

Vol. II
6th April, 1955 (Wednesday)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Part I—Questions and Answers)



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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI


FOUR ANNAS (INLAND)

ONE SHILLING (FOREIGN)

(Part I—Questions and Answers)

1907

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, 6th April, 1955

*The Lok Sabha met at
Eleven of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

PUBLICITY

*1961. **Shri Krishnacharya Joshi:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) the number of films produced and the number of copies thereof printed for publicity purposes during 1954; and

(b) the total number of documentary films, and their copies (separately) distributed to Indian missions abroad during the same period?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) 22,779 copies of 98 films, including 8 documentary films obtained from private producers were made during the year 1954 for publicity in India. In addition, 486 copies of 5 films produced in 1953 were made for distribution to mobile vans.

(b) 2,561 copies of 136 documentary films, including 13 films obtained from private producers, were sent to Indian missions abroad. A statement showing the number of copies of each documentary film is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix IX, annexure No. 32].

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: May I know the names of the countries where these documentaries are distributed?

L.S.D.

1908

Dr. Keskar: We do not send them ourselves to any country. We supply the copies to the External Affairs Ministry and it is for them to distribute them as they consider suitable.

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: May I know what arrangements Government have made for the publicity of such films in the rural areas?

Dr. Keskar: The work of showing these documentaries to the rural population is at present undertaken by the Five Year Plan Publicity Unit Establishments Centre. At the same time, most of the documentaries are shown by the State Governments because we are supplying the State Governments with one copy of all documentaries free. And, over and above this, the State Governments buy a number of copies of the documentaries which they consider most interesting for them.

Shri R. S. Diwan: May I know if there is any demand from private institutions to exhibit these documentaries and, if so, from how many of them?

Dr. Keskar: A number of private institutions, and more especially educational institutions, had addressed enquiries to us from time to time; but, I think that the vast majority of such enquiries had come to the State Governments and not to us. It is difficult for us to make arrangements for supply to private institutions all over the country documentaries direct from here.

Shri Kelappan: May I know the total cost of production of these films in 1954?

Dr. Keskar: To give the average cost of production I will require notice.

बेकारी

*१९६५. श्री बिभूति मिश्र : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आजकल जो बेकारी सर्वेक्षण किये जा रहे हैं, उनके प्रयोजन के लिये क्या सरकार ने बेकारी तथा अर्धबेकारी शब्दों की कोई परिभाषा निर्धारित की है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो वे परिभाषायें क्या हैं ?

सिन्हा और विद्युत उपमंत्री (श्री हाथी) :

(क) और (ख). यह विषय विचाराधीन है। नौकरी और बेकारी सर्वेक्षण के सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सांख्यिकीय विभाग एक पुस्तिका शीघ्र प्रस्तुत करने की आशा करता है।

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : मैं ने पूछा था कि एम्प्लायमेंट और अंडर एम्प्लायमेंट, इन शब्दों की सरकार ने क्या कोई परिभाषा निर्धारित की है और इनकी परिभाषा मैं जानना चाहता हूँ।

श्री हाथी : "अनएम्प्लायमेंट" यानी बेकारी, यानी जिस शख्स के पास जीविका कमाने का कोई साधन न हो, वह साधारण तौर से बेकार गिना जाता है, और "अंडर एम्प्लायमेंट" यानी अर्ध बेकारी, इसमें वे शख्स आते हैं जिनको कुछ साधन प्राप्त हों, कुछ समय काम मिलता हो और कुछ समय बेकार रहते हों, ऐसे लोगों को साधारण तौर से अंडर एम्प्लायड कहते हैं।

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : इस दृश में अनएम्प्लायड और अंडर एम्प्लायड लोगों की कितनी तादाद है ?

श्री हाथी : सरकार के पास अभी पूरे दृश की संख्या नहीं है।

Shri D. C. Sharma: Is it not a fact that, according to economics, if a family of 5 members has 1 earning member, there cannot be any unemployment in that family?

Shri Hathhi: Whether a person should be considered to be employed

or unemployed depends upon various factors. For example, there may be certain ladies who require work and there may be ladies in certain families who would not like to go for work but would perform social obligations only. Those who require work and do not get work would be unemployed and those who wish to fulfil only their social obligations and do household work and do not seek employment would not be considered to be unemployed.

SPORTS GOODS INDUSTRY

*1966. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government set apart any specific amount in 1954 for the development of sports goods Industry; and

(b) if so, the amount thus set apart?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). Schemes for financial assistance to the sports goods industry are considered as part of Central assistance to the States to the Small Scale Industries in general. In 1953-54, the Government of West Bengal received Rs. 98,450 as grant for production of sports goods. The Government of Orissa received a grant of Rs. 29,551 for aid to the Co-operatives in certain industries including sports goods. Such assistance is given on receipt of schemes from the State Governments.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know what efforts the Government is making to resuscitate the sports goods industry in the Punjab?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The Punjab Government is giving considerable attention to this particular matter and the Government of India have set up an informal committee of the people concerned in this industry to consider from time to time, schemes for the development of this industry.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if any scheme is under contemplation of Government to make this industry

self-sufficient in the matter of raw materials?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The difficulty is only with regard to one aspect of the raw material supply, namely, willow, and, in which I am afraid, as things are today, it is very difficult for us to become self-sufficient.

Shri Sarangadhar Das: May I know what are the sports goods that are being developed by the Orissa Government?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I should ask for notice.

ELECTRICITY PROJECTS

*1968. **Thakur Lakshman Singh Charak:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have approved the Scheme on Electricity Projects submitted by Mr. A. Monkhouse; and

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

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Mr. Monkhouse has not submitted any scheme on Electricity Projects.

(b) Does not arise.

LANDING GROUNDS IN N.E.F.A.

*1969. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether any suggestions have been received to the effect that all administrative centres in the North-East Frontier Agency should have landing grounds;

(b) if so, whether any survey has been made for this purpose; and

(c) the progress expected in their construction during the First Five Year Plan?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri J. N. Hazarika): (a) to (c). Because of the difficulties of terrain and thick forests the Government of India have come to the conclusion that the construction of motorable roads in this region would be an extremely expensive and difficult process involving a disproportionate amount of money and effort. As an alternative, it has been decided to develop air communications and to construct inexpensive bridle-paths and mule-tracks throughout the Agency. Eventually, it is proposed to link a majority of administrative centres by air. Three separate sitting Boards comprising representatives of the Air Force and Army Engineers are already surveying prospective sites for the location of landing grounds. Provided that no major natural calamity intervenes, it is hoped during the next five years to provide every important administrative centre with a landing ground.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether long-term and short-term communication schemes were considered by the high level conference and, if so, what are they?

Shri J. N. Hazarika: It was considered and the decision has been to develop communications as I have just stated.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know how many dropping points are at present operated?

Shri J. N. Hazarika: I do not know the figure at present. But, till the end of 1954 there were 36 dropping centres from which supplies were distributed to 20 centres.

Shri S. C. Samanta: How many helicopters are in use?

Shri J. N. Hazarika: At present there is no helicopter being used; but there is a proposal to purchase two helicopters at a cost of Rs. 10 lakhs

TEXTILE MILLS

***1970. Shri Ibrahim:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new textile mills which went into production during 1954-55, State-wise; and

(b) the policy of Government with regard to the opening of new textile mills?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):

(a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix IX, annexure No. 33].

(b) Government's policy is to encourage expansion in the spinning capacity and not to encourage any additions to the existing capacity in looms.

Shri Ibrahim: From the statement I find that there is only one mill in Andhra. May I know whether it is sufficient to cater to the needs of the people in that area?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: It may be that it is not sufficient.

Shri S. C. Samanta: From the statement I find that nine mills have been started. May I know whether the quota of production of dhotis and sarees has been increased thereby?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: My hon. friend has not followed the question. If he had read the original question, he would have found that licences were given to spinning mills and dhoties and sarees can only arise out of using the yarns spun in those mills with handlooms.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: May I know if the attention of the Commerce Minister has been drawn to the closing down of the Anbernath Silk and Woollen Mills and its non-opening also for the last three years, and what steps has he taken to re-open it?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: It does not exactly arise out of this question,

because it does not relate to the question of spinning mills. My attention has certainly been drawn to this particular matter by my hon. friend, the questioner.

A.I.R.

***1971. Chaudhri Muhammed Shafie:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) the number of officers in the All-India Radio at present whose term of service has been extended beyond the age of superannuation; and

(b) the reasons for their retention?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) Three.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix IX, annexure No. 34]. I might add in order that there may be no misunderstanding, that the three officers concerned are small officers—an Accountant, a Divisional Accountant and a Senior Clerk.

Shri N. Somana: May I know if any retired persons have been appointed, and if so, how many?

Dr. Keskar: I am not aware of any.

BHAKRA DAM

***1972. Sardar Hukam Singh:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the number of power generators proposed to be installed at the Bhakra Dam; and

(b) the total energy expected to be available from them?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). The question of the number of units to be installed at Bhakra is under consideration and a decision is expected to be taken shortly.

Sardar Hukam Singh: May I know whether sanction for any generators

has been given up till now by the Government of India?

Shri Hathi: According to the present estimates, there are two power houses at Nangal and one at the Bhakra main dam; these are the generating stations at present in view.

Sardar Hukam Singh: When there is a provision for a total number of 10 generators at Bhakra Dam, may I know the reasons for these two being sanctioned just at present? Is there no use for the energy or is there any other difficulty?

Shri Hathi: This was based on the load forecast made in 1953.

Sardar Hukam Singh: May I know whether these generators will have uniform capacity or will they be of varying capacity?

Shri Hathi: At the two power stations at Nangal, each will be of 24,000 K.W. and at the Bhakra Dam, it will be 53,000 K.W.

SURVEY OF THE HIMALAYAN REGION

*1974. **Shri Brohmo-Chaudhury:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken measures to survey the Himalayan region from Assam to Himachal Pradesh, with a view to checking erosions and controlling floods;

(b) if so, whether both ground and aerial surveys are to be undertaken; and

(c) when the survey is likely to commence?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c). The requisite information is given in the Statement on the progress of flood control measures, laid on the Table of the House on the 4th April, 1955.

Shri Amjad Ali: Would the Minister in charge indicate as to how the *jhum* cultivation in the sub-Himalayan regions is responsible for erosion of lands?

Shri Hathi: This question relates actually to the survey to be taken of this region. I have not followed actually the implication of the question put. If he can repeat it.....

Mr. Speaker: Whether the *jhum* cultivation is responsible for erosion of lands?

Shri Hathi: That is one of the factors.

श्री भक्त वरुण : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि यह जो सर्वेक्षण का काम किया जायेगा वह केवल राज्य सरकारों द्वारा ही किया जायेगा या केंद्रीय सरकार भी उस में कोई सहायता देगी ?

श्री हाथी : केंद्रीय सरकार उस में सहायता देगी ।

Shri Amjad Ali: Is there any proposal under the consideration of the Government of India to stop the *jhum* cultivation in the sub-Himalayan regions?

Shri Hathi: That is under consideration.

BERYL

*1975. **Shri Nageshwar Prasad Sinha:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have exported Beryl in 1953 and 1954;

(b) if so, how much in each year and to which countries; and

(c) whether there is a proposal to export it in the future also?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) to (c). Government consider it not desirable in the public interest to disclose this information.

Shri G. P. Singh: May I know if in view of the fact that we are going to harness atomic energy and Beryl is needed for it, there is any proposal to ban its export in future?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I am unable to give any information for the same reason.

COMPENSATION TO DISPLACED PEASANTS

*1976. **Shri U. M. Trivedi:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have addressed a communication to various States regarding the compensation to be paid to displaced peasants whose lands are likely to be submerged by the various irrigation projects; and

(b) whether the payment is to be on a uniform basis?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) No, Sir.

(b). Does not arise.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: May I know whether the public promise made by the late Shri Vallabhbhai Patel at the time of inaugurating the Damodar Valley Scheme that displaced peasants there will be given land for land and house for house has been fulfilled?

Shri Hathi: So far as the Damodar Valley Corporation is concerned, that policy is being followed.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Is the Government aware that many representatives of the Bihar Assembly—M.L.As.—have represented to the Government, that great dissatisfaction is prevailing in that area because the peasants' lands have been taken away?

Shri Hathi: In respect of the Damodar Valley area, there were some representations regarding Tilaya Dam where the peasants were displaced.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I know if it is a fact that a large number of peasants have not been given land for land and that even the compensation is still outstanding to them for two or three years?

Shri Hathi: I am not quite sure for how long the compensation is outstanding because generally the payment of compensation is regulated

under the Land Acquisition Act, which is being administered by the State Governments concerned.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: May I know if it has been brought to the notice of the Government of India that under the Gambhiri Project in Rajasthan, the Collector of Chittorgarh has asked peasants of three villages near the dam to vacate their lands by the end of May and no arrangements for their rehabilitation or for payment of compensation have been made up till now?

Shri Hathi: As I said, this is purely a question to be dealt with by the State Government. The Government of India has no information so far as this project is concerned.

LOANS TO DISPLACED PERSONS IN TRIPURA

*1977. **Shri Biren Dutt:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to refer to the reply given to unstarred question No. 868 on the 29th September, 1954 and state:

(a) whether the loan applications from displaced persons pending with the Government of Tripura and the Rehabilitation Finance Administration have since been disposed of;

(b) if not, how many still remain to be disposed of; and

(c) when they are expected to be disposed of?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri J. K. Bhonsle): (a) 2,148 loan applications from displaced persons pending with the Government of Tripura and 8 applications with the Rehabilitation Finance Administration have since been disposed of.

(b) 1,676 applications with the Government of Tripura and 1 application with the Rehabilitation Finance Administration still remain to be disposed of.

(c) The Government of Tripura expected to dispose of the pending applications by 31-3-55, while one application pending with the Rehabilitation

Finance Administration will be disposed of by 26-4-55.

Shri Biren Dutt: May I know whether the office at Gauhati, in their scrutiny of these applications, is causing delay? As that office has now been transferred to Calcutta, may I know which office will now do this work—Gauhati or Calcutta?

Shri J. K. Bhonsle: Either of them stood the question.

Shrimati Benu Chakravartty: May I know the office of the Central Government which deals with the details of work referred to it by the State Government of Tripura? Is it Gauhati office or Calcutta office?

Shri J. K. Bhonsle: Either of them. They are supposed to be in touch with the Government of West Bengal, and the Government of India comes in later.

हिमालय में पर्वतारोहण तथा वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा

* १६८. श्री भक्त वर्शन : क्या प्रधान मंत्री सभा-पटल पर एक विवरण रखने की कृपा करेंगे जिसमें निम्नलिखित बातें दिखाई गई हों :

(क) हिमालय में पर्वतारोहण तथा वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा के लिये इस वर्ष कितने विदेशी दलों ने अनुमति मांगी है ;

(ख) वे किन-किन देशों के हैं ;

(ग) हिमालय के किस विशेष क्षेत्र में जाने की उनकी योजना है, और

(घ) उनकी क्या सुविधायें दी जा रही हैं ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री के सभासचीव (श्री साक्षु अली खां): (क) से (घ) इसका विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा जाता है। [वैशेष परिशिष्ट ६, अनुबन्ध संख्या २५]।

श्री भक्त वर्शन : यह जो विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा गया है इस से मालूम होता है कि चार

विदेशी दल हिमालय में जाने वाले हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इन के साथ कोई भारतीय औबजरवर या लायजन आफिसर भी भेजने का प्रबन्ध किया गया है ?

