र स्थान की मर्यादा का भंग है जिस पर मुसलमानों को, जो अब दूसरे दर्जे के निवासी रह गए हैं, भारी रोष है। इस पुस्तिका का उद्देश्य जनता के एक वर्ग में भय अथवा शंका था। इसलिए यह पुस्तिका और इसकी प्रत्येक प्रति अथवा अनुवाद या उनका उद्धरण सरकार द्वारा जन्त घोषित कर दिया गया है और भागे से उसका वितरण, बिक्री या प्रसारण भी 1962 के भारत सुरक्षा नियमों के नियम 45 के अधीन निषिद्ध कर दिया गया है।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) हाफिज अली बहादुर खान के खिलाफ 1962 के भारत सुरक्षा नियमों के नियम 41 के अधीन एक मामला दर्ज किया गया।

मूर्तिचोरों का अन्तर्राज्यिक गिरोह

1379. श्री युद्धवीर सिंह :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री बड़े :

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :

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

(क) क्या मूर्तियां चुराने वालों का एक अन्तर्राज्यिक गिरोह हाल ही में दिल्ली में पकड़ा गया है;

(ख) उस गिरोह में कितने व्यक्ति हैं और कितनी चोरियों का पता लगा है; और

(ग) अब तक कितने मूल्य का सामान पकड़ा गया है?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते।

दिल्ली के स्कूलों में खेलकूद की सुविधायें

1380. श्री बड़े :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने दिल्ली के स्कूलों में खेलकूद की सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने की एक योजना बनाई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मृ० क० चागला) :

(क) और (ख) अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथा समय सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

पाकिस्तानी और चीनी जासूस

1381. श्री बड़े :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

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

(क) 1 दिसम्बर, से 30 दिसम्बर, 1965 तक की अवधि में देश भर में कुल कितने पाकिस्तानी और चीनी जासूस गिरफ्तार किये गये हैं; और

(ख) उनका विस्तृत व्यौरा क्या है?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री पु० श० नास्कर) : (क) पहली से 30 दिसम्बर, 1965 तक की अवधि के दौरान पाकिस्तान के लिये जासूसी की गतिविधियों के लिये 5 व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गए।

(ख) सभी मामलों की जांच की जा रही है। इस स्थिति में व्यौरा बताने से जांच के काम में अड़चन की सम्भावना है।

Sub-Inspector, Adoor, Kerala

1382. Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Warior:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a number of complaints against the Sub-Inspector of Police, Adoor, Kerala State; and

(b) if so, the action taken on these complaints?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathli): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The allegations are being inquired into.

Lathi-charge on Student in Trippunithra

1383. Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Warior:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the police lathi-charged the students at Trippunithra, Kerala State on the 7th December, 1965;

(b) if so, how many were injured; and

(c) whether any enquiry had been ordered into this lathi-charge?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathli): (a) to (c). The State Government having decided to institute an inquiry into the incident, it will be better to await the outcome of the inquiry for ascertaining precise facts.

Emergency I.A.S. Examination

1384. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that for the last few years the question of holding

an emergency I.A.S. examination for departmental candidates is under the consideration of Government; and

(b) if so, the stage at which the matter stands at present.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). No scheme for an emergency examination has been considered in the past few years. However, on the basis of a recommendation of the Second Pay Commission, a scheme for holding a limited competitive examination open to serving civil servants for the I.A.S. and the Central Services Class I was considered. Because of a number of difficulties the scheme was not pursued.

Hindi Medium College in Kerala and other States

- 1385. Shri Umanath:**
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:
Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Bagri:
Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal was made to the Kerala University and other non-Hindi speaking States for the establishment of a Hindi Medium College in such States to be affiliated to other Universities outside the State;

(b) if so, the reasons for such a proposal; and

(c) the reaction of the Kerala University and others to the proposal?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) to (c). No specific proposal for the establishment of a Hindi Medium College to be affiliated to a University outside the State was made either to the Kerala University or to

any other non-Hindi speaking State. For propagation of Hindi in non-Hindi speaking States, this Ministry had, however, addressed the Governments of such States in August, 1964 to explore the possibility of opening Hindi Medium Schools and Colleges in their areas. A scheme for the opening of such institutions has now been included in the State Sector of the Fourth Five Year Plan.

Aided Schools in Delhi

- 1386. Shri P. E. Chakraverti:**
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri D. N. Tiwary:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavalaya:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the Resolution adopted by the Delhi-Parents-Teachers Council on December 20, 1965 urging on Government to take over all aided schools in Delhi;

(b) whether Government have observed the growing corruption and mal-administration in the aided schools and in the Directorate of Education, Delhi;

(c) whether Government have taken into account the complaints of teachers and employees of private schools regarding the lack of provision in the Secondary Education Bill for the security of their Service; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government to these complaints and the remedial measures proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) No such resolution has been received.

(b) Certain complaints have been and mal-administration in the aided and mal-administration in the aided schools and in the Directorate of Education, Delhi; but the enquiries made

have not established the allegations. All such complaints are looked into by the concerned authorities.

(c) and (d). The Delhi Secondary Education Bill was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 9th December, 1964 and the Bill is at present under consideration of the Joint Committee.

Renaming of Laccadive and Minicoy Islands

1387. Shri Vishram Prasad:

Shri Bagri:

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to rename Laccadive and Minicoy Islands after the name of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose; and

(b) if so, the time by which a final decision in this respect is likely to be taken?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). There is no such proposal under consideration.

राज्यों में शान्ति तथा व्यवस्था की स्थिति

1388. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :

श्री प्र० चं० बरध्वा :

श्री भागवत झा आजाद :

श्री सुबोध हंसदा :

श्री स० चं० सामन्त :

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

(क) क्या देश के उन देहाती क्षेत्रों में, जहाँ शान्तिप्रिय तथा कानून को मानने वाले नागरिकों को समाज विरोधी लोगों द्वारा तंग किया जाता है, बिगड़ती हुई शान्ति तथा व्यवस्था की स्थिति को सुधारने के

उद्देश्य से उनके मंत्रालय ने विभिन्न राज्यों के गृह-मंत्रियों के साथ कोई बातचीत की है ;

(ख) यदि उनके मंत्रालय ने इस मामले में कोई सुझाव दिये हैं तो क्या ;

(ग) क्या बड़े नगरों में विद्यमान नागरिक सुरक्षा समितियों की तरह ग्राम सुरक्षा संगठन बनाने के लिये कोई कार्यक्रम बनाया गया है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसे सफल बनाने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री तथा प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में प्रतिरक्षा संभरण मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

अनिवार्य प्राथमिक शिक्षा

1389. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :

श्री प्र० चं० बरध्वा :

श्री भागवत झा आजाद :

श्री सुबोध हंसदा :

श्री स० चं० सामन्त :

श्री लिंग रेड्डी :

श्री महेश्वर नायक :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) 11 वर्ष तक के बच्चों को अनिवार्य शिक्षा दिये जाने सम्बन्धी निदेश के अनुसार कितने प्रतिशत बच्चे स्कूलों में अनिवार्य शिक्षा पाने लगे हैं तथा शेष बच्चों के लिये कब तक प्रबन्ध कर दिया जायगा;

(ख) भारत सरकार ने इस कार्य के लिये राज्यों को आवर्तक तथा अनावर्तक

आर्थिक सहायता देने की क्या व्यवस्था की है और इसके लिये चतुर्थ योजना में कितनी राशि निर्धारित की जायगी; और

(ग) संविधान के अनुसार 14 वर्ष तक के बच्चों को अनिवार्य शिक्षा देने का कार्य कब आरम्भ किया जायेगा और कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्रीमती सीनारम रामचन्द्रन): (क) अनुमान है कि तीसरी पंचवर्षीय आयोजना के अन्त तक 6-11 आयु वर्ग के 78.5 प्रतिशत बच्चे, स्कूलों में शिक्षा पाने लगेंगे। इनमें उन क्षेत्रों के बच्चे भी शामिल हैं, जहाँ अनिवार्य शिक्षा अधिनियम लागू है।

(ख) राज्यों को केन्द्रीय सहायता राज्य क्षेत्र में समग्र सामान्य शिक्षा योजनाओं के लिए दी जाती है, अलग-अलग योजनाओं के लिए नहीं। चौथी पंचवर्षीय आयोजना के दौरान ऐसी केन्द्रीय सहायता की पद्धति तथा मात्रा के बारे में विचार किया जा रहा है।

(ग) वर्तमान तख्तीनों के अनुसार पांचवीं आयोजना के अन्त तक 6-11 आयु वर्ग के शतप्रतिशत बच्चे स्कूल जाने लगेंगे। 11-14 आयु वर्ग के बच्चों के लिए शतप्रतिशत लक्ष्य इसके बाद ही प्राप्त किया जा सकेगा।

Liquified Petroleum Gas

1390. Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indane, a liquified petroleum gas produced at Barauni is a better and cheaper domestic fuel than any other liquified petroleum gas;

(b) if so, whether all the Indane produced at Barauni is being stored to sell in the market; and

(c) the total quantity produced at present and whether there is any possibility of production at commercial scale?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri O. V. Alagesan): (a) Barauni Refinery liquid petroleum gas, sold under the trade name of INDANE, is cheaper than the liquid petroleum gas marketed by the other oil companies. Indane is as good a domestic fuel as any other LPG presently being marketed in India.

(b) Yes.

(c) Barauni Refinery is presently producing 100 tons per month, but has a rated capacity of 10,000 tons per annum. The rate of production will be increased gradually with the growth of distribution facilities.

विश्व हिन्दू धर्म सम्मेलन

1391. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :

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

(क) क्या सरकार को दिसम्बर, 1965 में दिल्ली में हुए विश्व हिन्दू धर्म सम्मेलन में स्वीकृत किये गये कुछ प्रस्ताव मिले हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री तथा प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में प्रतिरक्षा संभरण मंत्री (श्री हाथी): (क) जी नहीं। सरकार ने उक्त सम्मेलन में स्वीकृत प्रस्तावों की सूचना केवल समाचार पत्रों में ही दे रखी है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठे।

Multiplicity of Political Parties

1392. **Shri Kajrolkar:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Muslims in Bihar are trying to constitute a separate platform for Muslims inside the Congress Party;

(b) if so, whether such multiplicity of parties would lead to fissiparous tendencies in the country; and

(c) whether this would not lead to the formation of a parallel party like the Muslim League of pre-Independence days?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) Government are aware that a party known as the Bihar State Congress Muslim Front was formed at a meeting held at Patna on May 6, 1964.

(b) and (c). These questions are hypothetical and matters of opinion.

Room for Preservation of Historical Records

1393. **Shri Karni Singhji:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that a specially designed room built at a huge cost in Calcutta for preserving historical records is lying unused on account of permission being not given for the import of the gadget required to operate the vault;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether any action to import the same immediately is being taken?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan):

(a) to (c). The Asiatic Society, Calcutta had sent a scheme for the preservation of ancient manuscripts and books which included a proposal for air-conditioning the second floor of

the building at a cost of Rs. one lakh. On account of foreign exchange difficulties, the scheme was not approved. The Society was suggested to work out a modest scheme, capable of implementation, without any sizeable element of foreign exchange. The modest scheme has not so far been received from the Society.

Recognition of the National Council for Rural Higher Education

1394. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the post-graduate diploma in Rural Economics and Cooperation awarded by the National Council for Rural Higher Education is to be recognised till June 1966 only; and

(b) if so, whether this course will be abandoned or the Council will stop functioning after 1966?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). For the present, the Diploma is accorded recognition up to June, 1966; but necessary action has already been taken to extend its recognition for a further period of one year. The syllabus is being revised in accordance with the suggestions made by the Inter-University Board and the question of permanent recognition will be taken up after the revision is made effective.

Suggestion on Kashmir by Swatantra Party Leader

1395. **Shri Umanath:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Joint Secretary of the Swatantra Party of India, had submitted certain suggestions to the Prime Minister giving an assessment of the situation in Kashmir;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c). The Swatantra Party had sent a secret communication to Government of India on the Jammu and Kashmir situation. It will be against public interest to disclose its contents. The Government of course welcomes suggestions from all quarters and examines them to see what might be usefully adopted.

Master Tara Singh's views on Indo-Pak. Relations

1396. Shri Umanath: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the article written by Master Tara Singh in his newspaper dated the 1st October, 1965 wherein he has expressed himself against a possible Indian victory in the recent Indo-Pakistan conflict;

(b) whether Government are also aware that in the same article he has stated that he has propagated this view to many of his friends; and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c). The article in question came to the notice of the Government. It does not exactly convey what is suggested in the question. However, the Government took suitable action against the Editor of the newspaper under Rule 46 of the DIR for publishing articles considered prejudicial.

Family Allowances to Communist Detenus

1397. Shri Kolla Venkaiah:
Shri M. N. Swamy:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Left-communist detenus who have been granted family allowance in different States (i) up to the end of 1965 and (ii) up to the end of February, 1966;

(b) the maximum and minimum amounts granted in different States to each detenué during the above period;

(c) the number of applications for family allowance refused in different States during the same period; and

(d) the reasons for the difference in the rate of family allowance?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) According to the latest information available, 641 left CPI detenus are receiving family allowance in different States as shown in the statement laid on Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5657/66]. However, for want of time, it has not been possible to ascertain the information as on 28th February, 1966.

(b) Rs. 425 and Rs. 50 per month respectively, excepting in three States, where the minimum was below Rs. 50.

(c) 253.

(d) This allowance is being paid by the State Government on *ex gratia* basis and on the merits of each case. The Central Government have, however, suggested that the minimum payable in deserving cases should be uniform in all States at Rs. 50 per month.

Multi-Purpose Schools in U.P.

1398. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of multi-purpose schools in Uttar Pradesh since the inception of this scheme;

(b) whether any financial assistance was given to the Government of

Uttar Pradesh for this purpose during the Third Plan period; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) 1250 (as on 1-7-1964).

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) (i) The Central Government released the following grants to the Government of Uttar Pradesh during the year 1964-65:

	Amount
	Rs.
For development of Multipurpose schools in Allahabad & Lucknow	1,00,000.00
For supply of reference books to the Libraries of Multipurpose Schools	14,922.00
TOTAL	1,14,922.00

(ii) In addition, a sum of Rs. 8.40 lakh have been allotted to U.P. in 1965-66 for strengthening of agricultural streams of multipurpose schools in the State.

Scholarships to Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes in U.P.

1399. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether any grant has been given to the Government of Uttar Pradesh during 1965-66 for Post-Matric Scholarships to the Scheduled Castes and the Backward classes; and

(b) if so, the total amount of such scholarships given to the students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Backward Classes during the period?

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

(b) Rs. 90.277 lakhs (so far).

Development of Sanskrit in Uttar Pradesh

1400. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the total Central assistance given to the voluntary organisations in Uttar Pradesh for the development of Sanskrit in the State during 1965-66;

(b) the names of the organisations to whom these grants were given during the period; and

(c) the Central assistance proposed to be given to the voluntary organisations in the State for the same purpose during 1966-67?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan):

(a) Grants amounting to Rs. 1.18 lakhs have so far been sanctioned during 1965-66.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5658/66].

(c) No State-wise allocation is made. Under this Ministry's scheme for assistance to voluntary Sanskrit Organisations/Institutions and Pathshalas for promotion of Sanskrit, applications are invited every year and grants are sanctioned on the merits of the projects proposed to be implemented by them.

Translation of Classics in Regional Languages into Hindi

1401. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of famous old and new classics in all regional languages for which grants have been given by the Government of India during the year 1965-66 so far for their translation into Hindi; and

(b) the names of the agencies (separately for each language) which have been given these grants?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt

Darshan): (a) No grant has been given for the translation of such classics into Hindi during the year 1965-66 so far.

(b) The question does not arise.

Quarters for P. & T. Employees, Punjab

1402. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a shortage of residential quarters to be allotted to the Posts and Telegraphs employees in Punjab; and

(b) if so, the number of residential quarters (i) constructed during the Third Five Year Plan period and (ii) those proposed to be constructed during the Fourth Five Year Plan period?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) 12.7 per cent of the staff in Punjab Circle have been allotted quarters.

(b) During the Third Plan upto Jan., 1966, 381 staff quarters have been constructed, and (ii) during the Fourth Plan period about 300 units are proposed to be constructed.

Strength of Government Officers

1403. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 394 on the 11th November, 1965 regarding the strength of Government Officers and state the number of Scheduled Castes Officers among them?

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

Fertilizer Factory in Punjab

1404. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether any final decision has been taken to set up another fertilizer factory in Punjab; and

(b) if so, the details of the same with location of the factory?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagegan): (a) and (b). There is no proposal under consideration for setting up another fertilizer factory in Punjab.

Police Housing Scheme in Punjab

1405. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any amount has been sanctioned to the Punjab Government under the Police Housing scheme in the State during 1965 and 1966 so far; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) and (b). A loan of Rs. 34.34 lakhs has been sanctioned to the Punjab Government under the Police Housing Scheme during the Financial Year 1965-66.

Pay and Emoluments of Teachers

**1406. Shri Kollavenkaiah:
Shri M. N. Swamy:
Shri Laxmi Dass:**

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee set up by the Uttar Pradesh Government on the re-organisation of High School and Intermediate Education has made any recommendations regarding pay and emoluments of teachers;

(b) if so, what are the recommendations;

(c) whether any suggestion has been sent to the other States for examination of these recommendations; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Questions do not arise.

सूती कपड़ा उद्योग के लिए मजदूरी बोर्ड

1407. श्री बागड़ी :

श्री रामसेवक यादव :

श्री यशपाल सिंह :

श्री मधु सिमये :

श्री किशन पटनायक :

क्या भ्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सूती कपड़ा उद्योग के लिए दूसरे मजदूरी बोर्ड ने सरकार को अपना प्रतिवेदन दे दिया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य सिफारिशें क्या हैं तथा सरकार ने उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की है;

(ग) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (क) का उत्तर नकारात्मक है तो विलम्ब होने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) क्या बोर्ड का विचार अन्तरिम प्रतिवेदन देने का है ?

भ्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम): (क) अभी तक नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) बोर्ड ने अभी तक संबंधित पक्षों की सुनवाई पूरी नहीं की है। उसने मजदूरों के केन्द्रीय मजदूर यूनियन संगठनों के प्रतिनिधियों की सुनवाई कर ली है और उसका अप्रैल, 1966 के शुरू में मालिकों के प्रतिनिधियों की सुनवाई करने का विचार है।

(घ) बोर्ड में कामगारों के प्रतिनिधियों ने अन्तरिम सहायता का प्रश्न उठाया है। इस मामले पर बोर्ड विचार कर रहा है।

Charges against Rajasthan Chief Minister

1408. Shri Kolla Venkalah:

Shri Yashpal Singh:

Shri P. H. Bheel:

Shri Narasimha Reddy:

Shri Solanki:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1183 on the 24th November, 1965 regarding charges against the Chief Minister of Rajasthan and state:

(a) whether the matter has since been investigated by Government; and

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

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): (a) and (b). A memorandum dated 22nd April, 1965, signed by a few persons and enclosing a list of charges against the Chief Minister, Rajasthan, was received. The allegations have been examined in the light of the comments received from the Chief Minister, Rajasthan and other information received from the Rajasthan Government. On the basis of these materials no *prima facie* case has been made out against the Chief Minister.

Double Shift System in Delhi Colleges

1409. Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:

Shri Yashpal Singh:

Shri Bagri:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state the progress made so far in introducing the double shift system in Colleges in Delhi?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): At its meeting held on 28th/29th October, 1965, the Central Advisory Board of Education *inter alia* approved the recommendation of its Standing Committee on Higher

Education to the effect that the concept of evening colleges should be broadened so as to meet the requirements of the increasing number of regular students as well. Each college with suitable educational facilities should have about 10 working hours in a single or a double shift as may be feasible in the light of local conditions so that besides solving the problem of increased demand for admissions, the maximum utilization of facilities is secured.

The question of implementation of the above recommendation in respect of Delhi Colleges is under consideration.

Steering Group on Wages

1410. Shsimati Vimla Devi:
Dr. Ranen Sen:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry had constituted a Steering Group on Wages during the Second Plan period and if so, whether the Steering Group continues to do any work; and

(b) whether the steering Group on Wages had prepared any wage map of India in to help formulate the wage policy for the country and for the various industries?

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) and (b). The Steering Group on Wages was set up in November, 1957 but it has now become defunct. One of the items with which the Group was to concern itself was to plan the collection of material for drawing up a wage map of India, industry wise and region wise. The necessary data have been collected in the course of the occupational Wage Survey conducted in 1958-59 which gives the occupational wage rates in different industries for important centres of concentration. A Second survey has been conducted

during 1963-64 and the data based on that survey are expected to become available during this year.

Inland Letters

1411. Shri D. J. Naik: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the supply of Inland Letters in Rajasthan was inadequate in the months of December and January, 1966; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to improve the position?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) Yes, Sir, there was shortage of Inland Letters only in Jaipur H.Q. for a few days in the second week of December, 1965. There was, however, no shortage in any other post office in Rajasthan either in December 1965 or January 1966.

(b) Adequate supplies have since been received from the Controller of Stamps, Nasik.

Industrial Development

1412. Shri P. H. Bhecl:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri P. K. Deo:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India are contemplating to impose a levy of 5 per cent on the annual turnover of industry for research and development; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether a final decision to this effect has been taken?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). No Sir; the Conference of Scientists and Industrialists held in Delhi in December, 1965 has recommended *inter-alia* that for achieving self-sufficiency and self-

reliance, industrial establishments should be enabled to spend upto 5 per cent of their turnover on research and development. The final recommendations of the Conference are awaited.

विभिन्न जातियों के पिछड़े वर्गों की महिलाएं

1413. श्री किशन पटनायक :

रें श्री मधु सिमये :

क क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार की सेवाओं में चार श्रेणियों में काम करने वाली हिन्दू जाति के पिछड़े वर्गों की (अछूत), मुसलमान, सिख और ईसाई समुदायों के पिछड़े वर्गों की, हरिजन तथा आदिवासी स्त्रियों का वर्तमान अनुपात क्या है; और

(ख) इन पिछड़े वर्गों के व्यक्तियों को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री पू० शं० नास्कर) : (क) भारत सरकार ने सरकार के अधीन पदों के लिये आरक्षण की दृष्टि से अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के इलावा अन्य किसी वर्ग को पिछड़ा हुआ वर्ग स्वीकार नहीं किया है। सरकार के अधीन नियुक्ति के लिये अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों की स्त्रियों के लिये भी कोई विशेष रियायतें नहीं हैं। इसलिये प्रश्न में उल्लिखित स्त्री-सदस्यों के बारे में कोई आंकड़े नहीं रखे जाते।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Educational Institutions

1414. Shri D. C. Sharma:

Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of educational institutions in

the country has doubled during the first 14 years of Independence;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there is still a great shortage in this regard; and

(c) If so, the concerted efforts being made to meet the demand?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) The total number of educational institutions in the country has increased to more than 4 times during the 14 years of Independence.

(b) Yes, Sir, more institutions are needed, particularly at school stage.

(c) Additional facilities are being created by expanding the intake capacity of existing institutions and by opening new institutions, depending upon the needs of area and the availability of resources of finance and man-power.

Strike in Kolar Gold Fields

1415. Shri Linga Reddy: Will the Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Workers of Nandidrug Mine of the Kolar Gold Fields Mining Undertakings have struck work and whether the strike has spread to other mines also;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the demands of the labourers and others as agreed to between the labour and the management were not fulfilled; and

(d) the extent of loss so far incurred on account of the strike and how the strike is proposed to be resolved?

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) 420 machine maistries and machine men of the Nandidrug Mine went on strike from the first of January, 1966 and the strike was called off on the evening of the 6th. The strike did not spread to the other mines.

(b) The reasons for the strike were the demands made by some workers for restoration of allowance for additional work done by them for blasting work peculiar to this mine.

(c) The agreement between the management and the workmen dated 21st October 1965 regarding wages etc., has been implemented.

(d) The extent of loss is reported to be Rs. 1,40,008. As already stated, the strike was called off on the 6th of January after agreement was reached in conciliation proceedings.

Research in Commerce and Management

1416. Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a demand has been made to set up a machinery that will coordinate Research in Commerce and Management;

(b) whether Government have considered this demand; and

(c) if so, when it is likely to be given a practical shape?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (c). The All India Commerce Conference held under the auspices of the Indian Commerce Association at Vallabh Vidyanagar on the 28th December, 1965, recommended setting up of a machinery to co-ordinate research in commerce and management sciences. No formal request has been received by the Government to set up such a machinery.

Free School Text-Books

1417. Dr. Ranen Sen:
Shri Dinan Bhatlacharya:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that certain State Governments have failed to supply free school text-books to students as promised and instead are supply-

ing books of low quality at high prices; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to remedy the situation?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran): (a) No, Sir. Most States supply either free or subsidized text-books, at the Primary level.

(b) Does not arise.

Technical Institute in Oriss

1418. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether any junior technical schools are proposed to be opened in Orissa during 1966-67; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Telephones Connections in Orissa

1419. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications for grant of telephone connections pending in various telephone exchanges in Orissa as on the 31st January, 1966; and

(b) the steps taken to expedite the matter?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) 2339.

(b) Continuous efforts are being made to set up new telephone exchanges and to expand the existing telephone exchanges to the maximum possible extent consistent with the available resources.

Telephone Exchanges in Orissa

1420. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of telephone exchanges in Orissa as on the 31st January, 1966;

(b) whether there is any proposal to increase their number during 1966-67; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) 50.

(b) Yes.

(c) Exchanges are likely to be opened at the following stations during 1966-67:

Name of Exchange	Capacity
Attabira	25
Barpalli	25
Birmitrapur	50
Brajrajnagar	50
Chandbali	25
Gopalpur	25
Joda	50
Karanjia	25
Patnagarh	25

Post Offices in Orissa

1421. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to convert a few sub-Post Offices into Head Post Offices and Branch Post

Offices into Sub-Post Offices in Orissa during 1966-67; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) Yes.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5659/66].

Pirate Radio Sets

1422. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of pirate radio-sets detected by the Posts and Telegraphs Department, State-wise since October, 1965; till the end of December, 1965; and

(b) the action taken by Government against the persons concerned?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) The number of unlicensed radio sets detected during the period is as follows:

Assam	885
Andhra	1059
Bengal	1104
Bihar	2403
Delhi	1942
Gujarat	1563
Kerala	938
Madras	2145
Maharashtra	1606
Madhya Pradesh	633
Mysore	975
Orissa	1107
Punjab	3179
Rajasthan	2614
U. P.	1854

24,007

(b) Detected cases are pursued till licences are taken on payment of the Licence fee and the surcharge. During the period October-December 1965 the number of detection cases settled is given below:

Assam .	607
Andhra	971
Bengal .	1250
Bihar .	2356
Delhi	1824
Gujarat	1204
Kerala	1026
Madras	2621
Maharashtra	1606
Madhya Pradesh .	617
Mysore	1002
Orissa	298
Punjab	1450
Rajasthan	2289
U. P.	2443
	<hr/> 21564 <hr/>

Repatriates from Mozambique

1423. **Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken so far for the rehabilitation of the repatriates from Mozambique; and

(b) the progress made in that regard up-to-date?

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) Most of the repatriates from Mozambique have settled in Gujarat. Government of India

have issued instructions for their rehabilitation, which provide for the following:

(i) Monetary assistance upto Rs. 1,200 per annum to indigent repatriates, the total expenditure being shared equally by the Government of Gujarat and the Central Government.

(ii) Grant of loans to enable repatriates to start business or small scale industries at the concessional interest of 3 per cent. The maximum limit of such loans is prescribed at Rs. 5,000 in each individual case.

(iii) Priority in the allocation of agricultural land on a similar basis for the displaced persons from Pakistan.

(iv) In the matter of grant of free studentships, scholarships and provision of free school books, the repatriates would be eligible to partake in the schemes in force in Gujarat. Children of repatriates were allowed books free of cost upto a limit of Rs. 200 per family per annum. In respect of technical education, it was agreed that children of repatriates would be paid an amount equivalent to all fees ordinarily levied in technical institutions plus an annual allowance of Rs. 60 per seat.

(v) Repatriates would be eligible for grant of dealers licences under the various orders such as foodgrains, sugar, gun control orders and would be given special consideration. Other State Governments have also given financial and other assistance to repatriates on similar lines.

(b)

- (i) 107 families have been granted loans. Total amount paid is Rs. 2,40,500.
- (ii) 50 families have been given financial relief. Total amount paid is Rs. 58,278.58.
- (iii) 23 acres of land have been allotted for agricultural purposes.
- (iv) 69 children have been given educational benefits. Total amount paid is Rs. 4,534.73.
- (v) 40 families have been given Fair Price Shop Licences.
- (vi) 29 persons have been given sugar licences.
- (vii) 6 persons have been employed in Government service.
- (viii) Nearly 500 families had gone to the State of Gujarat and almost all of them have been rehabilitated.

Repairs of Jama-Masjid and Red Fort, Delhi

1424. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether some repairs were carried out to the Jama Masjid and Red Fort in Delhi during 1965-66; and

(b) if so, the amount spent thereon during the above period?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Expenditure from April, 1965 to January, 1966:—

Jama Masjid	Red Fort
Rs. 9,418.90	Rs. 5,128.13

Orissa Government Officers in Central Government

1425. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Orissa Government Officers working in the Central

Government offices at present and the posts held by them; and

(b) the number of these officers belonging to the Scheduled Tribes and the Scheduled Castes?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathl): (a) There were 259 officers of the Orissa State Government on 4th November, 1965 working in Central Government offices. Of them:—

- 2 were Secretaries,
- 1 was Additional Secretary,
- 3 were Joint Secretaries,
- 5 were Deputy Secretaries, and
- 2 were Under Secretaries.

The remaining 246 were holding field posts.

(b) Three.

Minimum Wages of Workers in various Industries

1426. Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Himatsingka:

Will the Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering to revise the minimum wages for the workers employed in units manufacturing agricultural implements, machine tools and general engineering goods;

(b) if so, when it is likely to take effect and what will be the revised rates of wages; and

(c) what are the other recommendations made by the Committee and how far they have been implemented?

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) No, the industries mentioned are not included in the schedule of industries under the minimum Wages Act. A Central Wage

Board for Engineering industries excluding Steel Plants, which was set up in December 1964, is now examining the Wage structure of various categories of employees in the industries in question.

(b) and (c). The recommendations of the Wage Board are awaited.

Hindi Books Rewarded

1427. Shri Badshah Gupta: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state the Hindi Books which have been rewarded by Government during the last decade?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Allowances for Shrimati Lal Bahadur Shastri

1428. Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri Gulshan:
Shri Lahri Singh:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to extend certain allowances and benefits to the widow of the late Prime Minister and his children; and

(b) whether proper arrangements have already been made in this connection?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). Sanction has been issued for—

(i) life pension of Rs. 15,000 per annum to Shrimati Shastri;

(ii) allotment to her of suitable residential accommodation from the general pool at Delhi/New Delhi, rent being charged under F.R. 45A or 10 per cent of the pension whichever is less; and

(iii) extension of medical treatment facilities under the Central Government Health Scheme to Shrimati Shastri and her family, as for pensioners.

Laboratories under Vigyan Mandir Scheme

1429. Shri Gopal Datt Mengi: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of rural laboratories set up under the Vigyan Mandir Scheme upto the end of 1965 (State-wise);

(b) the total number of tests of soil, water and plants conducted by them for the benefit of local agriculturists; and

(c) the number of pamphlets issued to spread this knowledge and the expenditure incurred thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran): (a) to (c). A statement giving the available information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-5660/66].

Correspondence Course and Evening Colleges for University Education

1430. Shri Gopal Datt Mengi:
Shri Maheswar Naik:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States where arrangements exist for imparting university education through correspondence courses and evening colleges; and

(b) whether the University Grants Commission has taken up this matter with the various Universities to encourage such courses?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). So far only the University of Delhi has started correspondence course for the B.A.

(Pass) degree. It is proposed to extend this scheme to some other universities during the Fourth Plan. It is also proposed to introduce correspondence courses for the training of Secondary School teachers in certain University Centres and other educational institutions and in Engineering and Technology during the same plan period.

According to available information, provision exists in certain affiliated colleges in the Union Territory of Delhi and all States except Nagaland for having evening/morning classes.

Mysore-Maharashtra Border Dispute

1431. Shri M. L. Jadhav: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any settlement with regard to the Inter-State border dispute between Mysore and Maharashtra States has been arrived at; and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise?

Selection of Hony. Magistrates in Delhi

1432. Shri Shiv Charan Gupta: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the qualifications laid down from time to time regarding the appointment of Hony. Magistrates in Delhi;

(b) the procedure regarding the selection of these Hony. Magistrates; and

(c) the names of Hony. Magistrates approved by the Delhi Administration along with their educational qualifications and date of appointments, working at present?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House is [Placed in Library. See No. LT-566/66]

Economy in Delhi Administration

1433. Shri Shiv Charan Gupta: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Committee has been appointed by the Government of India to effect economy in the Delhi Administration;

(b) if so, whether a report has been received; and

(c) the economy suggested by the Committee?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) to (c). No Committee has been formally appointed by the Government of India to effect economy in Delhi Administration. However, a committee was informally set up, consisting of Shri A. D. Pande, Joint Secretary (Union Territories) in the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Chief Secretary and the Finance Secretary of the Delhi Administration, to review the current year's budget and also the budget proposals of the Delhi Administration for 1966-67 with a view to locate savings wherever possible. The Committee confined its examination only in respect of expenditure on the revenue account included in the Delhi area demand. The Committee scrutinized the budgets of various departments and after discussions with various departmental heads, it was agreed that savings could be effected to the extent of Rs. 81.175 lakhs in the next financial year. This reduction in the proposed budget outlay in the next year, has been effected by keeping in abeyance proposals for creation of some posts and rephrasing of the implementation of a few schemes, keeping in view the need for enforcing austerity measures because of the general situation prevailing in the country.

गंधक के तेजाब का मूल्य

1434. डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :

श्री किशन पटनायक :

श्री रामसेवक यादव :

क्या पेंट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गत अठारह महीनों में गंधक के तेजाब का मूल्य तीन गुना बढ़ गया है; और

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

पेंट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री (श्री अलगेशन) : (क) विश्वभर में गंधक की कमी और इसके आयात के अधिक मूल्यों के कारण पिछले 18 महीनों में गंधक के तेजाब के मूल्य बढ़ गये हैं। गंधक के तेजाब को तैयार करने वालों के अनुसार उक्त अम्ल का थोक विक्रय मूल्य लगभग डेढ़ गुना हो गया है।

(ख) बहुत अधिक प्रयत्नों के बावजूद देश गंधक की अपनी सारी आवश्यकताओं को प्राप्त करने में समर्थ नहीं हुआ है; जो अब गंधक के तेजाब बनाने के लिए एक मात्र कच्चे माल के रूप में इस्तेमाल किया जाता है। सरकार तमाम उपलब्ध साधनों से गंधक के आयात के लिये, और अपनी भविष्य की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए प्रदायकों के साथ दीर्घकालीन करारों को करने की कोशिश कर रही है। लोहा पाइराइट्स जैसी गन्धकीय सामग्री एवं जस्ता तथा तांबा ढावकों से गंधक के तेजाब को तैयार करने के लिए भी कदम उठाये गये हैं।

गंधक के तेजाब का मूल्य

1435. डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :

श्री किशन पटनायक :

श्री रामसेवक यादव :

क्या अब, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कलकत्ता में कारखानों के दो हजार मजदूर गंधक के तेजाब का मूल्य बढ़ जाने के कारण बेरोजगार हो गये हैं;

(ख) क्या रसायन निर्माता संघ ने इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार को अभ्यावेदन दिया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

अब, रोजगार और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) से (ग). पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि गंधक के तेजाब का मूल्य बढ़ जाने के कारण तेजाब और रसायन निर्माता प्रतिष्ठानों से मजदूरों की छंटनी के बारे में अभी तक उन्हें कोई शिकायत प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

Census Report for Tripura

1436. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the census report for 1961 for the Union Territory of Tripura has been published;

(b) if not when it is likely to be published; and

(c) the reasons for the delay in the publication thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) and (b). While some ancillary reports relating to the 1961 Census of Tripura have been published or are under print, the General Report is still in the drafting stage and is expected to be completed in about six months.

(c) The complicated tabulation and analysis of the data to be incorporated in the General Report requires considerable time and work.

केरल राज्य में भाषा अध्यापक

1437. श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केरल शिक्षा नियमों के अध्याय 26 के नियम 6 में केरल राज्य में प्रथम ग्रेड अध्यापकों के रूप में पदोन्नति के सम्बन्ध में क्या अपेक्षित योग्यताएं निर्धारित की गई हैं और उनके लिये क्या अनुपात रखा गया है;

(ख) उन्हीं योग्यताओं वाले भाषा अध्यापकों के सम्बन्ध में वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है;

(ग) डिग्री वाले अध्यापकों को वही बेटन-क्रम कब से और किस आधार पर दिया गया है; और

(घ) भाषा अध्यापकों को, जब कि उनके पास भी अपने विषय की डिग्री है; डिग्री वाले अध्यापकों की अपेक्षा कम महत्व देने के क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री सु० क० चागला) :

(क) से (घ). राज्य सरकार से सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और समा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Disconnection of Telephones

1438. Shri M. Rampure: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of telephones of private subscribers disconnected during the last one year for non-payment of telephone charges;

(b) whether telephones of Government subscribers were also disconnected for non-payment of telephone charges; and

(c) if not, the reasons for having different rules for private and Government subscribers?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao):

(a) The information is not readily available.

(b) Yes.

(c) Does not arise.

Telephone Revenue Written Off

1439. Shri M. Rampure: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large sums of telephone revenue are written off every year;

(b) the amount written off during the last four years in respect of Government and non-Government subscribers; and

(c) the amount of money spent for initiating legal proceedings against the defaulters?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao):

(a) Only small amounts of outstanding telephone revenue are written off as and when it is established after due investigation that the amounts due from particular subscribers are irrecoverable.

(b) and (c). This information is not readily available. No amount is written off in respect of Government subscribers.

Accident in Badjana Colliery

1440. Shri M. Rampure: Will the Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a serious accident took place on the 13th January, 1966 in Badjana colliery near Dhanbad;

(b) if so, the number of persons killed; and

(c) whether the causes of the accident have been probed into?

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivanram): (a) to (c). No; but there was an accident in the Badjana Lower Colliery on the 11th January, 1966 in which 5 persons were killed. A detailed enquiry into the cause of the Accident is being made by the Mines Inspectorate.

Unemployed Science Graduates

1441. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of unemployed Science Graduates in India at present;

(b) the number of unemployed Engineers;

(c) the number of unemployed Agricultural Science Graduates and Post-Graduates; and

(d) the effective steps being taken to provide them with employment?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). The number of Science Graduates and Engineers registered with Employment Exchanges as on 30th June, 1965 is as follows:

Science Graduates	17,584
Engineering Graduates	3,011

These figures include those unemployed and those seeking better prospects.

(c) Information regarding graduates and post-graduates in agricultural sciences is not maintained separately. However, 25 post-graduates in agriculture have reported unemployment during the last three months to the National Register of Scientific and Technical Personnel.

(d) Development projects in the Fourth Five Year Plan in agriculture, industry and education are likely to generate considerable employment opportunities.

Ailing Detenus in Tripura

1442. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the fact that some of the detenus from Tripura who have been detained in the different jails of Bihar under the Defence of India Rules, 1962, have been ailing seriously for a long time;

(b) whether it is also a fact that those ailing detenus have approached the Government of India for release on parole so that they might be able to arrange for a suitable medical treatment; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government in that respect?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathl): (a) The Government's attention has been drawn from time to time to the ailments of the Tripura detenus lodged in a Bihar jail.

(b) One such request was received.

(c) As the condition of the detenus was considered satisfactory after medical treatment, release on parole was not considered necessary.

Stipends to Tripura Students

1443. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the stipends awarded to the Tribal students in Tripura for studies are generally made available to them almost at the end of the academic year, and thus the main objective for providing these stipends is defeated; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to take any steps to pay this stipend every month from the beginning of the year?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). The in-

formation is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha in due course.

Employed and Unemployed Educated Persons

1444. Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: Will the Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the number of educated persons, above matric, employed and unemployed in the country at present (State-wise); and

(b) the steps being taken to create opportunities for their employment?

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) According to 1961 Census, the total number of workers who were educated upto matriculation and above was 53,65,482. Their State-wise distribution is given in the Statement No. 1 laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5662/66].

Estimate regarding the number of educated unemployed in the country is not available. However, according to Employment Exchange statistics the number of educated work-seekers on the Live Registers of Employment Exchanges was 8,40,822 as on 30th June, 1965. Their State-wise distribution is given in the attached statement No. II. laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5662/66].

(b) Various development schemes in the Five Year Plans are expected to lead to larger employment opportunities for the unemployed persons (including the educated).

Consumption of Foreign and Country Liquor

1445. Shri Shiv Charan Gupta: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the consumption of foreign liquor and country liquor in Delhi in

1955-56, 1960-61, 1962-63, 1963-64, 1964-65 and in 1965-66 (upto January, 1966);

(b) the steps Government have taken or propose to take to check rise in the consumption of liquor in Delhi; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to amend the Excise Act with a view to tightening up the check on the unlawful activities in relation to this?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a)

(a) Year	Country liquor (gallons)	Foreign liquor (gallons)
1955-56	1,18,703	2,62,692
1960-61	1,38,260	2,95,737
1962-63	1,20,000	380,287
1963-64	1,19,896	4,51,816
1964-65	79,192	5,59,010
1965-66 (upto Jan. 1966)	87,766	5,41,007

(b) The Government have taken the following steps to check the rise in the consumption of liquor in Delhi:—

- (i) The quota of country liquor has been fixed for each shop in accordance with the estimated demand instead of allowing unrestricted sale of bottles of liquor. At present, the annual quota is 5 lakh litres.
- (ii) The duties and fees have been progressively raised.
- (iii) Number of dry days have been increased to 137 days in a year, the highest for any State in India.
- (iv) Hours of sale have also been curtailed and adjusted. Liquor can be sold upto 7.30 P.M. only.

(v) Consumption of liquor in public places and in Stationary motor vehicles in public places have been banned.

(vi) No. L-2 licences are being issued.

(c) No.

Posting of Teachers in Rural Areas of Delhi

1446. Shri Shiv Charan Gupta: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the teachers in Delhi are reluctant to get posted in rural areas; and

(b) if so, the action being taken by Government for providing housing facilities in the school premises in the rural areas and for granting special allowances?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Residential quarters have been provided in some of the village schools under the Delhi Administration. A scheme for providing housing facilities for rural teachers is also under the consideration of the Municipal Corporation, Delhi.

No special allowance is admissible to teachers posted in rural schools.

Medical Aid to Shri Savarkar

1447. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavaia:
Shri Bade:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Shri V. D. Savarkar, one-time revolutionary leader in India's freedom struggle, is seriously ill;

(b) if so, whether Government have offered to provide competent medical aid for his treatment; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) and (b). Government had learnt about the late Shri Savarkar's condition and had sanctioned a further sum of Rs. 1,000/- to him for medical expenses from the Home Minister's Grant.

(c) Does not arise.

Section of Home Ministry dealing with Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

1448. Shri Gulshan: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a separate section in the Ministry of Home Affairs to deal with the subject of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and

(b) if so, its functions and achievements so far?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri P. S. Naskar):

(a) Yes. A Section in Home Ministry deals with the work relating to representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Government services.

(b) The Section deals with policy regarding representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Central Government Services and the implementation of policy decisions. The number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Government Services has been increasing progressively as shown in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5663/66].

भारतीय छात्रों के बारे में यूनेस्को रिपोर्ट

1449. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :

श्री कृ० चं० पन्त :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि यूनेस्को ने विदेशों में शिक्षा प्राप्त भारतीय छात्रों के बारे में एक रिपोर्ट प्रकाशित की है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं; और

(ग) उसे ध्यान में रखते हुए भारत में वर्तमान शिक्षा प्रणाली में सुधार करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मृ० क० जागन्ना) :

(क) और (ख) - पूर्वी देशों के विद्यार्थियों के संस्कृति बाहकों के रूप में अध्ययन के लिए यूनेस्को ने कुछ समय पूर्व एक अनुसंधान प्रयोजना आरम्भ की थी। अध्ययन का उद्देश्य यह पता लगाना था कि अन्य वस्तुओं के अलावा, विद्यार्थियों के विदेश में रहने तथा वापस अपने देश जाने पर उनके समंजन में क्या विशेष कठिनाईयाँ होती हैं। इसके जरिये विदेशी शिक्षा और विदेश में रहने से विद्यार्थियों के व्यक्तित्व पर पड़ने वाले प्रभाव को निर्धारित करना था। इस जांच के अन्तर्गत तीन देशों, अर्थात् भारत, ईरान और संयुक्त अरब गणराज्य के उन विद्यार्थियों को शामिल किया गया था जिन्होंने जर्मनी के संघीय गणतंत्र, इंग्लैंड और अमरीका में अध्ययन किया था।

यूनेस्को के 'आरिएन्ट ओक्सिडेंट' के अक्टूबर, 1965 के संस्करण में "दि रोल एज कल्चर-कैरिअर्स आफ स्टूडेंट्स फ्रॉम ईस्टर्न कन्ट्रीज टू रिसेन्ड देअर यूनिवर्सिटी एजुकेशन इन दि वेस्ट" नामक समाचार प्रकाशित हुआ।

जिन तीन देशों का अध्ययन किया गया था वहाँ से एकत्रित सामूहिक सूचना के आधार पर ज्ञात हुआ है कि विदेश अध्ययन के बाद जो विद्यार्थी अपने-अपने देश लौटे उनमें से अधिकांश ने पहले मेजबान देश की आदतों, रहन-सहन के ढंग तथा वहाँ के विचारों और मूल्यों को स्वीकार कर लिया है। इसमें बताया गया "कि 98 प्रतिशत प्रशिक्षार्थी, यदि उन्हें जाने का अवसर मिला, तो वे फिर से विदेश चले जायेंगे। उल्लिखित विदेश शिक्षा का एक अच्छा परिणाम यह निकला

"कि लौटने वालों में से 90 प्रतिशत व्यक्तियों को उनके विदेश में ठहरने से व्यक्तिगत लाभ हुआ और 60 प्रतिशत से अधिक व्यक्ति विदेश में प्राप्त अपने ज्ञान को अपने साथियों और उच्च अधिकारियों तक पहुंचाने में समर्थ रहे"।

(ग) तीन अध्ययनों और उनके निष्कर्षों के विस्तृत विश्लेषण दस वर्ष किसी समय प्रकाशित होने की आशा है। इस सम्बन्ध में कोई कार्रवाई रिपोर्ट के आ जाने पर ही की जा सकेगी।

Resumption of P & T Services between India and Pakistan

1450. Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Basumatari:

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreement has been reached between India and Pakistan for the resumption of Postal and Telegraph Services between the two countries;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) the terms thereof?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Agreement was reached on 31st January, 1966 for the restoration of telecommunication services and on the 11th February, 1966 for the resumption of Postal Services.

(c) For coordination in regard to restoration of telecommunication circuits and to fix the earliest dates for this by direct consultations, Liaison Officers were to be nominated by both sides. For the resumption of Postal Services it was agreed that mails be exchanged as follows:—

For West Pakistan

By Bombay-Karachi sea route and Amritsar-Lahore land route. The

mails are to be exchanged at Hussainiwalla Bridge till train services to Lahore are resumed.

For East Pakistan

The mails should be exchanged on the Benapole-Patrapole route.

Increase in Book-Post Charges

1451. Shri Madhu Limaye: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representations and protests from public organizations about the increase in Book-Post charges; and

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

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It was explained that the rates have only been revised in the case of book, pattern and sample packets but not for book packets containing printed books and periodicals.

Extra Duty Allowance for Extra Departmental Employees of P&T Deptt.

1452. Shri Jedhe: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the regular Class IV employees of the P&T Deptt. are paid Extra Duty allowance when called on duty on the 26th January and the 15th August and other gazetted public holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Extra Departmental Employees of the P&T Deptt. are not paid any Extra Duty allowance when called on duty on the 26th January, and the 15th August or other gazetted public holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) The regular Class IV employees are paid overtime allowance and not extra duty allowance for duty done on the National Holidays in accordance with the Overtime Allowance Rules issued by the Govt. For other effective holidays they are granted compensatory off as far as possible. Otherwise they are paid overtime allowance.

(b) The Extra Departmental employees are not entitled to overtime or any Extra duty allowance and as such they are not paid the same.

(c) The benefit of overtime allowance is admissible only to the regular departmental staff who are whole-time govt. servants. The Extra Departmental employees who are not regular whole-time government employees, are paid a consolidated allowance based on the nature and quantum of work entrusted to them and the question of payment of extra duty allowance does not arise.

Extra Departmental Employees of Posts and Telegraphs Deptt. in Karnal District

1453. Shri Jedhe: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Extra Departmental Employees (Category-wise) in the Posts and Telegraphs Department in Karnal Division (Punjab circle) who have put in more than 3 years continuous service as on the 1st February, 1966 and have not been confirmed; and

(b) the reasons for not declaring these posts as permanent so far?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) The Extra Departmental Agents are not regular employees but only agents who perform certain functions of the post offices and are paid com-

solidated sums for the performance of such work. The question of confirming them does not, therefore, arise. However, the number of E.D. employees in the various categories who have put in more than 3 years continuous service as on 1st February, 1966 is as follows:

1. Extra Departmental Runners	41
2. Extra Departmental Sub-Postmasters	2
3. Extra Departmental Branch Postmasters	118
4. Extra Departmental Delivery Agents	55
5. Extra Departmental Packers	2
6. Extra Departmental Stamp Vendors	1

(b) The question does not arise.

Leave for Extra Departmental Employees of P. & T. Deptt.

1454. Shri Jedhe: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Extra Departmental Employees of the Posts and Telegraphs Department are entitled to Casual|Earned|Medical leave on the same basis as are admissible to the regular employees of the Posts and Telegraphs Department;

(b) if not, how much casual|earned|medica] leave is admissible to them annually; and

(c) the reasons for this discrimination?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Extra Departmental Agents are not entitled to any kind of leave at Government expense.

(c) There is no question of discrimination as Extra-Departmental Agents are not regular Government employees. They are merely agents

having other sources of income, who are paid an allowance for doing work on behalf of the P. & T. Department for a few hours.

Payment of Bonus in Mica Mines

1455. Dr. Ranen Sen: Will the Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the owners of Mica Mines and factories in Bihar have refused to pay Bonus to their employees disregarding the provisions of the Payment of the Bonus Act, 1965; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in the matter?

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) and (b). It is a fact that the Owners of mica mines in Bihar have not yet paid bonus to their workmen in accordance with the provisions of the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965. The Regional Labour Commissioner is at present engaged on Conciliation proceedings.

As regards mica factories, the matter concerns the State Government and the Government of India have no information.

Arrests during Kerala Agitation

1456. Shri Mohammad Elias:

Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Shri Kolla Venkalah:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of persons arrested in Kerala during the recent food agitation;

(b) under which Acts they were arrested; and

(c) if so, the period for which they will be kept under detention?

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

Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) 915 for indulging in stone-throwing during the period 28th January, 1966 to 21st February, 1966;

3. under rule 30(1)(b) of D.I.R. during the same period.

2307 for picketing Govt. offices from 7th February, 1966 to 21st February, 1966.

(b) (i) Indian Railways Act.

(ii) I.P.C.

(iii) Kerala Police Act.

(iv) Indian Telegraph Act.

(v) Prohibition Act.

(c) It is for the State Government to review each case and take a decision in the light of existing circumstances.

Journalists Arrested under D.I.R.

1457. Shri Seshiyan:
Shri S. Kandappan:
Shri Rajaram:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of prosecutions made so far under the Defence of India Rules (1962) against the editors, printers, publishers or writers of newspapers and journals for the items of news or articles published;

(b) the names of the newspapers and journals involved; and

(c) the nature of charges made against each of them?

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

Closure of Spinning and Weaving Mills in Coimbatore

1458. Shri Seshiyan:
Shri Rajaram:

Will the Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the closure of the spinning and weaving mills in Coimbatore;

(b) whether any relief has been given to the workers of the mills rendered jobless; and

(c) the steps taken to reopen the mills for normal working?

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) to (c). The matter is the concern of the State Government. The Government of India have no information on the subject.

Fertilizers Corporation, Gorakhpur

1459. Dr. Mahadeva Prasad: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently copper pipes valued at about Rs. 10,000 were found missing from the premises of the Fertiliser Corporation, Gorakhpur; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes.

(b) A wooden case containing pieces of fabricated copper pipes, bent in different shapes, with welded flanges, stocked at the factory site was tampered with and part of the contents stolen. The loss was discovered on 1st January, 1966.

A case was registered with the Police who are investigating into the matter. Some recoveries have been effected from two metal merchants.

A Committee to conduct a departmental enquiry has been set up.

The theft of the pipes is not likely to delay or dislocate erection work of the factory.

Hostels in Central Schools

1460. Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Murl Manohar:

Will be Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether a scheme of subsidised hostel facilities has been introduced in the Central residential schools for the children of Central Government Employees;

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

(c) the names of the residential schools covered by the scheme?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran): (a), (b) and (c). Sir, wherever facilities are available and subject to availability of funds, the Central Schools are to be developed as partly residential. The scheme of subsidised hostel facilities introduced in such schools is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5664/66].

Such hostel facilities have already been made available to the following Central Schools:—

- (1) Fatehgarh
- (2) Bikaner
- (3) A.S.C. Centre (South), Bangalore.

Calicut and Ernakulam Universities

1461. Shri Mohammed Koya: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the suggestion made in the Convocation Address of Kerala University by the

Governor of Kerala about converting the University Centres at Ernakulam and Calicut into full-fledged Universities; and

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

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) While the views expressed by the Governor of Kerala will be given due consideration, the general policy of the Government is that as far as possible, no new University should be started in the Fourth Five Year Plan and the existing Universities should first be consolidated.

Port Trusts and Dock Labour Boards

1462. Shri Kolla Venkaiah:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Port, Dock and Water-port Workers' Federation of India in its recent session held in Delhi demanded the establishment of an integrated system of administration of the Port Trusts and Dock Labour Boards under a single Government authority;

(b) if so, Government's decision on this demand; and

(c) what were the other observations/suggestions made at the session and Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) Yes.

(b) The matter is under examination in consultation with the Ministry of Transport and Aviation.

(c) The other observations and suggestions related to decasualisation of all temporary and casual categories, of port and dock labour, removal of

grievances of 'A' category workers, grant of adequate dearness allowance, recognition of the Federation, abolition of stevedoring system, training of workers, bonus for all workers, housing and medical facilities, improved safety measures and scrapping of elaborate schemes of mechanisation, are also under examination.

12.02 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED ATTACK BY MIZOS ON GOVERNMENT TREASURIES ETC. AT AIJAL AND LUNGLEH

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is the Home Minister prepared to make the statement on the "calling-attention" notice?

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): I must call his attention.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, I rise on a point of order.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We have gone to the next question.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा) :
 उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Before we take up any other business there cannot be a point of order.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: On the business of the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We have taken up the "calling attention" notice.

Shri Hem Barua: Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

The reported attack by 10,000 Mizos on the Mizo National

Front on Government treasuries and armouries at Aijal and Lungleh of the Mizo district.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): I can give some information now, but it may facilitate my giving fuller information if it is taken up at about 4.30.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shall we have it at 5 o'clock?

Shri Nanda: Yes.....(Interruption).

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): I am one of the signatories. We have got a committee meeting at 4 o'clock; so, can it be at 3.30?

Shri Nanda: Yes; I would be agreeable to 3.30.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We will take it up at 3.30.

12.04½ hrs.

Re. CALLING ATTENTION NOTICES—Query

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, I rise on a point of order.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : (कोटा) :
 उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कल्लवाय (देवास) :
 उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री बेरवा ने पहले व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाया है । आप पहले उस को सुन लीजिए ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: On what business?

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : मैं ने
 तीन ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव दिये थे ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आप किस रूल के मातहत व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाना चाहते हैं ?

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : रूल 197 के मातहत, जिस में कहा गया है : "कोई सदस्य, अध्यक्ष की पूर्ण अनुज्ञा से, अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के किसी विषय पर मंत्री का ध्यान दिला सकेगा और मंत्री संक्षिप्त वक्तव्य दे सकेगा या बाद के किसी समय या तिथि को वक्तव्य देने के लिये समय मांग सकेगा ।"

इस रूल के तहत में कहना चाहता हूँ कि..

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What I have disallowed in the Chamber cannot be raised on the floor of the House. I will not allow you to raise it here. There is no point of order.

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी)
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस में आप को क्या आपत्ति है ?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप पूरी बात तो सुन लीजिए ।

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : 26 फरवरी को राजस्थान विधान सभा में राज्यपाल ने संविधान के अनुच्छेद 143 की अवहेलना करते हुए बारह सदस्यों को निकाल दिया । यह बात बिल्कुल सच है । पेपर्स में लिखा हुआ है कि राज्यपाल ने ..

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : यह स्टेट्स का प्रश्न है । यह कोई पार्लियामेंट का प्रश्न नहीं है । मैं ने इस कालिग एटेंशन नोटिस को डिमिशन कर दिया है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : संविधान की अवहेलना करना स्टेट्स का विषय नहीं है । उस का सीधा सम्बन्ध केन्द्र

से है । आप पहले हमारी पूरी बात सुन लें और फिर अपना निर्णय दें ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ने एक काम-रोको प्रस्ताव दिया है । राज्यपाल के द्वारा राजस्थान विधान सभा से बारह सदस्य निकाले गए । राज्यपाल केन्द्र का प्रतिनिधि है ।

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : संविधान की धारा 143 का उल्लंघन किया गया है ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Don't you hear me? I have disallowed that.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि..

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर । मैं ने इस को डिस्अलाऊ कर दिया है । माननीय सदस्य इस के बारे में मुझ से चेम्बर में आ कर बात कर सकते हैं ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप एक निवेदन सुन लें ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप का निर्णय हमारे सिर आंखों पर, लेकिन आप हमारा निवेदन तो सुन लें ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will have to ask you to go out. You cannot go on like this. I have disallowed that. If you are dissatisfied, you can come and see me in the Chamber and convince me and then I will see it.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा विनम्र निवेदन यह है कि जो प्रश्न मैं उठाना चाहता हूँ. *

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. All these things will not be recorded. (Interruptions).*

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We will now go to the next business. (Interruptions).

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): May I make a submission? This is a very important matter. You may withhold your decision till you have either discussed it with us or till we have had an occasion to explain to you the aspects which entitle us to raise this question in the House. You cannot give a final decision.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am prepared to reconsider it. You may come and see me in the Chamber and if you convince me, I am prepared to reconsider it.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no point of now. (Interruptions).

Shri S. M. Banerjee rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Members may please come and meet me. (Interruptions).

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Kindly hear me, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha) rose—

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): The Leader of the House should be allowed to speak. (Interruptions).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : पहले मेरा प्वाइन्ट आफ आर्डर गुनिये, उस के बाद वह बोल सकते हैं । संविधान

की धारा 256 आप पढ़ें । आपने अभी कहा है कि केवल राज्य की समस्या को यहां नहीं उठा सकते । मैं आपका ध्यान संविधान की धारा 256 की तरफ खींचता हूं । यहां पर केन्द्र के प्रश्न को उठाया जा रहा है, राजस्थान का प्रश्न नहीं है, यह दिल्ली सरकार के कायदे कानून का प्रश्न है, मुर्दाबत यह है कि कितारों कमबख्त सभी अंग्रेजी में हैं । मैं अंग्रेजी में पढ़ता हूं—

"The executive power of every State shall be so exercised as to ensure compliance with the laws made by Parliament and any existing laws which apply in that State, and the executive power of the Union shall extend to the giving of such directions to a State as may appear to the Government of India to be necessary for that purpose."

यहां साफ तौर पर इस धारा में हिन्दू सरकार को हिदायत है कि जो देश के कानून हैं, उस के मुताबिक राज्यों की भी सरकारें चलनी चाहियें ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: As may appear to the Government of India to be necessary for that purpose...

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : आप मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न सुनिये । "एग्जिक्यूटिव" का मतलब मनमानी नहीं होता । यहां प्रधान मंत्री और गृह मंत्री जो मरु में आवें, वह कर जायें, इनको कानून के मुताबिक अपना काम करना होगा । स्वेच्छा हो सकती है, स्वेच्छाचारिता नहीं हो सकती । इनको यहां पर यह देखना है कि क्या राजस्थान की विधान-सभा में कोई कायदे-कानून टूटे हैं, जो हमारी पार्लियामेंट के कानून हैं या संविधान के कानून हैं, अगर वे टूटे हैं तो भारत

*Not recorded.

[डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

सरकार का कर्तव्य हो जाता है कि राजस्थान सरकार और विधान-सभा को हिदायत दे कि इन कायदे-कानूनों को तोड़ कर तुमने अपराध किया है और चूंकि भारत सरकार ने अपने कर्तव्य को नहीं निभाया है, इस लिये यह भारत सरकार की असफलता है। यह केन्द्र का प्रश्न है और केन्द्र की असफलता के ऊपर हमारा स्थगन प्रस्ताव है। इस लिये मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि यहां पर राजस्थान में क्या हुआ, क्या नहीं हुआ, इस के ऊपर बहस न चलायें, बहस इस बात पर चलायें कि क्या उसने कोई पाप किया है या नहीं, राजस्थान में कायदे-कानून और संविधान का पालन हुआ है या नहीं। अगर यह साबित हो जाता है तो हम कहने के लिये तैयार हैं कि वहां संविधान तोड़ा गया है, वहां कायदे-कानून तोड़े गये हैं। इस लिये आप यह स्थगन प्रस्ताव यहां पर लें और उस पर बहस करें।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have already said that...

श्री मधु सिन्घे (मुंगेर) : अभी इतनी जल्दी आप निर्णय न दें, और लोगों की बात भी सुन लीजिये, जो कि उसकी पुष्टि में कहीं जायगी।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have told the hon. Members on a suggestion made by Dr. Singhvi that I am prepared to reconsider the question. The hon. Members may please come and discuss with me. If I am satisfied and there is a case, then I will bring it up.

We should now go to the next business. (Interruptions).

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : यहां करो, वहां क्या करोगे।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सब लोगों की यही राय है कि इस विषय को सदन में ही लीजिये। यह सदन में बात करने का विषय है, सदन में सब लोगों के विचार सुनिये।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If Members go on like this, we cannot proceed with the business.

श्रीराम सेवक यादव : सदन के नेता क्या कहना चाहते हैं, जरा वह सुन लीजिये अध्यक्ष महोदय।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to make one submission....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Shri S. M. Banerjee may resume his seat.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to speak on something different.

Shri Shashi Ranjan (Pupri): May we know whether the Chair is to take directions from the Opposition Members?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, Papers to be laid on the Table.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): I think the Leader of the House wanted to say something.

12.16 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORT OF UGC FOR 1964-65

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Shakti Dasgupta): On behalf of Shri M. C. Chagla, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report of the University

Grants Commission for the year 1964-65, under section 18 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5635/66]

ANNUAL REPORTS OF PYRITES AND CHEMICALS DEVELOPMENT COMPANY LTD., FERTILIZER CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD., INDIAN OIL CORPORATION LTD., HINDUSTAN ORGANIC CHEMICALS LIMITED, OIL AND NATURAL GAS COMMISSION AND REVIEWS BY GOVERNMENT ON THE WORKING THEREOF.

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:

- (1) (i) Annual Report of the Pyrites and Chemicals Development Company Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1964-65 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor-General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.

- (ii) Review by the Government on the working of the above Company. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5636/66].

- (2) (i) Annual Report of the Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1964-65 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor-General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.

- (ii) Review by the Government on the working of the above Company. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5637/66].

- (3) (i) Annual Report of the Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Bombay, for the year 1964-65 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and

Auditor-General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956;

- (ii) Review by the Government on the working of the above Company. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5638/66].

- (4) (i) Annual Report of the Hindustan Organic Chemicals Limited, Rasayani, for the year 1964-65 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor-General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956;

- (ii) Review by the Government on the working of the above Company. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5639/66].

- (5) Annual Report of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission for the year 1964-65 under sub-section (3) of section 23 of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission Act, 1959. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5640/66].

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I want to make one submission, Sir. Kindly hear me.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall have to ask the hon. Member to go out. He is obstructing the proceedings of the House.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Kindly hear me. I want to say something on a different matter.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall hear him in that case afterwards.

श्री रामसेवक दास (बाराबंकी) :
सदन के नेता को सुन लीजिये, वह क्या कहना चाहते हैं ?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

FIFTEENTH REPORT OF UPSC AND MEMORANDUM EXPLAINING REASONS FOR NON-ACCEPTANCE BY GOVERNMENT OF COMMISSION'S ADVICE, AND NOTIFICATIONS UNDER DEFENCE OF INDIA ACT.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following paper under article 323 (1) of the Constitution:—

- (i) Fifteenth Report of the Union Public Service Commission for the period 1st April, 1964 to 31st March, 1965
- (ii) Memorandum explaining the reasons for non-acceptance by Government of the Commission's advice in the case referred to in para 33 of the Report. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5641/66].

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications under section 41 of the Defence of India Act, 1962:—

- (i) The Defence of India (Sixth Amendment) Rules, 1965, published in Notification No. GSR. 1833 in Gazette of India dated the 11th December, 1965;
- (ii) The Defence of India (Seventh Amendment) Rules, 1965 published in Notification No. GSR. 1893 in Gazette of India dated the 27th December, 1965;
- (iii) The Defence of India (Eighth Amendment) Rules, 1965, published in Notification No. GSR. 1894 in Gazette of India dated the 29th December, 1965. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5642/66].

NOTIFICATION UNDER COPYRIGHT ACT

Shri Bhakt Darshan: I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the International Copyright (Fifth Amendment) Order, 1965, published in Notification No. SO. 3781 in Gazette of India dated

the 1st December, 1965, under section 43 of the Copyright Act, 1957. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5643/66].