श्री साक्षु अली खां : जी हाँ, बाज दल जो जाएंगे उनके साथ हमारे कुछ अफसर भी होंगे।

श्री भक्त वर्शन : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि क्या किसी भारतीय दल ने भी हिमालय पर जाने की अपनी इच्छा प्रकट की है और क्या उसे भी कोई सुविधायें दी जा रही हैं ?

श्री साक्षु अली खां : अभी तक ऐसी कोई दरखास्त हमारे पास नहीं आई है।

श्री भक्त वर्शन : जो विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा गया है उससे पता चलता है कि जो चौथी पार्टी है वह उस स्थान पर इसलिए नहीं जा पाई क्योंकि उसे इनर लाइन तक जाने की अनुमति नहीं मिली। क्या गवर्नमेंट अनुभव करती है कि बाहर के आने वालों के रास्ते में इस तरह के प्रतिबन्ध लगने से रुकावट पड़ती है ?

श्री साक्षु अली खां : हम बाहर के आने वालों को इनर लाइन के बाहर वाले इलाकों में जाने की अनुमति नहीं देते।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उनका सवाल है कि क्या इस से कोई रुकावट पड़ती है।

श्री भक्त वर्शन : क्या गवर्नमेंट अनुभव करती है कि इस प्रकार के प्रतिबन्ध लगने से इन दलों द्वारा जो वैज्ञानिक सर्वे होता है उसमें किसी तरह की अड़चन है या कोई कमी आती है ?

श्री साक्षु अली खां : जहाँ तक हमारे सर्वे करने का ताल्लुक है कोई रुकावट का सवाल पैदा नहीं होता।

बुनाई का सामान

* १६८९. श्री राम शंकर साहू : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि सुधरं हुए किस्म के बुनाई के सामान के

लिये किये गये उस प्रयोग के क्या परिणाम निकले जो टेक्निकल सहयोग प्रशासन के एक सदस्य, श्री एच० सी० फोर्ड द्वारा किया गया है और जिसके लिये सरकार द्वारा ५,००० रुपये का एक अनुदान स्वीकृत हुआ था ?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): Tests on the loom assembled by Mr. H. C. Ford have not yet been concluded.

INTEGRATED PUBLICITY PROGRAMME

*1982. **Shri M. D. Joshi:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to lay a statement on the Table of the House showing:

(a) the number of Editors who have been appointed for the different Regional Languages under the Integrated Publicity Programme of the First Five Year Plan;

(b) their number, State-wise;

(c) the nature of the work entrusted to them; and

(d) the extent and progress of the work done so far in each of the languages?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House which gives the requisite factual information. [See Appendix IX, annexure No. 36]. The appointments are not made State-wise but language-wise. The nature of the work is mainly to prepare pamphlets and other publications in regional languages.

Shri M. D. Joshi: How many pamphlets have been prepared so far and in what languages?

Dr. Keskar: This year about 62 pamphlets have been brought out; the total number of pamphlets planned is 318.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: In view of the fact that Government is propagating the broadcast of news in the regional languages, may I know

whether Government propose to have regional news bulletins separately? So far Government depend upon the Press Trust of India's report. I want to know whether Government propose to have separate regional broadcasting arrangements.

Dr. Keskar: This relates to the Five Year Plan publicity pamphlets and their editors. I do not know whether broadcasting arises out of this.

Shri M. D. Joshi: May I know whether any special facility is afforded to these editors similar to those afforded to every newspaper editor to go out and see the projects to get information first-hand?

Dr. Keskar: These editors are not editors in the sense of newspaper editors. They vet the pamphlets written by outsiders. They edit, change or adjust them, according to the requirements of the Publications Division. We do take steps to see that these editors who write the pamphlets have some practical contact with the conception of the work that they have to undertake.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Is there any publication giving the schemes under which the villagers can have maternity and child welfare centres either under the Five Year Plan, Local Development Works or Community Projects and such other schemes?

Dr. Keskar: I would not be able to give the exact information but a pamphlet like this has been planned not under the Five Year Plan publicity but under the Central Social Welfare Scheme. I will be able to give the information, if the hon. Member so desires, within a day or two.

COPRA AND COCONUT OIL

*1984. **Shri Achuthan:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ceylon Government reduced the export duty on copra or coconut oil recently;

(b) if so, the extent to which it was reduced;

(c) what will be the effect of this reduction on the internal price of copra in India; and

(d) whether Government intend to raise the import duty on copra or coconut oil?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):

(a) Yes, Sir. From the midnight of 10th/11th March, 1955.

(b) From Rs. 260 to Rs. 200 per ton in the case of copra and from Rs. 208 to Rs. 135 per ton in the case of coconut oil.

(c) and (d). So far, there appears to be no unfavourable reaction as a result of this reduction on the internal price of copra or coconut oil.

Shri Achuthan: Has it not come to the notice of the Government that after this announcement of reduction of export duty by the Ceylon Government, the price per candy of copra has gone down from Rs. 250 to Rs. 235 in Alleppey market?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: It is a question of relating cause and effect. The hon. Member suggests that the reduction in the price of copra has been due to the announcement of reduction in the export duty by the Ceylon Government. I am afraid it does not tally with facts because even as it is, with the reduced duty, the Ceylon copra and Ceylon coconut oil will work out at a much higher price than the ruling price of copra and coconut oil in Travancore-Cochin markets.

Shri Achuthan: What is the objection of the Government to increase the import duty in proportion to reduction of export duty by Ceylon?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Government is not convinced that there is any adverse reaction merely because of this reduction in the export duty by Ceylon. I would like to mention

the average price of copra in the Cochin market during the month of March. It is Rs. 853, and the price at which Ceylon copra will work out will be Rs. 938. Similarly, in the case of oil, the average price during the month of March is Rs. 1270 and oil from Ceylon even at the reduced export duty will work out to Rs. 1545.

Shri Achuthan: Has it not come to the notice of the Government that two days ago, an adjournment motion was tabled in the Travancore-Cochin Legislative Assembly and the Government also said that they are very anxious to stop the fall in the prices of these articles?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I could recognise that there has been a progressive decline in the price. But what I cannot understand is—it does not matter who says it—whether there is any inter-relation between reduction of export duty by Ceylon and our prices so long as there is a price difference which is substantial between the local price and the price of imported coconut oil from Ceylon.

PAPER PRODUCTION

*1985. **Shri G. P. Sinha:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the target fixed for paper production in the Second Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): This is under consideration.

Shri G. P. Sinha: How many new units for the production of paper are going to be set up in 1955-56?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: So far we have plans only for the expansion of the existing units. It is too early to say how many units will come up with applications for starting industries during this year.

Shri G. P. Sinha: What amount of our consumption is made up by domestic production?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Our domestic production is somewhere in

the region of 155 thousand tons last year. I think our imports during 1953-54 have been in the region of about 120 thousand tons. In the current year, I have got figures only upto January and on that basis it would come to about 120 thousand tons. It may be that the figure would increase because paper consumption is rising.

Shri G. P. Sinha: May I know whether the new units to be started will be in the private or in the public sector, and is there any proposal to have a new unit in Chota Nagpur because there is plenty of raw material there?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: So far as new units are concerned the question will have to be decided as and when each proposal comes up. If the private sector does not increase production, which has got to be increased substantially, perhaps the public sector will have to take it up. There has been a case in Madhya Pradesh where there is a government-sponsored unit trying to produce newsprint. So far as location of a paper unit in Chota Nagpur is concerned, the matter must be considered.

INDO-CHINA (INTERNATIONAL SECRETARIAT)

*1986. **Shri K. C. Sodhia:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred question No. 867 on the 13th September, 1954 and state:

(a) whether the Common Pool to meet the expenditure of the International Secretariat in Indo-China has been created;

(b) if so, the total amount of the fund and the amount contributed by each member country;

(c) the payments that have actually been made so far for the purpose by India; and

(d) the total amount likely to be further paid by India on this account?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) Yes, but some formalities have yet to be completed.

(b) to (d). A sum of 75,000 dollars has been contributed by the U.S.S.R. Government. The U. K. Government have also intimated that arrangements are being made to remit £ 50,000 as their contribution to the fund. The co-chairmen of the Geneva Conference have been requested to arrange for expeditious payment by the other Geneva powers. In the meantime, Canada, Poland and India have each advanced the equivalent of 100,000 dollars to the fund. These advances are, however, refundable. Apart from expenditure relating to the payment of salaries and allowances to the members of the National Delegations of India to the three International Commissions, the Government of India is not liable to incur any other item of expenditure in connection with the work of the Commissions.

Shri K. C. Sodhia: What is the proportion that is payable by Poland and the other participant in this?

Mr. Speaker: What is the contribution of Poland and Canada?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: They have advanced, as I said, one hundred thousand dollars each.

Shri K. K. Basu: Who are the members of this Common Pool and what are their promised commitments?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: The Geneva Powers.

Shri K. C. Sodhia: What is the contribution of India?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: One hundred thousand dollars.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: This one hundred thousand dollars seems to be an advance. But beyond this advance, which is repayable, what actually is the amount that is to be incurred by India—that, he has told us—but what is the amount which is liable to be incurred by Canada and by Poland?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: The position is that all the normal expenses, salaries, allowances, etc. are being paid by each one of the countries. The other expenses are at present being paid out of the Common Pool.

EBONITE BLOCK MAKING PLANT

***1987. Shri Wodeyar:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to instal an Ebonite Block making Plant;

(b) if so, when it will come into operation; and

(c) the country from where it is being imported?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) During the year 1955-56.

(c) Either United Kingdom or the Continent, depending upon the tenders which may be received and accepted.

Shri Wodeyar: What is the estimated cost of the proposed plant?

Dr. Keskar: The cost of the plant is estimated at Rs. 83,000.

Shri Wodeyar: Is anyone deputed by Government to study the structure of the plant, and has he submitted a report on the study?

Dr. Keskar: This is not a very big and complicated plant. The working of such plants is known to all advanced presses in the country, and I do not think there will be any such necessity for a special person to go and study it.

Shri Wodeyar: Where will the plant be located?

Dr. Keskar: It will be located in the Government Press which is the United Press in Old Delhi.

UNEMPLOYMENT

***1989. Kumari Annie Mascarene:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent in investigating the unemployment problem by the Planning Commission;

(b) the number of personnel appointed for the purpose; and

(c) the time required for working out the scheme and the nature of the work done in this regard?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Rs. 56,870.

(b) (i) For surveys entrusted to the Indian Statistical Institute the work was done by the staff of the Institute in spare time with the help of the staff of the National Sample Survey.

(ii) 165 man-months of different categories for the Travancore-Cochin Survey.

(c) (i) Approximately 6 to 18 months.

(ii) Designing the Survey, collecting information, its tabulation and reporting.

Kumari Annie Mascarene: May I know whether the Government realise that the recommendations made by the Planning Commission Investigation Report in paragraph 11 have made no investigation of unemployment in the Travancore-Cochin State?

Shri Hathi: I think the survey has taken that into consideration.

Kumari Annie Mascarene: May I know whether Government have realised that the Investigation Report as prepared by the Planning Commission does not give the names of the States or the source from where they have got the statistics which forms the majority of pages in this book?

Shri Hathi: If the hon. Member refers to the *Progress Report* of the Planning Commission, on page 282 she will find this information.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: In view of the assurance given by Government from time to time that full employment is the target of the Second Five Year Plan, do Government propose to have a comprehensive survey of unemployment in the country before finalising the next Five Year Plan?

Shri Hathi: The Planning Commission has undertaken a sample survey, and after the results of the survey the scheme may be considered.

Shri K. K. Basu: May I know whether Government has a machinery to survey to what extent the employment potential created by the investments from special funds is utilised in the creation of new jobs and employment?

Shri Hathi: I have not followed the question.

Shri K. K. Basu: To what extent has the employment potential that is expected to be created by the special funds and other funds, actually helped in the solution of the unemployment problem?

Shri Hathi: We have not yet got the report of the five surveys undertaken.

CEYLONESE CITIZENSHIP ACT

*1990. **Shri Kasiwal:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Ceylon propose to amend the Ceylonese Citizenship Act; and

(b) whether the proposed amendments will affect adversely the persons of Indian origin, who have already been granted Ceylonese Citizenship?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) Yes. A Bill to amend the Ceylon Citizenship Act has been passed by the House of Representatives on the 18th March, 1955, and is awaiting consideration by the Senate

(b) The proposed amendments are being examined to ascertain whether and in what manner they affect persons of Indian origin in Ceylon who have been granted Ceylon citizenship.

Shri Kasiwal: May I know if under the provisions of this amendment Act the executive has been empowered to cancel the applications of Indian citizens, even though those applications have been approved and granted by the Supreme Court of Ceylon?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: By this proposed amendment to the Act certain extraordinary powers have been given to the Minister to revoke the citizenship rights already granted to a person of foreign descent.

Shri Kasiwal: The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs, while moving the consideration of this Bill in the House of Representatives in Ceylon, said that the consent of the Government of India had been secured for this Bill. May I know how far that is correct?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: No, the Government of India was not consulted.

Shri Kasiwal: If that is so, may I know whether the Government of India will now direct our High Commissioner to take up this matter with the Government of Ceylon that this thing is not correct?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: I believe the Parliamentary Secretary has not been correctly reported in the Press.

Shri Kelappan: May I know whether the proposed amendment is not in contravention of the understanding arrived at between the two Governments?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: This is a different matter. I think the hon. Member is thinking of another amendment which is before the Ceylon Parliament dealing with the Immigrants and Emigrants Act of 1948.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: May I know what is the ground for the belief of the hon. Minister that the Parliamentary Secretary of the Ceylon Government has been mis-quoted or has not been properly reported?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: This is the information we have got from Ceylon, Sir.

MONUMENT AT BHAKRA NANGAL

*1991. **Shri Jethalal Joshi:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state whether there is a proposal to put up a monument at Bhakra Nangal in memory of the thousands of Engineers and workmen who have helped in building the gigantic dam?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): The required information is being collected from the Governments of Punjab and will be laid down on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Shri Jethalal Joshi: May I know if the Central Government would advise the Punjab Government to set up such a monument as a symbol of hard work, ingenuity and integrity of these engineers and workmen?

Shri Hathi: It is a good suggestion. I take it.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know....

Mr. Speaker: Let us go to the next question.

FOREIGN EXPERTS

*1992. **Shri R. P. Garg:** Will the Minister of Production be pleased to lay a statement on the Table of the House showing:

(a) the number of foreign experts working at present in the Sindri Fertiliser Factory and the Hindustan Cables Factory;

(b) their number country-wise; and

(c) the terms and conditions of their service?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Production (Shri R. G. Dubey): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix IX, annexure No. 37].