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह न्याय नहीं है, आपने कम से कम उनकी बात सुनी होती।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaia is obstructing the proceedings of the House. I ask him to go out.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय,...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member may please go out. We cannot tolerate this kind of thing. The House cannot go on like this.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : बात सुनने में कोई हर्ज नहीं है...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I would ask the hon. Member to go out now. Let him please go out.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : यह व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am not prepared to hear anything more from the hon. Member. Let him please go out.

[Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaia left the House].

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : निवेदन यह है कि आप इस व्यवस्था के प्रश्न को सुन लीजिये।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No, I am not prepared to hear the hon. Member. Let him please sit down.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप इस को सुनें...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let him please sit down. He is obstructing the proceedings of the House.

श्री मधु लिमये : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall not hear the hon. Member. Let him resume his seat.

ANNUAL REPORT OF NATIONAL RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION OF INDIA

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Annual Report of the National Research Development Corporation of India, New Delhi, for the year ending the 31st March, 1965, along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor-General thereon, under subsection (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5644/66].

श्री रामसेवक यादव : यह व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Ram Sewak Yadav is obstructing the Proceedings of the House. I ask him to go out. Let him please go out.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : आप सुनिये तो सहा...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I ask the hon. Member to go out. Let him please go out. We cannot go on like this.

(Shri Ram Sewak Yadav left the House)

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, आप सुनिये तो सहा । आपके कान पर ईयरफोन लगा हुआ है, इस लिये आप सुन नहीं सके ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Bagri is obstructing the proceeding of the House. Let him please go out.

श्री बागड़ी : इस तरह से सब को निकाल दाजिये, भकेले आप रह जायेंगे ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let Shri Bagri go out. We cannot go on like this. This is not a fish-market. There must be some dignity in the House and some order in the House.

श्री बागड़ी : लेकिन आप को सुनना चाहिये ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Bagri may please go out. Is he obeying the Chair or not?

श्री बागड़ी : सुनने में कोई हर्ज नहीं है ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I do not want to hear him. I have asked him to go out. Let him please go out.

श्री बागड़ी : यह तो ज्यादाती है ।

(Shri Bagri left the House)

श्री मधु लिमये : नियम सं० 376 के अन्दर मैं एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाता हूँ ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am not going to hear the hon. Member. It is all over now. If there is anything, the hon. Member may please come and discuss it with me. We cannot go on like this.

श्री मधु लिमये : लेकिन मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है ?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have considered all that. Now, the hon. Law Minister.

12-19 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. RIGHT OF MEMBER ON PAROLE TO ATTEND HOUSE

The Minister of Law (Shri G. S. Pathak): I am making a statement in

[Shri G. S. Pathak]

obedience to the Chair's order which was given yesterday. It is well established that a person who is detained under a valid detention order cannot enjoy his right to attend the Parliament so long as the detention order is in force.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Under what rule?

Shri G. S. Pathak: How far this position is affected by the fact that the detenu is on parole is the question. A parole order operates as a conditional release and is in its nature of a temporary character.

An hon. Member: What are the conditions?

Shri G. S. Pathak: It may limit the temporary freedom to a specified place or to a specified purpose. A parole order by its operation and effect may take away the freedom to attend Parliament. In such a case, the Member of Parliament is deprived of his right to attend the House in the same way as in the case of detention under a detention order when the detenu is on parole. The principle is that the right of a Member cannot prevail against the operation of criminal laws or detentions. The parole order is passed under Rule 30B of the Defence of India Rules.

In the present case. . . .

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंघेर) : वह नियम पढ़ डालिये ।

Shri G. S. Pathak: How does he know that I do not want to read it?

श्री किशन पटनायक (सम्बलपुर) : नए मंत्री बने हैं, इसलिए गुस्ता आ रहा है ।

श्री मधु-लिमये : मैं ने क्या अनुचित बात कही है ? इन्होंने नियम का उल्लेख

किया और मैं ने कहा कि नियम को पढ़ डालिये हमारी जानकारी के लिए । वह बहुत गुस्ता हो गए ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद) : जरा दिमाग ठंडा रखो । उनके लिए एक पैग बरफ का मंगा दोजिए तो अच्छा होगा ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If he does not read, afterwards the hon. Member can raise that point.

Shri G. S. Pathak: There is no question of my being angry. I am merely suggesting that if the hon. Member waits, he will hear the order also.

In the present case, the conditions imposed on the detenu under the parole order—which I will read out presently—are inconsistent with the claim of the MP to attend the House, and in their effect and operation prevent him from doing so. Consequently, Shri R. Umanath, MP, cannot claim the right to attend Parliament even during the period when he is on parole.

Now I will read the order:

"The Government"—

that is, the Madras Government....

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं चाहता हूँ कि पहले जिस नियम के अन्दर हुकम निकाला गया वह पढ़ा जाए और बाद में हुकम पढ़ा जाए ।

Shri Priya Gupta (Katihar): Has the Madras Government a separate status and separate rules?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He may read the rule also.

Shri G. S. Pathak: May I read the rule first or order first?

I am reading Rule 30B:

"The Central Government or the State Government, as the case may

be, may, by order, direct that any person detained in pursuance of an order under clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of rule 30 may be released for any specified period either without conditions or upon such conditions specified in the order as that person accepts, "and may at any time by order cancel his release. (2) In directing the release of any person under sub-rule (1), the Central Government or the State Government may require him to enter into a bond with or without sureties for the due observance of the conditions specified in the direction. (3) Any person released under this rule shall surrender himself at the time and place and to the authority specified in the order, directing his release or cancelling his release as the case may be. (4) If any person fails without sufficient cause to surrender himself in the manner specified in the order referred to in sub-rule (3) he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to five years or with fine or with both. (5) If any person released under this rule fails to fulfil any of the conditions specified in the order directing his release or in the bond entered into by him, the bond shall be declared to be forfeited to Government and any person bound thereby shall be liable to pay the penalty thereof."

Now I shall read the order which was passed by the Madras Government under the rule which I have read just now.

Shri Maurya (Aligarh): I would like to know the interpretation of "with or without condition".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let us hear him fully.

Shri G. S. Pathak: The order reads.

"The Government direct that security prisoner Shri R. Umanath, detained in the Central Jail, Cuddalore, under the Defence of

India Rules, 1962, be released temporarily on parole for a period of one month to enable him to attend to his ailing wife in Tiruchirapalli, subject to the conditions that:

- (1) he gives a written undertaking that he will surrender himself to the Superintendent, Central Jail, Cuddalore, immediately on the expiry of the parole period or immediately on "the cancellation of his release on parole;
- (2) he will report daily before the concerned police authorities.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalapuzha): Is it daily?

Some hon. Members: Shame.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: A man of his calibre would never have accepted it. He should have asked the Madras Government.

Shri G. S. Pathak: I am merely reading it.

"(3) he will not during the period of parole take part in any political, labour or kisan activities or any subversive activities either directly or through intermediaries or address any public meeting; and

"(4) he will at any time during the period of his parole be liable to be arrested by the District Magistrate, the Additional District Magistrate or the Commissioner of Police, Madras, if the said officer is satisfied that he failed to fulfil any of the above conditions of temporary release.

"The Superintendent of Police, Tiruchirapalli, is requested to keep a close watch on the movements and activities of the security prisoner

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): The Law Minister has made out the strongest case against DIR by reading these orders.

Shri G. S. Pathak: "...during the period of his parole and to send a report to Government regarding his conduct during the parole period."

Now, Sir, so far as the position emerging from this parole order is concerned, I have read that order also—this was the statement which I promised to make yesterday.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: (Hoshangabad): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I raised the issue yesterday. May I submit that there is before the House an issue of great constitutional importance with which is inextricably linked the issue of Members' rights and privileges. The hon. Minister has the advantage of many years of experience at the bar and on the Bench. I am suffering from a handicap so far as that is concerned but as regards Parliament, I suppose I have a little more experience than he has.

May I at the outset read from the Concise Oxford Dictionary, 1964 edition, to show what is parole. 'Parole' is defined as follows:

Shri G. S. Pathak: I have seen it; I have got the extract from the Oxford dictionary and Jouritt's Legal dictionary as to what is meant by 'Parole'.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You did not read it then?

May I for those who are interested in knowing it read out what it exactly means?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He may go on.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: If you have some patience, you will understand; kindly bear with me. 'Parole' comes etymologically, from a french word, meaning word. 'Parole' means word of honour, especially military,

it is stated here in the dictionary; prisoner's promise that he will not attempt escape or will return to custody if liberated; so the main content of parole is that he should return to custody if liberated; he will not attempt to escape.

Now, the Minister has read out in the House an order passed under rule 30(B), capital B, as he says. The conditions imposed also are now known to the House. Now, may I refer to article 105 of the Constitution? Please take up your copy of the Constitution, Sir....

An hon. Member: He knows it by heart.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am glad he knows it by heart, if so, he need not take the trouble of looking into the Constitution. It is too late in the day to labour the proposition that the privileges, rights and immunities of Parliament Members are coterminous with those of the Members of the House of Commons under article 105(3). The hon. Minister said at the outset that a security prisoner or a detenu once he is detained under the DIR Act or the rules thereunder is deprived of his rights and privileges as a Member of the House. Let us examine this matter a little more closely. All detainees as far as we are aware served with or receive the President's summons to attend Parliament. That has been going for the last one year or more since the DIR came into force. Every Member, who is detenu or security prisoner receives the President's summons to attend Parliament and in pursuance of that presidential writ of summons, every Member who is detained or who is a security prisoner in any part of the country is entitled, has got the right to send notices of questions. You will see almost every day my hon. colleague Shri A. K. Gopalan's name in this list.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Today it is here also.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It tops the list of unstarred questions.

Shri Tyagi (Dehradun): Clerical error. (*Interruption*).

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am sorry something has happened to my hon. friend Shri Tyagi since he resigned. It is not so much clerical error as something worse. Now, the President's writ summons, having reached the Members, they are re-invested, so to say, if they have been deprived earlier, with the right to attend the session of the House of which he or she is a Member at the time. The President, the executive head of the Indian Union, summons a Member to attend the session of the House at the place and on the date aforesaid. You know the wording of the summons and so I do not want to quote the wording here; it is well known. His questions are admitted; the Member sends the questions and the answers are given. I do not know whether the answers are sent to him in jail or wherever he is. I hope they are sent by the Secretariat of this House to the Member—the written answers to the questions.

Now, where do we go from here? Let us see what good old MAY has got to say. Erskine MAY's *Parliamentary Practice*, 17th edition—

An hon. Member: Date of publication?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: When I mentioned the edition its quite sufficient. 17th edition. Is that enough?

Shri Shashi Ranjan (Pupri): The place at which it was printed?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am sorry he does not know MAY at all. I would not go very far—(*Interruption*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am sorry that he has been in the House for four years, yet he has not heard of Erskine May. (*Interruption*).

Shri G. S. Pathak: If my hon. friend Shri Kamath has no objection—

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am not yielding. (*Interruption*). Let him point out the rule. Under what rule he is intervening, Sir?

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Rai-ganj): May I put a question? Under what rule is Shri Kamath speaking here?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Debate. The debate is going on. He is sleeping or somnolent.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: A Daniel has come to judgment! (*Interruption*).

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I will quote the page from MAY's *Parliamentary Practice*, for Shri Shashi Ranjan; not the year but the page. It is page 121. At page 121 it is held very clearly. "It is a breach of privilege to molest a member of either House while attending such House or when coming to or going from it".

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Was he a woman Member?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Man includes woman. Now, the order read out by the Minister—

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: The whole House is being molested now.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I think my hon. friend Shri Bhattacharyya should come to the rescue, and if he is also molested he should quit the House. Now, the Member concerned, Shri Umanath, was served with an order. I wish the Minister had laid a copy of that order on the Table of the House, because we would have had access to it readily. But anyway, I have made some notes. He has been released on parole to attend on his ailing wife and he has been debarred from participating in any political activity, political labour, kisan and subversive activity. I hope we have not come to that stage where it may be held by any sensible, reasonable person, that attending the session of

(Stt.)

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

Parliament is subversive activity! Nor is it stated in the orders specifically, categorically, clearly, unequivocally, unambiguously....

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Emphatically.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:... that he has been released only to attend on his ailing wife. It is also, negatively, not specified in the order that he should not take part in the sessions of the Lok Sabha. The activities tabooed are political activity, kisan activity, labour activity and subversive activities.

An hon. Member: Attending Lok Sabha is a political activity.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: When he is not prohibited, why does he not come here?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I do not know whether you were here when we raised it yesterday.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: When he is not prohibited, why does he not attend?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That is exactly what he wants to know through a ruling of the Speaker. The President having summoned him, he has got a right to attend the Parliament, as he has been released on parole during the session. He has held himself responsible for surrendering after the period of parole—one month or whatever it is. What will happen to our great democracy, Sir, if the Presidential summons is sought to be set at naught by some petty panjandrum functioning in a State or elsewhere? Is that our conception of a great democracy? The President summons a member; he is detained somewhere. And, he is released on parole. The Oxford Dictionary makes it clear what parole means. I am sure the Law Minister knows what parole means equally well or even better than that. He must have examined many cases of parole.

I warn you, Sir, if this issue is not decided correctly, properly and after careful consideration, the future will judge us for what we are. I hope the judgment will be favourable to us. (Interruptions). It is not a laughing matter. Shri Jaganatha Rao is getting impatient. If he is feeling hungry, he may go out.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): No, No.

Shri Hem Barua: Hungry for promotion!

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: In England also, it has been held in the House of Commons that so far as detention is concerned, under their Defence of the Realm Act, 1939, that does not constitute a breach of privilege. But here he has been released on parole and he has given a bond that he will go back to the jail after the period of parole is over. Except for the conditions mentioned specifically and categorically in that order of parole, he has freedom

An hon. Member: No.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You may shout no, but that would not make it no. Except for the conditions laid down in the order namely political activity, kisan activity, labour activity and subversive activity

Shri Shinkre (Marmagao): He has to report daily to the police.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: There is police here also; he can report to them. Police does not mean Madras police. Delhi police is also part of our police.

Therefore, I for one venture to suggest that if he attends the session, during which he has been released on parole, he will not be committing a breach of any of the conditions that he has accepted when the order of parole was served upon him. I therefore, request you to rule that during the period of parole, he is permitted,

he is at liberty, he is entitled, if his ailing wife permits him to do so, to come to Delhi and take part in the session, and go back after the period of parole is over.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): Sir, we cannot leave the matter at this stage where the Law Minister has thrown it. Mr. Umanath, the member concerned, in spite of whatever prohibitions are there on him as a detenu, has today figured in our Question List: in Unstarred Questions Nos. 1333, 1395 and 1396. He is there. Here, to-day he is taking part in parliamentary activities. Therefore, the inclusion of the clause that he is not to perform any political work should not be extended to mean parliamentary work.

Secondly, Sir, I referred, yesterday, to a matter which I am repeating and more clearly. In the case of a detenu in the Punjab, a member of the Punjab Legislative Assembly belonging to my party, who was released on parole conditionally, in the way in which Shri Umanath is being released, who was asked to confine himself to a certain area in the Punjab, he was permitted by our own Speaker, as the Chairman of the Punjabi Suba Committee, to come before the Committee under necessary police escort and give evidence. The Government of India, when told by the Speaker about his intention, immediately secured the concurrence of the Government of the Punjab and arranged that, in spite of whatever conditions there might or might not have been in the parole order, that member of the Punjab Assembly was to be enabled to come to Delhi and take part in the discussion before the Committee. This is what has happened already in one case. Here a Member of our House is being released on parole for a long enough period. He is being released primarily to look after his ailing wife. It may very possibly be that the climate of Delhi in this particular time would be very suitable for his ailing wife. Particularly when he is a Member of Parliament and he is in a posi-

tion to bring her up here to this salubrious climate, it may very well be in the interest of all concerned and completely in conformity with the terms of the order if he comes to Delhi in order to look after his ailing wife. It would be, in the nature of things, better for him to come to Delhi, where he can come with a railway pass in his pocket, where he has got the dates etc., and where he can come to this House and take part in the proceedings provided the Speaker and this House provide facilities in favour of him.

In view of, therefore, what our own Speaker has already done by a very courageous gesture, in view of what the Government of India has already done with regard to persuading the Government of Punjab in very quick time—in a matter of 24 hours changes were made in the order—what transpired behind the scenes I do not know—so that Shri Harikrishen Singh Surjeet, M.L.A., was enabled to come before the Punjabi Suba Committee, talk to all of us, to give evidence, to answer question and to do whatever was necessary—at that point of time there was no police escort inside the Committee room, there were only the members of the Committee—this is what happened—in view of all that, it is very necessary that the Speaker and this House takes this matter into consideration. Law should not be degenerated into logomachy playing with technical terms here and there. Law does not continue to be, in the Republic of India, the same sort of thing which it was envisaged to be in the Indian Penal Code and whatever other legislations were fashioned on that pattern. Therefore the spirit of the law, not merely the letter of it, is very much to be taken into consideration, particularly in matters of parliamentary propriety, and here is something which the Speaker and the House should decide in conformity with parliamentary interest.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Sir, the matter is of profound significance. It should

[Dr. L. M. Singhvi]

be looked at from two points of view. One is the strict legal position in this case and the other is the larger jurisprudential question as also the political question brought with it. It is evident that by the very reading of the order of parole the hon. Law Minister built up a powerful case against the DIR and its continuance, and that our citizens and Members of Parliament should be subjected to these humiliating, to these unwarranted conditions is a matter of abiding shame for us. The law of parole as expounded by the Law Minister is evidently draconian and out-dated. There is no need for the law and practice of parole in this country to continue to stick to the precedents of an age when we were a colony of a foreign country. It is a fact that even in the instant case it is not incumbent upon a person released temporarily on specified conditions to be precluded from attending the House. Take the instance of a Member who happens to reside in Delhi and who is in detention in Delhi. He would be able to report to Delhi police as required by the parole order. He would be able to fulfil the various conditions laid down in the parole order and there would be nothing to preclude him from coming to this Parliament as a Member to participate in the proceedings of this House. Therefore, the order in so far as it prevents him from participating in the proceedings of the House because he happens to live in a distant place is wholly inconsistent and unjustified. It is only proper that by and large the practice of parole in our country, particularly for Members of Parliament and other Legislators should be such that they should be permitted to participate in the proceedings of the House. If parole can be granted to enable him to attend to his ailing wife, there is no reason why parole cannot normally be granted to a legislator to attend to his parliamentary or legislative duty. I think it is in the light of these considerations that the question should be decided. I also hope that

the Government would see to it that the letter and practice of parole in this country is suitably and, if necessary, radically amended and modified.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): I associate myself with the sentiments expressed by my friends, Shri Kamath, Professor Mukerjee and Dr. Singhvi. Yesterday we moved an amendment to the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address that it is high time that the state of emergency is lifted and this black Act is removed from our statute book. The very wording of the order of parole is so nauseating and suffocating that we are all unanimous in our demand that it is high time that the Defence of India Rules are revoked. The parole order very clearly says that Shri Umanath is not to take part in any subversive activity or political activity. That does not bar him from attending this House for which he has been summoned by the President. If it is interpreted that he is to be barred from participating in the proceedings of the House it would amount to flouting the summons of the President who has ordered him to be present here. In a sense, he has already been participating in the proceedings of the House as can be seen by the unstarred questions given notice of by him. So, I most respectfully submit to you, and through you to the Government, that Shri Umanath may be given permission to participate in the proceedings of the House.

Shri Tyagi: I would suggest that the Government should take a liberal view in this matter.

श्री मधु लिमये : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, नियम पढ़ने पर मैं ने इसलिए जोर दिया क्योंकि नियम की क्या परिभाषा है यह मैं जानना चाहता था न कि मंत्री महोदय का भाष्य । उन्होंने जो भाष्य किया है उस में उन्होंने दो चीजों को मिला दिया । उस से एक मिक्स अप हो गया । दो चीजों को मिला दिया । एक तो जिस को

शर्त कहा जाता है, "कंडीशन", और उन्होंने जिस शब्द का इस्तेमाल किया वह "परपज", यानी उद्देश्य, हुक्म में उद्देश्य बतलाया गया है। उस का कोई मतलब नहीं है क्योंकि नियम में यह बात नहीं है। नियम में केवल दो बातें हैं। पैरोल विशेष अवधि के लिए दिया जा सकता है और बिना शर्त या शर्तों के साथ दिया जा सकता है तो हुक्म में क्या उद्देश्य बताया है इस का नियम से कोई मतलब नहीं है। हो सकता है कि अपना बावां का सेवा करने के लिए उन को छोड़ दिया गया है लेकिन साथ साथ बाका अगर कोई वह काम करना चाहें, जिस के बारे में कोई रोक नहीं है तो मेरा खयाल है वह नियम के अन्दर कर सकते हैं। इसलिए मेरा यह निवेदन है कि इस नियम के अन्दर उन को सदन में आकर सदन को कार्य-वाही में हिस्सा लेने का पूरा अधिकार है। उस से उद्देश्य का कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है, शर्तों से मतलब है और उन शर्तों का पालन करते हुए अगर वह इस सदन में आ सकते हैं तो मेरा खयाल है कि आ सकते हैं। रह जाता है एक हा सवाल कि पुलिस को रपट देने के सम्बन्ध में शर्त लगाई गई है। अब मैं ने तो पूरा तरह ठोक से सुना नहीं कि क्या खुद जाकर पुलिस स्टेशन पर रपट देने का बात है... (इंटरप्शन)

कई माननीय सदस्य : हां है।

श्री मधु लिये : या पत्र द्वारा, तार द्वारा भा वह रपट दे सकते हैं? दिल्ली में आकर हर दिन तार भेज सकते हैं, स्पोकल साहब तार भेज सकते हैं। इसलिए शर्तों का पालन करते हुए अगर वह इस सदन में आना चाहें तो मेरा खयाल है कि उन को खुली छूट देनी चाहिए और इस सदन का संरक्षण और

इस सदन के कानून का संरक्षण उन को जरूर मिलना चाहिए।

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Jalore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I think the Government would be well-advised to consider this question in the light of what the Prime Minister stated yesterday, in the light of background of the discussion on the Defence of India Rules themselves and in the light of the strong opinion expressed on the floor of this House, in courts and outside by the leading citizens. Government have already made a statement that they are going to liberalise its rigours and that they are not going to apply it even against profiteers and that type of people. That background should be borne in mind. I think the Law Minister will concede that anybody who is participating in the proceedings of this House cannot be termed as participating in any undesirable activity. When a man is released on parole certain conditions are imposed. The object of those conditions is to ensure that he may not exploit his release on parole for indulging in undesirable activities. I think by no stretch of imagination can anybody say that participation in the proceedings of the House is an undesirable activity.

Shri G. S. Pathak: I will not say that.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: If it is not an undesirable activity by any stretch of imagination, then, in the light of the strong criticism offered in this House, both by this side as well as by the Opposition, in the light of the great concern expressed by all the leading lights in the country, in the light of the fact that the prime Minister herself has felt saying that she will have to review the entire matter, this matter has got to be examined, particularly in a very limited sense whether the legislators who are on parole cannot participate in the proceedings of the House. We are not to go very rigidly by the rules. As

[Shri Harish Chandra Mathur]

a matter of fact, who will be able to support such an order of parole in respect of a Member of Parliament if it imposes such a restriction? Therefore, Government have got to consider it in that line.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): Very strong feelings have been expressed in this House, by both sides and we have already spent about an hour on it. So, I would request the House through you, Sir....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Not wasted the time, I hope.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I said that we spent one hour. We have already spent it. In view of the opinions expressed here, I would make a suggestion to the House through you that it is not necessary to have any further discussion on this. Let the Government consider this matter. We shall contact the Madras Government on this matter and take a decision soon.... (Interruptions).

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: A report should be made available to the House in respect of the outcome of the consideration of this matter by Government.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Certainly.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I want an assurance that this will be taken up as a separate issue, because Government might take two or three months to consider the general question; I do not know how long they will take. It is separate from the general issue of lifting the emergency. Their decision should be made known well before the period of parole expires, not after some months.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Tomorrow or the day after.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I think it is only ordinary common sense....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Government is not always guided by common sense.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: What is the use of coming to a decision after the period of the parole order has expired?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That is what you do mostly.

13 hrs.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Law Minister will make a report at the earliest possible opportunity, say, next Monday.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: On Tuesday—Monday is a holiday—after Holi, when we meet, you will have the statement.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What about your observation?.... (Interruption) I am not going to be dictated to by them. You cannot control them.... (Interruption).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: You cannot control them. You can control us only.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What is it that you want?

Shri A. P. Sharma (Buxar): After the statement of the Leader of the House there should be no discussion.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to say something on your observation.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is it about the same thing?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It is about the same thing.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No, no; now we will go on to the next business.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Is this a House or a bucharkhana?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Is it democracy?

13.01 hrs.

PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE

SEVENTY-NINTH REPORT

Shri A. S. Alva (Mangalore): Sir, I beg to present the Seventy-ninth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

13.1½ hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

FOURTY-FOURTH REPORT

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): Sir, I beg to move:—

"That this House agrees with the Forty-fourth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 1st March, 1966."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Forty-fourth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 1st March, 1966."

The motion was adopted.

13.02 hrs.

RE: CALLING ATTENTION NOTICE (Query).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up General Discussion on the Budget (Railways) for 1966-67.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): What about my point of order? You said that it will be taken up after some time.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What is your point of order?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My point of order is this.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: On what?

An hon. Member: Let him say what it is.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to raise an issue . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What issue?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My calling-attention notice is pending and it has not been rejected. I was asked by the hon. Speaker to show cause how this can become a Central matter. I gave another calling-attention notice quoting article 353 of the Constitution. Before I read out article 353, may I tell you the background of it?

I and some of my friends gave notice of an adjournment motion and also of calling attention on the general strike of textile workers in Bombay involving more than two lakhs of workers. That was rejected and I was asked to give reasons how this can become a Central matter. I stated in my note addressed to the hon. Speaker that this is arising out of two issues. One was bonus dispute arising out of the Central legislation which we passed in this House giving what the quantum of bonus should be and so on. The second thing was loss of production affecting the target of the Fourth Plan.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): There is nobody on the Treasury Benches.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Dr. Ram Subhag Singh is there.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: This is how we are treated in this House. The

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

Labour Minister was here a little while ago and that is why I wanted to raise it then; anyhow, you will kindly convey it to him.

The third thing was that labour is a subject in the Concurrent List as well. The hon. Speaker or the Labour Minister were not satisfied and the hon. Minister was not willing to make a statement. Today I have tabled a calling-attention notice under article 353 of the Constitution which reads:—

"notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, the executive power of the Union shall extend to the giving of directions to any State as to the manner in which the executive power thereof is to be exercised;"

My submission is only this. There is an emergency as all of us know, though we sincerely want this to be withdrawn; the strike is going on in Bombay involving two lakhs of workers and in today's newspapers it is given that all textile mills are closed excepting one. The textile industry has come to a standstill; so, I will request you that the Labour Minister may be asked to make a statement and to advise properly the State Government on how to do it.

Previously under article 353 many calling-attention notices were admitted because there is an emergency and the Centre has got the power to give directions to the States. We feel that today, when such a strike is going on which is affecting production of cloth, we may be in need of it. So, I will request the Labour Minister to make a statement on it and he should clarify his position.

I should like to protest to you about one thing. The Labour Minister fully knew that a calling-attention notice was pending. He fully knew that he was asked to show reason why it should not be admitted. They treat this House with contempt Tomorrow of the day after when the whole thing will become a story, we will sit in the House and do post mortem. I have raised it several times.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalapuzha): I am also a signatory to the notice and I was also asked by the Speaker to argue how it comes up in this House. One of the issues that is agitating the minds of the workers and is the cause of the strike is that some textile mills were closed for some time and on many occasions previously in this House the Commerce Minister had taken up that subject, answered questions and had promised this House and the country that he would take steps by several methods to see that these mills are opened; but, I understand that many of his promises and assurances have not been fulfilled. This is one of the issues involved in this strike in addition to the bonus issue and other questions which were raised by my hon. friend, Shri Banerjee. So, we have every right to get a statement from the Central Government. It is a very vital and important issue.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The matter has been referred to the Labour Minister and as soon as he is ready, he will make a statement. He will find out what the position is and then we will consider it. This has been kept pending.

13.07 hrs.

PERMISSION TO MEMBERS WHO
WERE ASKED TO LEAVE THE
HOUSE TO RETURN

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद):
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो माननीय सदस्य बाहर निकाले गये हैं, उन के बारे में मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आप उन को वापस बुला लें, क्योंकि जब मैंने एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाया था, तो भ्रम में दोषी तो मैं हूँ। अगर आप समझते हैं कि मेरे बाहर जाने से दोष का मार्जन हो सकता है, तो मैं चला जाता हूँ और आप उन माननीय सदस्यों को बुला लीजिए, वरना मेरे दिल में यह खटका रहेगा कि मेरे सब से उन को निकाल दिया गया।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Would the House like to permit them to come in?

Some hon. Members: Yes, yes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: They may be called in; but the only thing is that they should behave well.

डा० राम म गोहर लोहिया : मैं आपकी बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूँ ।

13.08 hrs.

RAILWAY BUDGET—GENERAL DISCUSSION—contd.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up General Discussion on the Budget (Railways) for 1966-67. Shri Priya Gupta may continue his speech

श्री मोर्य (अलीगढ़) : श्रीमन्, कितना समय खत्म हो गया है और कितना बाकी रह गया है ?

Shri Priya Gupta (Katihar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, yesterday I was talking about bonus, but before I start talking about that may I draw the attention of the Ministry of Railways, through you, to the agreement between the Ministry of Railways and the All-India Railwaymen's Federation on the discussions held on 10th November, 1951 and 23rd August, 1951 in which it was agreed that as the third tier of the PNM machinery—

"A tribunal would be set up at the Centre consisting of equal representation from labour and Railways with an impartial Chairman which will be empowered to investigate any dispute between the Railway Board and the AIRF which may be referred to them."

My question is: Why has this not been implemented as yet? All the disputes of railwaymen which were being discussed at the second tier of the Railway Board—there is no agreement on most of the points—are kept in cold storage.

Now, I would remind you of a recent speech of a man of the stature of the President of India, the Head of the

State, Dr. Radhakrishnan, who said:—

"Labour must have its due place in industry. No real progress in industry could be achieved unless the workers were treated as human beings and not merely as commodities."

When he was inaugurating the Central Labour Institute constructed at a cost of Rs. 35 lakhs. The question is whether these things will remain simply in big words or whether these things will be implemented.

Then, I come to the question of bonus. The railwaymen fulfil both the conditions. The first condition is that the industry should make profits and the second condition is that the industry must have competition with the other mode of transport. The Railways are making profits and there is also competition with the road transport. I know in the circulars issued by the Railway Board in respect of the North-Eastern Railway and the Northern Railway, some special efforts were to be made for making good the possible loss of traffic income in competition with the road transport in U.P. This is a fact. Both the conditions are fulfilled by the railwaymen. The Government comes out to say that the railwaymen cannot be given bonus at par with other public sector undertaking employees because they are departmental workers. In the various Ministries, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Labour, the Ministry of Defence, etc., there are clerks who are given a special type of concession in respect of calculation of overtime allowance. When the All India Railwaymen's Federation demanded the same principle for calculation of overtime allowance, the reply of the Minister was that the clerks in the Railways are industrial workers whereas the clerks in the other Ministries are departmental workers. It is by this argument that that facility was not extended to them. But when they demand bonus, the Government of India says that they are departmental workers and that bonus can only be given to the industrial workers.

[Shri Priya Gupta]

On this point, I had a discussion with Mr. Sanjivayya, the ex-Minister of Labour, on the 10th of December last and he agreed in principle and promised that in the shape of bonus something will be given to the railwaymen. I wrote to him on the 3rd January, 1966. Now, we have to write to Mr. Jagjivan Ram who recently took over as the Minister of Labour. The Railway Minister should do something in the matter.

About the setting up of the Permanent Wage board, I may say that this is a very important issue. In India, there is one criterion for calculation of the wage which is completely different from that of the rest of the countries in the world. In the other countries, the criterion is the requirement of minimum necessities of life for the workers. In 1943, when there was a great famine in Bengal, there came a question as to how it happened. A commission was set up by the then British Government and it was found that the wages were very poor and it was due to the cumulative effect of mal-nutrition since many years past that so many people died in that great famine. Therefore, they correctly laid down the principle that the wage should be fixed on the basis of the minimum wage required by the workers for maintaining themselves with the minimum of necessities of life. Of course, afterwards, the capitalists agitated and made it convenient for them and the Government laid down the principle of the capacity of the industry to pay as the criterion for fixing the wages. The Government should come forward to accept the principle of the setting up of the wage board. Simply setting up Commission or wage Board and giving Rs. 2 or Rs. 5 or Rs. 10 is no solution for the Railway workers in India, most of whom stagnate in initial grade without having any upgrading in the cadre.

Then comes the question of automation, electrification, Dieselisation, centralised traffic control, Simplification

of accounts and the Statistical work done by computers. This is a thing which is borrowed from other European countries. They are very short of man-power and they want efficiency and, therefore, they use the machines. But in our country which is a developing country, we are already having unemployment as a headache, and there are 2 crores of educated unemployed. It is no use introducing automation in the name of efficiency only. The Government only says that there will be no retrenchment but that does not prevent their officiating employees to be reverted to the substantive posts and in some cases two or three stages lower. As you know, the Supreme Court in respect of the promotions of scheduled caste employees has already held that even a promotion is an appointment. Therefore, reversion is also retrenchment from the officiating post itself. There should be proper safeguards and it should be done in a planned way.

In the project works also, on the N.F. Railway, the employees of the Survey & Construction projects, the Broad-Gauge projects, the D.B.K. projects, who have rendered continuous service of 5 to 10 years have been rendered surplus and some discharged whereas in the other zonal railways and the workshops, they have made direct recruitment without absorbing them.

As regards the Dearness Allowance, it has got two aspects. One is the neutralisation formula which has been partly recommended by the Das Commission. We wanted full neutralisation but even the part neutralisation formula has not been followed while increasing the dearness allowance. The second thing is the compilation of the all-India price index which has not been done and it is for want of that that the full neutralisation cannot be calculated as to what is the real shortfall in the real wage of the employee.

Then Sir, we have been bringing to the notice of the Finance Ministry, through you, on very many occasions

about different D.A. slab system for different categories and we want to draw the attention of the Railway Ministry also to that. The slabs of the dearness allowance should not be varying as between Class IV, Class III, Class II and Class I employees because nowadays when the rice is being sold at Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 per kg. and wheat is also being sold at a very high price, the purchaser, whether it is a Class IV employee or a Class III employee or a Class II or Class I officer, has got the same hardship. Therefore, there should be no discrimination in rates in giving the dearness allowance to various categories of employees. There should not be different slabs of dearness allowance if the Government fails to arrest the spiralling rise in prices.

Then, the Casual Labour system should be abolished. On the floor of this august House, the State Minister of Railways, Dr. Ram Subhag Singh, in reply to a question from a Member on this side of the House, categorically said that Rs. 2 has been given as the daily wage rate for each casual labour uniformly all over the Indian Railways. But we have pointedly drawn his attention to the fact that there are different rates of Rs. 1/4/-, Rs. 1/8/- and Rs. 1/12/- in the same district of the same province on the same railway. Apart from that, we want to ask why for the same work, where there are regular employees for it in the Railways, casual Labour is engaged. I say, the system of casual labour should be abolished and that it should be run by regular employees.

13.19 hrs.

[SHRI SHAM LAL SARAF in the Chair]

Then, I come to the Contract Labour. We have seen that for carrying of the parcels and for clearing the ashpits and loading the goods, the Railway Administration employs private contractors for supplying labourers. This work should be taken over by the employees themselves. In many cases, we find that the contractors do not

turn up and the work is taken from the existing workmen.

The country has adopted the Constitution of India, but I want to point out that the Service Conduct Rules have no relevance with the provisions of the Constitution. One Mr. Mukund Parekh, C.G.I. in the Western Railway Accounts Department, Bhavnagar, had to lose his job. The matter was raised in this House and also in the Rajya Sabha. A delegation of MPs, I was also there, went to meet Mr. Patil. Mr. Patil wanted to help the case if the party went to the court of law. But he does not want to review the case departmentally because it has become a question of prestige of the General Manager. I want a candid reply whether Mr. Parekh was officially sanctioned leave to contest the Municipality elections; after contesting and when he won the elections, how is it that his services were terminated by giving him a charge-sheet. The Railway Minister has never come forward with a reply to this. They have been beating about the bush and have been giving fictitious replies here and there. I do not mean any insinuation but they have avoided many points about it.

I now come to the question of providing all employees with Railway quarters, at least, two-roomed tenements. I remember, once the late Prime Minister Nehru also said that nobody should be given a single room tenement. The Medical Board also decided that, in a single room tenement, a family cannot remain with grown-up children and that this was not desirable not only from the point of view of social customs but also from the point of view of health itself. Then the Railway Board decided to have two-roomed tenements for Class IV Staff also. It was going on for some time. Then all of a sudden in the name of austerity, the two-roomed tenements were reduced to single-room tenements. Surely austerity does not mean taking away the minimum required from the point of view of health.

[Shri Priya Gupta]

About quarters, I also want to say that there are many quarters which have outlived their assessed life and the capital cost of those should not be taken into account for purposes of calculation of pooled rent. I am astonished to see another anomaly. Whenever subscription to Provident Fund is made, by Railway Employees, Government calculate interest at the rate of 4.5%, but when they take the rent from the employees for the quarters, they calculate on the capital cost at a rate of 6.5%. There should not be two standards in respect of this calculation.

Regarding Medical facilities it has been shown that very many medical facilities are given to the staff, but I am sorry to point out that, out of 2,000 doctors in the whole of Railways, only one-fifth of the cadre is for outdoor dispensaries; if the report of the Railway Minister is correct, then for 1,10,000 patients per day, there are only 400 outdoor doctors. That is, in 360 minutes, as many as 275 patients have to be seen by a doctor, i.e., just a minute for one patient to be attended to. How is it possible for the doctor to examine a patient in a minute and how will they give medicines to these Class III and Class IV staff?

Regarding leave, Second Pay Commission recommended that everybody should be allowed to go on leave on a programmed basis. Unfortunately today the position is that nobody is given leave. You can check it up. All the leave is wasted because of the ceiling limit on accumulation of leave.

Then I come to medically incapacitated staff. It has been stated in the report; there is a provision for professional sickness. You will be astonished to know that when the running staff—the guards and drivers—are medically incapacitated, they are not declared to be under occupational disease and there is no protection of the emoluments of the staff. A man drawing Rs. 350, because he is medi-

cally incapacitated, i.e., failed in colour vision, but otherwise fit to see, is put to work as khalasi or peon at Rs. 70 since he is a non-matric. The All India Railwaymen's Federation has held that such cases of medical incapacitation should be protected under occupational disease and there should not be any loss to them in their emoluments.

Lastly I want to submit that the eight point charter of demands including subsidised grainshops, submitted by the All India Railwaymen's Federation should be considered by the Government of India and something should be done in respect of that.

Shri Hanumanthalya (Bangalore City): I want to deal, in the first place, with the points made by Mr. Priya Gupta, the previous speaker. Being a labour leader, he is naturally prompted by the consideration to make the labourers happy.

श्री हुकुम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) :
इतने अच्छे वक्ता बोल रहे हैं लेकिन हाउस में पचास मिनटों का समय भी नहीं है। इस वास्ते ज़रा गणपूर्ति करवा दें तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा।

Shri Hanumanthalya: The previous speaker was making out a case to protect the interests of the labour employed in the Railways on all fronts. We, who represent the consumers and the people at large, welcome the idea of giving the maximum possible amenities and wages to this labour class, but at the same time we have to remember the present prevailing trend.

When I come to this Parliament, I see pasted so many posters all over the walls that several sections of government employees are going on strike. The latest threat is that about three to four lakhs of employees of the Auditor-General's office and

Accountant-General's offices throughout India are going on strike; the State Government employees are going on strike; doctors are going on strike; and even within one sector like the Railways, this happens: I have a representation here, circulated to Members of Parliament, of the Indian Railways Engineering Inspectors' Association. This category of employees complain that some other set of people have got better emoluments but not they. I observe that in all the demands, that every one looks up to somebody above and asks for wages or emoluments of the higher category and that nobody turns towards his own labourer who is getting less and who is one step below him. The Central Government employees want more never looking for a moment at what the State Government employees get. The State Government employees do not look at their inferior staff for a moment and they go on asking for more and more. It is these demands for more and more that is ultimately responsible for the inflation we are suffering from. It is this demand that has made the rupee so valueless as to demand devaluation. Even as Shri Priya Gupta suggests that there should be a wage board for one sector, I would also suggest in all seriousness—that every member of the Cabinet must consider this seriously, that there must be a national wage board. When any particular sector of Government service demands higher wages, that must be related to the wage structure of the whole set of Government employees, whether in Government service proper or in the public undertakings. Now, the demand has run riot. It is almost pell-mell, and all the time they never sympathise with the classes below them.

You may remember the famous saying that a general was able to inspire real courage and loyalty in the minds of the soldiers by saying that in the battle-field when he saw a soldier dying . . .

श्री ठाकुर चन्दा कछवाय : सभापति महोदय, मैं आपकी व्यवस्था चाहता हूँ। सदन में गरणपूति नहीं है।

Mr. Chairman: There is no quorum. Shri Hanumanthaiya may resume his seat for a while. The bell is being rung—Now, there is quorum. Shri Hanumanthaiya may now resume his speech.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: A soldier was almost dying on the battle-field and he needed water. There was only one cup of water available. The General who was also wounded wanted water, but instead of himself taking the water, he said to the soldier 'Thy need is greater', but the soldier said 'Sir, thy need is greater'. It was that mutually obliging spirit that was responsible for the victory of the Army and the great name that it earned.

Here is my labour friend asking for a wage board. But nobody looks at the man who is unfortunately placed below him either in status or in emoluments; all the time they are only looking up and up. There is what is called a general demoralisation in the wage structure of this country. There is already a very frightening prospect, that this wage increase results in the rising of prices or as it is called inflation, and this in turn results in the demand for wage increase. This vicious circle, as the economists know and even a layman knows, is a circle within which the Indian economy is caught. Some brave leader or administrator has to break this vicious circle. If socialism means anything, it means equitable distribution of national wealth; it is on that basis that the wage structure must be built, whether it is for the railwaymen or for any other sector.

As you know, the average per capita income is Rs. 300 or so. On that basis, the average income per month could only be about Rs. 30. Many of these people get two to three times the per capita income. This is known to Government and the labour associations. Where is the rest of the

[Shri Hanumanthaiya]

money to come from? In order to pay the salaried classes of this country, they have necessarily to take away so much of the national income from the rural sector and from the other people who have not organised themselves in this vociferous manner.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सभापति महोदय, मैं आपकी व्यवस्था चाहता हूँ। सदन में गएपूति नहीं है।

Mr. Chairman: Shri Hanumanthaiya may resume his seat for a while. There is no quorum. The bell is being rung—

Now, there is quorum. Shri Hanumanthaiya may resume his speech now.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: So, I suggest that even as there is the Supreme Court established under the Constitution in India, so must a high-powered wage board be appointed in India to see that every sector of society and Government servants *inter se* get wages related to the national income and a proper and equitable distribution thereof. Otherwise, the Indian economy would be going the way of Indonesian economy.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): It is in the doldrums now.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: Everybody is asking for more, and the demonstrations compel the governmental authorities, whether in the railways or in the other sectors, to concede their demands, because these people hold a particular sector at gunpoint. If socialism means anything it is not robbing the many to pay a few; it means equitable distribution of wealth. Many a Member of Parliament or many a Member who is in charge of administration does not realise that it is the imbalance in the equitable distribution of national income, particularly in the agricultural sector, that has made us suffer on the food front. Every sector except the agricultural sector gets the maximum possible emoluments. How can

you have a particular sector produce more when you make it the least remunerative sector?

Then, my hon. friend claims for the workers the right to strike. That is a right that has been enjoyed for a long time. But I would plead with you to realise that it is an outmoded right; it is a right belonging almost to the middle ages. In the old days, if there was any quarrel on property or any other dispute between two individuals, they used to resort to what was called a duel; they used to fight it out, and whoever won was declared to be the man who had justice on his side. In the subsequent generations civilisation evolved, and it was said that entrusting it to a person called a judge, to arbitrate between two people or two sets of people was the best, civilised, way of disposing of disputes. If that is the sign of civilisation, then that must be made applicable to all industrial disputes.

I wholeheartedly welcome the compulsory arbitration that has almost been accepted by the Central Government employees. There is nothing like a right to strike any more than there is a right to a particular individual to take the law into his own hands. It is a feature of the capitalist economy to strike. I have been to Russia and I have travelled all over Russia. In a communist country, whether it be Russia or any other satellite country, there is no right to strike. Therefore, the labour leaders who claim that the right to strike is one of the fundamental rights forget at the same time that they are pleading for the establishment of socialism. I might say, however, that I am not against increase in wages according to the necessities of the situation, but that must be done rationally and judiciously. Let there be a national wage board, that I have suggested, for the whole community, and let the methods of settlement of disputes be determined, and let there be no question of strike or lock-out.

Both are equally anti-social. They affect production; they adversely affect the national interest. Whoever resorts to a strike or lockout must be declared to be unpatriotic, and public opinion must exercise itself so correctly that nobody will be able to strike, or lockout. Even as a man whose relative is murdered cannot have recourse to his own pistol or gun in order to wreak vengeance, no labourer or worker or government employee must have the right to strike. But they must be given compulsory arbitration facilities such as judicial tribunal or some other tribunal to settle disputes. In this way, all strikes must be eliminated.

Mr. Chairman: Then you have to amend the law.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: We have to.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): Amend the Government. If a labour government comes into power, this kind of thing will never come about.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He will amend the Government too by and by.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: If members of Parliament agree with this approach to the problem, the day will not be far off when we will get such a government and our law too will be amended.

So far as the railways are concerned, all these 18 years and three Plans, whatever they have done is more by way of a patching up rather than real planning, planned progress of railway build-up or railway distribution. The first thing that has to be done is to make all lines of one gauge, that is, broad gauge. I do not want to argue about it because there are enough facts and figures to show that broad gauge operates more economically and better than the metre gauge. All the metre gauge lines today are more or less running at a loss. It is only the broad gauge lines that are paying. I do not want to dilate on that because there is enough literature

furnished to show that broad gauge, is the thing that pays and that metre gauge is the thing that does not.

It is not that I plead that in a single year all the metre gauge should be converted into broad gauge. That is a physical impossibility. Some beginning must be made. Today the Railway Ministry must lay down its policy in this direction, that definitely a beginning will be made to implement the policy of converting all the non-broad gauge lines into broad gauge lines. Throughout India there must be only one gauge.

So far as South India is concerned, I am sorry to say that the railway system is perfunctory, haphazard and inadequate. In the old days—the map before me shows this—all this railway system was based on what was called the presidency towns system. In the British days, the imperialist power established their hold on Calcutta, Bombay and Madras—called their forts. The railway train system converged on these three towns. But today even after three Plans, we have not even modified that set-up. Hence we are put to the necessity of pleading that port and railway facilities are not enough to take the American wheat that is coming in ships, and distribute it in time. The harbours are cluttered up and the railway system is not able to cope with the traffic. Why? Because every railway system has to take delivery either at Madras or at Bombay or at Calcutta or one or two other ports. On the other hand, nature has blessed India with a very long coastline. There are dozens and dozens of ports apart from these three presidency ports.

Shri Parashar (Shivpuri): On a point of order. Has the map to which the hon. Member is referring been laid on the Table?

Mr. Chairman: Not necessary.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: This railway map has not only been placed on the Table; it has been placed in his hands repeatedly, which he has not seen.

Mr. Chairman: Betrays his ignorance; can't help it.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: I have been urging upon the Ministry, the trunk line has to run from Trivandrum to Bangalore, to Hyderabad to Nagpur to Delhi and upto Srinagar.

The reorganisation of States has taken place. Today Bangalore City is the capital of a bigger State than Madras. All the time you are under the impression that the whole of the south is Madras. In North India the ignorance is so colossal that whenever they look at me they ask if I am a Madrasi. Their knowledge of geography is so poor that they do not know that there is Kerala, there is Mysore, there is Andhra, there is Maharashtra and probably Orissa.

Now the political system is so changed that there are 14 States and 14 State capitals. The railway system must be so based as to make the State capitals the focus towards which all the railway lines converge in their respective areas. The idea of making only three States permanent imperial powers, economic powers and political powers, is not conducive either to socialism or to a true pattern of democratic set-up.

Now they are constructing the Salem-Bangalore line. They can as well convert the metre gauge they are now building into broad gauge and extend the same upto Trivandrum

Mr. Chairman: The time is up.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: The railways are too long.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: But there should be speeding up of the train.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: In every mantra, we say *Aa Sethu Himachal*. That is the mantra of national integration adumbrated not today but thousands and thousands of years ago. It is

that that has kept up Indian unity. Therefore, I want the Grand Trunk of the Indian continent to start from Cape Comerin or Kanyakumari; then let it come to Trivandrum, then Bangalore, then Hyderabad, then Nagpur, then Bhopal, then Delhi and reach the terminus at Srinagar.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): No, no, Chashul and then Damchok.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: A beginning must be made now. That is all I say.

Mr. Chairman: He is conveniently far getting the east and west.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: For the east and west, it is already there. From Bombay to Calcutta there are several lines; there is no necessity to add to it. Therefore, I have advisedly left it out.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair (Quilon): They are overfed already.

An hon. Member: Bombay to Dibrugarh.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: This trunk system which reaches, literally and figuratively, from Sethu to the Himalayas, would be the true visible symbol of national unity.

So far as ports are concerned, why not improve Goa and connect Goa by broad gauge with Guntakal and Bombay and Bangalore. If we do that, the whole system from Goa to Madras will be made broad gauge. If we convert the line from Bangalore to Guntakal into broad gauge, the system will be complete.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You want Goa to merge in Mysore?

Shri Hanumanthaiya: Therefore, the policy that I am advocating, namely of converting all lines into broad gauge, must begin here. Let it not begin in my State, I am not so selfish, let it begin at Cape Comerin,

let it go to Trivandrum, let it come to Bangalore and then go to Hyderabad and Nagpur and upto Srinagar.

I have one point more, and after touching that point I will close. Kindly permit me to speak. Though I have several points, I will speak only on that.

There is what is called departmental catering in the railways. For the first time, the hon. Minister has announced that there is a small profit. Do you know after how much loss this small profit has resulted? These seven or eight years, more than Rs. 1½ crores has been lost and the consumer has paid through his nose—either the traveller or the person who eats at this departmental catering. And mind you, if these catering establishments had been auctioned, they themselves would have brought probably a crore of rupees or more. Therefore, the net loss is much more than a crore of rupees.

Mr. Chairman: Please wind up.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: I thought the catering should be wound up.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Not far wrong.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: Let anybody say that this departmental catered food is better than what was being supplied by the contractors. The real reason I tell you is this. I have also travelled a lot. This is another illegal facility afforded to many railway employees. Certain categories of people get free supply of coffee and other eatables from this departmental catering. Therefore what I propose is this. I do not want private people to exploit this food and make profit. I am socialist enough to concede that point. At the same time, departmental catering must be done in such a way that co-operatives must be established and they must be given facilities to run on a commercial basis but if there is loss, a proportionate cut in their pay must be effected. It is only then that

people will wake up. Now whether it ends in a loss, whether the food is good or bad, the concerned people get their pay, their promotion, their facilities, their provident fund and their pension. This is exactly the psychology that is pervading the whole Indian administration that is responsible for the plan failures as the Prime Minister says and as the previous Prime Minister said. Nobody is held responsible for anything. Their pay and emoluments are guaranteed, whether the service they do is good, bad, inefficient or indifferent. This attitude towards departmental catering must be changed into one of practical commercial proposition.

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती (शज्जर) :
आदरणीय सभापति महोदय, डा० राम सुभग सिंह बड़े मीठे मंत्री हैं। इनको बार-बार प्रार्थना करते हैं और बड़े सुन्दर शब्दों में उनका वह उत्तर दे दते हैं काम चाहे बेशक रह जाय कोई चिन्ता की बात नहीं है।

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो हमारा वाहन है यह राष्ट्र का वाहन है। रक्षा के काम में भी आता है, कृषि के काम में भी आता है, व्यापार और उद्योग में भी आता है। सभी तरह के जितने हमारे भाग हैं उन सब के साथ रेलवेज का सम्बन्ध है। इस में ठीक वैसे ही ढंग रहना चाहिए ताकि यह सभी की पूर्ति कर सके। वर्तमान काल में रक्षा का बड़ा उत्तरदायित्व है। अन्न को इधर उधर भेजने का भी है तथा अन्य सामानों का भी है।

कुछ समय पहले दिल्ली से फीरोजपुर की जो लाइन थी यह प्रमुख लाइन थी। अब दिल्ली से जो पानीपत होती हुई जा रही है उस को सर्वाग्रियों की प्रगतिता दी गई और इस को माल डोने की, लेकिन मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करूँ कि यह क्षेत्र आज भी अगर किसी ने देखा है वहाँ जाकर, मंत्री महोदय गये हैं, डोगराई आदि मोर्चों को तोड़ने

[श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती]

वाले इसी इलाके के बहादुर हैं तो इसलिये इस क्षेत्र की रेलों के ऊपर विशेष ध्यान आप को देना चाहिए।

दूसरा मुझाब मैं यह दे रहा हूँ। व्यापारी समय पर बैग्स की मांग करते हैं तो व्यापारियों को बैग्स की सुविधा मिलनी चाहिए जिससे कि समय पर वे अपना माल भेज सकें। अन्न के बारे में भी गड़बड़ी अधिक तब होती है जब गूड़, शक्कर का समय आता है। अब कोल्हू चल रहे हैं। मंडी में माल ले जाते हैं किसान लोग, तब वह व्यापारी कहते हैं कि हमें जब साधन मिलेंगे बग्स मिलेंगे तब तुम्हारे दाम देंगे, तो मैं कहता हूँ कि इस के ऊपर आप विचार कीजिये। आक्षेप करने का तो मेरा स्वभाव नहीं है परन्तु तथ्य के ऊपर आप को बेशक विचार करना चाहिए कि आप के कर्मचारियों का रवैया व्यापारियों के साथ कैसा रहता है बैग्स देते समय ?

तृतीय श्रेणी के यात्रियों को विशेष सुविधा चाहिए। वे भी उसी प्रकार से भारतीय नागरिक हैं जैसे कि प्रथम श्रेणी के हैं तो उन की सुविधाओं के ऊपर भी ध्यान अधिक से अधिक देना चाहिये।

रेलवे इंजनों पर तो आप ने हिन्दी में रेलवे का नाम लिख दिया जैसे कि हम देखते हैं कि इंजनों पर, "उत्तर रेलवे" हिन्दी में अंकित है लेकिन जो रेल के डिब्बे हैं उन डिब्बों पर हिन्दी के नागरी अक्षरों का प्रयोग नहीं हुआ है तो कृपा कर के वहां भी ऐसा करवायें।

एक माननीय सदस्य : अन्दर है।

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : अन्दर होने से क्या होता है देखने वाले तो बाहर से ही देखेंगे ? रेलवेज में जहां जहां हिन्दी क्षेत्र हैं और उन में जो रेलवेज की अपनी परीक्षाएं होती हैं, विभागीय परीक्षाएं, तो वह परीक्षाएं हिन्दी में भी ली जाया करें।

जहां तक कर्मचारियों की पोस्टिंग का सवाल है अब बड़े रेलवेज के कर्मचारी जिनको कि हजारों रुपये बतौर तन्खाह के मिलते हैं उनको तो आप कहीं भी भेज दीजिये लेकिन जो छोटे छोटे रेलवे के कर्मचारी हैं उनकी नियुक्ति प्रायः उन्हीं स्थानों के निकट, घासपास की जाय जहां के कि वह रहने वाले हैं। अगर वहीं उनकी नियुक्ति की जायेगी तो ठीक रहेगा। क्योंकि उन के परिवार वाले भी होते हैं, बच्चे भी होते हैं और वह सुविधापूर्वक वहां आ जा सकते हैं। और बीमारी आदि में अपने बच्चों और परिवार वालों को सम्हाल भी सकते हैं। इसलिए छोटे रेलवे के कर्मचारियों की नियुक्ति करते समय इस बात का ध्यान अवश्य रखा जाना चाहिए।

मैं निश्चित रूप से आप को एक घटना बताये देता हूँ। एक बहुत छोटे कर्मचारी की धर्मपत्नी बीमार हुई, बार बार निवेदन किया कि मुझे नजदीक भेज दो ताकि मैं अपने घर आकर उस को सम्हाल सकूँ लेकिन उस का वहां परिवर्तन नहीं किया गया। आखिरकार वह बेचारी मर ही गई। और कुछ न हो सके तो कम से कम उन के साथ सहानुभूति तो होनी चाहिए। यथायोग्य व्यवहार किया जाय। अब एक रोहतक वाले को बिठा दिया मद्रास में और मद्रास वाले को भेज दिया गया पठानकोट में तो इस तरह से दोनों ही बेकार हो जाते हैं। इसलिए इन बातों पर भी विचार होना चाहिए।

दिल्ली के बारे में मैं कुछ निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। दिल्ली देश की राजधानी है। यहां अनेक उपनगर हैं। चारों ओर से गाड़ियां आती हैं। आजकल कार्यालय का समय जो है, सभी कार्यालयों का, जिस में सरकार भी आ गई और अन्य भी आ गये, 9 बजे का है लेकिन कई गाड़ियां हैं, चारों तरफ से जो आने वाली हैं वे देर में पहुंचती हैं।

और उन को बहुत कठिनाता होती है इस लिए रेलवे टाइमटेबुल बनाते समय यह भी एक ध्यान रखना जाय। गर्मी सर्दी के अनुसार जैसे कार्यालयों का समय बदलता है ताकि सुविधा पूर्वक सभी कर्मचारी भी पहुंच सकें। प्रातःकाल ऐसे ढंग से हो कि उधर से आने वाली गाड़ियाँ वैसे आयेँ चारों तरफ से और सायंकाल उन को ले जाने का भी उसी प्रकार से प्रबन्ध हो जिससे कि वह अपने अपने स्थानों पर समय से पहुंच सकें। दिल्ली में भीड़ भी न रहे और उन को यहां की बढ़ती जा रही महंगाई से होने वाली परेशानी और दिक्कत का सामना भी न करना पड़े, न उन्हें मकान लेना पड़े और न और कुछ लेना पड़े। इस प्रकार की यह दिल्ली में व्यवस्था की जाय।

14 hrs.

पहले भी इस बात की मांग की गई है कि दिल्ली के किशनगंज स्टेशन पर एक साइकिल स्टैंड होना चाहिए। वहां पर बहुत से कर्मचारी उतरते हैं। यदि वे वहां से अपने साइकिल लेकर अपने अपने कार्यालयों में चले जायें और सायंकाल उन को वहीं रख दिया करें, तो इस से रेलवे विभाग को आमदनी ही होगी, कोई घाटा नहीं होगा। दूसरे स्थानों पर भी यह व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए।

मैं मंत्री महोदय को इस बात के लिये धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि 1966-67 के बजट में शकूरबस्ती तक डबल लाइन करने के सम्बन्ध में उन्होंने व्यवस्था करने की कृपा की है। बहुत प्रार्थना करने पर आखिर देवता प्रसन्न हुए हैं। यदि इस को कम से कम रोहतक तक आगे बढ़ा दिया जाये, तो सैनिकों को आने जाने में बड़ी सुविधा हो जायेगी। ऐसा करने पर रेलवे विभाग को किसी प्रकार की हानि नहीं होगी, बल्कि उसको लाभ ही होगा।

जो ट्रेन रोहतक से दिल्ली आती है, वह सायंकाल वापस जाते हुए शकूरबस्ती में छोड़

दी जाती है —आगे नहीं जाती है। अगर उस को जींद या रोहतक तक आगे भेज दिया जाये, तो अच्छा हो। मैं इस बारे में काफी लिखा-पढ़ी करता रहा हूँ। कहा जाता है कि रोहतक में ठहरने का स्थान नहीं है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसा प्रबन्ध कर दिया जाये कि वह गाड़ी रात के समय रोहतक में एक लाइन पर ठहर सके। इससे कर्मचारियों को आने जाने में बहुत सुविधा होगी।

मैं इस बारे में बहुत लिखा-पढ़ी करता रहा हूँ और डा० राम सुभग सिंह से प्रार्थना करता रहा हूँ कि शनिवार को छोड़ कर प्रातः 11-10 बजे और सायं 4-40 बजे के बीच में दिल्ली से कोई गाड़ी जींद फ़िरोजपुर को नहीं जाती है। यदि एक गाड़ी इस अवधि के बीच में किसी समय—2, 3 बजे के लगभग—भेज दी जाया करे तो इस में हानि क्या है? कुछ लोग बसों में जाते हैं लेकिन जिन लोगों के—विशेषतया सैनिकों के—पास होते हैं वे रात के समय अपने घर पहुंचते हैं क्योंकि उन के गांव प्रायः स्टेशन से तीन चार मील दूर होते हैं। और इस प्रकार उनको बड़ी असुविधा होती है। मुझे पूरी आशा है कि मंत्री महोदय इस पर भी ध्यान देंगे।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह को होना तो फूड एंड एग्जीक्यूटिव मिनिस्ट्री में चाहिये था लेकिन वह रेलवे विभाग में लगा दिये गए।

श्री इन्द्रजीत लाल मलहोत्रा (जम्मू तथा काश्मीर) : यहाँ भी अच्छे हैं।

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धांती : मैं उन के सामने एक बहुत पुराना केस रखना चाहता हूँ जो कि मैं पहले भी रख चुका हूँ। डाक्टर साहब ने विजिलेंस ब्रांच वाले भी बुला लिये और दूसरे कर्मचारियों को भी बुला लिया। पहले उत्तर रेलवे के मैनेजर थे शर्मा। उन से मुझे कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है। लेकिन बाद में

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती]

आए भक्त साहब । मैंने उनको एक फ़ाइल भी हुई है लेकिन अभी तक उस पर कोई कार्य बाही नहीं की गई है । सौभाग्य से अब श्री कृपाल सिंह रेलवे बोर्ड के चेयरमैन बन कर आए हैं । चूँकि वह एक गांव के रहने वाले हैं इसलिए उन की गरीबों से कुछ न कुछ सहानुभूति अवश्य होगी । मैं ने एक फ़ाइल उनको भी दे दी है ।

दिल्ली में टिकटों की गड़बड़ी पकड़वाई गई है और कुछ कर्मचारियों को रुपया लेते हुए पकड़वाया गया है । एक केस में रेलवे के अधिकाधिकारियों ने सम्बद्ध व्यक्तियों को इनाम भी दिया है । लेकिन प्रायः यह देखा गया है कि भ्रष्टाचारी लोग मंत्रियों तक सही बात नहीं पहुंचने देते हैं । इस प्रकार के भ्रष्टाचार में सब प्रकार के कर्मचारी शामिल होते हैं । इस बारे में ठीक ढंग से जांच की जानी चाहिए और भ्रष्टाचारी लोगों को बाहर फेंकना चाहिए । जो ईमानदार और गरीब कर्मचारी हैं जो बिल्कुल रिश्वत नहीं लेते हैं उनको प्रोत्साहन दिया जाना चाहिए । यदि मंत्री महोदय इस पर विचार करके आवश्यक कार्यवाही करेंगे तो इससे सभी को लाभ होगा किसी एक को नहीं ।

मंत्री महोदय को रेलवे विभाग में ऐसा बल करना चाहिए जिससे सामान्य जनता को विशेषकर लाभ हो सके । जैसा कि मैं ने पहले कहा है खेती करने वालों का इस विभाग से अधिक काम पड़ता है । रेलवे में अधिक सुविधायें प्रदान करने से उनको भी लाभ हो सकेगा । और रेलवे विभाग की ग्रामदनी में वृद्धि होगी । स्वर्गीय प्रधान मंत्री श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री ने “जय जवान” और “जय किसान” का नारा लगाया था । लेकिन बात एक ही है — किसान ही जवान देता है किसान ही खेती करता है और किसान ही मंडी में सब चीजें भेजता है । आज स्थिति यह है कि किसानों के कोई पत्र

नहीं हैं और इसलिए उनकी आवाज दूर तक नहीं जाती है । लेकिन जब रेलवे विभाग में उनके ऐसे हमदर्द महानुभाव और सहानुभूति रखने वाले मंत्री महोदय हैं तो मुझे आशा है कि इस बात का ध्यान रखा जायगा कि गरीब किसान को सबसे ज्यादा लाभ पहुंचे क्योंकि अभी तो कुछ ले दे कर सारा काम कर लिया करता है ।

जब मैं मद्रास गया तो डाक्टर साहब ने एक सूबेदार साहब को मेरे साथ कर दिया और दो घंटे में उनके लिये सारा प्रबन्ध करवा दिया । उसके लिए मैं उनको धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं । जब मैं एक स्टेशन पर गया तो वहां चार्ट पर लिखा हुआ था कि स्लीपिंग कार में फर्ला सीट सूबेदार साहिब की है । लेकिन एक कर्मचारी ने उस सीट का नम्बर बदल दिया और किसी एक व्यापारी को वह सीट दे दी । जब वह मेरे पास आये तो मैं ने कर्मचारी से पूछा कि क्या बात हुई । वास्तव में उसने एक नकली चार्ट बना लिया था जब कि रेलवे स्टेशन पर असली चार्ट लगा हुआ था । यह तो प्रकट है कि बिना कुछ लिये दिये इस तरह का अनुचित काम नहीं हो सकता है ।

इसलिए मंत्री महोदय को इस बात का ध्यान रखना चाहिए कि गरीबों को पूरी सुविधा मिले—अमीरों को मिले या न मिले इसकी हमें चिन्ता नहीं है ।

बहुत धन्यवाद ।

श्री शिव चरण माथूर (भीलवाड़ा) : सभापति महोदय, सब से पहले मैं रेलवे मंत्री को इस बात के लिए धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं कि इस साल रेलवे का बजट पेश करते वक्त उन्होंने इस बात का ध्यान रखा कि रेल के भाड़े में बहुत बढ़ोतरी न की जाये । मैं समझता हूं कि पिछले बहुत से वर्षों में यह पहली बार है, जब कि साधारण यात्रियों पर भार नहीं डाला गया है ।