VISIT OF PRIME MINISTER OF THAILAND

*1994. **Shri N. Rachiah:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Prime Minister of Thailand is visiting India;

(b) if so, when he will be coming; and

(c) whether he is coming at the invitation of the Government of India?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) to (c). The Prime Minister of Thailand intended passing through Delhi on his return journey from his world tour. On receipt of this information, he was invited to be a guest of the Government during his stay in India. When, however, it was discovered that the proposed date of the Thai Prime Minister's visit was at a time when our Prime Minister would be out of India, the Thai Prime Minister decided not to visit Delhi at that time. He might, however, pass through Calcutta on his way back.

Shri N. Rachiah: May I know the object of his visit to India?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: Friendship

MAHANADI PROJECT

*1995. **Shri Sanganna:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred question No. 433 on the 26th November, 1954 relating to the apportionment of expenditure incurred on the Mahanadi Project and state whether any decision has since been arrived at?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): No, Sir. The matter is still under consideration in consultation with the Ministries and other authorities concerned.

Shri Sanganna: May I know whether the Members of the Public Accounts Committee who visited the

Hirakud dam very recently, have made any on-the-spot study in this regard?

Shri Hathi: This is only a question of settlement of accounts.

Shri Sarangadhar Das: May I know, in view of the fact that the Champhekar Committee reported somewhere about 18 months ago and the P. A. C. reported about 10 months ago, what is the reason for the delay in coming to a decision?

Shri Hathi: In fact, this question arose out of the report of the Public Accounts Committee and the Champhekar Committee's recommendations. Since then, a Committee was appointed, inter-ministerial meetings were held, the last meeting was held in November, 1954 and they are trying to look into the accounts and settle how to debit against the accounts of each Ministry.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF SIKKIM

*1997. **Shri Krishnacharya Joshi:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have sent officials to advise Government of Sikkim in the economic development of that country; and

(b) if so, the nature of the advice tendered by them?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) and (b). Yes; the Government of India have deputed from time to time at the request of the Sikkim Durbar a number of technical officers to advise the State. Such advice has been given for its economic development in the fields of (i) health and medical progress, (ii) horticultural and potato development, (iii) botanical research, (iv) hydroelectric power investigations, and (v) geological surveys.

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: May I know whether the All India Public Health Institute has sent a survey unit to Sikkim and, if so, whether any report has been received?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: Yes. The All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health deputed to Sikkim in 1953 a survey unit and it has submitted a comprehensive report after investigation.

Shri N. M. Lingam: May I enquire if any monetary aid is given to Sikkim under the Colombo Plan and if so, what is the amount?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): A separate question may be asked. We have granted quite a decent sum for economic development of Sikkim for the next 6 years.

श्री भक्त वर्मन : अभी बतलाया गया है, अगले ६ वर्षों के लिए कुछ अनुदान दिया जायगा वहाँ के विकास के लिए, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस अनुदान को देने से पहले क्या स्कीम के बारे में पूरी तरह से छानबीन कर ली गई और पूरी तरह से सर्वे कर लिया गया है ?

श्री साधत अली खां : यकीनन, छानबीन के बिना कैसे मदद दी जा सकती है ।

दुग्धचूर्ण का कारखाना

*१९९८. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या बाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री १४ दिसम्बर, १९५४ को दिये गये अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ७४० के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या तब से सरकार ने पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत एक दुग्ध चूर्ण का कारखाना स्थापित करने का निश्चय किया है ;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो वह किस स्थान पर स्थापित किया जायेगा ; और

(ग) ऐसे कारखाने के लिये स्थान चुनने के हेतु, किन बातों का होना आवश्यक है ?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) No, Sir.

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

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : क्या सरकार ऐसा समझती हैं कि इस देश में मिल्क पाउडर की जरूरत है ?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: It is an expression of opinion. I would not hazard any opinion against that.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : बाहर से सरकार प्रत्येक वर्ष कितना मिल्क पाउडर मंगाती हैं ?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Imports from outside: 1953-54, 1,250 tons of whole milk powder and 17,500 tons of skimmed milk powder.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know whether the Government have invited some private manufacturers to come forward in this field of milk powder production and whether any comprehensive scheme has been received by the Government?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Yes, Sir. We discussed certain schemes with some private manufacturers. At the moment, there are two proposals before the Government: one by the Kaira district milk co-operative society which wants to manufacture milk powder and integrate the manufacture with the Aarey milk scheme of the Bombay Government. Another was a proposal received from a firm in Madras. We have not heard anything further about it. There was a third proposal from the Horlicks Malted Milk people who came and surveyed the position in India. Apparently they have found that it is not worth their while to pursue this scheme.

COTTON SEED OIL

*2000. **Shri Ibrahim:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of the country's annual production of cotton seed that is utilised for the production of oil at present; and

(b) whether any factory has used the process for refining the crude cotton seed oil worked out by the National Chemical Laboratory, Poona, and if so, when?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Estimated to be about 5 per cent.

(b) Information is not available.

LAHORE TRANSIT CAMP

*2001. **Sardar Hukam Singh:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the number of displaced persons who were still awaiting repatriation in the Lahore Transit Camp on the 10th February, 1955; and

(b) the number of displaced persons repatriated during December, 1954 and January, 1955?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri J. K. Bhonsle): (a) 168.

(b) 353 during December, 1954. 108 during January, 1955.

Sardar Hukam Singh: What is the longest period for which any of these refugees have to remain in the transit camp before they could be repatriated?

Shri J. K. Bhonsle: Usually from 8 to 10 weeks.

Sardar Hukam Singh: Are there any instances where the refugees have remained for months together, 8 months or 10 months before they could be repatriated?

Shri J. K. Bhonsle: There have been one or two such instances where it took the Pakistani police a little longer to make the normal investigation in such cases.

Sardar Hukam Singh: Is there any discretion with the Pakistan Government, after these refugees come to the camp, to allow or not to allow these refugees to be repatriated?

Shri J. K. Bhonsle: Usually, they are all allowed. It takes a little time to observe all the formalities.

Sardar Hukam Singh: Was it then due to the improvidence of the Indian Government to get them repatriated or was it within the power of the Pakistan Government not to allow quite a number of Harijans who are

still there? So far as I know, they have been waiting for repatriation for a long time.

Shri J. K. Bhonsle: It is not the incompetence, as my hon. friend put it, of the Indian Government. They need the Harijans for essential services. The Pakistan Government is rather reluctant to allow them to go away. But, where such persons do want to come away and are in the camps they are usually allowed to come.

Shri Meghnad Saha: May I know from the hon. Minister what is the longest period for which refugees from East Bengal have to be in transit camps before they are taken in?

Shri J. K. Bhonsle: This question does not relate to the question before us. But, I can answer that. It has now been decided about three months ago that the moment they come into West Bengal they are straightaway taken to what are known as work-site camps.

Shri Meghnad Saha: May I know if it is known to the hon. Minister that some persons have remained in the transit camps for 4 years, 3 months and 10 months?

Shri J. K. Bhonsle: That is what I said. Three months ago we have come to a decision. We take them to the work-site camp within 48 hours of their arrival.

NEPA MILLS

*2002. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the answer given to unstarred question No. 898 on the 29th September, 1954 and state:

(a) the expenditure incurred so far on the Nepa Mills; and

(b) the names of the places from where auxiliary raw materials have been obtained?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):

(a) A sum of Rs. 464.45 lakhs was spent till the 31st December, 1954.

(b) The basic raw materials required, viz., salai wood and bamboo are obtained from the Nimar and Betul Forest Divisions in the State of Madhya Pradesh, but other raw materials like caustic soda, soda ash, salt cake, liquid chlorine, china clay etc., which are auxiliary, will have to be obtained from different sources, both within and outside the State.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know when the mill will go into full production?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: So far as one can gauge the situation at present, the mill is supposed to produce 50 per cent. of its rated capacity, namely 100 tons, by the end of the year.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the machinery that was required has come in time?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: This is a matter of detail about which I would not vouchsafe an answer.

Shri K. C. Sodhia: What is the relation of the Government of India with this mill?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: It is extremely remote.

LIAISON BETWEEN LABOUR AND MANAGEMENT

*2003. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme is being worked out by the Planning Commission for evolving a standard for labour and management relations in Government, industrial and commercial undertakings;

(b) whether that scheme will also include the laying down of a standard of labour amenities; and

(c) when that scheme is likely to be worked out finally?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c). The subject is under consideration.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether the Planning Commission has undertaken any study or has

completed any study of the labour conditions and labour-management relationship in the Government industrial and commercial undertakings?

Shri Hathi: They have, but this matter is referred to the Labour Ministry. They are requested to prepare the scheme in consultation with the other Ministries who are also employees, and that scheme is under consideration.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether the hon. Deputy Minister is in a position to state what is the standard of labour amenities in at least the public sector?

Shri Hathi: The amenities are there, but they vary from project to project.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether Government proposes or whether this matter is likely to be discussed by the Planning Commission to see that the standard of labour amenities does not vary from project to project?

Shri Hathi: Actually the scheme is to draw up some standards of amenities for workers in Government industrial establishments uniformly and to make arrangements to enforce those standards. These are the two specific things.

Shri K. K. Basu: Arising out of the answer to part (a) of the question, is the Government considering the appointment of a Director elected from labour so far as labour relations are concerned?

Shri Hathi: As I said, the whole matter is being worked out by the Labour Ministry, and the scheme will be evolved in consultation with the Planning Commission. I cannot say at present what it will be.

DISPLACED PERSONS FROM EAST PAKISTAN

*2004. **Shri Jethalal Joshi:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Displaced Persons who came from East Pakistan

49 L.S.D.

during the months of January and February, 1955; and

(b) the measures taken by Government to rehabilitate them?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri J. K. Bhonsle): (a) (i) January, 1955—18,128 (ii) February, 1955—24,328. Total—42,456.

(b) These persons are shifted from reception centres to transit camps and from there to work-site camps as soon as possible. In some cases they are shifted to work-site camps direct within 48 hours.

In the meantime lands are being acquired for their settlement. Efforts are also made to find them gainful occupation or to resettle them in business by advancing loans to them.

Shri Jethalal Joshi: Will the Minister be pleased to give the break-up and say how many persons have come over to India from Pakistan for reasons of: (1) abductions and harassment of their families, (2) illegal and forcible seizure of their property, movable and immovable, and (3) conditions in which it is impossible for them to run their peaceful avocations?

Shri J. K. Bhonsle: I cannot give the break-up of these figures. Absolutely impossible. But the normal reasons are deteriorating economic conditions.

Shri Jethalal Joshi: But these are items which are entered in the columns of the registers when they come over from Pakistan to India.

Shri J. K. Bhonsle: I have not got that information.

Shri Jethalal Joshi: May I know whether the taking of the measures which the hon. Minister has just now related is enough to rehabilitate them in body, mind and spirit?

Shri J. K. Bhonsle: These are not the only measures. There are other measures also such as development of heavy and medium industries cottage industries, then putting up more

vocational and technical training centres as well as employment in Chit-taranjan Works, the Damodar Valley Project and other such projects.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: With reference to the answer just given by the hon. Minister that these persons are taken straight to the work-site camps, has the attention of the Government been drawn to the fact that about 300 families of displaced persons are staying in the former customs check shed of the Sealdah station in very miserable conditions? What has been done for them?

Shri J. K. Bhonsle: I could not answer that question straightaway.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: In view of the fact that each month the number of refugees is increasing and in view of the fact that in another 1½ months the monsoons will break out, are any arrangements being made to put up shelter and receive those who will be coming over in the border stations?

Shri J. K. Bhonsle: It is very difficult to anticipate these measures, but anyway Government will do everything possible to see that those who come over are well looked after.

FOREIGN EXPERTS IN D.V.C.

*2005. **Shri R. P. Garg:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to lay a statement on the Table of the House showing:

(a) the number of foreign experts working at present in the Damodar Valley Corporation;

(b) their number, country-wise; and

(c) the terms and conditions of their service?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathl): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix IX, annexure No. 38].

Shri R. P. Garg: Have the Government of India received any complaints about these foreign experts from our own engineers and specialists work-

ing with them? If so, what steps do Government propose to take to remedy their complaints?

Shri Hathl: No complaint has been received.

Shri K. K. Basu: May we know whether we have Indian under-studies in respect of all the foreigners employed here, and which is the latest time by which they are expected to leave this D.V.C.?

Shri Hathl: If the hon. Member refers to the statement, there is only one engineer, the Chief Engineer, who is in the employment of the D.V.C. The others are experts under the various aid programmes. We have, however, under-studies placed under these exports.

Shri R. P. Garg: May I know, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

नेपाल में औद्योगिक प्रदर्शनी

*२००६. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या बाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री १४ दिसम्बर, १९५४ को दिये गये तारकित प्रश्न संख्या ११२० के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) परांपकार सामाजिक कल्याण संस्था के वत्सावधान में नेपाल में हुई औद्योगिक प्रदर्शनी में भारतवर्ष ने कितनी प्रदर्शनीय वस्तुएं भेजी थीं और प्रदर्शनी के देखने वालों ने कितन वस्तुओं को सबसे अधिक पसन्द किया ;

(ख) नेपाल में उन वस्तुओं की कहाँ तक बिक्री हो सकती है ; और

(ग) उस प्रदर्शनी पर सरकार द्वारा कुल कितना व्यय किया गया और वस्तुओं की बिक्री से कुल कितनी आय हुई ?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix IX, annexure No. 39].

(b) The scope of the market for the articles could not be gauged as no sale was permitted during the exhibition.

(c) Total amount spent by Government on the Exhibition is Rs. 2,605-3-6. No exhibits were sold during the exhibition.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : जिन जिन वस्तुओं को नेपाल की प्रदर्शनी में पसन्द किया गया उन में से किन किन के लिये अब तक यहाँ मांग आई है ?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I have not got the information.

INDIAN FOREIGN SERVICE (B)

***2008. Shri Krishnacharya Joshi:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the answer given to starred question No. 871 on the 13th September, 1954 and state:

(a) whether the Indian Foreign Service Cadre (B) has been finalised; and

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

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) and (b). It has not yet been possible to finalise various issues relating to the formation of the Indian Foreign Service (B) but it is hoped to do so within the next few months.

BORDER RAID

***2009. Shri Jethalal Joshi:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was an exchange of fire between Indian and Pakistan border police arising out of an attempt by the Pakistan Police to occupy a piece of land of Indian territory near Khem Karan border on or about 20th March, 1955;

(b) whether it is a fact that Pakistan Police had dug up trenches in the disputed area and they had been fully equipped with automatic weapons; and

(c) whether there has been any casualty?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) and (b). Yes,

Sir. No information is, however, available regarding the type of arms carried by the Pakistan border police on this occasion.

(c) There were no casualties.

Shri Kasliwal: May I know if the Government have any information that the personnel of the Pakistani Army were also involved in this incident?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: No, Sir. We have no such information.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: May I know if the military personnel of the Pakistan Army were involved in this raid?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: I have already answered that question.