अपनी बात कहने से पूर्व मैं रेलवे के उन कर्मचारियों को भी बर्खास्त देना चाहता हूँ, जिन्होंने पाकिस्तान के साथ हुए युद्ध के दौरान बड़ी तत्परता, साहस और दिलेरी से काम किया। मुझे याद है कि उस समय राजस्थान के गदरा रोड स्टेशन पर रेलवे के कर्मचारियों ने जिस साहस और भ्रम्य उत्साह का परिचय दिया, वह सराहनीय था। मैं कह सकता हूँ कि उनके द्वारा किया गया काम मोर्चे पर लड़ने वाले किसी सैनिक के काम से कम नहीं था। इसलिए इस कृतज्ञ राष्ट्र को उन कर्मचारियों के प्रति अपनी कृतज्ञता प्रकट करनी चाहिए और उन्हें समुचित रिवाज देने की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए।

इस साल युद्ध की स्थिति का सामना करने के बावजूद रेलवेज ने गुड्ज ट्रैफिक में लक्ष्य से अधिक सफलता प्राप्त की है। उसके लिए भी रेलवे मंत्रालय धन्यवाद का पात्र है। आंकड़ों के अनुसार दिसम्बर में धूम होने वाले पिछले नौ महीनों में इस साल के लिए रखा गया गुड्ज ट्रैफिक का लक्ष्य पार कर लिया गया और जनवरी, फरवरी और मार्च, इन तीन महीनों में एक करोड़ टन और अधिक माल ढोने के लक्ष्य की प्राप्ति हो जायेगी। इस के लिए रेलवे मंत्रालय धन्यवाद का पात्र है। युद्ध की स्थिति में युद्धक्षेत्रों में और दूसरे इलाकों में भी संचार व्यवस्था को बराबर कायम रखने के लिए मैं मंत्री महोदय और मंत्रालय को धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

आपने जो कुछ आंकड़े उपस्थित किये हैं, उसमें यह कहा गया है कि एक करोड़ टन लक्ष्य से अधिक ढोयेंगे और उस से जो आमदनी होगी, उसके साथ साथ ऐसा सामान जो रेलवे के काम में आता है, जैसे बैलास्ट और दूसरा सामान जो रेलवे के काम के लिये इधर-उधर भेजा जाता है, उसमें कमी होगी। मैं ऐसा महसूस करता हूँ कि उस कमी के कारण रेलवे के आवश्यक काम में कोई बाधा न पड़े। इस बात का आपको

खयाल रखना चाहिये। यदि इस बात को ध्यान में रखा जायगा, तो मैं मानता हूँ कि जो कुछ निर्माण कार्य हैं, जो विकास के कार्य हैं, उनके अन्दर किसी प्रकार की बाधा उपस्थित नहीं होगी। जो भी उपलब्धियाँ माल के भाड़े के रूप में प्राप्त की हैं, वह निर्माण कार्यों की गति को कम कर देने से कम न हो जाय, इस बात की ओर विशेष रूप से आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ।

एक बात ग्राम तौर पर रेलवे यातायात और सड़क यातायात के सम्बन्ध में कही जाती है कि रेलवे यातायात को सड़क यातायात से एक बहुत बड़ा कम्पीटीशन फस करना पड़ रहा है। मैं नम्र निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ पर रेलवे यातायात की वृद्धि हो, उसके साथ-साथ सड़क यातायात की वृद्धि भी होनी चाहिये। क्योंकि उसकी वृद्धि होने के साथ-साथ रेलवे में कार्य-दक्षता आयेगी। जहाँ भी शिथिलता का सवाल आता है, शिथिलता घटाने में हम लोग सफल हो सकेंगे। इसलिये रेलवे को सड़क यातायात से कभी खतरा महसूस नहीं करना चाहिये। बल्कि मैं तो कहूँगा कि रेलवे के साथ-साथ सड़क यातायात की उसी प्रकार से वृद्धि की जानी चाहिये, जिस प्रकार रेलवे का विकास लगातार हो रहा है।

मैं यह मानता हूँ कि रेलवे यदि अपनी कार्य दक्षता को बढ़ाये, समय पर चलने वाली गाड़ियाँ ज्यादा इन्ट्रोड्यूस करे, तेज चलने वाली गाड़ियाँ इन्ट्रोड्यूस करे और माल ढोने के लिये जैसा आपने बताया कि सुपर एक्सप्रेस-गुड्स-

[श्री शिव चरण माथुर]

ट्रेन चलाने की व्यवस्था आप कर रहे हैं, तो इस से आप रेलवे की कार्यक्षमता में बहुत वृद्धि कर सकेंगे। इससे किसी प्रकार का जो रोड ट्रांसपोर्ट से खतरा है, वह सामने नहीं आयेगा। इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि रेलवे जहाँ अपने विकास में आगे बढ़ी है, वहाँ उस को रोड ट्रांसपोर्ट से कोई खतरा नहीं होना चाहिये।

रेलवे आज हमारे देश का सबसे बड़ा पब्लिक अण्डरटेकिंग है। इस समय देश के साल भर में 210 करोड़ आदमी इस सुविधा से फायदा उठाते हैं और प्रति दिन करीब 58 लाख आदमी रेल से सफर करते हैं। इतनी बड़ी जनसंख्या को लाभ पहुँचाने वाला यह सार्वजनिक उद्योग है। इसलिये इस को इसी आधार पर चलाया जाना चाहिये जिससे यात्रियों को अधिक से अधिक सुविधायें प्राप्त हो सकें। यदि हम विशेष रूप से इस ओर ध्यान रखेंगे तो इस को सफलतापूर्वक चलाने में सफल हो सकेंगे।

थर्ड क्लास के पैसेजर्स के बारे में मैं कुछ निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। मैं एक बार कलकत्ता से दिल्ली सफर कर रहा था, रास्ते में एक अमरीकन से मेरी बात हुई। उस ने बताया कि अमरीका में जो एयर कन्डीशन्ड कोचेज हैं, वे यहां से अच्छी नहीं हैं, और उस के मुकाबले में जो यहां की थर्ड क्लास कोचेज हैं वे दुनिया के किसी भी देश की थर्ड क्लास कोचेज के मुकाबले में नहीं ठहरती हैं। इतना ज्यादा ओवर-क्राउडिंग और गन्दगी इन ट्रेनों में होती है। यदि आप एयर कन्डीशन्ड कोचेज से सफर करते तो आपको तनिक भी मालूम नहीं होगा कि इस देश में कहीं घरीबी भी है।

इसलिये मैं आपसे अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि आप इनकी सुविधाओं की तरफ अधिक ध्यान न देकर, थर्ड क्लास की तरफ ज्यादा ध्यान दें, तो निश्चित रूप से जो हम समाजवाद की बात कहते हैं और इस देश में घरीबी को ऊपर उठाने की बात कहते हैं, उसकी ओर अपना कदम उठा सकेंगे। जो सम्पन्न व्यक्ति है वह दूसरे यातायात के साधनों से जा सकता है और उसके पास जितने साधन हैं, उनका वह उपयोग कर सकता है, लेकिन गरीब आदमी यदि कलकत्ते से दिल्ली सफर करता है तो उसकी स्थिति ऐसी हो जाती है, जैसे कोयले की खान में काम करने वाला आदमी हो। वह यहां पड़ोचते-पड़ोचते थक जाता है और काला हो जाता है। इसलिये थर्ड क्लास के यात्रियों की सुविधा के बारे में निश्चित रूप से सोचना चाहिये।

मैं यह नहीं कहता कि आपने कुछ नहीं किया है। जब हमारे भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री रेलवे मंत्री थे, उन्होंने थर्ड क्लास के स्लीपर कोचेज की व्यवस्था की, वह आज तक बढ़ाये जा रहे हैं, लेकिन एक दिन ऐसा आना चाहिये जब कि फर्स्ट क्लास, एयर कन्डीशन्ड क्लास न हो कर, सिर्फ एक ही क्लास हो, जिसमें महसूस हो सके कि हिन्दुस्तान के 48 करोड़ आदमी एक तरह की व्यवस्था में चलते हैं।

मैं कुछ थर्ड क्लास की स्लीपिंग कोचेज के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। मेरा तात्पर्य श्री-टायर कोचेज से है। अगर एक आदमी उसमें सो जाय तो फिर उठ नहीं सकता। रात में उठना भी पड़े तो सिर फटता है।

मेहरबानी करके इन यू-टायर स्लीपिंग कोचेज को हटा दिया जाये, इनसे कोई फायदा नहीं है और इतना कन्जेशन हो जाता है, खानवरों की तरह आदमी भर जाते हैं, जिसमें यात्रियों को बहुत असुविधा होती है। इसके मुकाबले में टू-टायर कोचेज काफ़ी सुविधाजनक हैं। उनमें सोने की व्यवस्था है। इसलिये यदि यू-टायर के बजाय टू-टायर स्लीपिंग कोचेज हर जगह इंट्रोड्यूस कर दें, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि तीसरे दर्जे के यात्री भी महसूस करेंगे कि वे सुविधा से सफर कर रहे हैं और मेरे देश में समाजवादी सरकार काम कर रही है।

एयर कण्डीशंड कोचेज समाप्त कर दीजिये, इससे कुछ ही लोगों पर प्रभाव पड़ेगा। हिन्दुस्तान की जो बहुत बड़ी जनसंख्या है, उसको इससे कोई नुकसान नहीं होने वाला है। यदि आप ए० सी० सी० कायम रखना चाहते हैं तो उसका जो किराया आज है, उससे दुगना कर दीजिये, क्योंकि वे लोग एफोर्ड कर सकते हैं। आज शायद थर्ड क्लास से छः गुना किराया उसमें लेते हैं, तो उसको 12 गुना कर देने से कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ेगा। अमरीका के एक श्रम्य शास्त्री डा० काल्डोर यहाँ पर आये थे, उन्होंने कहा कि हिन्दुस्तान जैसे मुल्क में आपके टेक्सेशन का स्ट्रक्चर एक्सपेन्डिचर-ऑरियेन्टेड होना चाहिये, आदमी कमाये और उसको मीन्ज आफ प्रोडक्शन में खर्च करे, लेकिन अगर आदमी के पास पैसा हो जाय और अपने आमोद-प्रमोद के साधनों में खर्च करे तो उससे देश का प्रोडक्शन नहीं बढ़ता। इसलिये जो सम्पन्न व्यक्ति इस देश में हैं, अगर ए० सी० सी० क्लास का किराया दुगना कर दें तो उस से किसी को नुकसान नहीं होगा। रेलवे को लाभ ही होगा। यह एक भावना का प्रश्न है। एक व्यक्ति जब यह देखता है कि कलकत्ता से दिल्ली आता है तो काला हो जाता है, जब कि ए० सी० सी० में ट्रेवल करने वाला व्यक्ति, चाहे गर्मी का मौसम हो या सर्दी का मौसम

हो, जब बाहर निकलता है तो बिल्कुल साफ़ कपड़ों में निकलता है। तो उसके दिमाग पर साधारण तौर पर यह भावना आती है कि क्या यह हिन्दुस्तान है, क्या यही समाजवाद का हिन्दुस्तान है, जिसमें एक व्यक्ति उसी देश का रहने वाला ए० सी० सी० में ट्रेवल कर रहा है और दूसरा थर्ड क्लास में ट्रेवल कर रहा है। इस भावना की वृष्टि से मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे थर्ड क्लास का ट्रेवलर आज निश्चित रूप से यह महसूस करता है कि इस देश में इस प्रकार की दोहरी व्यवस्था बनी हुई है।

एक अमरीकन ने मुझसे कहा कि आपका कन्ट्री एक्सट्रीम्लिज का कन्ट्री है। बम्बई के फुट पाथ पर एक मिलियन आदमी सोते हैं और ऐसे आदमी भी हैं जो बड़े महलों में रहते हैं। तो इस एक्सट्रीम को मिटा कर हमें अपना एक औसत बनाना पड़ेगा और अपने को कन्ट्री आफ एव्रेज बनाना पड़ेगा। यदि यह बनाने के लिये आप शुरुआत करें, रेलवे बड़ा उद्योग है, यदि वह शुरुआत करे तो एक बहुत बड़ा काम इस दिशा में होगा।

रेलवे बजट के सम्बन्ध में मैं थोड़ा सा निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। आपने रेल भाड़ा नहीं बढ़ाया, इसके लिये धन्यवाद। इसके साथ-साथ कलकत्ता, बम्बई, मद्रास के शहरों के अनावा सीजन टिकट में जो सांकेतिक कमी की है, वह एक बहुत बड़ी चीज है। आज तक जब भी रेलवे बजट पेश होता था, हमेशा रेल भाड़े में बढ़ोतरी होती थी, लेकिन इस दफ़ा नहीं हुई है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : पास में चुनाव आ गये हैं, इसलिये नहीं बढ़ा है।

श्री शिव चरण माथुर : लेकिन इस के साथ-साथ माल-भाड़े में जो 3 परसेन्ट की वृद्धि की है, एक जेब से बचाया दूसरी जेब में लिया। रेलवे के द्वारा जो चीजें लाई और ले जाई जाती हैं, उनके ऊपर 3 परसेन्ट वृद्धि करना बहुत ही ज्यादा भार है, जो साधारण व्यक्ति

[श्री शिव चरण मायुर]

पर घसर डालने वाला है। मेहरबानी करके, आज जनता इतने आर्थिक भारों से दबी हुई है कि इस तीन परसेंट के आर्थिक भार के कारण उस पर और अधिक भार पड़ेगा, इसको हटा देना चाहिये। मैं राजस्थान की बात कहना चाहता हूँ। आपने अपनी प्रोजेक्ट में यह व्यवस्था की है कि आठ सौ किलोमीटर से अधिक वाले स्थानों पर कोयला जाएगा तो उस पर माल भाड़े में वृद्धि का असर पड़ेगा।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि रानीगंज और झरिया के इलाके में वहाँ जो कोलफील्ड हैं वे राजस्थान के किसी भी क्षेत्र से ग्राम तौर से करीब बारह सौ किलोमीटर दूर पड़ते हैं। राजस्थान के किसी भी इलाके से, किसी भी कारखाने से ये कोलफील्ड आठ सौ किलोमीटर से दूर पड़ते हैं, जो लिमिट आपने रखी उससे अधिक हो जाते हैं। इस वास्ते राजस्थान के दृष्टिकोण से और दूसरे जो दूरगामी स्थान हैं उनके दृष्टिकोण से भी जो आपने सरचाज लगाया है तीन परसेंट का वह बहुत भारी हो जाता है। इस सरचाज को आप कम तो क्या बिल्कुल हटा दें तो अच्छा होगा तब निश्चित रूप से और सही मानों में आपके इस रेल बजट को जनता का रेल बजट कहा जा सकेगा, कामनमैन का रेल बजट कहा जा सकेगा।

अब मैं कुछ रिजनल मांगों के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ, जो हमारे अपने क्षेत्र की समस्याएँ हैं उनके सम्बन्ध में कुछ निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। रेल मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान मैं उस बात की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ जो उन्होंने 16 अक्टूबर 1964 को रेल मंत्रालय के भवन में राजस्थान से आए हुए करीब डेढ़ सौ व्यक्तियों के सामने कही थी। यह बात उन्होंने कोटा और चित्तौड़गढ़ रेलवे लाइन के बारे में कही थी। लेकिन पहले मैं इस इलाके के इतिहास के बारे में थोड़ा सा निवेदन कर

देना चाहता हूँ। यह रेलवे लाइन 1949 में मंजूर हुई थी और मंजूर होने के बाद वहाँ पर सारे ट्रैक पर रेलवे का मटोरियल भी पड़ गया था और कुछ रेलवे स्टेशन भी बन गए थे। लेकिन बाद में कुछ राजनीतिक कारणों से उस रेलवे लाइन को ड्राप कर दिया गया। यह मुझे बहुत ही दुख के साथ कहना पड़ रहा है। जो सारा सामान उस रेलवे लाइन के लिए आया हुआ था उसको कांडला से जाया गया। कांडला के बारे में मुझे कोई शिकायत नहीं है। इस रेलवे लाइन को ड्राप करना खुद में बहुत बुरी बात थी जिस की ओर से रेल मंत्री महोदय का विशेष ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। जब इस ओर रेल मंत्री जी का ध्यान दिलाया गया तो उन्होंने बड़ी कृपा करके इस बात को कहा कि उसकी दुबारा जांच की जाए। हालांकि जांच पहले हो चुकी थी लेकिन फिर भी उसकी दुबारा जांच की गई, उसकी फीजिबिलिटी के बारे में जांच की गई, उसका इकोनॉमिक सर्वे किया गया। वह पत्र भी मेरे पास है जिसमें उन्होंने यह कहा था कि सरकार ने इस प्रकार का आदेश दिया है। वह जांच भी हो गई लेकिन मुझे अफसोस है कि रेल मंत्री जी के भाषण में न तो नई रेलवे लाइनों में कोटा-चित्तौड़गढ़ रेलवे लाइन का जिक्र है और न ही उनके भाषण में इसका जिक्र है। यह रेलवे लाइन ऐसे क्षेत्र में से गुजरती है जो क्षेत्र आजाद के आन्दोलन के जमाने में मशहूर रहा है। आपने विजिलिया आन्दोलन का नाम सुना होगा। हमारे देश के इतिहास में वह एक शानदार आन्दोलन था। 1921 में जब वह आन्दोलन चला तो महात्मा गांधी से जब इसके सम्बन्ध में सन्देश देने के लिये कहा गया तो उन्होंने कहा कि विजिलिया के किसान सारे देश के आगे हैं, मैं उन्हें क्या सन्देश दूँ। वहाँ हजारों लाखों व्यक्तियों ने आजादी की लड़ाई लड़ी है। यही नहीं वह क्षेत्र आर्थिक दृष्टि से बहुत सम्पन्न क्षेत्र है। वहाँ अगर रेलवे लाइन चली जाती है तो उस क्षेत्र का ग्राम तौर से द्रुत गति से विकास हो सकता है।

इस वास्ते मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि कोटा, बिर्तामूर की रेलवे जिस का चिक्क भाषके भाषण में नहीं है और जिसका सर्वे भी हो चुका है, उसको आप मेहरबानी करके फोर्थ फाइव थीमर प्लान में ले लें। जहाँ तक राज्य सरकार का सम्बन्ध है उसने इस रेलवे लाइन के बारे में प्राथमिकता के आधार पर आप को अपनी सिफारिश भी भेज दी है। अब ऐसी कोई चीज नहीं है जिससे आप यह कह सकें कि इस रेलवे लाइन को हाथ में न लिया जाए।

राजस्थान की एक और रेलवे लाइन के बारे में मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। यह लाइन सामरिक दृष्टि से बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। यह लाइन गोरकरण जैसलमेर लाइन है। रक्षा की दृष्टि से यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण लाइन है। जैसलमेर के रेगिस्तानी इलाके में पाकिस्तान से हमारी लड़ाई हुई थी। वह इलाका यातायात की दृष्टि से बहुत ही पिछड़ा हुआ है। वहाँ न तो सड़कें हैं और न ही रेलवे लाइन हैं। वहाँ कोई भी व्यवस्था अब तक यातायात की नहीं है। मैं निवेदन करता हूँ कि रक्षा की दृष्टि से यह एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण रेल लिंक है। मुस. डिटेल्स का तो पता नहीं है लेकिन इसका न तो आपकी स्पीच में और न ही नई रेलवे लाइनें जहाँ डाली जानी है, कोई चिक्क है। न ही इस लाइन को सर्वे कराने के बारे में कोई चिक्क किया गया है। इसलिए मैं निवेदन करता हूँ कि इसके बारे में भी आप ध्यान दें। इससे निश्चित रूप से इस क्षेत्र को भी लाभ पहुँचेगा और सामरिक महत्व की भी यह एक रेलवे लाइन होगी।

Shri Man Singh P. Patel (Mehsana): Sir, I would like first of all to congratulate the Railway Minister and the railway Board on their successful achievements. It has been the good fortune of this minister that in the initial stages normally, success has been proved by material facts. As it has been said, during the emergency, the railway administration was much

more efficient, for which I would like to compliment all the members of the Railway staff, the Railway Board and the Minister.

The minister has said in his speech that they have achieved self-sufficiency in wagons and coaches, but they are trying to achieve self-sufficiency in all other aspects also. When I look at this, I would like to mention that there was once a proposal for construction of wagons by a private enterprise in Gujarat State which was being recommended by the Gujarat Government. I am not worried how the industries are being located as far as the railways are concerned. But looking to the emergency, from the point of view of self-sufficiency in wagons and coaches, if it were equitably distributed in the four regions of the country, it will be ultimately much more advantageous for the safety of the country. I would not like to go into further details of the general speech of the minister, but I would like to refer to some of the major items like passenger services. There is a long paragraph on it and a pamphlet has been given to us—*Forwards Better Conditions of Travel*. Where are the better conditions of travel being brought in? I come from a part of the country served by metre gauge. The minister is not accustomed to travel by train; he travels by air. But if he desires to travel some day by train, he should travel in a metre gauge train and see the conditions there. There are two specific divisions in this country—broad gauge and metre gauge. In this pamphlet, there is not a single photograph showing the metre gauge railway. I find there Black Diamond Express, Taj Express, Air-conditioned Deluxe trains, etc. What are these expresses? Year before last, when I had the opportunity to participate in this discussion, I said this. There is not a single air-conditioned train in the whole of the metre gauge railway of this country. Does the minister, who has foresight and imagination, contemplate any air-conditioned train in the metre gauge, so that

a large part of the country can atleast see a third class air-conditioned coach?

The Minister of Railways (Shri S. K. Patil): There are air-conditioned coaches in the metre gauge.

Shri Man Singh P. Patel: Where? Probably he is referring to the first class air-conditioned coaches in the metre gauge. It is our misfortune that people who travel by first class air-conditioned coaches are negligible—a thousandth part of the travelling population. I am more concerned with people who travel in third class. I have a first class pass, but my economic condition is not such that I can travel in first class with my entire family. When there are only 17 lakh people who pay incometax in this country, what will be the percentage of people who travel in first class or in air-conditioned coaches? My only anxiety is for third-class passengers only. It has been already decided to increase the number of third-class coaches for conditioned travel in broad gauge. I only wish that before there is a reshuffling of the cabinet and he gets a higher portfolio, the minister should see that third class-air-conditioned travel is made possible on the metre gauge preferably on Delhi-Jaipur-Ahmedabad, so that the people at large may benefit from it.

Now, Sir, I come to the proposals where he has given some concessions to the essential commodities or certain high rated commodities. In this book where those proposals are explained, on page 4, under item 3, for ghee the existing classifications are 100-B for smalls and 92.5-B for wagon loads. The proposed classifications are 85-B (special) and 75-B (special) respectively. Both these high rated classifications are proposed to be reduced to a lower classification. The item mentioned is ghee. But ghee is prepared out of milk. First comes milk and then ghee. As the hon. Minister knows, Gujarat supplies 25 per cent of the total consumption of milk in Greater Bombay. There are also milk

products and milk powder which are also required for the defence personnel. Therefore, in this proposal to reduce the classification in the case of certain high rated commodities like ghee, I would suggest that milk, products and milk powder should also be included so that it will help the common people if milk which is the first need of the common people is put under a lower classification. All urban areas are getting milk from suburban areas within a distance of 40 or 50 kilometres.

Then I come to the question of amenities for the passengers. In one paragraph, I find, it is said that departmental catering has now come to a stage where it has earned some profit. I think it is an accepted principle of the Railway Board and the Ministry to run this department on a no-loss no-profit basis. When they have earned some profit, I can say that they have achieved some balanced administration. But there is a distinction between the departmental catering on the broad gauge lines and that in the metre gauge lines. I would request the hon. Minister of State, Dr. Ram Subhag Singh, to visit the New Delhi Station and the Delhi Main Station. There are two trains, the Frontier Mail and the Ahmedabad Mail. One is on the broad gauge and the other on the metre gauge. There is a substantial difference in catering. You may say that there is only 20 per cent difference, but there is that difference in the ordinary vegetarian *thali* served in these two trains. Is profit to be earned in this way, I do not know? On the contrary, substantial precaution should be taken to see that better food-stuff is being served to the passengers on all trains.

Sometimes we find that the staff of catering department going with the trains have no powers to make local purchases and there are no arrangements for making local purchases at way-side stations in between junctions. I was a victim of this difficulty only a week back. I was travelling by the Southern Express from

Delhi to Madras and Bangalore. The train was delayed by six hours. The train which was to reach at 6.00 reached only at 12.00. The dining car man came and explained to us that there was no arrangement for local purchase nearby Madras or Vijayawada stations and therefore they were unable to serve any food to us because they had exhausted everything that they had. I think this sort of restrictions for making local purchases by the departmental catering staff should be waived whenever the trains are running late, when the journey is beyond a distance covering 24 hours and when passengers are put to inconvenience by the late running of the train. Because there were restrictions on their making local purchases they could not give us any food. This happened only a week back. I started on the 14th of this month and I had this experience on the 16th at Vijayawada. The hon. Minister may kindly enquire as to how this happened on the 16th. This happened at about 11.00 when the passengers were asking for food. We were told that there was no arrangement for local purchase and therefore we will have to go without food.

I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister and the Railway Board for giving better facilities to the third class passengers—you may call it three-tier or two-tier compartments. Especially in respect of the metre gauge trains I find that the Railway Ministry are carrying out the suggestion that I made on a previous occasion. They are increasing the length of the third class berths to 6 feet. Previously the arrangement was—you can still see that in the old coaches—there was one single seat on one side and one berth on the other leaving some way in between with the result that the length of the berth was only 4-3/4 Ft. The process of removing the single seat and making it a long berth of 6 feet has started, but I desire that this process should be made a little faster. It may mean that some of the existing coaches have to be replaced or they have to be re-modelled according to the new standards. There is now difference between metre gauge

and broad gauge, three-tier and two-tier, air-conditioned and non-air-conditioned coaches. Therefore, this process of increasing the length of the third-class sleeper berths should be carried out at a faster rate.

I now come to the main point in regard to accidents. I am happy to read the pamphlet issued by the Ministry of Railways—A Review of accidents on Indian Government Railways. We can be proud of the efficient management of the Indian Railways. At least the accident have been reduced. It can be due to the help of nature or it can be due to better and efficient management. I take it that it is due to better and efficient management. Even then I find from page 9 of this pamphlet that nearly 60 per cent of the accidents due to derailments have been due to failure on the part of the railway staff. Out of a total number of 1035 derailments, 622 were due to failure of railway staff. This shows that somewhere there is dissatisfaction among the staff, inadvertence on the part of the staff, negligence on the part of the staff or the full strength of the staff is not available at certain places and they are required to serve the master somewhere else. I suggest that a detailed enquiry into this should be made. My other suggestion is that whatever is possible should be given to the lowest grade staff whereby they will feel happy, there will be less accidents and travel will become a little more safer.

Then, there is a slight sluggish approach on the part of the railways to convert existing flag stations into small normal stations. In the small Rajkot Division of Western Railway, in Mehsana District, in between Vijapur and Amliasan, there is the Gawada—Melosan flag station. It has been in existence for the last 22 years. I have suggested its conversion into a normal station. Though there is no circuitous road nearby and the total population is about 17,000, they have now a very good reason, a sensible reason to give for not converting it into a normal station. They say because of the emergency nothing can

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be done. Simply because of this I desire that the emergency should be lifted. If the Government, even for these small jobs like converting a flag station into a normal station, gives this excuse of emergency, I think it should be lifted. Even after 22 years it remains a flag station because of this emergency.

Then, a passenger shed was to be constructed at Makahad station between Kalol and Vijapur. A donation of Rs. 5000 was offered 14 years back. That has been taken back by the donor after 9 years—some two years back—because the passenger shed did not come up. The donation was made by the well known philanthropist of Bombay, Lallubhai Hukam Chand of Messrs. Lallubhai Aminchand Ltd., of Bombay. He had to take back the donation because of the sluggish attitude of the railway officers at the Divisional level.

Finally, in my last speech, Sir, I had suggested one small station at Bhesana in between Linch-Jotana on the Mehsana-Viramgam line. During this one year no action has been taken on that. That means I have to follow it up. I will take my own course of following it up. But once again I have to mention about the flag station. It has been found worthy of consideration to have a flag station, but it is not taken up because the emergency comes in the way. There are also other items like construction of over-bridges at level crossing, manned or unmanned, in the district of Mehsana. I hope all these small items will be better attended to at the lower divisional level.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I congratulate the Railway Ministry and the railway workers for the good work done in some of the spheres of the administration and on the railway lines. When I congratulate them it does not mean that I do not criticise them for their failure, certain failures which are

genuine and certain failures which could have been avoided if the Railway Board or the Ministry were much more vigilant.

I am happy that some new trains have been introduced, or are likely to be introduced, by which the congestion in the third class and other classes is going to be minimised. I feel that even today with so many trains there is considerable congestion in the third class with the result that sometimes we find that a particular bogie which is meant only for 32 or 36 passengers carries 80 or 86 passengers. That, I am sure, is the worst type of black-marketing by the railway administration because they get fares from 86 passengers whereas they provide seating capacity only for 36 passengers. What is the solution? We are told by the Railway Minister, by the Members of the Railway Board including the Chairman, that more people have started travelling. I do not know why they travel. With the growth of population, with the growth of organisation and industrialisation, more people are bound to travel. If they travel, it should mean that there is congestion. The answer is the introduction of more trains. My suggestion to the hon. Railway Minister in this connection would be to do away with air-conditioned coaches in some of the trains because, according to me, such coaches are not the need of the hour. Especially when we have an emergency and every time we are given sermons about austerity, why should there be air-conditioned coaches meant for a handful of users? So, these coaches should be completely abolished and their place should be taken by third class sleeping coaches.

I am one with the hon. Minister when he says that the three-tier coaches should be done away with. I know the origin of these three-tier coaches. They were actually meant for exporting goods to Nepal. But then we started manufacturing them as sleeper coaches. It is very difficult to sit in that compartment. I am sure that if the hon. Minister or the Minister of State climb to the upper

berth he will not be able to come down without the help of a coolie. The sleeper coach should be of the proper size and height. When this size is not accepted by other countries, why should it be thrust on our poor passengers? Even though there is congestion in our railways, we cannot do away with sleeper coaches, but in future there should be only two-tier coaches, not sitting-cum-sleeper but entirely sleeper. After all, the maximum revenue comes from the third class passengers. So, why should you not give them some amenities? The amenity can only be in the form of accommodation. So, more third class Janata trains should be run from big cities like Calcutta, Delhi, Bombay and Madras and, if I may say so, from Kanpur also.

Coming to the problem of the railway employees, whenever we ask for a wage board immediately the answer comes that the railway employees are getting certain benefits, are they prepared to forego those benefits. Perhaps, my hon. friend, Shri Peter Alvares may plead their case in a better way. Why is the wage board denied to them? When we ask for a Central Pay Commission for all Central Government employees we are told that it is not possible to have such a commission at present because of the financial position of the Government. When we ask for a wage board for the railway employees we are told: why do you want a wage board when the railway employees are better off as compared to other employees. It is the burning demand of the railway employees to have a wage board. Who should judge whether their salaries, allowances and working conditions are adequate and reasonable? Should it be done by the hon. Minister, the Railway Board or by a High Court Judge of a tribunal. Only a tribunal can give an impartial judgment in the dispute between the railways and their employees. That is why we want a tribunal. Then there will be job analysis, job evaluation and fixation of fair remuneration.

Then I come to the provision of cheap grain shops. The other day the hon. Finance Minister was making a statement in response to a calling attention notice which stated that the additional dearness allowance which has been sanctioned is inadequate. After making a long statement he said that an increase of Rs. 5 is not the real solution unless the prices come down. But who is responsible for it? Are the railway employees numbering 12 lakhs responsible for not holding the price-line? No, they are not responsible for it. It is the responsibility of the entire government. If for the last 17 years during which they ruled the country they could not hold the price-line, surely the railway employees are not to suffer for it. Since the dearness allowance is not linked up with the cost of living, since that theory has not been accepted—the recommendation of even the Das Commission was that it should be neutralised to the tune of 90 per cent in the case of the lowest-paid employees—since neutralisation has been done only to the tune of 70 per cent and they are paid Rs. 5—according to my calculation it comes to Rs. 5.80 but that is a different matter—I would plead with the Government, particularly with the Railway Minister that the railways should provide cheap grain shops to their employees, as they were having during the British time. We know that the grant of Rs. 5 or 10 will not solve the problem. We are aware of it; we may not be able to help them that way. We know from practical experience that whenever Rs. 5 is sanctioned as additional dearness allowance, the market price goes up by Rs. 10 with the result that one has to spend Rs. 5 extra from his own pocket in addition to what additional dearness allowance he gets.

Shri Hanumanthaya: What is the remedy?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: You should provide them cheap grain shops where you supply them 20 or 24 important basic items of food. The details can be discussed between the railways and the federations as to what those items

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

should be. It was done during the British period. I do not know why it has been denied to the railway employees when we have our own government.

Then I come to the problem of the casual employees. I must congratulate the railways, particularly Dr. Ram Subhag Singh, for taking a decision to de-casualise the casual employees. One letter which has been issued by the Railway Board to the General Managers has solved the problem to a great extent. I would say that any employee who works continuously for a period of six months or more should be regularised. It is done in other Ministries like Defence and Works and Housing. Why should there be any difficulty in the railways following this procedure?

They may very well say that those who are engaged in construction work cannot be regarded as regular employees. But I am not talking of construction work alone. If the workload is a stable one and it is likely to continue for quite some time why should the men engaged in that work be denied the benefits which a regular employee gets? So, I would request that this be done on the railways, specially on the South Eastern Railway have referred this matter to the railways. I am happy that the Minister has taken some decision. It should be adopted on an all-India level.

Then I come to the mass-scale transfer of accounts staff from the South Eastern Railway. I have discussed this matter with him. On the basis of job analysis, some accounts officer or financial adviser—I am not imputing any motive to the financial adviser—had a brainwave that there is surplus staff and certain posts were reduced. But not a single officer has been declared surplus or transferred. These officers are borne on the permanent cadre. They are never temporary. From the time they are in the wombs of their mothers they become permanent. This is a sad com-

mentary on the running of the administration. Thousands of accounts staff are being transferred on the ground that those posts have been surrendered, or are likely to be surrendered. So, I would request that these transfers be kept in abeyance till the hon. Minister or the Railway Board takes a final decision in the matter.

Then I come to the Garden Reach Workshop. During the emergency the working hours of every establishment were increased by half an hour. In the case of Garden Reach which is the head office of the South-Eastern Railway it was increased by one hour. Today there is no pressing emergency. This morning Shrimati Savitri Nigam forgot that there was any emergency and asked a question: what is the use of such and such a thing when there is no emergency. Similarly, once Shri A. P. Jain also forgot that there was an emergency. Even the Congressmen are slowly forgetting that there is an emergency because emergency has become a big joke with us today. So, I would suggest that in the case of Garden Reach also the increase in working hours should be only half an hour. Why should they alone work one hour extra?

Then, about the discontinuance of the shuttle. In a place like Calcutta where the population has increased, where the least benefit is given to any employees, where men have to stake their lives practically every day for coming in the buses and trams—the manner in which they travel I hope you have also seen—where during the peak hour there is no accommodation for passengers, I am sorry to say that the shuttle running from a particular place to Garden Reach has been discontinued and we are told that because the Port Commissioners demanded a huge amount from the Railways, it has been discontinued. I will urge upon the Railway Minister and Dr. Ram Subhag Singh to see that it is restored.

The other thing is about two employees who were detained under the

DIR. I am all against the DIR. And what did these two employees, Lakshminarayana and MN Chakraverti, do during the emergency at the time of the Chinese aggression? They collected money for the National Defence Fund and asked the workers to work more. They have been arrested. One of them has been sacked and even the allowance which was being paid by the Railways has been stopped. These two employees are as loyal as the hon. Minister; that is why I request that Shri Lakshminarayana and Shri M. N. Chakraverti should be released immediately. The Railway Minister should take the initiative and tell our all-powerful Home Minister, Shri Nanda, about it because every time we see Shri P. C. Sen, he says that it is the Centre's responsibility and when we come to the Centre, they say that it is the State subject, and I as the President of the Organisation move like a Shuttlecock between the Centre and the State. I do not know who smashes me most; but it is the Home Minister who smashes me the most and I am out of the court. So, I request that this case should be looked into and immediate action should be taken.

Then, there are many employees who are discharged under the rule under article 311(2) (b) and there is no remedy for this. I would request that these cases should be reconsidered by the Railway Ministry.

There are two points more and I have done. I would put a straight question to the hon. Minister. Why has the workers' union in Chittaranjan, which is the only representative union, not been recognised? No outsider is there; it is run by the employee and it is run so efficiently. Even the foreign countries have started envying our Chittaranjan Locomotives. Long live Chittaranjan workers! Why is this particular union, which represents 90 per cent of the employees and where there is no outside influence, not recognised? A memorandum was presented to Shri S. K. Patil when he went there and he promised to consider this. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh also promised this.

I would request and urge upon him that this should be definitely done.

Then, night duty allowance should be paid to all the employees.

Then, the last point is about over-bridges in Kanpur. The Central Government has sanctioned the amount but the State Government has not given the matching grant of 50 per cent. I am told, "why do you not meet the Chief Minister?" When I go to Lucknow, I see that there is a peculiar Ramila there. I do not know whom to approach. So, I request that the Central Government should approach our Chief Minister and see that over-bridges are provided in Kanpur.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : (मोतिहारी) :

सभापति महोदय, मैं अपने रेलवे मंत्री श्री रेलवे मंत्रालय को हार्दिक धन्यवाद देता हूँ। पाकिस्तानी लड़ाई के समय में जिस तत्परता और जिस मुस्ती से इन लोगों ने काम किया है उस में हमारी विजय के श्रेय में उनका जबरदस्त हिस्सा है।

मैं आगे एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि हमारे रेलवे के तीनों मंत्री मौजूद हैं। पाटिल साहब हमारे पुराने कांग्रेसी कर्म हैं। रेलवेज ने नमक के ऊपर जो भाड़ा बढ़ाया है उसके लिए अपनी रिपोर्ट में लिखा है कि अनएकोनामिक है। आप फ्री डिस्पेंसरीज खोलते हैं, स्कूल, कालिज में फ्री लडकों को पढ़ाते हैं बजोफे देते हैं। लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान के गरीब आदमियों को नमक ऐसी चीज है जो आप कम दाम पर यहीं दे सकते हैं। इस में लिखा है कि बहुत कम पैसा बड़ेगा। आधा पैसा दाम बड़ेगा अब आधा पैसा या चाहे जो भी बड़े मैं समझता हूँ कि आज गांधी जी होते तो किसी की हिम्मत नहीं होती कि नमक पर कोई भाड़ा बढ़ाये बल्कि गांधी जी की तजवीज होती कि हिन्दुस्तान का गरीब आदमी जो कि गांधों में रहता है और जो सत्तू थोड़ा नमक मिलाकर खाता है। उस के लिए नमक फ्री हो। इस

[श्री विभूति मिश्र]

लिए मैं पाटिल साहब से हृदय से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि बड़े भदब से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि कम से कम नमक के ऊपर यह जो आप ने महसूल बढ़ाया है इस महसूल को बंद कीजिये क्योंकि यह वेलफेयर सरकार है। गरीब आदमी जो कि गांव में रहते हैं उनकी और तो कुछ मयसर होता नहीं है बेचारे नमक और भात खाते हैं, नमक और रोटी खाते हैं, नमक और सत्तू खाते हैं। वैसे मैं कभी रेलवेज के बारे में बोलता नहीं था लेकिन मैं ने जब आपका यह भाषण पढ़ा तो और नमक पर महसूल की बात देखी तो बोलने पर मजबूर हुआ। कोयले पर आपने भाड़ा भी बढ़ाया है, उस में हमें कोई एतराज नहीं, ग्लेज पर आप लगाइये, यह तेल फुलेल पर लगाइये, साबुन पर आप लगाइये उस से मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं है। और भी बहुत सी लकजरी की चीजें हैं जिन पर आप टैक्स लगा सकते हैं। आपने कई चीजों पर टैक्स छोड़ भी दिया है जो कि आप लगा सकते हैं। लेकिन गांवों के जो हल चलाने वाले होते हैं वह कम से कम नमक तो खाते ही हैं, नमक रोटी खाते हैं इसलिए नमक पर आप महसूल मत लगाइये। अलबत्ता जिन चीजों पर आप ने टैक्स छोड़ा है उन पर अवश्य टैक्स लगाइये। अब नमक के लिये आप कहते हैं कि वह अनाएकोनामिक होता है लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे यहां बिहार में उत्तर प्रदेश से जो कि 800 किलोमीटर दूर हैं वहां के आदमियों पर आपका पैसा पड़े, चाहे जितना पड़े, वह उचित नहीं होगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि शायद ही कोई गरीब आदमी ऐसा होगा कि जो कि नमक के कारण जेल नहीं गया होगा। हमारे पाटिल साहब पुराने कांग्रेसी हैं और मैं उनसे खास तौर पर से अपील करता हूँ कि यह जो नमक वाला भाड़ा है और महसूल है आप इस को हटाइये।

अब एक बात मैं बतलाता हूँ। हमारी सरकार ने जमींदारी को हटा दिया। 10

रुपये, 20 रुपये, 30 रुपये और 50 रुपये वाले जमींदार को हटा दिया लेकिन वह रेलवेज से यह व्हीलर की जमींदारी को नहीं हटा पाई है। अब मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि हमारे रेलवेज मंत्रालय की उन के साथ क्या सांठ गांठ है कि वह व्हीलर की जमींदार को कायम रखे हुए है? इसकी मोनोपोली तोड़नी आवश्यक है। अब एक स्टेशन का इसका काम आप एक गरीब आदमी को दें। वह मेहनत करेगा और चार पैसे कमा कर खायेगा लेकिन यह जो उसकी एक जमींदारी बनी हुई है, 5, 10 लाख रुपया इन की सालाना आमदनी है उसको कायम रखना उचित नहीं है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस व्हीलर की जमींदारी को आप हटाइये।

एक बात मुझे और कहना है। पाटिल साहब ने वायदा किया था कि वे बिहार के लिए एक रेलवे सर्विस कमिशन बनायेंगे। बदकिस्मती हमारे बिहार की यह रही कि श्री जगजीवन राम रेलवे के मिनिस्टर रहे, डा० राम सुभग सिंह रेलवे के मिनिस्टर हैं, लेकिन वे लिहाज के मारे कुछ बोलते नहीं हैं कि हम बदनाम हो जायेंगे और नतीजा यह होता है कि बिहार सफर करता है। अब पांच करोड़ हमारी पापुलेशन है लेकिन वहां पर एक रेलवे सर्विस कमिशन नहीं है। अगर पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में देखा जाय तो सब से कम आमदनी हमारे यहां के लोगों की है। हमारे बच्चे स्कूल जाते नहीं हैं। उसका कारण यह है कि हमारे यहां इतनी गरीबी है कि हमारे लड़के पढ़ नहीं सकते। जैसे जैसे थोड़ा बहुत पढ़ लेते हैं। इलाहाबाद अगर चले भी जा सकें तो जगह नहीं मिलती, रहें कहाँ? इसलिए हवा, पानी का भी असर होता है। अब मान लीजिये कि कोई दिल्ली में रहेगा और किसी जगह जाना होगा तो तुरन्त चला जायगा। इसलिए मेरा कहना है कि हमारे यहां के आदमियों का खयाल रखते हुए बिहार में एक रेलवे सर्विस कमिशन की सख्त जरूरत है। आप ने कहा है कि हम इसे

कंसिडर करेंगे। मुझे पूरी उम्मीद है कि प्राप उसे तगड़े मिनिस्टर जो कहेंगे उसे करेंगे जल्द और इसकी व्यवस्था बिहार में कर देंगे।

दूसरी बात मुझे यह कहनी है कि प्राप समस्तीपुर तक बड़ी लाइन ले गये हैं। समस्तीपुर के भागे . . . (इंटरप्रांस)।

सभापति महोदय : जो प्वाइंट्स प्रापकी पार्टी के अन्य सदस्यों ने मसलन् श्री क० ना० तिवारी ने अपनी स्पीच में रख दिये हैं उन्हें दुबारा न कह कर माननीय सदस्य अन्य बातें कहें।

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : एक बात मुझे कहनी है। बराबर भगोजी राज्य के जमाने से लेकर आज तक यह तीसरे दर्जे के पैसेजर्स के लिये बराबर लोग शिकायत करते आये हैं कि तीसरे दर्जे के पैसेजर्स बहुत तकलीफ में रहते हैं। सरकार ने जनता ट्रेन और कई अन्य गाड़ियां चलाई हैं, उसने कई कदम उठाए हैं, लेकिन तीसरे दर्जे के मुसाफिरों के लिये अब भी रेल गाड़ियों में बड़ी भीड़ रहती है। कुछ दिनों पहले डाक्टर साहब ने कहा था कि लोग गाड़ियों की छत पर चढ़ कर यात्रा करते हैं। इस अवस्था में यह आवश्यक है कि तीसरे दर्जे के मुसाफिरों के लिये और सहूलियत दी जाय।

15 hrs.

मेरी कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी में जिले का हैड-क्वार्टर मोतिहारी है। वहां पर स्टेशन पर चाय-पानी और मिठाई आदि की जितनी दुकानें हैं, वे सब हमारे जिले के बाहर के लोगों को दी गई हैं। यह कहा जायेगा कि संविधान में लिखा हुआ है कि सारा हिन्दुस्तान एक है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि संविधान में यह भी लिखा हुआ है कि सब के साथ सामाजिक न्याय किया जाएगा। आज हम

लोगों के साथ सामाजिक न्याय नहीं किया जा रहा है। कम से कम दर्जा 3 और दर्जा 4 की नीकरियां तो हमारे यहां के लोगों को दी जायें। अगर ऐसा नहीं किया जाएगा, तो नतीजा यह होगा कि आठ दस बरस के बाद जो लड़के शिक्षा प्राप्त कर के निकलेंगे उनमें बेकारी बढ़ेगी। यद्यपि हम लोग लायल कांग्रेसमैन हैं, लायल देशभक्त हैं लेकिन भविष्य में बेकारी से असन्तुष्ट हो कर वे लोग कहेंगे कि हम इंडियन यूनियन में नहीं रहना चाहते हैं, क्योंकि यहां पर सब के साथ न्याय नहीं होता है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करूंगा कि इस समय चाय-पानी और मिठाई की जो दुकानें बाहर के लोगों को दी जाती हैं, वे हमारे यहां के लोगों को दी जायें।

जहां तक रेलवे टाइम टेबल कमेटी का संबंध है, वह कोई रिप्रेजेंटेटिव कमेटी नहीं है। जैसा कि श्री पांडेय ने कहा था, हम लोग सजेस्सन्ड भेजते हैं, जिन के उत्तर में लिख कर आ जाता है "रिप्रेटिड"। मैंने तो सजेस्शन भेजना छोड़ दिया है, क्योंकि वहां पर न कोई देखता है, न कोई सुनता है। या तो रेलवे मिनिस्टर साहब इस कमेटी को रिप्रेजेंटेटिव बनायें और विभिन्न जोन्ड के पालियामेंट के सदस्यों को उसमें रखें, भयवा वह रेलवे बोर्ड के लोगों को उसमें रख कर यह काम चलायें।

जहां तक केटरिंग का संबंध है, मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हम धार्मिक भावमी हैं और चूंकि हम मांस, मछली और प्याज आदि नहीं खाते हैं, इसलिये हमारे जैसे लोग प्रायः रेलवे की दुकानों पर खाना नहीं खाते हैं, कभी-कभी जरूरत पड़ने पर वहां खाना खाते हैं। हम देखते हैं कि वहां पर दूध, दही और फलों का कोई इन्तजाम नहीं है, जिससे हमारे जैसे लोगों के लिये बड़ी मुश्किल हो जाती है और मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे जैसे लोग इस देश में बहुत हैं। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि केटरिंग

[श्री विभूती मिश्र]

का ऐसा प्रबन्ध किया जाये जिस में हमारे जैसे लोगों के लिये भी खाने-पाने का व्यवस्था हो ।

उत्तर बिहार वालों को अपने यहां जाने में बड़ा मुसीबत है, क्योंकि वहां पर कोई फास्ट ट्रेन नहीं है । जितनी गाड़ियां हैं, वे सब कलकत्ता, मद्रास, बम्बई, दिल्ली और कानपुर जैसे नगरों के लोगों के लिये हैं । इसलिये हम लोगों को भी कोई फास्ट ट्रेन दी जाये ।

हमारे यहां मोतिहारों से पहलेजाघाट और मोतिहारों से समस्तपुर जाने के लिये कोई एक्सप्रेस ट्रेन नहीं है । मैं प्रार्थना करता हूं कि रेलवे मिनिस्टर साहब इस बारे में कोई इन्तजाम करेंगे ।

मैं कन्सल्टेडिब कमेटी में कहते-कहते थक गया हूं कि मोतिहारों स्टेशन पर फर्स्ट क्लास का कोई बेटिंग रूम नहीं है । वहां पर फर्स्ट और सैकंड क्लास का एक कम्पाइन्ड बेटिंग रूम है । यर्ड क्लास का बेटिंग रूम स्टेशन से अलग हट कर है, जहां कोई भला आदमी जाना नहीं चाहता । इसलिये यह आवश्यक है कि थर्ड क्लास का बेटिंग रूम रेलवे स्टेशन से सटा हुआ और प्रोटेक्टिव होना चाहिये, ताकि वहां पर लोग ठीक तरह से बैठ सकें । डिस्ट्रिक्ट का हेडक्वार्टर होने के नाते वहां ऐसा इन्तजाम करना चाहिये कि लोगों को वहां रहने में सहूलियत हो ।

रेलवे मिनिस्टर साहब को ऐसा प्रोग्राम बनाना चाहिये कि वह हिन्दुस्तान के हर एक हिस्से में घूमें । गांधीजी जब गुजरात से चम्पारन गये, तो उन्होंने हमारे लिये बड़ा काम किया ।

समापति महोदय : अब माननीय सदस्य अपना भाषण समाप्त करें ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : समापति महोदय, क्या हम लोग पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर नहीं हैं ? यहां पर इन्वेलिटा और फेनिटा का बात कही जाती है, लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि किसी माननीय सदस्य को बीस मिनट दिये जाते हैं और किसी को पन्द्रह मिनट । मैं चैलेंज करता हूं कि कल सब माननीय सदस्यों को बीस मिनट या उससे अधिक मिले हुए हैं ।

जब पाटिल साहब फूड मिनिस्टर थे तो उन्होंने हमारे जिले में कोयम्बटूर के बेसिस पर एक शूगरकेन सीड फार्म दिया । लेकिन जब से वह रेलवे मिनिस्टर बने हैं उन्होंने कभी भी हमारी तरफ जाने का प्रयास नहीं किया है । मैं उनको कहना चाहता हूं कि उनके समय पर हमारा भी उतना ही हक है, जितना कि और लोगों का है । उन को प्रोग्राम बना कर सब जगह जाना चाहिए और सब जगहों के लोगों की समस्याओं का पता लगाना चाहिए ।

हमारे यहां गंडक नदी पर डुमरियाबाट पर सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के ट्रांसपोर्ट डिपार्टमेंट के द्वारा एक पुल बन रहा है । मैं चाहता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय इस बात का ब्याल रखें कि वहां पर रेल-कम-रोड ब्रिज बनाया जाए ताकि चम्पारन और सारन से दिल्ली जाने में सहूलियत हो । अंग्रेजों के जमाने में जबि या सिदवलिया नाम की एक स्कीम थी लेकिन मंत्री महोदय के राज में वह स्कीम खरम हो गई ।

हमारे यहां जो भी रेलवे लाइन बनी है वे सब अंग्रेजों के समय की बनी हुई हैं । जब से हमने स्वाधीनता प्राप्त की है इन अठारह बरसों में उत्तर बिहार में कोई रेलवे लाइन नहीं निकली है । हमारा अनुभव है कि किसी स्थान पर रेलवे लाइन निकालने के लिये यह आवश्यक है कि या तो बहुत बड़ा

कोई मिनिस्टर हो और या वहां से कांग्रेस कमेटी का कोई प्रभावशाली मेम्बर हो। चूंकि हमारी यह स्थिति नहीं है इस लिये हमारे यहां कोई रेलवे लाइन नहीं निकाली गई है।

समस्तीपुर तक बड़ी लाइन चली गई है लेकिन वह हमारे बर्हा नहीं जा रही है क्योंकि चम्पारन में न तो कांग्रेस का और न यवर्नमेंट का कोई बड़ा भ्रादनी है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि चम्पारन बाया मुजफ्फरपुर तक बड़ी लाइन होनी चाहिये।

नारायना पर जो पुल था वह जमाना हुआ 1922 में बह गया। तब से लेकर आज तक गोरखपुर से चम्पारन को बनेकट करने के लिये कोई पुल नहीं बना। कभी सुनते हैं कि गंडक के बेराज पर पुल बनेगा और कभी सुनते हैं कि सीधा पुल बनेगा। हम चाहते हैं कि रेलवे मंत्री इस बारे में पूरी तहकीकात करें और जो सङ्कलियत हो सके वह प्रदान करें।

आज समस्तीपुर में डी० टी० एस० का दफ्तर है। उस पर हमें कोई ऐतराज नहीं है। लेकिन तिरहुत डिवीजन में चार जिले हैं और लकड़ी, फस्तर और धान आदि जितना सामान हमारे जिले से एक्सपोर्ट होता है उतना किसी जिले से नहीं होता है। इसके बावजूद डी० टी० एस० का दफ्तर समस्तीपुर में है। जगजीवन बाबू ने मुझ से कहा था कि मोतिहारी में डी० टी० एस० का दफ्तर बनाया जावेगा लेकिन आज तक उस पर ख्याल नहीं किया गया है और डी० टी० एस० का दफ्तर समस्तीपुर में ही रह गया है।

सरकार कलकत्ता बम्बई जैसे बड़े नगरों को डेबेलप करती है और साथ ही और छोटी-छोटी जगहों को भी डेबेलप करने का प्रयत्न करती है। लेकिन ऐसी जगहें भी हैं जिन को डेबेलप न करने से लोगों को असुविधा और तकलीफ होती है।

अन्त में मैं श्री पाटिल से कहना चाहता हूँ—डा० राम सुभग सिंह से नहीं क्योंकि वह तो लिहाज के मारे कुछ नहीं बोलेंगे—कि जो बातें मैंने कही हैं उन पर ध्यान दिया जाये और विशेषकर बिहार के लिये पटना में एक रेलवेज पब्लिश सर्विस कमीशन स्थापित किया जाये।

Shri K. L. More (Hatakanangle):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me this opportunity.

At the outset, I would like to congratulate the hon. Railway Minister, Shri S. K. Patil, the hon. Minister of State, Dr. Ram Subhag Singh, the Deputy Minister and the Railway Administration for the admirable and spectacular performance which the Railways have given so far. Our nation cannot forget the valuable services rendered by our Railways so effectively and promptly at the most crucial and emergent times of Chinese and Pakistani aggression.

Our nation cannot also forget the most precious role that is being played increasingly by the Railways in the field of the country's economic development and passenger services.

The present budget is a glowing indication of the Railways' brilliant performance. Many instances can be cited in support of my statement, but I have no time to go into them. With your permission, I would like to make one or two observations.

With regard to one line, which has already been referred by the Minister—the Hon. Minister has been kind enough to refer to Miraj-Kolhapur branch line—with regard to that line it is said that the surveys have been completed and reports are under preparation on the outlays needed for conversion of the Miraj-Kolhapur branch line. I am grateful for this but it has not gone or it has not progressed beyond surveys and reports. Nobody knows when the construction of this line would be taken up. The greatly increasing traffic needs on this line,—the long standing grievance of the people of that area and even the original surveys of the Railways have shown that it is most

[Shri K. L. More]

practicable to take up this Kolhapur-Miraj line, aligned with the Miraj-Poona line. Of course, with regard to this Miraj-Poona line, the construction has been already started and a reference to this line is also made in the following words:—

“The Poona-Miraj section is also being converted to broad gauge to cater adequately for the increase in traffic consequent mainly on the completion of the Koyna Project in the area.”

In this connection I would like to submit that it is absolutely useless and impracticable to go on with this Poona-Miraj conversion of metre gauge into broad gauge without taking up the Kolhapur-Miraj line. This is because 80% of the traffic is from the Kolhapur region. I have, on many occasions, drawn the attention of the hon. Minister as well as the Railway administration to this need. The traffic requirements on this line are very heavy. There are six co-operative sugar factories and they are producing more than ten lakhs bags of sugar. Similarly gur is the most important commodity in this region and more than ten lakhs of lumps of gur are exported to Gujarat and other parts of the country. Another thing is that this area is very important from the point of view of small scale industries: diesel-oil engines, water pumps, parts of automobile engines and so many small engines are manufactured in this area; they are manufactured in a large scale and the export of these is also very important. To handle this heavy traffic, the Railways must come to their aid. If the conversion of this Miraj-Kolhapur line is not completed, if this line which is only 48 kilometres is left out for sometime to come, then there would be a great loss not only to the Railways but also to the people of those areas because the whole traffic would be stranded at Miraj, and the loss would be such that within that amount, the construction of that line could be taken up.

15.13 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

One thing that I would like to say is this. I cannot appreciate the observations made by the hon. Minister; the reason that he has given for taking up the Poona-Miraj line, which is nearly 252 kilometres, is the development of the Koyna Project. Koyna Project is a future thing; it has yet to be developed, but the traffic in Kolhapur region is already there and there is a great need to handle the traffic there. I would, therefore, most humbly urge that the hon. Minister and the Railway administration should take up this line as urgently as possible and relieve the hardships of that region.

I would also like to place one more thing before the hon. Minister for his kind consideration. That is, with regard to the increased freight on coal and coke. One hon. Member has said that there should be no increase on salt, but there can be increase on coal and coke. I do not agree with him. He has become sentimental. He must take into consideration the industries first. Now those industries which are lying beyond 800 kilometres will suffer from this increase. This is a clear discrimination. I request the hon. Minister not to make this discrimination because Maharashtra, Gujarat, Rajasthan and Punjab are developing small-scale industries and they will be put to many hardships.

I have many points to cover, but since I have no time, I would only say that the Railway Budget is most welcome and I support it.

Shri Shinkre (Marmagao): As a rule, if repeated praises are showered on a person, that person tends to become a little complacent and take too many things for granted and I believe that my hon. friend, Shri Patil, is no exception to this rule.

Ever since Independence, we have been, in this House and elsewhere, praising the performance of the Railway administration and the successive

Railway Ministers in such a manner that most Railway Ministers and the Railway Administration have almost come to think that they have really achieved something wonderful and extraordinary.

An hon. Member: Not so long as you are here.

Shri Shinkre: Therefore, I want to sound a slightly different note, a slightly discordant note, and be somewhat critical of my hon. friend, Shri Patil.

There are several reasons why I want to be critical of him. First and foremost, he is a very intelligent person. He has very broad shoulders and is thick-skinned. Should my criticism be unjustified or wrong, he can hit back at me more harshly and should my criticism be justified and correct, I expect Shri Patil, a very intelligent man, a resourceful man, a man with enough power behind him, to make himself bold to take whatever radical and revolutionary decisions may be required to be taken to make our Railways something worthwhile or more than what they presently are.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Does my hon. friend want Mr. Patil to make a revolution?

Shri Shinkre: A revolution in the railways. I know that he is not capable of doing any revolution elsewhere because he belongs to such a group of persons as believe very much in conservatism. May God help him! But within his own limitations, let us see how he has done the budgeting.

First of all, I want to refer to the budget itself. What sort of a budget has Shri S. K. Patil presented? Is it a surplus budget? Is it a deficit budget? Is it a well-balanced budget?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: It is a commercial budget.

Shri Shinkre: I know that according to his speech it is a surplus bud-

get, because the estimated revenues are more than the estimated expenditure. But the papers that have been circulated on behalf of the Railway Ministry, at least to a layman like me, make very little sense, and I wonder very much whether they have made enough sense to Shri S. K. Patil, because I know he does not have enough time to go into the details of these numbers and figures, and as a rule it is a very intelligent device to present too many numbers, a jungle of numbers and keep many people quiet because they know very well that they have in front a real jungle of numbers, and so most people let them pass; and especially in a matter like the railways, when the railways can be expected to have first-class accounting and first-class auditors, everybody is liable to take for granted that everything must be correct at this front.

What I want to say is this, namely that whereas the budget in general shows a total revenue estimated at Rs. 795 odd crores, the demands total something like Rs. 1455 odd crores. Nowhere in the so many papers circulated on behalf of the Ministry has it been shown how this difference will be assessed and from what sources this difference will eventually be paid. If Shri S. K. Patil thinks that this explanatory memorandum makes any sense to laymen like us, he is mistaken; then I would like to say that I do not think that the Railway Ministry expects every Member of Parliament to be an expert in finance and accounting and audit; we are mostly common men, laymen who have only been taught that two plus two make four in arithmetics. So many explanatory notes have been given after each head, but I confess that I could not make any head or tail out of it.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: That is the purpose.

Shri Shinkre: My hon. friend, Shri N. Sreekantan Nair, says that that is the purpose. That might really be the purpose, because I do not know where this difference of more than Rs. 650

[Shri Shinkre]

crores is to come from. It cannot come from the estimated revenues which are only Rs. 795 odd crores. There may be some difference this side or that side, but that difference will not go up or cannot be expected to go up to Rs. 1455 crores. Is it to be met from the several funds that the railways have accumulated over the years, or is it to be taken on loan from the Government of India or the Central exchequer? I know that it has to be taken from all these three sources. But there has been a purpose, if I might say so, not to make this perfectly clear. I do not know why. It is time that the Railway Ministry should think in terms of giving laymen like us something more clear and more explicit so that we know how much exactly the railways are earning, and how much they are spending out of the earnings, and how much they will eventually require in the course of the year from the funds which have accrued or which have been credited to their accounts after several years, as well as from the public exchequer.

General'y, the Railway Ministers, one after the other, would turn down any suggestion for any new lines or new improvements in case they feel that they would not be very remunerative, on the stock argument that the railways are being operated on a commercial basis and they are not a charity institution and they cannot undertake this project or that project because it would not be remunerative.

So, I think that if we assess the railways' performance only on the basis assumed by the Railway Administration that it is a commercial proposition or a commercial undertaking and come to a certain result whereby we shall be in a position to say that the railways' performance is not that good, then I hope or expect that Shri S. K. Patil will accept the blame and will agree with me that his performance as the Railway Minister or the performance of the Railway Administration so far has not been so good as he wants us to believe.

It has been said in this House and elsewhere by no less a person than just one of his own Cabinet colleagues whom some Member of Parliament who was sitting close to me at that time called a new convert, but whom—I do not want to call people bad names, especially people of that stature—I would call him a new prophet who is going to save this ruling party from economic disaster. He has said that all public undertakings can be reasonably expected to give to the country a return of 12 per cent, and if they give a 12 per cent return they should be considered as doing well. So, let us apply this very yard-stick to the performance of the railways. According to the papers circulated, we know that the railways have a total asset estimated at Rs. 3491 crores; I say this subject to correction, because they have made here again a bungling. At one place they have shown that the total assets are of the value of Rs. 2890 odd crores; they have added one explanatory note there to say that whatever money or capital has accrued or has been credited to the railways as a result of various funds has not been included therein; elsewhere when they have given a balance sheet they have shown this very figure; namely Rs. 3491 odd crores as the total assets of the Indian Government railways. Assuming that the total assets of the railways are Rs. 3491 crores, straight arithmetic will show that the railways must return to the public exchequer something like Rs. 420—unfortunately—crores.

An hon. Member: Why 'unfortunately'?

Shri Shinkre: It comes to Rs. 420 crores odd. I do not want the railways to become '420'. From my own point of view, the Indian Railways must return to the public exchequer much more, because the railways are about 110 years old and it is a set principle in any industrial undertaking that after the initial ten years they must without any difficulty show a profit of between 15 to 20 per cent.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam (Bombay): They are also expanding every year.

Shri Shinkre: They may expand, but they must be self-financing. If they cannot be self-financing even after 110 years, then what is the sense in it? I would ask Shri S. K. Patil one question in this connection. He is a very powerful man. Suppose tomorrow this Parliament decides to hand over the railways to some private operator and Shri S. K. Patil himself is appointed the plenipotentiary to negotiate this deal; he knows that the railways mean to the country a capital outlay of Rs 3491 odd crores. What is the minimum royalty that he would ask for from the private operator? Nobody would agree with him if he went anywhere less than 15 per cent. But let us assume that 12 per cent is the figure as given by that wizard.

An hon. Member: Who is that wizard?

Shri Shinkre: Why should I cite names? The names are too well known to be cited here.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member may continue a little later. Now, we shall be taking up the calling-attention-notice.

15.30 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

ATTACK BY MIZOS ON GOVERNMENT TREASURIES ETC. LUNGLEH.—contd.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): I call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

The reported attack by 10,000 Mizos of the Mizo National Front on Government treasuries and armouries at Aijal and Lungleh of the Mizo district.

श्री बलपाल सिंह (कैराला) : मेरा प्राइंट प्राइंट है। क्या एक दिव में दो दके कार्निंग प्रॉजेशन पढ़ा जा सकता है ?

✓ The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): Sir, we have been in constant touch with the Government of Assam in regard to certain serious incidents that have occurred on the night of 28th February and 1st March in the Mizo Hills district. The position as ascertained from the State Government is that between 10.30 P. M. on 28th February and 3 A. M. on 1st March, some tribes also resorted to acts of lawlessness and violence at Lungleh, Aijal, Eayrangte, Chawmgte and Chinlunang in their attempt to disrupt communications and overawe public servants. The total number who took part in all these places is about 800-1300. We have reasonable grounds to believe that these tribals are led by extremist elements in the Mizo National Front. The first attack was at about 10.30 P. M. on the 28th February on the sub-treasury at Lungleh. A gang 500 to 1000 strong attacked a camp of Security Forces and an Assam Rifles Post. This attack was beaten back and some of the attackers are stated to have been killed on our side, two men of the Assam Rifles were killed and three wounded. The whereabouts of the Sub Divisional Officer of Lungleh who was surrounded are still not known. The latest reports to reach from Lungleh indicate that the situation there is under control.