'BHOWANI JUNCTION'

***2010. Shri R. P. Garg:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to refer to the answer given to starred question No. 37 on the 15th November, 1954 and state whether any final decision has been taken in regard to the grant of normal facilities to the producers of the film "Bhowani Junction"?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): It is presumed from Press reports that the production of the film mentioned has since been started in Pakistan. The question of granting normal facilities to the firm does not arise.

Shri R. P. Garg: Is it a fact that the services of an Indian national have been lent with the consent of the Government of India for the production of the film?

Dr. Keskar: I do not think so. Moreover, this was a press report which appeared in one or two papers, and as far as I am aware, it is not true.

Shri K. K. Basu: May I ask one question?

Mr. Speaker: The Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

TEXTILES

*1960. Shri S. N. Das: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the present position of export of textiles to Indonesia and its future prospects; and

(b) whether exports from India to that country show signs of increase?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):

(a) and (b). I presume the hon. Member seeks information regarding cotton textiles. 34.92 million yards of piece-goods were exported in 1953 and 32.69 million yards in 1954. There is no reason to believe that exports will not remain steady during the current year 1955.

COTTAGE INDUSTRY PRODUCTS

*1962. Shri M. R. Krishna: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States whose Cottage Industry Products have a ready market in the United States of America; and

(b) whether Government have helped those States to encourage the production of those articles and to improve their quality?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):

(a) Uttar Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Rajasthan, Bombay, Hyderabad, Mysore, Travancore-Cochin, Madras, Andhra, West Bengal, Orissa, Bihar and Assam.

(b) Yes, Sir.

इस्पात संघर्ष

*१९६२. श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : क्या उत्पादन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत में इस्पात संघर्षों को स्थापित करने के लिये कितने विदेशी राष्ट्रों ने प्रस्ताव भेजे हैं, और

(ख) अभी तक सरकार ने उनमें से किन्हीं स्वीकार किया है ?

उत्पादन मंत्री के सभासचिव (श्री आर० जी दुबे): (क) और (ख). भारत में इस्पात का कारखाना स्थापित करने के बारे में समय समय पर विदेशी प्रतिनिधियों से बात चीत होती रही है। हिन्दुस्तान और जापान, भारत में एक संयुक्त इस्पात का कारखाना खोलें, इस विषय में १९५२ में जापानी व्यापारियों से बात चीत हुई थी लेकिन इस बात चीत का कोई फल नहीं निकला। इसके बाद कुछ जर्मन फर्मों से बात चीत हुई जिसके फलस्वरूप एक समझौता हुआ जिसके अनुसार वे अब रूरकिला में इस्पात का सरकारी कारखाना स्थापित कर रहे हैं।

इसी तरह रूसी विशेषज्ञों द्वारा भी भारत में एक इस्पात का कारखाना स्थापित करने के विषय में कुछ प्रस्तावों के फलस्वरूप रूसी सरकार के साथ ऐसा कारखाना स्थापित करने के लिये एक समझौते पर हस्ताक्षर हो गये हैं।

कुछ समय हुआ एक प्रस्ताव अंग्रेजी सरकार की तरफ से मिला जिसमें अंग्रेजों के सहयोग से भारत में इस्पात का कारखाना स्थापित करने के लिये इच्छा प्रकट की थी। एक अंग्रेजी इस्पात प्रतिनिधि मण्डल भारत में इस कारखाने के खोलने के विषय में सविस्तार बात चीत करने के लिये इस दश में आया हुआ है।

कुछ अन्य देशों के प्रतिनिधियों ने भी इस विषय में कुछ पूछ ताछ की है परन्तु उनकी ओर से कोई बाजान्ता प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुये।

Ajkal

*1964. Shri Morarka: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the journals *Ajkal* (Hindi) and *Ajkal* (Urdu) brought out by the Publications Division for internal publicity, are running at an annual loss of about Rs. 35,000 each; and

(b) whether, in view of the fact that local dailies and magazines are carrying on sufficient publicity work, Government consider it worthwhile to continue their publication?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) The loss on "Ajkal" (Urdu) during 1953-54 was Rs. 26,858, and the loss on "Ajkal" (Hindi) during the same year was Rs. 34,731.

(b) These journals are not intended for publicity work. They are primarily intended for cultural work. The composition of the articles in the "Ajkal" (Hindi) has recently been so arranged as to reflect the best in the Indian languages, to give a fair topical picture of events and also to promote original writing in the national language, namely, Hindi. Cultural publications of this kind, even in private hands, have consistently shown losses.

DISPLACED PERSONS' COLONIES AROUND DELHI

***1967. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have relaxed the general rules regarding the payment of earnest money by registered societies in Displaced Persons' Colonies around Delhi for the allotment of plots of land to them for religious centres and places of worship; and

(b) if so, the amount required to be paid as earnest money for such plots at present?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri J. K. Bhonsle): (a) Yes.

(b) The amount of deposit towards building material is Rs. 10,000, but in the case of colonies situated at some distance it has been reduced to Rs. 5,000 and in the case of cheap housing colonies to Rs. 2,000.

CEMENT FACTORY IN RAJASTHAN

***1973. Shri Bheekha Bhai:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Rajasthan have sent any proposal for starting a cement factory at Chittorgarh;

(b) if so, the main features of the proposal; and

(c) the financial assistance asked for by the Rajasthan Government in this connection?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) No, Sir.

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

बाल चलीचित्र संस्था

***१९७५. डा० सत्यबादी :** क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री २५ फरवरी, १९५५ को दिये गये तारीकित प्रश्न संख्या २६२ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या तब से बाल चलीचित्र संस्था पंजीबद (रीजिस्टर) की जा चुकी है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस संस्था द्वारा तैयार की गई योजना की रूपरेखा क्या है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (डा० केशकर) : (क) और (ख). संस्था के ज्ञापन और नियमावली को अंतिम रूप दिया जा रहा है और शीघ्र ही संस्था पंजीबद (रीजिस्टर) की जायगी ।

उर्वरक .

***१९७९. श्री पी० एल० बारपाल :** क्या कृषि मंत्री सभा पटल पर एक विवरण रखने की कृपा करेंगे जिसमें निम्नीलिखित बातें दिखाई गई हों :

(क) आजकल भारत में किस-किस प्रकार के और कितनी-कितनी मात्रा में रसायनिक उर्वरक तैयार होते हैं, और

(ख) किस-किस प्रकार के तथा कितनी-कितनी मात्रा में अतिरिक्त रसायनिक उर्वरक तैयार करने का विचार है ?

उत्पादन मंत्री के सभासचिव (श्री आर० जी० दुबे): (क) और (ख). एक बवरण लोक-सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [वीसवें परिशिष्ट ६, अनुबन्ध संख्या ४०]

अख्तारी कागज का कारखाना

*१९६२. श्री ए० आर० सेबल : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हिमाचल प्रदेश की सरकार ने एक मध्यम आकार के अख्तारी कागज के कारखाने की स्थापना के लिये कोई योजना या मांग भारत सरकार के पास भेजी है।

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में कब तक निश्चय किये जाने की सम्भावना है, और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस प्रयोजन के लिये हिमाचल प्रदेश में उपलब्ध कच्चे माल के मूल्य के सम्बन्ध में कोई जांच पड़ताल की है ?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री (श्री टी० टी० कृष्णामाचारी): (क) और (ख). जी हां, ज्ञात हुआ है कि इस प्रकार का एक प्रस्ताव योजना कमिशन को मिला है।

(ग) जी नहीं, एफ० ए० ओ० के कागज और लुग्दी विशेषज्ञ द्वारा कच्चे माल का सामान्य पर्यवेक्षण किये जाने के अतिरिक्त केन्द्रीय सरकार ने हिमाचल प्रदेश के विषय में अब तक और कोई खास पर्यवेक्षण नहीं कराया है।

ENQUIRY COMMITTEE ON COKE-OVEN PROJECTS

*1996. Shri S. N. Das: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the expert Enquiry Committee on Coke-Oven Projects appointed by the Planning Commission has finished its work and submitted its report; and

(b) if so, whether the report has been considered and decision taken with regard to the establishment of Coke-Oven and by-product plants by the West Bengal Government?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) An interim report dealing with the Coke-oven plant and allied schemes, envisaging the recovery of by-products from coke-oven gas and products from the distillation of coal-tar, was submitted to the Planning Commission by the Coke-oven Projects Enquiry Committee on 31st March, 1955.

(b) The interim report is expected to be considered by the Planning Commission in consultation with the Central Ministries at an early date.

IMPORT OF RAILS

*1999. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state whether it is a fact that India is importing 40,000 tons of rails from Japan for the use of Indian Railways?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): Yes, Sir, 50,000 tons.

WORK IN THE CENTRAL SECRETARIAT

603. Sharimati Ganga Devi: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the number of receipts both ordinary and important an Assistant in the Central Secretariat is expected to deal in a week;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Assistants in the Central Secretariat Service are over-worked; and

(c) if so, whether Government are taking any steps in the matter?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) The time, labour and attention needed for dealing with receipts depends upon their nature and complexity. This varies

from Ministry to Ministry and even from Section to Section. The old attempt to lay down a uniform standard has been abandoned.

(b) No.

(c) Every Section Officer is expected to maintain a close watch over the distribution of work among the Assistants under his charge. O.&M. Division have also instituted certain control measures to watch the flow of work, e.g., Assistant's Daily Diary and the Weekly and Monthly Arrears Statements which furnish enough data to see whether there is over-loading or under-loading in particular instances.

SHIPPING FREIGHT RATES

604. **Shri Tulsidas:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Delegate at the ECAFE Trade Promotion Conference at Hongkong had raised the question of discriminating shipping freight rates;

(b) whether the ECAFE had agreed to conduct a survey in this respect;

(c) whether the Government of India have conducted a preliminary survey of the discriminating freight rates charged by the foreign shipping concerns; and

(d) if so, the results of this preliminary survey?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The preliminary examination which was conducted in respect of certain selected goods, showed that the freight rates charged from India to destinations near at hand were higher than those charged from certain countries in Europe to the same destinations, although they involved shipment over much longer distances. A special officer has been appointed to

examine how far this difference in freight rates is justified on economic considerations, and his report is awaited.

DISPLACED PERSONS IN BANGALORE

605. **Shri Keshavalengar:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the number of families of displaced persons at present residing in the city of Bangalore;

(b) how many of them have yet to be rehabilitated;

(c) how many of displaced families have settled down in the entire State of Mysore; and

(d) how many of the families have still to be rehabilitated?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri J. K. Bhonsle): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

चित्रों में चलीचित्रों की प्रदर्शनी

606. **श्री भागवत झा आजाद :** क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि विदेशों में दिखाये गये हमारे प्रलेखीय चलीचित्रों (डाक्यूमेंटरी) तथा समाचार चलीचित्रों के बारे में उनकी क्या राय है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (डॉ० कंसकर) : प्राप्त सूचनाओं, रिपोर्टों तथा अन्तरराष्ट्रीय फिल्म उत्सवों के परिणामों से पता चलता है कि विदेशों में हमारे डाक्यूमेंटरी और समाचार चित्रों की सामान्यतः सराहना की गयी है। कभी-कभी इन चलीचित्रों में सुधार के लिए आलोचना और सुझाव भी प्राप्त होते हैं। इन पर विचार किया जाता है और जहाँ संभव होता है, कार्यान्वित करने का प्रयत्न किया जाता है।

कार्स्टिक साँठ का कारखाना

607. **श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :** क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या यह सच है कि सरकार का विचार मंडी (हिमाचल प्रदेश) में कार्स्टिक साँठ का एक कारखाना बनाने का है ?

बाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री (श्री टी० टी० कृष्णमाचारी): जी, नहीं।

गोआनी कर्मचारी

६०५. श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या यह सच है कि गोआ में पुर्तगाली यूरोपियन कर्मचारियों के स्थान पर गोआनी रखे जा रहे हैं ?

प्रधान मंत्री के सभासचिव (श्री साधुत अली खां) : गोआ के ऊंचे ओहदों पर यूरोपियन नियुक्त हैं। छोटे ओहदों पर गोआनी रखे जा रहे हैं। इस नीति में कुछ विशेष अन्तर नहीं हुआ है। लेकिन कुछ स्थानों पर, जहाँ पहले से यूरोपियन थे, गोआनियों को रखने की कोशिश हो रही है—इस आशा से कि उनकी भारत से मिलने की मांग कमजोर हो जाय।

DAMODAR VALLEY PROJECT

609. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of electricity (in Kwts.) generated by the power houses of the Damodar Valley Project at present;

(b) the total quantity of electricity (in Kwts.) supplied at present to consumers in Bihar and West Bengal;

(c) the total amount of electricity (in Kwts.) proposed to be supplied in future; and

(d) the year by which sufficient quantity will be generated to meet the sanctioned demand?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) 46,450 kw.

(b) 46,450 kw.

(c) 1,97,000 kw. firm capacity from the installations already sanctioned.

(d) By sanctioned demand, the hon. Member presumably means the firm demand. The Damodar Valley Corporation possesses adequate generating capacity to meet load growth up to the year 1958-59. Generating capacity would be suitably augmented

in time to meet the further load growth.

CONFERENCE OF ASIAN COUNTRIES

610. Shri Wodeyar: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a Conference of Asian countries on a non-party basis for the relaxation of international tension is proposed to be held in New Delhi during the month of April 1955;

(b) whether this Conference is convened by the Colombo Powers or is in any way related to the Afro-Asian Conference; and

(c) the number of countries which have been invited to participate in the Conference?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) This Conference is in no way related to the Asian-African Conference to be held at Bandung, or to the Colombo Powers. It is being held under non-official auspices.

(c) The Government of India have no precise information.

प्रतिकर के दावे

६११. डा० सत्यबादी : क्या पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पंजाब में अन्तरिम प्रतिकर के लिए अब तक जिलेवार कितने दावे मिले हैं ;

(ख) आजकल कितने मामले विचाराधीन हैं ; और

(ग) कब तक उनके बारे में निर्णय हो जायगा ?

पुनर्वास उपमंत्री (श्री जे० के० भोंसले) : (क) १६ मार्च, सन् १९५४ तक प्राप्त हुए प्रतिकर दावों की संख्या का जिलेवार व्योरा सभा-पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [ब्रिटिश परीशिट्ट ६, अनुबन्ध संख्या ४१]।

(ख) २८,१२४.

(ग) विचाराधीन मामलों का जल्दी से जल्दी निपटारा करने का हर प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है।

निष्क्राम्य सम्पत्ति का प्रबन्ध

६१२. डा० सत्यबाबी : क्या पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विभिन्न राज्यों में निष्क्राम्य सम्पत्ति का प्रबन्ध करने वाले कर्मचारियों का वेतन केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा दिया जाता है, और महा अभिरक्षक अथवा केन्द्रीय सरकार का उनके ऊपर कोई प्रशासनीय नियंत्रण नहीं है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

पुनर्वास उपमंत्री (श्री जे० के० भोंसले) : (क) और (ख). निष्क्राम्य सम्पत्ति का प्रबन्ध करने वाले कर्मचारियों के वेतन आदि के लिये सम्पत्ति की कुल आय के १० प्रतिशत के बराबर शुल्क लगाया जाता है। जहां यह शुल्क पर्याप्त नहीं होता वहां केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा समुचित अर्थ साहाय्य दिया जाता है। इन कर्मचारियों पर राज्य सरकारों का प्रशासनीय नियंत्रण होता है, परन्तु अभिरक्षक, निष्क्राम्य सम्पत्ति, महा अभिरक्षक की साधारण देखभाल तथा नियंत्रण में काम करते हैं।

TECHNICAL ASSISTANTS

613. Dr. Satyawadi: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to refer to the Union Public Service Commission advertisement No. 47 of 1953, for the posts of Technical Assistants and state the total number of posts filled and the number of posts reserved for Scheduled Castes with the requisite qualifications?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): Sixty-six posts of Technical Assistant were filled. Twenty-two posts were reserved for Scheduled Castes candidates.
49 L.S.D.

However, out of 687 applications received by the Union Public Service Commission, only seven applications were from Scheduled Castes candidates and one of them was selected by the Commission.

संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ के पदाधिकारी

६१४. डा० राम सुभग सिंह : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि आजकल भारत में रहने वाले संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ के पदाधिकारी तथा विशेषज्ञ किन-किन राष्ट्रों के हैं ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री के सभासचिव (श्री सावत अली खां) : संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ के अधिकारियों और विशेषज्ञों की संख्या तथा राष्ट्रियता की सूची, जिसमें कि भारत तथा पाकिस्तान के लिए संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ सैनिक पर्यवेक्षक दल के सदस्य भी शामिल हैं तथा जो कि भारत में इस समय रह रहे हैं, सभा पटल पर रख दी गई है। [वैश्ये परिशिष्ट ६, अनुबन्ध संख्या ४२]।

INDO-CHINA

615. { Sardar Akaripuri:
Dr. Satyawadi:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to reply given to starred question No. 1463 on the 24th March 1955 and state how the allowances of staff sent by India to Indo-China under the terms of the Geneva Agreement compare with those received by their counterparts sent by the other countries?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): We have no information on the allowances paid by Canada and Poland to their personnel deputed to Indo-China for service with the International Commissions.

ALLOTMENT OF HOUSES

616. Chaudhri Muhammed Shafie: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the number of houses constructed by Government which have been allotted to Gazetted and non-Gazetted Officers of the Government

of India upto the 28th February, 1955 against their verified claims;

(b) how many of them have taken possession thereof and the number of those who have not been given possession upto the 28th February, 1955; and

(c) the reasons for not giving the possession in these cases

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri J. K. Bhonsle): (a) There is no scheme for the allotment of houses constructed by Government to officers of the Government of India against their verified claims.

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

DAMAN

617. Shri N. Rachiah: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian National Flag was hoisted at Vasagunta, a village in Damam on the 5th February, 1954;

(b) if so, who hoisted the flag; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the Governor of Damam sentenced the man who hoisted the flag to a severe punishment?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) and (b). Government have no information about this.

(c) According to reports, an Indian national, Shri Thakur Prasad Saksena, entered Damam on the 5th February, 1955 and was arrested by the Portuguese Police. He is reported to have received ill treatment in jail and is said to have been in a state of collapse. On the 6th of March, he was sent to Goa and expelled to India.

HINDUSTAN STEEL LTD.

618. Shri Niranjan Jena: Will the Minister of Production be pleased to state the number of appointments made up till now in the Hindustan

Steel Ltd., in classes I to IV of the Services?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Production (Shri R. G. Dubey): Posts in Hindustan Steel Limited, have not yet been categorized into classes, but on the basis adopted in Government service, the number of appointments in the company in the different Classes I to IV is as under:—

Class I	28
Class II	24
Class III	163
Class IV	73
Total	288

PAINTS AND VARNISHES

619. Shri S. C. Samanta: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity and value of paints and varnishes consumed in the country from 1947 to 1954, year-wise; and

(b) the quantity and value of the same consumed by Government during the above period year-wise.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):

(a) Precise figures cannot be given. On the basis of indigenous production and imports, the local consumption is estimated to be as follows:—

Year	Quantity of Paints, Enamels and Varnishes consumed (in tons) Approx.	Estimated value (in Rs.)
1947	40,000	8 crores
1948	38,000	7.5 crores
1949	33,000	6.7 crores
1950	30,000	6 crores
1951	34,000	6.8 crores
1952	33,000	6.7 crores
1953	33,000	6.5 crores
1954	36,000	7.2 crores

(b) Precise information is not available.

(Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers)

4417

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, 6th April, 1955

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(See Part I)

12 NOON

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

TWENTY-SIXTH REPORT

Shri Altekar (North Satara): I beg to present the Twenty-sixth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

CENTRAL SILK BOARD

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of clause (c) of sub-section (3) of Section 4 of the Central Silk Board Act, 1948, as amended, this Sabha do proceed to elect in such manner as the Speaker may direct four Members from among themselves to serve as members of the Central Silk Board."

Shri Ramachandra Reddi (Nellore) rose—

Mr. Speaker: I am placing the motion before the House.

Shri Ramachandra Reddi: I want some clarification on this matter.

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4418

Mr. Speaker: I am placing the motion before the House, and the time for clarification will come after I have placed the motion before the House and not before.

Motion moved:

"That in pursuance of clause (c) of sub-section (3) of Section 4 of the Central Silk Board Act, 1948, as amended, this Sabha do proceed to elect in such manner as the Speaker may direct four Members from among themselves to serve as members of the Central Silk Board."

Shri Ramachandra Reddi: I wanted to know the number of meetings that have been held and the work that has been transacted, and also if the proceedings of the meetings are made available or have been made available to this House.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The report is sent to the House, but in regard to these details I did not anticipate a question will arise on this formal motion. I am quite willing to supply the hon. Member the information that he wants.

Mr. Speaker: So, I shall put the Motion to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That in pursuance of clause (c) of sub-section (3) of section 4 of the Central Silk Board Act, 1948, as amended, this Sabha do proceed to elect in such manner as the Speaker may direct four Members from among themselves to serve as members of the Central Silk Board."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: I have to inform Members that the following dates have been fixed for receiving nominations and withdrawal of candidatures and for holding an election, if necessary, in connection with the Central Silk Board:

Date for nomination	Date for Withdrawal	Date for election
7-4-1955	9-4-1955	12-4-1955

The nominations for the Board and the withdrawal of candidatures will be received in the Parliamentary Notice Office up to 4 P.M. on the dates mentioned for the purpose.

The election which will be conducted by means of the single transferable vote, will be held in the Committee Room No. 62, First Floor, Parliament House, between the hours 11 A.M. to 1-30 P.M.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): As this Sabha is aware, further consideration of the Sea Customs (Amendment) Bill and consideration of the Finance Commission (Miscellaneous Provisions) Amendment Bill and the Spirituous Preparations (Inter-State Trade and Commerce) Control Bill have been included in the List of Business for Saturday the 9th April 1955. As a consequence, voting on Demands for Grants for the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, scheduled to commence on Thursday the 7th April will be resumed after the passing of the Constitution (Fourth Amendment) Bill. The voting on the Demands for Grants for the Ministry of Finance will be taken up thereafter.

This slight revision in the time-table for discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants for the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and for the Ministry of Finance, as already announced by me in this Sabha on 4th April, has been necessitated by the exigencies of business.

DEMANDS* FOR GRANTS FOR 1955-56—contd.

DEMANDS re MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

Mr. Speaker: The House will now resume further discussion of the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Irrigation and Power. Out of five hours allotted for the Demands of the Ministry, about four hours were availed of yesterday, and one hour now remains.

I think Shri Boovaraghasamy was on his legs yesterday when the House rose for the day. After him I shall call upon the hon. Minister to reply.

Shri Boovaraghasamy (Perambalur): Yesterday, when I discontinued my speech, I was referring to the progress achieved by the Ministry of Irrigation and Power in regard to the various projects now under execution, and I would like to continue the same today.

Regarding the Hirakud project, it was started in the year 1948. According to the Report of the Ministry as well as the hon. Minister's reply, the work has almost been completed, and water and power will be made available in the year 1956. Sir, it is a long period that the Ministry has taken to make available water and power for use.

As for the Konar dam, it is almost completed, and it has been stated that water has been stored there for the first time. But it has not been announced as to when the water was filled up, and when it is going to be allowed for use. I say that it must be allowed for use within a short period.

The main work at Panchet has not yet started. The reasons given in the Report for this are these. They must finish the work at Panchet with the equipments which are now used for the Maithon project, and that is why the work at Panchet has not started. I do not know how long it will take to finish the work of the Maithon project, and when the main work at Panchet will be taken up.

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

In the Bhakra-Nangal project, work was started in the year 1946. But the excavation work for the main coffer dams upstream and downstream has been taken up only now. So only after its completion water and power will be made available for use from the Bhakra-Nangal project.

In the Tungabhadra project also, the work is almost completed, and that has been stated by the hon. Minister as also in the Report. On account of its failure to complete the small works, the Ministry is making much delay to allow power and water for public use at an early date.

So, in this way the Ministry is undertaking the project works. And it has been stated that the pace of progress has been slow for want of additional sections and staff. They have now engaged additional sections and additional staff, and they are incurring an additional expenditure of Rs. 14.58 lakhs, according to the Budget Estimates. And still they are demanding an additional grant of Rs. 4.5 lakhs in view of the expanding nature of the staff.

Then Sir, electricity is more essential to the rural people. The people in the rural parts are mostly agriculturists. Power is most useful to them for the modern techniques in agricultural methods, and also for the small-scale industries. But the Ministry has made only a very slow progress in the matter of supply of electric power to the rural areas. I would urge our Government to take necessary steps and give electric power to the rural people to meet their agricultural needs at an early date.

There is a general complaint being made by people in the south, that our Government is ignoring the south in giving priorities for the selection of major irrigation projects, industries and so on. We have also been saying in this House over and over again that you must pay special and adequate attention to fulfil the needs of the people of the south. There are several schemes which have been suggested by our

State Government and by the Members of Parliament. But our State Government and by the Members without discrimination between the north and the south. They are ignoring the schemes merely on the ground that the State Government is not recommending this scheme or the resources are not adequate to take up that scheme. I could also give an instance for this. They are not accurately and correctly making investigations. This is how they are very often ignoring the grievances of the south. For instance, the Mohanur canal scheme is one of the schemes which have been suggested by the Members of Parliament. It is a long-felt want of the people of my area that is, the Perambalur constituency in Tiruchirappally district in Madras State. If water is diverted through this canal from the river Cauveri, we can irrigate a large number of acres of land. That area is also very often affected by famine and scarcity. We can also solve the problem of rural unemployment. The people of my area are suffering even for drinking water. At the same time, the people on the other side in the delta areas are enjoying three crops—first crop, second crop, third crop and so on. But our requests are not attended to. We suggested this scheme because there is surplus of water in the river Cauveri. In the *First Five Year Plan*, (People's Edition), page 151, there is a tabular form in which it is stated that the utilisation of the Cauveri water is over 60 per cent. So, we think there is enough surplus water in the river. That is why this scheme is feasible. We requested the Government to undertake the scheme. But according to the copy of notes on irrigation and power circulated to us by the Ministry of Irrigation and Power, the waters of the Cauveri are exploited to an extent of 95 per cent. I do not know which one is the correct figure. I have got another figure also. In a reply to my letter to the Government of Madras, I received a letter from Shri R. N. Sundaram, ICS, Secretary to Government, in which he says—*with your permission, I will read it:*

[Shri Boovaraghasamy]

"I am to add that at present about 80 per cent. to 85 per cent. on the average of the water available in the river Cauveri is being used up for existing irrigation, and that the Government have to proceed most cautiously in extending Cauveri irrigation."

I do not know which of these figures is correct. At the same time, I want to point out how impertinent, improper and irresponsible is the way in which the Government have given figures. You are not making proper investigation. So I request the Minister to have a proper investigation carried out. Even though they are having additional sections under the Ministry with expenditure of a large amount of public money, they are not doing the work properly, they are not carrying out proper investigation and **are not furnishing correct figures.** Therefore, I request that the project should be investigated early and included in the Second Five Year Plan.

I would like to say something more regarding the river schemes. There is another scheme, known, as Pullampadi scheme, also recommended by the Government of Madras. This will cover nearly half of the area which we have mentioned. Hence you can reduce the length of the canal by which you can also reduce the amount. The amount will be very small. You can execute the work very easily. At the same time, there are several small rivers such as the Maruthayar, Ayyaru and Sinnar. There are several rivers also in the Perambalur taluk in Tiruchirappally district. Investigations should be carried out about these rivers. There are also the river Aiyar Falls in the Kollimalai Hills at Pullaiarpalayam village in the Musari taluk in Tiruchi district. We can generate power from these Falls. If the water is blocked and a dam is erected, that can be utilised to generate power. This water can also be used for cultivation of a large number of acres of land. So I request the

Minister to take necessary steps to investigate all these schemes.

Regarding the Mohanur canal scheme, it is no use saying that the delta people are objecting. As the legal guardian of our country, it is the duty of the Government to see that the people of the entire country are benefited without any discrimination. Wherever possible, you must be prepared to allow water. If the Constitution does not permit for distribution of water without discrimination, I request our Government to come forward to amend the Constitution so that the resources of our country are equally distributed, wherever possible, without discrimination. So I again request you to carry out immediate and proper investigation to include the Mohanur canal scheme in the Second Five Year Plan.

The Minister of Planning and Irrigation and Power (Shri Nanda): In the course of the discussion yesterday, many kind things were said about the work of the Irrigation and Power Ministry. I feel deeply grateful for those generous words. I shall give frank replies to the questions that have been raised in the course of this debate.

Really there was only one substantial point of criticism. That was about the Bhakra canals. For the rest, mostly it was the views of Members regarding the needs of different constituencies and some matters calling for information. I have full notes regarding all these points and I shall deal with as many of them as I can manage in the time that is allotted. For the rest, I submit there are going to be many opportunities for me and for the hon. Members to meet and in those frequent meetings, I shall try to give them due satisfaction.

[PANDIT THAKUR DAS BHARGAVA in the Chair]

Stress was laid in the course of this discussion, while appreciating the fact that the Ministry has been taking

earnest measures to tackle the problems and difficulties with which it was confronted, on the need for vigilance in view of the fact that very large amounts of money are involved. I agree entirely and wholly with that attitude. A big slice of our resources comes to the share of the Irrigation and Power Ministry. That becomes the measure of our responsibility for efficient and economic execution of these projects. I can assure the House that we have been exploring every possible avenue of making the administration of these projects more economical and efficient. There was a two-fold objective. One that we should attain standards of high business efficiency in our works. Secondly, that the projects which come up for sanction and execution later on are based on adequate data and proper investigations and have been soundly designed, and, furthermore, that the project authorities and those who are concerned with the planning of irrigation and power resources try to anticipate the requirements in respect of men, machine and materials and that we do not experience bottlenecks in the course of the execution of this work.