At about 2.00 A. M. on the 1st March, a number of persons attacked the Telephone Exchange at Aijal and an hour later the District Treasury was also attacked by about 100 to 150 persons who took away ten rifles, two bayonets, some rounds of .303 ammunition and cash from the single lock of the Treasury. They tried to break open the double lock but did not succeed.

At about 1.30 A. M. on the 1st March, a gang of 100 to 150 people armed with lathis surrounded the S. D. O., P. W. D. at Eayrangte and asked him to get out of the district. The mob took the key from the Chowkidar and took over the departmental stores and the jeep. There were

[Shri Nanda]

similar encounters at Chinluang and Chawngte at which a number of persons belonging to the Mizo National Front were killed. Full details of these incidents are yet to be gathered, but I learn from the Chief Minister that the situation at Aijal is now fully under control. The Commissioner of Silchar Division, the Inspector General of the Assam Rifles and a senior army officer have flown to Aijal to make an on-the-spot assessment on receipt of which the Government of Assam will take whatever action is called for to assert the authority of civil administration and to ensure protection of life and property of citizens.

While the full picture of the incidents of these two days is yet to emerge, there is enough evidence to come to the conclusion that these acts are part of a campaign by misguided extremist elements in the Mizo National Front to back their demand for independence. I can assure the House that any resort to lawlessness and violence from whatever quarter will be put down firmly. The Government is always willing to look into genuine grievances, if any, in regard to economic development and other welfare measures in the area but will not tolerate spreading of disaffection and defiance of authority.

Shri Hem Barua: This is a very serious situation. The softpedalling of the Naga issue by Government has served as a spring-board to these anti-national elements organised into what they call the Mizo National Front. They are openly going to Pakistan and carrying back arms from there. This attack on the treasuries and armouries is part of their grand strategy to achieve independence. In that context, may I know if Government are convinced that stern measures must be taken against these anti-national elements so that they might not be able to reenact the entire Nagaland drama in the Mizo district? If they are, why is it that Government are vacillating to take stern action against them?

Shri Nanda: I fully agree with the hon. Member. Without connecting it with any other situation and any other developments, I think the situation is serious, more than these figures and these incidents will reveal, the seriousness lies behind it and underneath it. Therefore, I fully agree with the hon. Member that stern action has to be taken, and there has to be no delay in dealing with it. I am sure that all these steps will be taken.

Shri Hem Barua: My information is that the Assam Government asked the Union Ministry of Home Affairs to take stern action against those who are going to Pakistan and collecting arms, but the Union Home Ministry is not moving in this direction.

Shri Nanda: It is moving in that direction.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): From the statement of the Chief Minister of Assam, it appears that some of the ex-servicemen were also involved in these raids. May I know whether they belong to the Mizo tribe or are outsiders and whether Government have thought of taking any strong action against the ex-servicemen who indulge in those lawless activities, by way of suspension of their pension, if necessary, in order to prevent them from such violent activities?

Shri Nanda: The hon. Member's information is correct. There are ex-servicemen and they are also part of this force, the Mizo National Front. Therefore, all that is called for will be done in this matter.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार को कभी ऐसा प्रहसास हुआ है कि एक छोटी सी गवर्नमेंट असम की है। वह क्या करे? नागा होस्टाइल को क्रश करे या पीस टाक्स के लिये बात चीत करे? इस चीज को देखते हुए क्या कभी होम मिनिस्टर साहब ने यह सोचा है कि वह इस इलाके को अपने हाथ में ले लें ताकि बीबिस बंटों में वह इस चीज को क्रश कर सके?

श्री नन्दा : माननीय सदस्य की जो हृदय की प्रसन्नता के लिये उस के लिये मैं उन को धन्यवाद देता हूँ। प्रसन्नता के लिये उन को जितनी जरूरत होगी और जिस किस्म की जरूरत होगी सारी मदद पहुँचाई जायेगी।

Shri Himatsingka (Godda): Have Government made any inquiry if there is any other organisation behind this anti-national hill tribe helping them?

Shri. Swell (Assam—Autonomous Districts): I strongly object to the expression of the hon. Member. What does he mean by 'anti-national hill tribes'? He should explain it. I am a member of the hill tribes. Am I anti-national?

Some hon. Members: No, no.

Shri Hem Barua: He used the word 'this' anti-national hill tribe. Why should he get angry?

Shri Swell: If hon. Members of this House do not know how to use English properly, they should better use their own language.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It does not apply to him. Why should he get angry?

Shri Ravindra Varma (Tiruvella): The hon. Member asked whether there was any other anti-national organisation behind this. He was perfectly within his rights in doing so.

Shri Nanda: There is another organisation; it is the Mizo National Council.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): The statement made by the hon. Minister makes it clear that the menace is of alarming proportions. We would like to know specifically whether there is any truth in the reports that the number of those who raided the treasuries was as large as 10,000 and certain officials had been kidnapped and are still in the custody of these rebels and that there is a Pakistan's complicity,

particularly in the matter of supplying arms. If this is so, what have Government got to say in respect of the observance by Pakistan of that clause concerning non-interference in the internal affairs of the other country? Can't they hold them to this promise?

Shri Nanda: So far as the numbers are concerned, I have given the information and I have also said that an officer has disappeared. We do not know his whereabouts.

It is true that in the earlier months these people got arms from Pakistan. Some of them were trained in Pakistan. We knew all that was happening. This non-interference is a later affair.

Shri Hem Barua: Yet you did not do anything.

Shri Nanda: No, no. I cannot give all the details. But things were being done. Now I am sure that with the expectation that on the political level things will be settled, this problem will be overcome.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Has this matter been taken up with Pakistan, that they should not help these people?

Shri Nanda: The question about non-interference, that clause, came in later. This happened earlier.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I asked whether this matter would be taken up with the Government of Pakistan. Can we not hold them down to this assurance contained in the Tashkent Declaration? Also what about the exact number of those who participated in the raids? Newspapers say it is 10,000.

Shri Nanda: No, Sir. that is not true, it is not 10,000. The total number involved, the upper limit, may be 1,300 may be 200 more, that is all. We know how many persons, armed persons, there are. The others are lathi-bearing people. But so far as

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Pakistan is concerned, certainly we will enforce all our rights.

Shri Hem Barua: Are we to understand that the arms came earlier and the clause in the Tashkent Declaration later?

Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda (Cachar): May I know whether Government is aware that a big bulk of the members of the Assam Rifles are composed of Mizo people? I also want to know from the Government whether they are aware that one Hragawnawna, ex-M.P. of Burma, with his followers is staying in Mizo District with a businessman, who is proprietor of Zangena and brothers?

Shri Nanda: So far as the Assam Rifles are concerned, there are Mizos in it, and it is a good thing there are Mizos in the police as well as in the Assam Rifles. They have proved their loyalty on all these occasions. Therefore, it is a welcome thing that they are there. About the specific case, I would like to ascertain.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): May I ask one question?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No, he is not a signatory.

Shri P. C. Borooah (Sibsagar): May I know whether it is a fact that Mizo National Front is a militant organisation demanding an independent, sovereign Mizo State, and that a large number of its members, who are just now stated to be ex-servicemen, belong to the Mizo Regiment which was disbanded by the British in the late forties on account of some gross offences committed by them?

Shri Nanda: It is known that a considerable element belongs to that section, that is ex-servicemen, and had been disbanded before.

Shri P. C. Borooah: My question was whether they are demanding an independent Mizo State?

Shri Nanda: Yes, that is it.

श्री मधु सिमये (मंगेर) : दो दिन पूर्व मैंने विदेश मंत्री से सवाल पूछा था कि क्या घासाम के अन्य पहाड़ी और आदिवासी इलाके में भी हिंसात्मक विद्रोह की प्रवृत्तियां बढ़ रही हैं, तो उस वक्त विदेश मंत्री ने जवाब दिया कि भ्रष्टाचार पड़ने से ऐसा मालूम होता है कि कुछ प्रवृत्तियां बढ़ रही हैं। हमारी सरकार को इसके बारे में इतनी लापरवाही है—यह इस उत्तर से साफ हुआ। इधर दो दिन के अन्दर ही मिजो वाला कांड हो रहा है। मणिपुर के चीफ कमिश्नर ने अभी बयान दिया है कि जहां जहां युद्धबन्दी जारी हो गई है उस इलाके को नागा विद्रोही नेता समझते हैं कि वह हिन्दुस्तान का हिस्सा ही नहीं है और वहां पर स्वतंत्र नागा राज्य है। इन लोगों के साथ आप लम्बी बातचीत करते चले जा रहे हैं उसका नतीजा यह हो गया है कि अब कई ऐसे विद्रोही तत्व गैर-नागा पहाड़ी इलाकों में पैदा हो गए, उनको ऐसा महसूस होने लगा है कि अगर हिंसात्मक कार्यवाही की जायगी तो हो सकता है कि जो छठी अनुसूची है—“सिक्ख शिदपुल”—उसके बाहर जाकर भी उनके साथ समझौता करने के लिए सरकार तैयार हो जायगी। तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं, गृह मंत्री महोदय से, कि वह क्या कोई ठोस कार्यवाही करने वाले हैं कि जिससे कि यह विद्रोह की जो प्रवृत्ति है, जिसको ऐसा लगता है कि हिंसात्मक कार्यवाही करो तो सरकार बातचीत करने के लिये तैयार हो जायगी, यह प्रवृत्ति दब जायेगी ?

श्री नन्दा : कोई किसी किस्म का समझौता करने का सवाल नहीं उठता है ऐसे लोगों से। ऐसी प्रवृत्तियों की जोर से, सक्ती से दबा दिया जायगा और इसके लिए हर मुमकिन कदम उठाया जायगा। . . . (ध्यवधान) मैं यह कहूंगा कि इसमें किसी किस्म की डील नहीं होगी। लेकिन नागाओं के बारे में जो सवाल सदस्य साहब उठा रहे हैं उसके बारे

में मैं कहता हूँ कि वह एक दूसरे तरह का सवाल है (व्यवधान) उसके लिए एक तरीके से उन लोगों के साथ जो भी व्यवस्था हो रही है, वह एक आशा से हो रही है जिसके लिए मुझे याद है कि कई मेम्बर यहाँ के गए थे और बड़ी अच्छी तरह से सन्तोष उन्हें हुआ था कि यह पालिसी कुछ डिफिडेंड पे कर रही है, इससे कुछ शांति बढ़ रही है। इसलिए मैं इस वक्त उसमें नहीं पड़ना चाहता। लेकिन अगर किसी जगह भी . . .

श्री मधु सिमये : व्यवस्था का प्रश्न मेरा है। मेरा प्रश्न तो यह था कि नागा विद्रोहियों के साथ लम्बी बातचीत का बुरा नतीजा हुआ है, एक हवा फैल गई कि हिंसात्मक कार्यवाही करो, सरकार जरूर झुकेगी और छठी अनुसूची के बाहर जाकर भी समझौता करने के लिए तैयार हो जायगी तो यह कहना केवल काफी नहीं है कि नागा विद्रोहियों की समस्या दूसरी है। वह तो मिला हुआ इलाका है।

श्री नन्दा : मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर यह गलतफहमी कहीं है तो वह दूर हो जायगी।

Shri Swell: To begin with, the Home Minister fully knows that the Mizos were one with the other hill people of Assam in demanding a separate State for the hill areas within the Union of India. In response to that, the late Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, offered full autonomy to these people and also agreed to the establishment of a University in that area to meet the desire of those people for higher education.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What is your question?

Shri Swell: Now, until today this Government have not done anything

to fulfil these commitments, and to all intents and purposes seem to be dragging their feet. In the context of all this, would it be fair for the Home Minister and the Government of India to blame the Mizos alone for the present development? And what do they propose to do to bring the situation into normalcy?

Shri Nanda: I can understand the hon. Members solicitude, it is very natural, for the welfare of those people in the district, but how can anything at all arise that because of that, because of any grievance, anybody can be justified in asking for separation from this country? It is inconceivable that such a thing should at all be entertained, and there is no question of dragging feet. All these things are being done. Action is being taken, in several directions. Regarding the demand for autonomy, the hon. Member knows that there is a Commission which is very soon going to conclude its deliberations.

Shri Swell: For two or three years nothing has been done.

Shri Nanda: The hon. Member knows better than many others that this Commission has been working continuously for the last few months and that it is going to conclude its work. And then the Mizo Union people . . .

श्री मधु सिमये : उसके बाद दूसरा कमीशन। इस कमीशन के बाद दूसरा कमीशन।

Shri Nanda: Commissions and committees or individuals are required to look into the grievances.

Shri Tyagi (Dehradun): To avoid the situation.

Shri Nanda: And then action has to be taken, is being taken on this. And the Mizo Union have been asking for . . .

Shri Swell: I would make a suggestion. The Home Minister is in control of this, and it would be wrong,

[Shri Swell]

and I think it is not in keeping with the dignity of the Home Minister, to be prompted by some body else.

Shri Nanda: I do not know what question of prompting there is. There is no question of any prompting at all. If there is any action which is being taken, of which any colleague has more information, for example if the hon. colleague who has come from Assam gives me more information immediately, certainly I can utilise it, and there can be no question about that.

Shri Hem Barua: We have also come from Assam. Why do you forget us?

Shri Nanda: The hon. Member has given very useful information in his first question. I do not deny his right to do that. I think whatever is required to be done, attention is being given to it, and I think we have to take more vigorous action regarding the development of Mizo District so far as communications and other welfare facilities are concerned.

Shrimati Renuka Barkataki (Barpeta): May I know whether it is a fact that the militants of the Mizo National Front have been raising and training a rebel army in the Burma-Mizo border with the help of the Burmese tribal rebels and the communist rebels of Burma; if so, may I know whether any steps have been taken by Government to draw the attention of the Burmese Government to this collusion of the Naga hostiles, Mizo hostiles and other tribal and communist rebels in the Indo-Burma frontier, and whether Government has sought the Burmese Government's co-operation in combating these areas?

Shri Nanda: Yes, Sir. The Government has sought the co-operation of the Burmese Government, and it has been offered regarding all these matters. The Mizo National Front people have got contacts on both sides,

Pakistan side as well as Burmese side and they believe that there are Mizos on both sides whom they want to bring in the comprehensive idea of independence, which, of course, is absurd.

Shrimati Renuka Barkataki: May I whether they are raising an army of the rebels in that front?

Shri Nanda: There is no army on the Burmese side so far as the Mizos are concerned.

श्री त्यागी : क्या यह वाक्या नहीं है कि फरवरी के पहले हफ्ते में जब हिल ऐरिया कमिशन वहां पर गया था, पाटस्कर कमिशन गया था, तो मीजो नेशनल फ्रंट, वह तो वाएलेंस पर आये हुए थे लेकिन उस के साथ साथ मीजो नेशनल यूनियन भी जो कि हिल कौंसिल के जिम्मेदार हैं और पावर में हैं, उन्होंने भी इस कमिशन का बायकाट किया और मुलाकात को भी नहीं आये और दफ्तर भी अपना बन्द रखा चुनांचे कमिशन का कोई आदमी उस दफ्तर में नहीं जा सका ? उस के बाद क्या गवर्नमेंट की इत्तिला में यह नहीं आया कि लालडेंगा की जो बागी पार्टी है उन्होंने लालमाना को खुले बाजार में गोली मार कर कत्ल किया ? अब इतने उन के पास जो हथियार आ गये हैं, राइफल आ गये हैं तो कोई आर्डिनेंस फैक्टरी तो वहां है नहीं लेकिन फिर भी हथियार आते रहे तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि गवर्नमेंट आखिर इतने असे क्या करती रही और क्या इस वक्त गवर्नमेंट हम को यह ऐश्वर्य दे सकती है, पार्टी को दे सकती है कि सफेद झंडा दिखा कर रिवेल्स के साथ कोई संधि नहीं की जायगी ।
(इंटरप्शंस)

काई माननीय सदस्य : पार्टी नहीं हाउस कहिये ।

श्री त्यागी : मैं गलती से पार्टी कह गया मुझे माफ़ कीजियेगा मेरा मतलब हाउस से था । हजारों राइफलें इकट्ठा होती रहें, वागियों की फौज की भरती होती रहे और

गवर्नमेंट के कानों पर जूँ तक नहीं रेंगी, कोई इंतजाम नहीं किया, उन को पकड़ा नहीं, तो क्या गवर्नमेंट हाउस को यह यकीन दिला सकती है कि सफेद झंडा दिखा कर बागियों के साथ समझौते की बात नहीं होगी और सिचुएशन को स्ट्रोगली डील किया जायगा।

श्री नन्दा : कुछ भ्रमों से यह भ्राम्स के बारे में जो भी भ्राम्स लोगों के हाथ में हैं प्राइवेट उस के लिए बन्देबस्त किया जा रहा है और यह देखा जा रहा है कि कहां कहां और किस किस के पास इस तरह के भ्राम्स हैं। इस के अलावा जो भी वहां का इंतजाम है असम राइफल्स का या वहां की आर्म्ड पुलिस का, उस को और ज्यादा मजबूत बनाने के लिए भी कदम उठाये गये हैं।

श्री स्थायी : अब तक क्या किया गया इस का जवाब दीजिये ? (इंटरप्रांस)

श्री नन्दा : मैं बतला रहा हूँ। (इंटरप्रांस)

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : अब तक कीर्तन करते रहे। (इंटरप्रांस)

श्री स्थायी : मैं अपना सवाल वापिस लेता हूँ चूँकि अपोजीशन को नागवार गुजर रहा है।

श्री नन्दा : क्वेश्चन को विदझा करने का, जहां तक मेरा सवाल है, वह नहीं उठता है। उस सवाल का मैं जवाब दे रहा हूँ। जो कुछ वहां हो रहा था, जो डेवलपमेंट्स हो रहे थे भ्राम्स के बारे में और ट्रेनिंग के बारे में वह हमें भी मालूम था और असम गवर्नमेंट को भी मालूम था। एक लाइन गवर्नमेंट ने ली थी। कुछ देर तक वह एलिमेंट उस में, मीजो नेशनल फ्रंट में जोकि मोडरेट है और जोकि वाएलेंस नहीं चाहता उस का ज्यादा असर था लेकिन आहिस्ता आहिस्ता हमें मालूम हो गया और एक महीने या डेढ़ महीने में उन का असर कम हो गया है। उन की काँसिल में जो रायल ऐक्सट्रीमिस्ट एलिमेंट

है वह आगे बढ़ रहा है और उस के बारे में इंतजाम किया जा रहा है। जो पहला सवाल था कि कमिशन को बायकाट किया गया वह मीजो नेशनल यूनियन नहीं बल्कि मीजो यूनियन है और उन्होंने कुछ मद नहीं दी कुछ सहयोग नहीं दिया और जब वह कमिशन गया था उस वक्त उन्होंने यह नहीं कि बायकाट किया बल्कि उन्होंने छुट्टी दे दी आफिस के लोगों को। तीनों दिन यह चीज हुई है। मैंने फेक्ट जो आपने पूछा था वह बतला दिया।

श्री स्थायी : एक बात आप ने कही कि छुट्टी दे दी। सवाल यह नहीं है, मैं इस का क्लैरीफिकेशन चाहता हूँ कि छुट्टी दे दी, दफ्तर बन्द कर दिया और उन से मुलाकात भी नहीं की, यह ठीक है या नहीं ?

श्री नन्दा : सही बात है।

Shri Krishnapal Singh (Jalesar): The hon. Home Minister just said that it was not a solitary instance but there were a series of incidents. We have a large number of security forces, armed constabulary, Assam Rifles and quite a number of army units. In view of this is the hon. Home Minister sure that the government in Assam is functioning satisfactorily and the administration is run properly? Were not the government forewarned of these incidents? If they had any system of intelligence they could forestall the activities of the rebels.

Shri Nanda: I may make this clear; it is not that there were incidents occurring there in that part. This is the begining and therefore we do not want to allow it to develop. The need for army and other things is there and that is fully in our mind and action is being taken in all these directions.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवाम) : माननीय मंत्री ने बतलाया कि यह अच्छे तत्व आगे आये हैं, ऐसा आप ने कहा तो क्या

[श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय]

उन के प्रच्छेद तत्व आने का जो इंतजार किया उस में यह भी मालूम हुआ कि कुछ हथियार लेकर आये हैं तो उन के लिए आप ने कोई कार्यवाही क्यों नहीं की ?

श्री नन्दा : ऐसे लोगों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही के कदम हम उठाते रहे हैं ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : जो तत्व हथियार लेकर आये उनके बारे में आप ने क्या किया ?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : बतला दिया गया है ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : इस प्रश्न का उत्तर साफ़ नहीं आया है ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : घाईर, घाईर । श्रीमती सावित्री निगम ।

Shrimati Savitri Nigam (Banda): In view of the fact that a very large number of people who belong to Mizo council and Mizo Union have indulged in this arson, loot and murder, what steps is the government intending to take to punish them properly and also declare these organisations illegal and put collective fines on all those people who have indulged in this?

Shri Nanda: This distinction must be kept in mind. The Mizo union is not an organisation which indulges in acts of violence. Its demand is for a separate State within the Indian Union; it has been going on with its work on constitutional lines.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : जवाब नहीं आया है ।

Shri Nanda: We have seen that there is another organisation; we have mentioned it.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: I asked about collective fines and other things.

Shri Nanda: That will be done, it necessary.

Shri N. R. Laskar (Karimganj): We are very much disturbed about such sort of activities by the hostile elements; we want that they should be curbed and crushed immediately. In these circumstances, I want to know whether any steps have been taken for the safety of these people, civilians and people from outside the district and also whether reinforcements had been sent to crush the rebels.

Shri Nanda: Reinforcements have been arranged and other help that is required is being given.

16 hrs.

RAILWAY BUDGET-GENERAL DISCUSSION—contd.

Shri Shankre: As I was saying earlier, the railways have a very peculiar manner of accounting. In appendix 12 of this explanatory memorandum they have given the balance sheet of the Indian Railways; liabilities are given first and assets, next. . . . (Interruptions.) I am speaking on the Railway Budget, not about the Mizos. You want railway lines there also. Under the heading 'liabilities' they have given five items. I do not know why some of these items have been classified as liabilities. Item 1(b) refers to something called machinery and equipment received free of cost. If they are received free of cost how do they become liabilities? I cannot make any sense out of it. If it came free of cost to the railways, it became an asset for the railways. If somebody makes a gift to me the gift becomes my asset and it is nobody's liability. If it is subject to tax the tax may be written separately as liability.

Again, under item 2, there are the Depreciation Reserve Fund, Revenue Reserve Fund, Development Fund, Pension Fund and so on.

16.01 hrs.

[SHRI SHAM LAL SARAF in the Chair]

How do these funds become the liability of the railways, I cannot understand. In straight logic, and in straight arithmetic, they are assets; Dr. Ram Subhag Singh will try to enlighten me when it comes to his turn to reply. These reserve funds, which have been credited already to the railways, after several years, now become the liability of the railway. If they are liabilities under the heading "Liabilities", how do the same funds become assets under the heading "Assets"? This is very funny. In the same balance-sheet, the same items become liabilities as well as assets. The same is the case with regard to banking accounts also.

Mr. Chairman: It has escaped notice of the auditors also!

Shri Sinkre: I do not presume so; if it has to make some sense for a man like Dr. Ram Subhag Singh, he should be kind enough to tell us how the railway reserve fund, the machinery received free of cost and the banking account that is, money lying at the credit of the railways, become liabilities. They are simple assets, and as assets they have been written down under the "Assets" heading also. What I feel about this sort of accounting is, to say the least, it is misleading, and if there is any confusion, this sort of accounting only makes the confusion worse confounded, as the saying goes

Mr. Chairman: You are taking me full time of your party, are you?

Shri Shinkre: I think so. As I said earlier, if the railways are to be considered as a well-managed undertaking, an undertaking operated on commercial basis, then the least that the country can reasonably expect from the railways is that they should contribute towards the national exchequer a minimum of Rs. 350 crores per

annum, because that is even below what Shri Asoka Mehta stated as a reasonable return on public undertakings. But what do we see? With a great fanfare, the Railway Convention Committee passed a resolution last December according to which only Rs. 133 crores odd was the amount to be contributed to the general revenues, and they considered this to be something very extraordinary. I know that they will retort back by saying that besides this there is the depreciation fund and other funds, but all of them will not exceed, to my mind, Rs. 250 crores. There is a doubt whether all this amount will come straight out of the estimated revenue or it will come out in parts, that is from traffic earning of the railways, and again a part thereof also from the Central Government loans and so on. So, I think it is time that the railways set to themselves a very clear-cut task that under no circumstances they will leave in their credit balance less than 10 per cent of the total investment involved in the railways. So, in straight figures, that would amount to something between Rs. 350 crores and Rs. 420 crores. I want Dr. Ram Subhag Singh to bear these facts in mind. They will say that the railways cannot afford to do so, because I know very well that it is not only for electioneering purposes that they have not increased passenger fares this time, because they know that the bulk of the railway fares is paid by the third-class passenger and the ability and the capacity of the third-class passengers have already reached saturation point; there cannot be any further increase of fare under the existing circumstances. Some increase may be possible in the goods traffic, but even if we assume some increase in the goods traffic, I do not foresee in the next 10 to 15 years the total revenue of the railways to go anywhere beyond Rs. 1,000 crores. Even on that basis—the basis of a thousand crores of rupees—they would not be in a position to contribute to the Central revenues, the public exchequer, the figures that I

[Shri Shinkre]

mentioned. Why? It is worth while considering this aspect.

At the very outset I may say that the only reason for their inability to contribute this reasonable percentage is that they have this top heavy administration, an administration which consumes and absorbs the better part of their revenues. You will permit me to treat this subject in greater detail. Now, it is a well-known fact that the administrative costs as such in any undertaking, whether private or public, after it has had more than 100 years of life, should never go anywhere more than 10 per cent. To be a little more liberal, I am prepared to allow them even 15 per cent as administrative cost out of the total earnings of the railways per annum. That means, the total administrative cost of our railways should not be more than Rs. 80 crores per annum because the total estimated revenue is slightly less than Rs. 800 crores, and at 15 per cent, the total administrative expenditure should not exceed Rs. 120 crores. I am prepared to allow some margin above and in excess of this sum of Rs. 80 crores, if they set this target before them. But

what do we see in the figures that they have presented? Only for administrative purposes, they require a very large amount. For instance, for Working Expenses—Administration, under Demand No. 4, they want Rs. 58 odd crores; then, under Demand No. 6—Working Expenses—Operating Staff—the sum required is Rs. 119, 96, 68,000. (Interruption) The salary bill is also included. Again, under other heads such as Working Expenses—Operation other than Staff and Fuel, and Working Expenses—Miscellaneous Expenses, we know very well that a large part of these amounts will eventually go for administrative purpose.

An hon. Member: The Railway Board also.

Shri Shinkre: I will come to the Railway Board. So, even in straight language, this works out to about Rs. 200 crores by way of administrative

expenditure. That means, about 25 per cent of the total railway revenues go only as expenditure on administration, and salary bill is included in it. I know Shri S. K. Patil will immediately retort by saying that whereas all their railways elsewhere are making losses, ours at least is giving this much profit, and this fact cannot be overlooked. That can be said easily. But I want to take up the issue with him and tell him that whatever he might have seen in advanced and affluent countries in Europe and America should not be taken as any term of comparison or yardstick to measure our railways' achievement or success, because, as we know very well, in most advanced countries in Europe, railway travel today has almost become a luxury; in most cases they are very small countries with a first-class road network; most people are in a position to afford automobiles; automobile fuel is damn cheap, and railway travel is restored to only by people who want to have some leisure. Most of the transport in passenger traffic in countries of Europe is done by motorised vehicles.

Again regarding goods traffic also, Dr. Ram Subhag Singh certainly knows that in Europe today, motorised transport is standing as a very successful competitor to the railways, because, the giant trucks hauling at a time 100 tons of goods are easily preferred to the railway traffic. So, in most countries . . .

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Shinkre: How long have I taken, Sir?

Mr. Chairman: In two minutes, please wind up.

Shri Shinkre: Then I will have to wind up before I have concluded some of my other remarks.

I will come to specific points having a direct bearing on Goa. It is

well known to both the ministers that Goa has only about 40 to 50 miles of single metre gauge line. They also know that Goa exports 6 to 7 million tonnes of iron ore per year, out of which only a little more than 1 million tonnes are today transported by rail. So, there is an urgent and pressing need for at least broad-gauging this section. I am not saying this for any direct benefit to the Goans as such but this would bring more revenues to the railways. No where else the same position obtains. In Goa, the total rail mileage is only 40. But in Bailadila and other places where new projects are coming up, the rail mileage involved is easily more than 200. So, I request the minister to give top priority to broad-gauging the Goa section.

Kerala ought to have been given top priority in the matter of extending the railway lines for good reasons, mainly to avoid famine conditions which appear there. If there are enough railways, there would be more employment. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh may be unaware of what might happen in Kerala, because neither I nor he come from there. In the rest of the country, we have an average of 9.5 miles or railway per lakh of population. But in Kerala, it is only 3.5 miles. Commercial centres like Quilon and Cochin have no connection with Alleppey, which is a coastal place and a flourishing commercial centre, according to the information I have received from Shri Sreekantan Nair. I hope the minister will take these points into consideration.

As long as the railways do not give very serious thought to reducing the top heavy administration by abolishing first of all the superfluous super-structure called the Railway Board, and giving more autonomous powers at the Zonal levels to the General Managers, they are not going to reduce their expenditure.

Shri Balgovind Verma (Kheri):
Sir, at the outset, I would like to extend my congratulations to the railway administration for the steady progress and efficient performance of the railways. They have done well during the days of the emergency. Much has been said about it and I do not want to say anything further except to congratulate all those railwaymen who were working at the fronts and who laid down their lives for the sake of their motherland, putting national interests above their own interest. I am sure the administration will not forget them and they will not be left uncared for.

I would like to congratulate the minister for this budget although I have got some differences with him. I would like to say that some taxes like those on salt and coal do not behave us well. Mr. Bhibuti Mishra and others have said much about it and I hope these taxes on coal and salt at least will be withdrawn.

The minister has skilfully presented the budget showing an earning of Rs. 798.83 crores. After meeting all the expenses and contribution to the general revenues, he has shown a surplus of Rs. 22.19 crores. It is very good, but I think they can do more. The luminous picture of the railways is being eclipsed by some black spots which are there. If they are removed no enterprise in the world can match the performance of our railways.

I would like to point out how this surplus can be increased considerably. Firstly, they should tighten up the checking of ticketless travel, which is very much prevalent on the branch lines than on the main lines. I drew the attention of the officers of the NE Railway regarding the branch line from Pallia to Dudwa, which is very famous for ticketless travelling. The TTEs and other staff there reap rich and bumper crops. If this and other lines are checked, the surplus will swell considerably.

Then, the department should look to the pilferage and theft on the rail-

[Shri Balgovind Verma]

ways. Hardly any consignment reaches the consignee safe, especially those eatables and precious things which find a good place in the market. This fact is not hidden from anybody; everybody knows it. I have personally mentioned about this to the former Minister. Once my relation sent me two baskets of mangoes, but hardly a few reached me; the others were taken away. Every merchant and industrialist has got this complaint. We hear these complaints but we have no power; we can only convey our feelings to the Ministers. They may or may not attend to it. We also convey our feelings to the officers. And, why should they care?

Regarding theft of property, I have cuttings which bear testimony to my statement. This has very much increased. In road transport, not a single theft comes to light. They also haul so much of goods from one corner to another of the country. There is only one chaprasi or peon and he is able to control the entire depot, whereas there is a huge army of people—police force and protection force—in the railways and they are not able to watch over the material which is there.

Other speakers have said enough about bookings of parcels and delivery. This is a very nasty picture. Nobody can hope to get their parcels booked unless they grease the palm of the booking clerk. They cannot take delivery of the parcels unless the same thing is done, unless some money is given to the people concerned. This thing has got to be looked into. Moreover, no person can get wagons unless a sufficient amount of money is given to the person who is in charge of booking. It is something which is a blot on the railway. I am sure the Railway Administration; particularly the Members of the Board, will look into it because it does not add to the glory and prestige which they otherwise enjoy.

Several hon. Members have spoken about corruption in the catering de-

partment. I only want to say that wherever such cases have come to my notice I have passed them on to the officers concerned and also to the Ministers. I am sorry to say that no action is being taken except that the person concerned is being transferred from one place to another. That is no punishment. When a person enters service he is liable to be transferred from one place to another. Therefore, it does not matter to him if he is transferred. Some real punishment must be awarded to the culprits so that it may strike terror in the minds of others, other like-minded persons and such things may not be repeated. I know a case in Lucknow where crystal sugar was being taken to the blackmarket. He was captured red-handed by the inspector of the catering department. But the case has been hushed up only because he happens to be the relation of a high official. That should not be the case. If you cannot punish a person who is your own relation, how can you be expected to do justice.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): What was his name?

Shri Balgovind Verma: Shri Bajpayee was the manager of the catering department at Lucknow. The ACS was his relation. I think his name was Shri Mishra. Shri Bajpayee was an ordinary clerk. He jumped from that post to become the manager of the catering department. This man has been caught several times but left out only because he happens to be the relation of a high official. This thing should not happen. If this happens, how can justice be expected.