Sir, in respect of these things progress has been made. The initial step that we took was that we called together the engineers prominently associated with the projects at seminars. All kinds of practical matters were discussed at those seminars and I was very much impressed by those discussions which revealed to me what a large pool of knowledge and experience existed on which we could draw. At the same time, in order to make a systematic study, in order to arrive at proper findings and conclusions, committees were set up.

One of these committees, the hon. Members are familiar with, that is, the Plant and Machinery Committee. Its report is with us and action is being taken on that. Then, there was another committee the need for which arose because of our experience of shortages of trained personnel on the various projects. We are

having an expanded programme now under the Irrigation and Power Ministry and, therefore, we have to be very careful that these difficulties are not accentuated. This committee, the Personnel Committee, was therefore appointed some time ago in October 1954. The reference to this Committee is that they have to frame comprehensive programmes looking ahead over a period of 10 or 15 years and they have also to see that side by side our need for importing foreign personnel is reduced progressively and that to whatever extent they are brought in, that should be to the minimum extent possible. This Committee will shortly be making a report.

One of the important terms of reference to this Committee is that there should be proper phasing of our projects in such a manner that the technical personnel engaged on one project is taken over to another when this particular project is completed so that it may not be that at some time we are short and at other times there is a surplus with which we cannot deal.

The problem which has been exercising my mind in connection with the work of this Ministry is that delays have occurred in the past. We have had instances of wasteful expenditure but that used to come to our knowledge long after the occurrences. So, I had before me this problem why could we not prevent these things, why could we not take action sufficiently in advance so that these things did not occur or the moment anything wrong started occurring we could take action immediately so that trouble did not extend and not much harm was done. This was what I had in view and with the object that we may be able to lay our fingers on the trouble-spots in time, it was necessary to evolve a system whereby we can see how the performance of a particular project is at a particular moment as compared with the previous periods, how it compared with other projects and spot out delays and waste wherever they occurred. The ambition is that like any other business house we should be able to say at the end of a month—a few

[Shri Nanda]

days after the period of the month—how much expenditure has been incurred, whether that is commensurate with the physical performance, whether it has exceeded or is short of the estimated amount.

This object was being thwarted by two things. We had no cost accounting system and, secondly, we had not sufficient information about the various elements which entered into the costs, the rates etc. so that, sitting here we could judge—there are bound to be variations—whether those variations were justified by the conditions in the circumstances of each case. That we did not have. But, in order to make up for that deficiency we set up an Expert Committee to go into the whole question of rates and costs. And, this Committee has done its work. It has not completed its work but, while it has been functioning, it has helped us considerably in dealing with situations as they arise.

Recently, there was a case, which, according to indications, meant that some excessive costs were being incurred there and this Committee looked into the matter and disclosed a state of affairs which was not satisfactory. Therefore, we could step in and start taking action in time. Otherwise we might have become aware of it months later on and then we could not have remedied the situation. This Committee has also been asked to deal with the stores accounts and forms—in consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor-General—and this work is also being carried out.

Sir, I have indicated a few of the steps that are being taken to cope with the problem and to ensure that we discharge our responsibilities adequately. The question still arises and has been raised in the course of the discussion that while we are struggling how far have we actively succeeded. This question is being asked. I can say that to the extent of the careful scrutiny that we have been able to make of the working, by and large, our efforts are meeting with success. There will always be an irreducible

minimum of waste and undesirable features having regard to the set of circumstances at any particular time. Barring that, our effort is to see that as far as it is possible by means and methods that can be devised that that irreducible minimum is attained.

Questions of corruption were referred to in connection particularly with the Bhakra canals. But, I am not quite sure that corruption on a smaller scale or the customary scale is not also present elsewhere. I am not able to say that it has been eradicated completely. We have to find out means.

Shri Sarangadhar Das (Dhenkanal—West Cuttack): Why should there be customary corruption? (*Interruption*)

Shri Nanda: I am not going to enter into an explanation. Everybody knows that it is in force today and we have not reached a stage when we are able completely to root out customary corruption. It has not yet been completely and fully eradicated.

Kumari Annie Mascarene (Trivandrum): Control it.

Shri Nanda: We have to deal with it and we are dealing with it progressively and, as I said, we are meeting with an increasing measure of success.

Only Sardar Hukam Singh....

Sardar Hukam Singh (Kapurthala—Bhatinda): I admire your frankness but it brings no result.

Shri Nanda: At present it may get me into trouble. It is better that we know that it is there, so that we can remedy it in course of time. We ought to set our face against it. He said, referring to my courage of the past days, that I should have the courage to probe into certain things to which he made reference in the course of his speech. I promised him that whatever is brought up by him or by anybody else, big or small, will be looked into. If I cannot personally make an enquiry into it, I will see that adequate arrangements are made for a proper enquiry. The hon. Chairman, when he spoke, made very tender

references to me personally and said that he felt a little hesitant to say any thing against a person like myself and against the Ministry. I would feel very unhappy on that account if there is any little thing even which is withheld from me. There is pleasure in dealing with problems, and what are we here for? If there are any complaints or shortcomings, it is the greatest delight for us to know them so that we can tackle those things and make things better.

I come to what is the crux of the whole debate, that is, the Bhakra Nangal situation. But before taking up the cases, I would submit to Sardar Hukam Singh—he talked of courage and I shall have the courage to tell him—that he was less than fair to himself and to us in the remarks that he made yesterday. If he had either with my help or somebody else's help, made a little closer scrutiny of the information that he gave to this House, he would have found that he would not have been under any necessity to give such information—at least most of it. For example, while he was speaking, I get up and said about my Private Secretary. I made enquiries about it. It happens that that gentleman belongs to a very different caste from all those other persons concerned and he has absolutely no relations among them—they all belong to different castes.

Sardar Hukam Singh: Cousins' cousins may belong to different castes. I should expect the Minister not to be less fair to me. If he has the information, certainly he should give the reply and then give me a chance if I have been less fair to anybody or to me.

Shri Nanda: I have looked into all that kind of relationships. As a matter of fact, I would have been very happy if he had somehow allied himself with other castes, because today we want to abolish the caste system. Anyhow, in this particular case, he has no cousin in those circles. They are in no way connected with him. That is the answer. Regarding my Joint Secretary, he has

14 or 15 years' experience in the Madhya Pradesh service. When he came back here and then at a party he met some of those relatives, he did not know them. He had not set foot on the Bhakra Nangal Project. These are small things, but you know regarding the situation in the Punjab, and on that project, unhappily, it is not a clean atmosphere. There are persons who have something to gain by creating difficulties and agitation, and a good deal of mud-slinging goes on. They have undesirable ways of propagating their own views and ideas and some of it goes into the Press, some of it comes here, and it is no good for them or for anybody. If the idea was that because I am surrounded by all these people, they have no access to me and, therefore, the things which they send do not reach me, I say here and now that if I find that even a single paper that they have sent has not reached me, the officer concerned will get the severest penalty or punishment that I am capable of imposing. I would offer this assurance to the hon. Member.

I will proceed to the various cases regarding Bhakra Nangal, and I will give replies briefly as there is not enough time. I will now take up those questions and give regarding each individual item a brief reply.

It was stated by some hon. Member that the power of the Bhakra Nangal Project is not being utilised. I have given my answer already. It is expected that the firm capacity of 24,000 K. W. will be entirely utilised by the end of May 1955.

Another question was about the postponement of diversion. It was stated that apart from the prolonged rainy season, there was considerable delay in the receipt of machinery. I was asked to give some facts and I have got a series of dates, etc., and I will only cite one illustration. The order for one 5½ cubic yards electric shovel was placed on Indian Stores Department, London, in May 1952. Immediate delivery was offered. The

[Shri Nanda]

shovel actually arrived in January 1953, but the cable and the transformer which were to be used with it were received only in July and March 1953 respectively. There are other instances of the same kind. There was the steel strike in the U. S. A. I have satisfied myself that this delay in diversion was for reasons which were beyond our control. As I pointed out yesterday, completion dates are not being affected, because this work goes on simultaneously with something else and that sequence is being maintained.

The other thing is a serious matter and it is about the blasting at Bhakra. The moment a breath of suspicion reached me, I started enquiries myself, and after a very full enquiry, I have satisfied myself that no wrong has happened there. I shall give a little more information because, as I said, it is a rather grave matter. It was alleged that on account of the excessive blasting, the site of the Bhakra Dam had been damaged and both the dam as well as the power plant had to be shifted and that the cost of this shifting would be Rs. 3 crores. The hon. Member further stated that a geologist had warned earlier about the dangers of heavy blasting at this place and this warning had been disregarded. The answer is this. The facts are that Dr. Nickel, an American Geologist, visited Bhakra Dam site in 1949 and advised that the power plant should be placed wholly on claystone and that excavation should be carefully carried out. The case was again examined in October 1952 by the Bhakra Board of Consultants, of which Dr. Nickel was also a member. It approved the site of the power plant as proposed by Dr. Savage in 1949 and after taking note of the limitations of the available site and the care with which the foundations and the abutments must be prepared, laid down a certain procedure. The instructions of the Board of Consultants were carefully followed. As a matter of fact, local officers played for safety at every stage of work. The Board of Consultants again visited the site in

June 1954 and was satisfied that the procedure laid down in the first report had been observed in the execution of the work and was able collectively to assert with assurance its approval of what had been accomplished. The site was again examined by Shri A. N. Khosla, Chairman, Board of Consultants, and later on by Dr. M. S. Krishnan, Director of Geological Survey of India, and Shri Kanwar Sain, Chairman, Central Water and Power Commission, and all of them are of the opinion that no damage has been done as a result of blasting. The site of the dam has not been shifted at all. The shifting of the site of the power plant is due to other causes, that is, new features that have come to light during the course of excavation.

The cost of shifting the power plant is not Rs. 3 crores but only Rs. 23 lakhs.

Sardar Hukam Singh: Would this shifting of the site of the power house require additional pipes and if so, what would be the cost?

Shri Nanda: All the cost is included. It is really the net effect of the total change. I will give all the details to the hon. Member.

Shri T. N. Singh (Banaras Distt.—East): May I know whether test borings were made at the site before a final decision with regard to that site was taken and what new features came out as a result of the excavation?

Shri Nanda: Test borings are usually made at certain intervals of distance. Later on when they proceed to excavate, then some times something may be disclosed in a small area which has to be dealt with immediately so that those test borings did not necessarily dispose of possibilities for all time.

I have got a list of the names of the members of the board which had changed; it is not the same set up. Regarding the question of corruption, I may say this. A special enquiry agency consisting of the Superintending Engineer, a Deputy Superintendent of Police, one Executive Engineer, two Inspectors of police, four

Sub-inspectors, two assistant sub-inspectors and some others is at work on the cases of corruption. Originally, it was appointed in 1952. Some cases came up as a result of investigations in connection with the Bhakra dam and the Nangal Hydel Channel. All these cases related to the period 1948-51. Regarding the Bhakra canals, two Executive Engineers, four Sub-Divisional Officers, seven overseers, one sub-divisional clerk three contractors have been arrested. These are fresh cases between the period 1952 and 1954.

Special precautions have been taken in Bhakra Dam Administration to stop corruption. The whole work, with the exception of a few buildings at Nangal is being done departmentally and no contractor interested in profiteering or bad quality of work is being employed.

Shri :

There is another precaution. The workmen are engaged by a separate agency, their attendance at work is marked by the foreman in charge of the work as well as by separate time-keepers. Acquittance rolls are prepared by a third agency while payment is made by a fourth agency. All these agencies are independent of one another. All the articles in the stores are checked every six months. There are more details and I do not want to take up the time of the House. As I said, no complaints have been received since 1952.

The work on the canals had to be done in great rush as stated earlier. Several of the men were raw and inexperienced and many unqualified overseers had to be employed. There was rapid expansion all round. Due to these reasons some irregularities took place. Every effort is being made to find out and punish the guilty. I hold no brief for them. Every one of them should be punished and the full extent of the damage done must be disclosed. The amount involved is not known at present. It may be very considerable; it may be of the order of Rs. 10 lakhs or more. Work worth

Rs. 100 crores has been executed on this project.

One significant fact is, as the Chairman pointed out, that there was great hurry. Water was available and they wanted to make use of it. Therefore, they wanted to complete the canals by a particular time in the course of which, as I explained, some waste has occurred. But the full extent of it is not known. We shall have an enquiry properly made into it to see that all the facts are disclosed and I shall share them with the House.

Regarding Bhakra Nangal, there was the question of purchase of machinery by the Bhakra Dam Administration. That also was brought up by hon. Member Sardar Hukam Singh. The facts are as follows. In the case of forward delivery requirements of items not covered by the price agreements, competitive tenders from the manufacturers and other firms in America and India are called and orders are placed on the lowest quotation received. In other cases all-India tenders and also sometimes global tenders are invited. Over 4500 orders have been placed since 1952 and only in 14 cases open tenders were not invited. These were very urgent cases and very favourable deliveries were offered. The quotations received were also satisfactory. No machinery has been purchased by Mr. Slocum, or the Technical Attache in Washington, whose name was mentioned by Sardar Hukam Singh.

Sardar Hukam Singh: I made a mistake if I said that Mr. Slocum purchased them. Slocum's old machinery had been purchased; it had come before the House even earlier.

Shri Nanda: I will come to that. There was this charge that a certain gentleman who was a relative of somebody was the Technical Attache there. It was said about him that from an Executive Engineer, he became the Chief Engineer and all that. I am coming to that. That gentleman had nothing to do with the purchases. They are made on the basis of tenders and

[Shri Nanda]

the decisions are taken here. That is the fact. Neither Mr. Slocum nor the Technical Attache has anything to do with it.

As regards what the hon. Member just says—about the second hand machinery—I may say that out of about Rs. 6 crores worth of machinery, second-hand machinery worth Rs. 7,55,000 only was purchased. This includes machinery worth Rs. 1,25,000 purchased from the Disposals. All the second-hand machinery is in good condition. I have not gone and seen it myself and I am only stating this on the basis of the reports I am receiving. If there is any other fact that the hon. Member can bring to my notice, I will have it looked into. The case of this second-hand machinery had already been looked into by the Auditor-General and Union Public Accounts Committee and the transaction was found to be in order. That is the information. This new machinery is either in use or under erection and the plant is expected to have its first trial in May-June next.

Shri T. N. Singh: Is the Ministry in possession of the Public Accounts Committee's report?

Shri Nanda: It is the State Public Accounts Committee.

Then great play was made of certain names. The Chairman of the Board of Consultants is an ex-chairman of the CWPC but he is not the adviser on technical matters. The son-in-law of the present Chairman of the CWPC to whom a reference was made was selected out of a number of officers in a proper way and he has nothing to do with the purchases, as I pointed out. He is still an executive Engineer.

Sardar Hukam Singh: I am sorry; I said that he was drawing the pay of the Chief Engineer; not that he has been promoted.

Shri Nanda: He is not drawing that pay. When a person goes abroad to Washington, he draws certain allow-

ances which are available to officers of that grade. He was drawing those allowances; that is all.

There was a mention that the son-in-law of the General Manager was involved in some cases and yet no action was taken against him whereas others were hauled up. I have got a detailed statement but I shall make a brief reference to it. This gentleman had been specially trained in the construction of dams in the United States. A complaint was lodged against him and the case was thoroughly investigated by the special enquiry agency which is also investigating into the other cases of corruption. It was found that all the allegations made in the complaint to the police were baseless. The case was fully examined by a colleague of the General Manager as the General Manager refused to have anything to do with the case; it was also examined by the Inspector-General of Police, Legal Remembrancer, Assistant Advocate-General, by the Irrigation Minister and the Chief Minister of Punjab. They were all satisfied that the allegations made against the officer were baseless and had been made in order to put pressure on the General Manager to desist from proceeding with the investigation of the corruption cases which were being investigated in his administration. This was the position.

I think I have taken a long enough time over Bhakra-Nangal. I have this mass of other notes which hon. Members may be expecting.....

An Hon. Member: May be taken as read.

Shri Nanda: They will be circulated. As I said, we meet the hon. Members from different States frequently and they get information, and the information is supplied after full discussion.

Regarding the question of the syphon, that is a matter under enquiry, and certainly that is a very unhappy case. The Public Accounts Committee of the State is dealing with those cases.

Now I come to the D.V.C.

Shri Boovaraghasamy: I want to know the reasons for the variation in the figures regarding the resources of the Cauvery.

Shri Nanda: I will first have to see all the statistics which the hon. Member has flung at us and try to reconcile them. I cannot on the spot say.

Shri K. K. Basu (Diamond Harbour): He has adopted your tactics!

Shri Nanda: But I have to deal with so many rivers. He has to deal with only one.

Shri Boovaraghasamy: Whatever it is.

Shri Nanda: Regarding D. V. C., land acquisition is being done through the agency of the West Bengal Government. There was some delay in the payment of compensation. This was brought to the notice of the West Bengal Government. They have increased the land acquisition staff and I hope now the progress is going to be more appreciable.

Regarding the procedure followed by the D. V. C. in fixing the alignments the Corporation has explained that certain original alignments, after a detailed on-the-spot survey and certain further enquiries, had to be changed on technical and economic considerations. I can go into details with hon. Members interested on this particular point.

There was this point made about irrigation from the rivulet Sitaljore. There is now some precarious irrigation from this rivulet by lifting the water. Though this rivulet is being diverted into the Sali river, the local people will not be adversely affected as they will get irrigation by gravity from the right bank canal of the D.V.C.

I will not be able to deal with all the points, but I will refer to one matter in conclusion, having already offered to the Members to give them full satisfaction regarding all the points of information

which they have raised in the course of the discussion. The matter to which I want to make reference finally is the question of public participation, in our projects. Time and again when hon. Members speak on the subject, they stress the importance of it, namely of securing more and more public participation. We have given a great deal of thought to this subject and I am able to report to the House that considerable progress is being made in this direction. The idea is that the people should understand and appreciate what is going on and thus help in several ways. For example, in Kosi, if the people had not come forward to offer their lands even without any conditions—they said, "take whatever land you want and start work"—if they had insisted on their full legal rights, this season we would not have been able to take a single step. That is where public co-operation came in and you cannot measure easily the savings which will result in terms of money and in terms of progress of work. In connection with the works in Assam, in Uttar Pradesh, in Bihar and several other parts of the country we are now getting participation of the people in a large scale.

Now, I may express my own personal view about *shramdan*. It is a very good thing. But so far as these big projects are concerned, it has a very limited significance. The real object of public participation in this connection is mobilisation of the people. That is, if we were to leave the works to the ordinary methods, it will take a very much longer time, and the costs will increase thereby and the benefits will be delayed. If we are able to bring into the work people who are otherwise not ordinary labourers doing that kind of thing but people engaged in agriculture, etc., if large numbers of them can come in, we will be able to very much enlarge the quantity of work done in a particular season, and side by side we will have given work and employment and some money to people whose time otherwise would not have been put to any useful purpose.

[Shri Nanda]

Another important aspect, which we have found by experience in Kosi, is this. If it had not been for those co-operatives of the people there formed on the basis of panchayats, etc., the cost would have certainly risen. The contractors wanted Rs. 23 per thousand cubic feet while these people got Rs. 16-8-0 and later on Rs. 17-8-0. The cost would have certainly risen if it had not been for public co-operation. And the quality of the work done by these co-operatives I can testify by my personal observation of the work there, was a great deal better. This whole principle of co-operative work, its application—when thousands of people are brought in and these methods of co-operation are applied, they do not end with the work on that project—we can extend their application in other fields. That is a matter of high importance for the nation. And side by side corruption, for example, to which reference was made, and which I said is existent to an extent as a matter of course, this can be eliminated totally. And therefore I believe that if we can extend the work in the country on the basis of labour co-operatives throughout, it is an answer to this whole problem of corruption, at least on these big projects. Therefore, we attach importance to it, although even in the case of Kosi, difficulties came in, administrative difficulties, political difficulties. Efforts are being made to overcome them. Because, a great deal is involved in the success of this programme of public co-operation. I saw there on the spot people doing work with hands, with very simple implements. Otherwise, costly machinery would have been brought. Because of the larger manpower available we could save that, and we could give more employment also. There are all these aspects of work of public co-operation.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty (Basirhat): Could the Minister tell us what is the machinery which the State Governments utilise for enlisting this public co-operation? That is the thing which we cannot understand, because

the State Government's attitude is one of animosity and a sort of suspicion.

Shri Nanda: These are new things and the administration is trying to adjust itself to this new way of doing things, and progressively the obstacles are being removed. The States also appreciate this. At Buri Gandok the officers themselves helped in this and on a large scale this work was done through public co-operatives.

I P.M.

I find now that I must bring my reply to the debate to a close. I do so, again with thanks to hon. Members.

Shri Sarangadhar Das: May I ask a question? Inasmuch as Hirakud was not discussed in this debate,...

Shri L. N. Mishra: (Darbhanga cum Bhagalpur): Next year.

Shri Sarangadhar Das:...may I ask if all the people involved in the irregularities, corruption and so forth that were reported upon by the Public Accounts Committee and other Committees have been dealt with suitably?

Dr. Natabar Pandey (Sambalpur): This sort of a general.....

Mr. Chairman: Let the question be answered.

Shri Nanda: I thought you said that there were to be no question.

Mr. Chairman: The question has been put.

Shri Nanda: Action has been taken and is being taken. Things are progressing.

Shri N. M. Lingam (Coimbatore): The hon. Minister has not dealt with one important matter: the relative merits of masonry dams and concrete dams.

Several Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Chairman: The difficulty is that several hon. Members rise all at once, and begin to put questions without being called upon by the Chair to do

so. This causes confusion. At the same time, I will make it clear that an occasion does not arise for putting all kinds of questions as soon as the hon. Minister has finished his speech, I can understand one or two questions for the purpose of getting more information. If such questions are put as have no relevancy to the debate and the aftermath of the speech is turned into Question Hour, it cannot be allowed.

Shri Sarangadhar Das: May I submit, Sir, I do not feel that your remark is pointed towards me.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member's question has been answered.

Shri Sarangadhar Das: But, the point is, if questions are asked when the Minister is speaking, we are told by the Chair, wait till the speech is over. Consequently, without interrupting the Minister in any way, I waited till he had finished his speech.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member attributed to himself what I said. The question was put and it was properly answered by the hon. Minister. He has no grievance.

Shri Sarangadhar Das: I have no grievance.

Mr. Chairman: He should not assume that what I said had reference to him, or his question.

Shri Sarangadhar Das: I myself said that it was not pointed towards me.

Dr. Nataraj Pandey: One question by way of information.

This sort of general statement is not sufficient to allay our doubts and apprehensions in regard to Hirakud Dam at Sambalpur.

Mr. Chairman: Is this a question? The hon. Member should not have risen to say this. It is a remark. I am only allowing questions.

Shri Boovaraghasamy: When I asked the reason for variation of figures which are furnished by the Ministry of Irrigation and Power regarding the surplus resources of Cauvery, he said that I was particular about one river, and he was

particular about number of rivers I wanted to know: Is this the way in which the Minister replies to the questions in this House?

Mr. Chairman: Again, this is not a question. It is a sort of a remark on the remarks made by the hon. Minister. I do not think that advantage should be taken of the opportunity to put questions, for making these remarks.

Shri Nanda: May I suggest, Sir, let me not be misunderstood. I said, why should I expose myself by making an incorrect statement without getting all the figures and reconciling them. That is all that I said. I did not say that I won't give information.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member heard only one part of the reply and not the other.

Shri K. K. Basu: May I make a submission cum question? Where a large number of problems are raised, I appreciate fully that it will be difficult for the Minister to give an immediate reply. He may get the statements from the different States and communicate the information.

Shri Nanda: I will circulate the information.

Mr. Chairman: To cover such situations, it is always open to the Minister to place a statement on the Table of the House also. The hon. Minister also calls Members from the different States and gives them information. I pleaded that if all the Ministers followed this practice, it would do much good. From what has fallen from the Minister, I find that it was only stated that he would not make the reply just now so that he may be quite sure about the answer. It does not mean that there was no reply.

Shri Boovaraghasamy: I only wanted an assurance.

Mr. Chairman: He said so. After seeing the figures, he would be in a position to reply.

Shri N. M. Lingam: This question of concrete and masonry dams and the policy of the Government in the future, is a very vital question. Government has chosen to remain silent.

Mr. Chairman: What is the question?

Shri N. M. Lingam: The question is about the relative merits in regard to the masonry and concrete dams in our irrigation and power projects. I pointed out that if we resorted to masonry dams, we could have saved crores of rupees. The Minister has been silent over this question.

Mr. Chairman: This question is not a question of first impression. It has been debated so many times. If the hon. Member is not satisfied he can put a question to the hon. Minister and he will reply. This is not a question of first impression.

Sardar Iqbal Singh (Fazilka-Sirsa): On a point of information, the hon. Minister said that by a change of the site of the Power House at Bhakra, there is only a difference of Rs. 23 lakhs. I request one more information. May I know if this cost includes the cost of the installations and buildings etc. required, as the length of the dam will be longer?

Shri Nanda: I said that this is the net addition to the cost. If the hon. Member wants a break-up of this figure, I will give it.

Mr. Chairman: I shall now put to vote all the cut motions.

The cut motions were negatived.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of the following heads of demands entered in the second column thereof:

Demands Nos. 65, 66, 67, 68, 127 and 128.

The motion was adopted.

[The motions for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below.—Ed. of P.P.]

DEMAND NO. 65—MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,48,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Ministry of Irrigation and Power'."

DEMAND NO. 66—IRRIGATION (INCLUDING WORKING EXPENSES), NAVIGATION, EMBANKMENT AND DRAINAGE WORKS (MET FROM REVENUE)

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 23,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Irrigation (including Working Expenses), Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (met from Revenue)'."

DEMAND NO. 67—MULTIPURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 95,95,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Multipurpose River Schemes'."

DEMAND NO. 68—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 59,32,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Irrigation and Power'."

**DEMAND No. 127—CAPITAL OUTLAY
ON MULTIPURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,95,67,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Multipurpose River Schemes'."

DEMAND No. 128—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,28,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power'."

**DEMANDS re MINISTRY OF HOME
AFFAIRS**

Mr. Chairman: The House will now take up discussion of the Demands for Grants Nos. 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, and 125 relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs. As the House is aware, 8 hours have been allotted for the Demands of this Ministry.

There are a number of cut motions to these various Demands. Hon. Members may hand over the number of the selected cut motions which they propose to move at the Table, within 15 minutes. I shall treat them as moved, if the Members in whose names those cut motions stand are present in the House and the motions are otherwise in order.

The time limit for speeches will, as usual, be 15 minutes for the Members including movers of cut motions, and 20 minutes if necessary, for Leaders of Groups.

**DEMAND No. 50—MINISTRY OF HOME
AFFAIRS**

Mr. Chairman: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,93,01,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Ministry of Home Affairs'."

DEMAND No. 51—CABINET

Mr. Chairman: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 28,69,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Cabinet'."

DEMAND No. 52—DELHI

Mr. Chairman: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,47,84,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Delhi'."

DEMAND No. 53—POLICE

Mr. Chairman: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,62,97,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Police'."

DEMAND No. 54—CENSUS

Mr. Chairman: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,33,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum."

[Mr. Chairman]

necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Census'."

DEMAND NO. 55—PRIVY PURSES AND ALLOWANCES OF INDIAN RULERS

Mr. Chairman: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,03,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers'."

DEMAND NO. 56—ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

Mr. Chairman: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,83,63,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Andaman and Nicobar Islands'."

DEMAND NO. 57—KUTCH

Mr. Chairman: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,23,86,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Kutch'."

DEMAND NO. 58—MANIPUR

Mr. Chairman: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 85,56,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Manipur'."

DEMAND NO. 59—TRIPURA

Mr. Chairman: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,34,46,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of Tripura'."

DEMAND NO. 60—RELATIONS WITH STATES

Mr. Chairman: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 41,87,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Relations with States'."

DEMAND NO. 61—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

Mr. Chairman: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,68,34,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Home Affairs'."

DEMAND NO. 125—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

Mr. Chairman: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,56,43,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Home Affairs'."

Shri Thanu Pillai: not in the House. Shri Basappa: not in the House. May I suggest to the hon. Members one thing? It usually happens that so many chits are sent to me, at least 30 or 40 a day. When I think of calling a particular hon. Member, I find that the Member is not in the House. This puts me in a difficulty. I expect that those Members who send chits to me will remain in the House. If I call them and they are not present, I do not propose to call them again. One request more. In choosing the persons to be called upon to speak, I consider it important that persons from the different States should get a chance. I would request hon. Members, while sending chits, to indicate the States from which they come. That would rather help me.

Shri K. K. Basu: This is a national forum for the whole of India.

Shri Telkikar (Nanded): I have nothing to say by way of criticism either in favour of or against the Budget as such. I have risen here to ventilate some of the grievances in my State, Hyderabad. You will be surprised to know that there is a ban on Gandhi caps in the law courts of the Hyderabad State. In other words, no pleaders or advocates are allowed to enter the court unless they remove the Gandhi cap from their head. With the advent of Independence, the Gandhi cap has assumed some significance, and naturally, as a consequence, advocates and pleaders began to wear Gandhi caps and Courts also acquiesced in the matter till the promulgation of the recent circular No. 64 dated 2nd April, 1954.

The history of the developments which brought about this change is this. The original rules were framed by the Hyderabad High Court in 1348 F. and those rules about the court dress of advocates and pleaders were in Urdu. I shall read for you the translation of the extract in the Gazette. These were the rules:

"It is observed that Advocates and pleaders are pleading in courts,

wearing different kinds of dresses. Such kinds of dress are not applicable. So in order to bring uniformity in the dress, following Rules are exercised:

Section 1: In the dresses of Advocates and Pleaders following things will be inserted.

1. Hyderabad Dastar.
2. Shamala or Amana or National Pagri."

These were the rules originally framed in 1348 F. As the words "national pagri" were there, any head dress was allowed which was considered to be a decent dress according to the convention in the particular province from which the advocate came. But after the amendment, the words "national pagri" have been removed and some other words are inserted. These are the amended rules especially about the head dress.