I want to draw the attention of the House to the most unfortunate people who are known by the name "coolies". Unfortunately, this name was given to them by the British imperialists. This is the most degrading name. The administration has not found any suitable word in place of the word "coolies".

Shrimati Jayaben Shah (Amreli): Suggest one.

Shri Balgovind Verma: You may call them "Yatri Sahayak" or "Bhar vahak". "Cooly" is the most degrading word. Here I may tell you that when these railways were taken over from the private entrepreneurs, a letter was issued by the Railway Department, letter No. 409-TG, New Delhi, dated 2nd May, 1947. In that letter some facilities were promised to be provided to these poor people. That letter lies dead and buried in the offices of the railways and it has not seen the light of the day. If I am permitted to do so, Sir, I would like to place it on the Table of the House so that this letter may be revived and action taken on that. In that letter it was said that such and such facilities would be given to them. It was stated there that a list of licensed porters will be maintained, free medical treatment would be given to them, licence fee will be on a no-profit no-loss basis and all that. There were so many other things promised. I may tell you that no medical facility is given to them. The rates were fixed many years ago. Only last year when I raised a hue and cry here the rates were revised and that too at important stations. Here, I would like to congratulate the administration of the North-Eastern Railway because they have done a lot to the poor people. No other railway has done that.

An hon. Member: What about Western Railway?

Shri Balgovind Verma: I know that I happen to be the President of the National Federation of Railway Porters and Vendors. Only the North-Eastern Railway has done it at every station. Whether it is a rural station or an urban station, everywhere they have provided it. Every-where their lot is very pitiable. I may give you some examples to show the lot of these poor porters. Here is a picture of seventeen or eighteen coolies huddled together into one single room. If you permit me, Sir, I may place this also on the Table of the House so that it may be seen by all. I may also like to tell you that the numbers of these coolies are sold at the sta-

tions. This is mentioned in the *Indian Observer* dated 21-9-1965. If the officers like they can see this.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member's time is up. He must conclude now.

Shri Balgovind Verma: I will take only two more minutes. Sir, I have been voicing the demand of the people of my constituency for a railway line from Palia to Hssanpur-Kotali. That portion of my district is the most backward area and it is cut off by the river Sharda. Because of this river the people of that part of the district are not able to reach the other side where the headquarters of the district lie. There is only one link railway—Palia to Malani, but Palia is far away from that part of the district Hassanpur-Kotali which is cut off by the river Sharda. I wish that this railway line is opened there. A shed is being put up at Palia station. To give a better look and provide more convenience to the public, it was requested that the platform be raised. That is not being done. I hope the Railways will look into this.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सभासति महोदय, गणपूर्ति करवा दीजिये ताकि हम फोटो देख लें।

श्री बाल गोविन्द वर्मा : टेबल पर रख दूंगा। बाद में देख लीजियेगा। परेशान न हों।

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member might resume his seat. The bell is ringing.... Now there is quorum. He might continue his speech. I may inform him that permission is not given to lay on the Table the picture which he was displaying. He should conclude his speech now.

Shri Balgovind Verma: There is provision for a third-class waiting hall at Palia station, but the construction work has not yet begun. So, the travelling public are put to great inconvenience.

श्री रा० सा० तिवारी (खजुराहो) : सभासति महोदय, मैं इस बात को बड़ी देर से सोच रहा हूँ—कि मैं रेलवे के किस विषय

[श्री रा० सा० तिवारी]

के ऊपर रेलवे मिनिस्टर से निवेदन करूँ क्योंकि मैं भट्टारह सालों से बराबर रेलवे के बारे में प्रार्थना करता आ रहा हूँ। मैं उस एरिया से आता हूँ जो सेंट्रल इंडिया एजेन्सी की रियासतें कहलाती थीं या बुन्देल-खण्ड की रियासतें कहलाती थीं। वहाँ पर आज तक कोई रेलवे 100 200 मील के इर्द गिर्द नहीं है। यहाँ तक कि मैं रेलवे के बहुत से पुर्जातक के बारे में नहीं जानता। ऐसी स्थिति में मैं इस विषय पर कुछ बुरा भला कहूँ या क्रिटिसाइज करूँ तो अच्छा मालूम नहीं होता। लेकिन इस सरकार से मैं सत्तरह वर्षों से कहता चला आ रहा हूँ कि जो पिछड़ा हुआ इलाका है उसे और पिछड़ा हुआ न बनाया जाये।

खजुराहो में विश्व विख्यात टेम्पल है जो कला के लिए प्रसिद्ध है जिस से गवर्नमेंट को विदेशी मुद्रा भी प्राप्त होने लगी है। वहाँ पर एक हवाई अड्डा भी बना है लेकिन उस में दो चार विदेशी यात्री ही आते हैं। सारे आधमी वहाँ पर दो तीन दिन में पहुँचते हैं लेकिन रेलवे ने इस पर अब तक ध्यान नहीं दिया। उस एरिया में हीरे की बड़ी बड़ी खानें हैं। जिला पन्ना में सैंकड़ों खानों में हीरा निकलता है। वहाँ पर बहुत अच्छी अच्छी खानें हैं लेकिन इस पिछड़े हुए एरिया को आप ने पिछड़ा हुआ रक्खा है। यह चीज अच्छी नहीं है। शायद यह मेरा अन्तिम बार पार्लियामेंट में आना है क्योंकि भविष्य में मेरा यहाँ आने का विचार लगभग नहीं है। इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि महोबा से खजुराहो तक कोई 30 या 35 मील का अन्तर पड़ता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस लाइन को कम से कम ले लिया जाये ताकि खजुराहो का दिग्दर्शन लोगों को हो सके और संसार के लोगों को वहाँ पहुँचने में सहूलियत हो सके।

एक लाइन मेरे यहाँ से झाँसी से माणिक-पुर को गई है। इस का नाम शुरू से ही कंगाल लाइन रहा है क्योंकि जो भी इलाका इस में शामिल है उस में कहीं भी कोई गाड़ी किसी दूसरी एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी से सम्बन्धित नहीं है, न इस छोर पर और न उस छोर पर। भोपाल, मध्य प्रदेश को एक बड़ी राजधानी बना दी गई है जिस का 1 लाख, 71 हजार वर्ग मील का एरिया है। लेकिन अगर इस एरिया से कोई यहाँ पहुँचना चाहे किसी पेशी के लिए तो इस में दो या तीन दिन लगते हैं। इस लिये मेरी प्रार्थना है कि दिल्ली से कोई एक्सप्रेस चलाई जाये बाया झाँसी इलाहाबाद जो होते हुए कलकत्ता या किसी अन्य नगर तक जाये। यह ऐसी लाइन होनी चाहिये जो झाँसी माणिक-पुर को कम से कम कवर कर ले। मैं बहुत दिनों से इस के लिए कहता रहा हूँ मगर अभी तक इस पर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया। नोट यह हमेशा हो जाता है लेकिन ऐसा होते हुए भी चूँकि ज्यादा जोर नहीं पड़ता इस लिये उसे हाथ में नहीं लिया जाता। इन्हीं सब कारणों से मैं सोच रहा था कि आखिर मैं किस चीज पर बोलूँ। हाँ, यहाँ कुछ सुनी सुनाई बातों को ही दोहराता जाऊँ, कुछ उधर से सुन लूँ, कुछ उधर से सुन लूँ, और उन्हीं को फिर कह दूँ, तो बात दूसरी है। लेकिन यह मुझे अच्छा नहीं मालूम होता।

मैं इस मंत्रालय को इस बात के लिए धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि जब इमर्जेंसी के समय पर देश को आवश्यकता पड़ी तो जहाँ हम ने अपने नौजवानों को परखा वहाँ रेलवे के साधनों और रेलवे मिनिस्टर साहब को भी परखा। उन्होंने टाइम पर मिलिटरी का बहुत सारा सामान भेजने का यथोचित प्रबन्ध किया इस लिये वह हमारे धन्यवाद के पात्र हैं। लेकिन मैं यहाँ पर एक सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि जब खाद्यान्न की इतनी

कमी है तब रेलवे मिनिसटर ने भाड़े में जो भी वृद्धि की है उस के सम्बन्ध में यह नहीं कहा है कि वह खाद्यान्न के सम्बन्ध में कोई कमी करेंगे। आज उन के लिए यश लेने का एक मौका था अगर वह खाद्यान्न के भाड़े में कुछ कमी कर देते।

खाद्यान्न के बारे में खाद्य मंत्री से कहता चला आया है कि गवर्नमेंट जितना ही उस को कंट्रोल करेगा उतनी ही खाद्यान्न की तरक्कीफें और दिक्कतें बढ़ती जायेंगी। अगर गवर्नमेंट एक भाव सारे देश में कर दे और कंट्रोल उठा दे तो मैं समझता हूँ कि खाद्यान्न की समस्या हल हो जाये बशर्ते कि रेलवे विभाग जहां भी कमी हो वहां खाद्यान्न को ले जाने का भार उठाये। देश में खाद्यान्न की जो कमी लगती है वह इस प्रकार से दूर हो सकती है। इस के सिवा कोई दूसरा उपाय मुझे नजर नहीं आता। आज गवर्नमेंट किसी और चीज पर कितनी भी भाड़ा ले ले लेकिन खाद्यान्न के बारे में जितनी कमी की जाये उतना ही ज्यादा अच्छा होगा। हमारे श्री पाटिल इस बात को मानने वाले हैं और देश के लिये बहुत सी अच्छी बातें करते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि वह इस पर अवश्य ध्यान देंगे।

मुझे यह भी निवेदन करना है कि आज से तीस वर्ष पहले एक बार सर्वे हुआ था कोयला राठ होते हुए महोबा खजुराहो सागर और दमोहतक। यह मैं इसलिये जानता हूँ कि मैं उस वक्त नैनी जेल से आ रहा था और सर्वे के लोग मुझे मिले थे। उन्होंने मुझे बतलाया कि अतर्रा से भ्रजैजगढ़ तक की रेलवे का सर्वे हुआ था। लेकिन वह सड़क भी अधूरी पड़ी रही, आज तक नहीं बन पाई है।

हमारे यहां सीधी जिले में एक सिंगरीली तहसील है। उस में 900 वर्ग मील में कोयला की खानें हैं। उस कोयले को ढोने की आप कटनी हो कर भ्रमदाबाद को लाइन ले जाना चाहते हैं जो कि बहुत दूर पड़ता है। यह सीधी लाइन सिंगरीली से सीधी, सतना,

पन्ना, छतरपुर, टीकमगढ़, ललितपुर मिलाकर निकाली जाये तो मैं समझता हूँ कि कम से कम 100 मील की दूरी बच जायेगी। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि आप इस पर भी ध्यान देंगे।

रेलवे के आस पास कितनी ही जमीन बेकार पड़ी हुई है जो कि रेलवे के बज्जे में है। अगर वहां पर लोगों को खेती करने की इजाजत दे दी जाये तो मैं समझता हूँ कि लाखों एकड़ जमीन खाद्य समस्या को हल करने के लिये हमें मिल सकती है। अगर रेलवे विभाग उदारता से काम ले तो इस से देश का बड़ा हित हो सकता है। आज इस जमीन का बहुत बड़ा भाग ऐसा है जिस में खतियों में पानी भर जाता है और वहां की मिट्टी सड़ चुकी है। अगर आप किसान को सस्ते भाव पर उसे पट्टे पर दे दें तो लाखों एकड़ जमीन कृषि उत्पादन के योग्य हो सकती है और हमारी खाद्य समस्या हल हो सकती है।

इस सिलसिले में मेरा यह भी कहना है कि अगर आप खाद्य के सम्बन्ध में दूसरी जगहों पर नहीं कर सकते तो कम से कम जिन जगहों पर खाद्य की निकासी के लिये सरकार की इजाजत हो चुकी है उन को निकालने में आप को मदद करना चाहिये। बहुत से खाद्यान्न ऐसे हैं जिन का भाड़ा इतना बढ़ जाता है कि वह उस की कीमत से भी अधिक हो जाता है। परिणाम यह होता है कि उन का मूल्य बहुत बढ़ जाता है। जब तक खाद्य समस्या हल नहीं होती है तब तक कम से कम आप अपनी तरफ से उसे हल करने में सहायता करें। आप उस खाद्यान्न के भाड़े को कम कर दें तो मैं समझता हूँ कि देश के लिये बड़ा भारी उपकार आप करेंगे।

इसी तरह से नमक के बारे में हमारे बहुत से साधियों ने कहा है। कुछ और भी ऐसी चीजें हैं जो कि बहुत छोटी हैं। अगर आप उन के सम्बन्ध में भी उदारता का परिचय दें तो बड़ा अच्छा होगा।

[श्री रा० सा० तिबारी]

मुझे आप के इस बजट पर बड़ी प्रसन्नता है कि आप ने उस में करीब करीब 50 करोड़ की भाय बतलाई है बिना किसी टैक्स या भाड़े को ज्यादा बढ़ाये हुए। इस के लिये आप धन्यवाद के पात्र हैं। दूसरा श्रीमन्, एक निवेदन है, जो ऊँचे क्लास हैं उनसे 24.32 करोड़ रुपया आपका किराये में घाता है और तीसरे दर्जे का है 198.88 करोड़ रुपया। तो जब थर्ड क्लास से इतनी बड़ी आमदनी है तो जो थर्ड क्लास में पंखे लगाये जाने की योजना थी वह किन्हीं किन्हीं गाड़ियों में लगा पाये हैं और बहुत सी गाड़ियों में पंखे नहीं लग पाये हैं। पंखे इसलिए मैं कह रहा हूँ कि इतनी भीड़ उसमें होती है कि पैतेंजर पसीने से तर हो जाता है, बैठने की जगह नहीं मिलती है, अगर पंखे लगा दें तो यह कसाकसी की जगह से तकलीफ जो होती है वह महसूस नहीं होगी। तो यह पंखे लग जाय और उनकी टट्टी वगैरह की सफाई के लिए प्रबन्ध हो जाय तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा। बस मैं इतना ही आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ और अंत में आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ तथा आशा करता हूँ कि आप इस ओर ध्यान देंगे।

सभापति महोदय : श्री सिंहासन सिंह।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सदन में गण-पूति पहले करवा दी जाय।

Mr. Chairman: The bell is being rung....now there is quorum. Shri Sinhasan Singh.

श्री सिंहासन सिंह (गोरखपुर) : सभापति महोदय, सन् 1952 से बराबर मुझे यह रेलवे बजट देखने का सौभाग्य हुआ। जहाँ 1952 में करीब 25 करोड़ के इसकी आमदनी थी, वह आज 770 करोड़ के करीब पहुँची है। यानी तिगुना से अधिक आमदनी पहुँची है। अभी मैं देख रहा था एक जगह बिरला साहब ने हमारी प्लानिंग के बारे में कहा है :

"Yet, I would say that we are in a mess at present, because our planning has been faulty, our implementation has been faulty and because we have acted in a doctrinaire method. Therefore, we have to reverse the gear now and see what we can do to change the situation."

और एक जगह उन्होंने एक बात और कही है कि हमारी सरकार हमेशा स्केयर्सिटी की बात करती रही है।

"In fact, they have been following a philosophy of scarcity . . ."

मैं यहाँ बताना चाहता हूँ कि स्केयर्सिटी की बात न करके बड़ोत्तरी की बात यहाँ हुई है। हम तरक्की पर हैं, बढ़ रहे हैं। मेस उसमें उतना नहीं है रेलवे बजट में जितना कि और तरफ है। लेकिन साथ ही जहाँ हमने इतनी तरक्की की है, अभी हम सोशलिज्म का नारा भरते हैं कि देश को सोशलिस्ट ढंग पर ले जायेंगे, तो सोशलिस्ट कन्ट्री की कुल आमदनी आज जितनी है करीब करीब सब इन्हीं व्यवसायों से है। उनके पास टैक्स का कोई और जरिया नहीं है सिवाय कहीं कहीं इनकम टैक्स लगा है। मैंने रशिया का बजट देखा 98 प्रतिशत कुल आमदनी उनकी इंडस्ट्री से और कारपोरेशंस तथा और और जगहों से है। केवल 8 परसेंट के करीब इनकम टैक्स से है। तो हमारी सोशलिस्ट एकोनामी तो अभी नहीं है। हमारी मिक्सड एकोनामी है, पब्लिक सेक्टर भी है और प्राइवेट सेक्टर भी है। लेकिन पब्लिक सेक्टर में सबसे बड़ी हमारी गड़बड़ी यह है और सबसे पुरानी है कि हमारा आदर्श बहुत ऊँचा है और कहा जाता है कि हम तो सेवा भाव से कर रहे हैं, लेकिन सेवा भाव के साथ साथ हम आमदनी भी देते हैं। अभी तक 5 परसेंट डिविडेंड दिया करते थे और अब 6 परसेंट का एनाउंस किया है। 64 से पहले के जो है

उन पर 6 परसेंट और उसके बाद के जो हैं उन पर 5.5 परसेंट देंगे। कुछ बढ़ने की बात है। लेकिन अभी एक कमेटी की रिपोर्ट हम लोगों को मिली कि पब्लिक सेक्टर से ऐसा है कि कम से कम 14 परसेंट प्राफिट देवे तब वह पब्लिक सेक्टर कही जाय। अभी हमारे लॉहे के कारखाने हैं, बहुत दिनों के बाद कुछ प्राफिट उन्होंने दे दिया, बाकी भोज करते हैं। तो हमारे यहां प्राभ तो प्राफिट 6 परसेंट है वह मैं उम्मीद करता हूं भगले सालों में 6 से 7 और इसी तरह बढ़ता जायगा और देश की आर्थिक कमी को पूरा करेगा। क्योंकि जहां हमारा 34 घरब रुपया लगा है वहां से अधिक से अधिक पब्लिक फंड में, सेंट्रल फंड में रुपया जाना चाहिए। यह तो उसके बारे में हुआ।

अब मैं थोड़ा आपका ध्यान सर्विसेज की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं। अभी जो कहा गया कि टापहेवी सर्विसेज हैं तो, जरूर मैं इससे कुछ सहमत हूं कि टापहेवी है। यह टापहेवी तो हैं ही साथ ही सुपरवाइजरी स्टाफ बहुत ज्यादा है। एक फिटर मुझ से कह रहा था कि मेरे काम को देखने के लिये इतने आदमी हैं कि मैं काम नहीं कर पाता। नीचे से लेकर ऊपर वह गिना गया। फिटर एक ही है, उसका काम देखने के लिए चार्ज मैन आता है, फिर असिस्टेंट पी० डब्ल्यू० आई आता है, फिर पी० डब्ल्यू० आई०, फिर असिस्टेंट इंजीनियर आता है, फिर डिप्टी इंजीनियर आता है और फिर चीफ इंजीनियर आता है। यानी एक फिटर के काम को देखने के लिए, उसकी देख भाल करने के लिए, इतने सुपरवाइजर हैं। तो सुपरवाइजरों की संख्या कम की जा सकती है। जो बढ़ती की बात आज हो रही है वह लोअर लेवल पर जहां चार हुई होगी वहां आफिसरों का अनुपात शायद 4 के बजाय 10 हो गया होगा। यह आप अच्छी तरह से देख लें, कि जिस अनुपात में कारकुन बढ़े हैं उस से कई गुना अनुपात में देखभाल करनेवाले बढ़े हैं।

जहां अधिक देखभाल करने वाले बढ़ेंगे वहां काम सही नहीं हो सकता, वहां टाल मटोल होता है। इस तरफ भी मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं।

एक मिनट बजट में देखा कि स्लीपर के बारे में आपने कहा कि जहां लोहे और लकड़ी के स्लीपर कम पड़ते हैं वहां हम चाहते हैं कि कांक्रिट के स्लीपर से उसकी कमी को पूरा करें। लेकिन मैं इस तरफ आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं कि कृपा कर के सीमेंट को अपने अन्दर कम से कम प्रयोग करने की कोशिश करें क्योंकि सीमेंट का अब भी बड़ा दुर्प्रयोग होता है। आप केवल लखनऊ के यार्ड को देख लें जो सीमेंट का बना हुआ है और सीमेंट का प्लेटफार्म बना हुआ है। वह प्लेटफार्म मैं सन् 52 से देख रहा हूं, करीब करीब तीन, चार दफा, बन चुका है। बनता है, टूटता है, सीमेंट का अनुपात क्या पड़ता है, बालू का क्या पड़ता है, पत्ता नहीं। तो कहीं रेलवे का स्लीपर भी आप सीमेंट का तैयार करें, मैं नहीं कहता कि ईमानदारी उस में नहीं होगी, हो सकती है, लेकिन डर है कि लोअर लेवल पर जो बनेगा तो वह स्लीपर कहीं खिसक जाय तो हमारा ऐक्सिडेंट न हो जाय, इसलिए हमारा कहना है कि लोहे और लकड़ी का ही करें और सीमेंट के स्लीपर पर न जायें तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा।

अब मैं आपका ध्यान एक तरफ और दिलाना चाहता हूं कि अभी जोन की बात हुई। आपने कहा भी है कि हम यह इ.जेला-इजेशन और एलेक्ट्रिकेशन करने जा रहे हैं। लेकिन फिर भी एक भाई ने कहा कि जहां एयर कंडीशंड गाड़ियों की बात है, वहां वह चाहे थंड क्लास की हों चाहे फर्स्ट क्लास की हों, वही बड़ी लाइन में कन्फाइंड है। छोटी लाइन में नहीं है। हमारा एन० ई० आर० छोटी लाइन में है। तो छोटी लाइन में एयर कंडीशंड नहीं है। अगर कहीं है तो फर्स्ट क्लास का है, थंड

[श्री सिंहासन सिंह]

क्लास का कोई नहीं है, । तो क्या अपराध छोटी लाइन ने किया है कि उस में थंड क्लास के एयर कंडीशन न बनायें। कहीं पर नहीं है। वैसे ही एलेक्ट्रिकफिकेशन और डीजेलाइजेशन में भी आपका दृष्टिकोण दो है। बड़ी लाइन में सारा एलेक्ट्रिकफिकेशन है और डीजेलाइजेशन है। हो सकता है कि दोनों मंत्री बड़ी लाइन के हों, बड़ी लाइन से आ रहे हों, या जो भी हो लेकिन छोटी लाइन में नहीं है। छोटी लाइन में केवल कानपुर से लखनऊ के बीच में दो बोगी की एक डीजेल कूँ चलती हैं। और कहीं नहीं है। आप कहीं नहीं देखेंगे और बड़ी लाइन में डीजेल के इंजिन हैं, एलेक्ट्रिक के इंजिन हैं। तो इस तरह भी आप ध्यान दें। फिर आपने कहा, बड़ा अच्छा है कि अब आप डीजेल और एलेक्ट्रिक इंजिन इतना बढ़ा रहे हैं, हम चाहते हैं कि इस से स्पीड बढ़ाने की बात हो। आप कजकता और मद्रास वगैरह में डीजेल इंजिन लगा रहे हैं। कलकत्ता से आसनसोल तक एलेक्ट्रिक का और फिर उस के बाद डीजेल इंजिन लगा रहे हैं। कालका मेल में तो इस तरह की तेज रफ्तार की गाड़ी गौहाटी से भी चलनी चाहिये। गौहाटी भी हमारा एक बड़ा सेंटर है, वहां के लिए भी तेज गाड़ी होनी चाहिए। वहां आपने डीजेलाइजेशन और इलेक्ट्रिकफिकेशन नहीं किया है। वह डीजल ऐरिया है। आप की बरौनी रिफाइनरी वहां है इसलिए उस ऐरिया में भी आप डीजेलाइजेशन चला सकते हैं।

इसके बाद मैं आपका ध्यान कर्माशियल क्लर्क्स के बारे में दिलाना चाहता हूँ। मैं ने उन के बारे में लिखा भी है कि उन के साथ बड़ी ज्यादाती हो रही है। यह जितने भी आप के कर्माशियल क्लर्क्स हैं वे सब से ज्यादा पैसा कमाने वाले हैं। आप के लिए वे पूंजी भ्रन करते हैं, आप को पूंजी देते हैं। एक कर्माशियल क्लर्क टिकट भी काटता है, आपके गुड्स को पहुंचाता है, खजाना लेता भी है और

खजाना जमा भी करता है। उसकी 6 महीने की ट्रेनिंग होती है। उन की मिनिमम क्वालिफिकेशन टैथ क्लास होती है, अब इंटर-मीजिएट हो गयी होगी। उसी तरह से और क्लर्क्स हैं, टी० सी० हैं, आफिस क्लर्क्स हैं उन की भी मिनिमम क्वालिफिकेशन वही है लेकिन उन की लाइफ उन से कई गुना ज्यादा अच्छी है। प्रमोशन का अनुपात भी उनका अपेक्षाकृत ऊंचा है। मैंने इस चीज को पहले भी कहा था और आज फिर कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर किन्हीं दो कैटेगरीज में योग्यता एक ही रखो तो उन में जो अधिक जिम्मेदारी का काम करने वाले लोग हैं उन को अधिक तन्स्वाह मिलनी चाहिए, अधिक ग्रेड मिलना चाहिए लेकिन वह आज नहीं मिल रहा है। इस का शायद यह कारण रहा हो जैसे कि हमारे आई० सी० एस० के मुकाबले में इंजीनियरों की तन्स्वाह कम होती है, पुराना जमाना रहा होगा इंजीनियरों को डाक्टरों को और भी जरिए कितने उन के हैं इसलिए वेतन कम रहा होगा और चूंकि हमारे एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव अफसरों का आमदनी का जरिया नहीं है इसलिए उनका वेतन ज्यादा रक्खा हो उसी तरह से शायद यह भी खयाल हो कि कर्माशियल क्लर्क्स चूंकि पबलिक से डील करते हैं उनको 10 पैसे मिल जाते होंगे इसलिए उनका वेतन बढ़ाने की जरूरत नहीं है लेकिन मेरा कहना है कि अगर आप करप्शन के आघार पर किसी का वेतन या ग्रेड कम करेंगे तो वह उचित कार्य नहीं होगा क्योंकि इस तरह से आप उसे इनडाइरक्टली भ्रष्टाचार करने के लिए प्रेरित करते हैं और बाध्य करते हैं। इसका तो मतलब यह होगा कि आप खुद भी चाहते हैं कि करप्शन बढ़े। जिनकी कि पबलिक से डीलिंग हो और जिनके कि हाथों में हजारों रुपये आते हों उन को यदि आप उचित तन्स्वाह नहीं दें और 100-150 हो दें तो उनका लालच बढ़ेगा और वह पबलिक से नाजायज तौर पर पैसा लेगे

मैं ने यह चीज पहले भी कही थी और आज फिर कहना चाहता हूँ कि सारे रेलवेज की जिम्मेदारी आप के ऊपर है। कृपालानी कमेटी ने भी इस चीज पर ध्यान दिया था और उस के लिए अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा था। पहले आप उन का वेतन बढ़ाये तभी आप उन से ईमानदारी की आशा कर सकते हैं। मैं जानता हूँ कुछ आदमियों ने प्रतिज्ञा भी की थी कि वे घूस नहीं लेंगे लेकिन वह उस के लिए मंजूर कर दिये गये। उन के ऊपर के अधिकारी ने यह समझ कर कि वह घूस लेते ही होंगे उनसे अपने लिए पैसा ऐंठा और हालांकि वह नहीं लेते थे लेकिन उस को अपने अफसर को देना पड़ी। अब आप ही बतालाइये कि वह कहाँ से उनको देवे ? अब जिसकी मनी डॉलिंग है जो पे क्लैक है जिसे तनक्याह बांटनी होती है उसका ग्रेड ज्यादा है तो इस से एक आफिस में हार्ट बरनिंग होती है। इसलिए मेरा खयाल है कि इधर आप ध्यान दें।

मैं पहले भी कह चुका हूँ और अब भी आप का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ और मेरे बिचार में आपने पार साल इस बारे में जवाब भी दिया था कि रिटायर्ड हैंड्स को फिर रिइम्प्लाय नहीं करना चाहिये। श्री एच० जी० बैलस ने एक जगह लिखा है कि किसी आदमी को ईमानदार और एफिशिएंट बनाये रहने के लिए दो ही कारण होते हैं उसका कैरक्टर रोल और एफिशिएंसी बार। यह दो चीजें उसकी होती हैं। अब अगर कोई आदमी सुपरएनुएटेड हो चुका है तो उसका न तो कैरक्टर रोल आप के हाथ में रह जाता है और न ही एफिशिएंसी बार रहती है। अब सुपरएनुएटेड आदमियों को रिइम्प्लाय नहीं किया जायगा इसके लिए आप ने पार साल भी कहा था लेकिन अभी मैं ने देखा, होम मिनिस्ट्री से मुझे मालूम पड़ा कि गवर्नमेंट में 200 सुपरएनुएटेड आदमियों को रीइम्प्लाय किया गया है। रेलवेज के बारे में क्या पोलीशन है वह मुझे मालूम नहीं लेकिन यहां भी वही हालत होगी ज्यादा ही

होगी। मुझे झत्ता है कि रेलवे बंदी इधर पुनः ध्यान देंगे।

आखिर मैं मैं सैलून की बात कह कर खत्म करूंगा। डा० राम सुभग सिंह मुस्करा रहे हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि आज के प्रजातंत्रा युग में यह जो ऊंचे और नाचे का स्तर है वह खत्म होना चाहिए। आज समाज में यह जो ऊंच, नीच का भेद भाव और दोनों में भारी असमानता है यह मिटनी चाहिए। अब यह असमानता नहीं तो क्या है कि एक रेलवे का अफसर तो 8, 10 पहियों के सैलून में चलता है और उसी के बगल के डिब्बे में तिल रखने की भी जगह न हो और मुसाफिर एक दूसरे पर गिर पड़ रहे हों। आज जरूरत इस बात का है कि इन सैलून को आप खत्म कीजिये। अगर आप अफसरों को उन में जाने से नहीं रोक सकते हैं तो यह सैलून को उड़वा दीजिये और उन के रेल के आडिनेरी डिब्बा में बदल दीजिये जिस से आम जनता को कुछ राहत महसूस हो सके।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : आप अपना सरेडर करवा दीजिये।

श्री सिंहासन सिंह : आप कर दीजिये। जब श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री मिनिस्टर हुए तो उन से भी मैं ने कहा था कि भाई देखो साल बहाबुर ज। आप तो गरीबों में से आये हैं, इसलिए आप आलाशान कोठी में न रहकर फ्लैट में रहिये तो उन्होंने कहा था कि भाई जहां तक मेरा ताल्लुक है मैं तो फ्लैट में रहने के लिए तैयार हूँ लेकिन मेरे और दूसरे साथी मिनिस्टर्स इसे पसन्द नहीं करेंगे। आज हालत यह बन गई है कि जो समाज हमने बना लिया है उस समाज से बाहर निकलने की कोई हिम्मत नहीं कर सकता। इसलिए आप इन को एक आधार मत बनाइये। लेकिन मैं यहां पर यह जरूर कहूंगा कि 800 मैलूस हमारे हैं अगर इन को गाड़ियों में हम तबदिल कर दें तो काफ़ी हद तक ओवरकॉर्डिंग का मसला हल हो सकता है। इन मैलूस का नाम

[श्री सिंहासन सिंह]

इस्पेक्शन गाड़ियां हैं। भाज के जमाने में जब कि इतनी ओवरक्याउटिंग है यह सैलूस या इस्पेक्शन गाड़ियां कायम रहने देना अनुचित है। इस के अलावा अब तो हर एक जगह भाप के प्रफसरों के लिए रैस्ट हाउस बन गये हैं। हर 40, 50 मील के फासले पर रेलवे प्रफसरों के लिए रैस्ट हाउस बने हुए हैं। इसलिए इन सैलूस अर्थात् इस्पेक्शन गाड़ियों के कायम रहने का कोई जस्टिफिकेशन नहीं है।

मुझे आशा है कि मंत्री महोदय इन बाजों पर अवश्य ध्यान देंगे। चूंकि सभापति महोदय चाह रहे हैं कि मैं अपना स्थान ग्रहण कर लूं इसलिए मैं बैठ जाता हूं बाकी पांच बजने में एक, दो मिनट ही रह जाते हैं।

Shri N. B. Laskar (Karimganj): I have very little time today. So I want to utilise it to pay my tribute to the railway personnels who died during the recent conflict with Pakistan, discharged their duties meritoriously. They, the Railway employees in general, have earned a name for themselves for their willingness to meet any challenge for the sake of the country. And the country as a whole has recognised this.

So far as the budget is concerned, I welcome it, because on many as-

pects of their activities, the railways have shown remarkable progress and registered better performance this time. It is heartening to see the railways entering the Fourth Plan period with the increased transport capacity in terms of rolling stock and which is somewhat ahead of demand. In a planned economy like ours, this is as it should be; transport facilities should be ahead of demand so that our raw materials for industrial units and other necessary goods and materials could move quickly and easily so that pace of industrialisation does not receive a setback.

Another significant fact to be noted is the stage at which the railways have reached in regard to self-sufficiency. I think on this point we should admire their performance. So far as rolling stock and mechanical track materials are concerned, they have attained full self-sufficiency. But I think they should not stop there.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member might continue tomorrow.

The House stands adjourned till 11 a.m. tomorrow.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the clock on Thursday, March 3, 1968/Phalgun 12, 1887 (Saka).