The rule says:

"The head dress is not compulsory for anyone, but such lawyers who wish to wear caps and hats may do so subject to the convention that when they enter court rooms etc., they should remove them. Turbans and Dastars however need not be removed."

So, only Dastars and turbans can be retained. All caps including Gandhi caps should be removed. These are the new rules.

Let us consider what are the principles that are underlying the new rules. If the selection of the head dress is made for the purpose of uniformity, then when we read the rules we find that different alternatives are there. Oneness or the similarity is the soul of uniformity which is not there. If decency is the principle. I do not think there is anything indecent about the Gandhi cap. So, the Gandhi cap would not have marred either of these principles.

[Shri Telkikar]

To speak the truth, according to our tradition—I mean the Indian tradition—to go bareheaded is perhaps disrespect to the Court. But after the British had come over here, we had adopted their methods and we think it proper to go bare-headed. I do not think that caps are detestable, because in the olden times also what were the *Raj mukuts* or crowns of kings? They were no more than golden caps. So, why caps should be detested I do not understand. By doing this so many pleaders who have got respect for the Gandhi cap are prohibited from entering court rooms if they wear Gandhi caps.

I had my own experience. I had been once to a Roman Catholic Church in Hyderabad. I wanted to enter the Church removing my shoes and retaining my cap thinking it to be the most appropriate way of respecting the Church, but when I went there, the Sister there asked me to remove the cap and retain my shoes. So, ways differ, and concepts about respect also differ. But, if we respect the ways and concepts of respect of others, I do not understand why we should not allow our own people to go their own way. Our own way would be just to have some head dress, and that would be the proper way. Of course, I have no objection if people go bare-headed. They may be allowed. Anyhow, we should see that whosoever approaches the court respects it in his own way. If he does so, there is no harm. The principle of uniformity also we could not achieve because a number of dresses are given there and a variety of things can be seen at a time.

In this matter I had put some questions to be answered by the Law Ministry and the Home Ministry. The questions were disallowed, but I was supplied with the grounds for doing so in which they say that it has no concern with the Central Ministry. I was rather disappointed to see that, but in the last two lines I had found

a ray of hope. They say that the Government had not tendered any advice to any High Court. That means they have a right to tender some advice.

While reading the summary of the report of the Law Ministry I came across a paragraph wherein they state the functions of the Law Ministry. In the list of functions they have got the right to scrutinise the rules, by-laws and other legal measures of States as well as the Centre. So, in that way the Law Ministry has also got some concern, and the Home Ministry too has got some concern, as both the Ministries have accepted that they can tender advice in this respect. So, I would most humbly beg our Home Minister, Pandit Pant, to do the needful and bestow on the pleaders and advocates their due privilege of wearing Gandhi caps while practising in the Courts.

Shri Raghavachari (Penukonda):

This is an important subject and a number of items and activities are involved. But before I make any observations, I would make one preliminary observation and that is this. Not only in respect of the activities of this Ministry, but of the other Ministries also, the reports are being supplied to us hardly two or three days ahead, and sometimes the previous day. These are voluminous reports and this hardly leaves any time even to a man who is inclined to be studious to go through them. In this particular case it happened that these things were circulated only on the 5th instant. It is not a matter of a complaint that I am voicing; but I find from the reports themselves that these things were prepared and expected to be ready before March. So they were actually prepared months before, and I would therefore request that they might kindly be made available at least a week before the things are taken up for consideration here.

I am glad that there has been an attempt at trying to legislate as required under article 59 of the Constitution. May I also add that a similar attempt might be made under article 158 also, which relates to the allowances and other emoluments of the Governors, just as under article 59 which relates to the allowances and other emoluments of the President? The Report says that there is an idea of bringing in some legislation under article 59. If you examine article 158 also, you will find that the allowances and other emoluments of the Governors also is a matter which has to be legislated upon by Parliament. I would like to invite your attention to what article 158 says in this regard:

"The Governor shall be entitled...to such emoluments, allowances and privileges as may be determined by Parliament by law...."

Therefore I would request that the activity in the Ministry might include this also.

My purpose is this. You know, under the Constitution, during the term of office of the present occupants, none of these things can be altered or changed. That means that whatever laws we might pass actually will be ineffective during the term of the present occupants. So unless we bring about by legislation a state of affairs ahead of the term of the next occupants, nothing can be done in this regard. Therefore, it is essential that this should be done early, because we have already been in existence for some years now.

Further, I know personally that the present occupant of the President's post is a man who is not very anxious either for show or for pageantry. I have myself been fortunate to have him as my guest for three days in my humble house, and I know how simple and unostentatious he is. So far he has to voluntarily give up these things; it will be a most opportune moment for us to legislate in this regard and then bring about some-

thing in the nature of the much-advertised, I may not say, in the off-stated, policy of a socialistic structure. It is very essential that this paraphernalia is very much cut down, and the public cost reduced.

I would therefore humbly request that Parliament might soon be called upon to enact a legislation not only in the case of the President but also in the case of the Governors.

The next point I wish to urge is this. Under article 18 of the Constitution, we have banned titles and other things except awards for academic distinction and so on. But these have been introduced again. I want to unequivocally express that the institution of the new kinds of titles, this Vibhushan and that Vibhushan is simply bringing back the grandfather in some other kind of clothes. What is the difference between a title and an award? By whichever name you call it, they mean the same things, and they are not different. They are affixed or prefixed to names, they are paraded, there is a *darbar* held, there is investiture, there is selection, there is election, and there are all these things. In a democratic set-up this does not appear to be consistent, and therefore, I wish to say that this thing ought not to have been done.

The next point I wish to submit is with regard to the recruitment to the public services and the Public Service Commission. I have tried to go through the Report, and I find that a formidable amount of work is listed to have been turned out in the matter of rules, finalisation, regularisation and so on. It is almost impossible, even if a man be studious to go through these things in a short space of time. I do not wish therefore to enter into all these things.

But there are two or three points which strike me. The first point that strikes me in this connection is this. Concentrated within a few months, you have covered all the

[Shri Raghavachari]

Services, and all the classes, and then you have tried to regularise and also determine their grades of promotion, their seniorities, and in fact you have tried to determine almost everything. That means that in this short space of time, you have concentrated so many activities on the heads of thousands or hundreds of people. I am perfectly sure that many cases of injustice must have been done, or reasons for complaint must exist. Only we have not been in touch with them. Then you also want to prohibit, according to one of your rules, that they should not tell us anything about those things. So this is a way of blocking up the gates of our knowledge. I am not pleading that they must approach us, and we must be in contact with them, and get to know all these details. But the means of knowing these things can be only by contact. If they should contact, surely it is an irregularity, and it almost amounts to an offence, so to speak.

So I would imagine that there must be a number of cases where there must have been justifiable complaints of neglect or overlooking of claims and I for one would feel that there is reason for that.

But I only wish to state one or two matters about the Public Service Commission. I am glad that there is quite a good amount of very heavy work accumulated being disposed of. But one thing I find is that you have provided for what is called consultation with the Establishment Officer. Probably he is a liaison officer or somebody like that, and you want that this advice should be taken, and he should be consulted in the matter of finalising the selection of a particular individual.

I have heard of instances where the Ministries or the departments under the pretext of an emergency appoint a particular man. The post is sanctioned, and the man is appointed immediately. The advertisement goes by the Public Service Commission. There are instances where advertisements

are issued in September, and applications are received by the end of September, but even in April or May, of next year we find that nobody is called even for interview. Of course, possibly, in a big administration like this, months may not be very long, and possibly they want years. But in the meanwhile, the temporary man who has been appointed to that post in the name of emergency goes on working there, and then sometimes this very officer who would be consulted happens to be recommending one of the applicants. Apart from whatever his qualifications, he has already created by his own service in that post a favour or a favourable atmosphere for himself. Then of what use is all this advertisement, calling for applications, and this and that? Naturally, it leads to a feeling of disappointment, a feeling of disenchantment in the minds of the applicants. That is a thing which I should respectfully submit should be rectified, and not be permitted to continue any more. I know of some such instances, but I do not wish to labour that point by mentioning them. I only wanted this particular defect to be rectified.

In this administration report, you have got some material also about retrenchment. I find that you have examined this matter. But one thing that strikes me is this. The people whom you have set up to examine these things are Assistant Secretaries of persons of that grade. And among these people I should expect, human nature being what it is, the policy of the advertised co-existence theory must prevail in action. Which departmental Secretary would say, there is so much of extra-establishment in your department, therefore it should be cut down? Generally, there will be some kind of adjustments made. There is one little sentence in the Report, which was very meaningful to me, and that is that all their recommendations are agreed to. I should think that the recommendations are made after they

are agreed to; because usually we find that these things must be a simultaneous process. When people of the same status meet they settle the whole thing whatever one man has recommended the other man accepts, and whatever that man is likely to accept this man recommends; so it goes on.

I would like to say one thing about the formation of new Ministries or the dismissing of the old Ministries in the States. I find that no uniform practice has been followed in this respect. It appears to my mind—and I think other ordinary onlookers also must feel like that—that whole thing is accepted or rejected with an eye as to whether it advances the ruling political party's interest or not; if it advances the ruling political party's cause, it is accepted; otherwise it is rejected.

For instance, in Travancore-Cochin, when there was a recommendation by the former Ministry to dissolve the Legislature, it was accepted, and a general election was held. But in the case of the recent-previous Travancore-Cochin Ministry which went out of office, a similar recommendation was made for general election, but it was not accepted. In the first case it was a minority party, in the second case also it was a minority party, but all the same, the same procedure has not been followed in the two cases.

Shri Kottukappally (Meenachil): Were not the conditions different then?

Shri Raghavachari: Conditions can always be mentioned to be different if it suits one. But convention is a different thing, and it is difficult to establish it.

Take the case of Andhra again. In the Andhra, the Ministry recommended, and then a general election followed even without the formality of consulting the opposition if it could form a Ministry. The ground was that they would offer temptations of office and would convert their minority into a majority. So it was not offered.

All the same in Travancore-Cochin you turn a minority into a majority, by bartering etc., with other members. I am only saying that there must be one uniform convention. If you look at the British practice, what did they do during the days of the MacDonald Ministry? They wanted to see whether this kind of withdrawal of support by a party was approved of by the people in a general election. That is the principle that is involved in this. I would therefore, request that there must be a uniform policy and not this kind of dealing with situations as you like.

Another point I want to make is with regard to the Government Party's attitude towards Opposition Parties. I personally feel that so far as our party—P.S.P.—is concerned, there appears to be a design or an attempt to put as many obstacles as possible in the way of its proper functioning. I do not wish to touch on what is going on in Manipur. My friend will refer to it when an opportunity comes. But I would just say this. The other day I listened here to the statement made by the Prime Minister regarding the Kashmir problem. He asked: 'What is your P.S.P. there except that it is the Praja Parishad?' Only they have changed their caps. When you say in that derisive way, that we have changed the caps, it is equally open to us to ask: 'How many people you have not "capped" in other places? Have you not brought in all kinds of jagirdars and reactionaries, the Jan Sangh and others into your party?' After all, politics is a thing where parties grow, there are accumulations and accretions; they go on. And yet you say thus when one gets converted into another's view. There, what are the facts? So far as Kashmir P. S. P. is concerned, the whole executive is formed of the former National Conference people. It is not of the Praja Parishad people. So do not accuse us like that. Do not give a bad name to a dog to hang it. You must examine the thing. In fact, what is it that is being done in

[Shri Raghavachari]

Kashmir? So much obstacle is thrown in our way. Even governmental institutions are working to the prejudice of our people. The refugees want something for them. You utilise the police force to maintain 'law and order.' But in fact what is being maintained is clubs and their uplifted positions. This will hardly make for efficient administration. In any civilised government, an Opposition is essential and it must not be dealt with in this way.

Then I want to say only one word about Kutch. That is your administered area. I have some information. In Kutch, you have the Kandla port where you have some large labour colonies and also a township called Gandhidam. There illicit distillation is going on, under the very eyes, and often times, it is alleged, with the connivance of the police themselves. Complaints are made, officers are informed, and when any information is given and a policeman is to go for investigation, the news goes around in advance and everything disappears or is in order. I understand that there is some chemical works there where a number of brands are being manufactured. For instance, there is eau-de-cologne. Everyone knows and expects that it is some scent; a bottle will suffice a man for months or even a year. Hundreds and hundreds of eau-de-cologne bottles are manufactured there and sold. They contain a kind of spirituous drink. I have the details, but have not the time: otherwise I would certainly have gone into it at greater length.

Then the security of the people there is so insecure. Complaints of thefts, murders and all that kind of things are going on. Illicit distillation is going on. There are disturbances in cinemas. Everywhere breaking open of houses and murders too are there. Therefore, the police may kindly be instructed to watch and see that such things are prevented, because I am anxious that the Central Government establishment must not

be ineffective where insecurity prevails, where there is no proper administration. It is also an area covered by the Prohibition policy; yet illicit distillation on a cottage industry scale is going on. This certainly does not redound to the credit of the Government. I wish things were rectified.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member has already taken 18 minutes. If he wants to take more time, he may continue.

Shri Raghavachari: I do not wish to take a very long time.

I only want to add a word about legal reform and the Scheduled Castes. About legal reform, I do not wish to say anything except that I wish it were a complete and comprehensive reform. The Criminal Procedure Code was taken up in parts. Then it was sent to the Select Committee. They reported that the whole thing must be soon examined. It has now taken so many months. The examination might have been done, and we might have had a comprehensive amendment. That has not been done.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee (Hooghly): What about the Law Commission?

Shri Raghavachari: Even the Law Commission has not come. I am only concerned with the Civil Procedure Code; still it has not been amended. Then the Evidence Act has not come, then the other sections of the Criminal Procedure Code are yet to come. Then as regards the Arms Act, something was promised; it is yet to come. But what comes is the Preventive Detention Act and its extension, the Press Act and its extension and things of that kind. Therefore, my submission is that this legal reform must be expedited and justice made cheap. I am anxious that the legal reform must be associated with the name of Dr. Katju. Legal reform must be complete. You have also to amend the Court Fees Act. Justice must be made cheap. That is all I have to say about this.

Then as regards the Scheduled Castes, you are spending lakhs and crores of rupees. I only want to make one suggestion. The institution of scholarships, and reservation of posts and offices are not the only things to be done. They only touch the fringe of the problem, they only benefit a few of the younger generation who will come up many years later. You have to take steps to touch the mass of the population, crores of them. In all your Community Project areas, in all your National Extension Service areas, make one rule that no Harijan shall live in a hut, that his house shall be built in the modern style with your assistance. Let there be an example for the neighbourhood. Everybody can look to it. Then something will have been done to them. That is all I have to say.

श्री हेमब्राम (संथाल परगना व हजारीबाग—रक्षित—अनुसूचित आदिम जातिवा) : जिस क्षेत्र से मैं चुन कर आया हूँ उसके बारे में मैं कुछ बातें आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ । हमारे इलाके में जहाँ आदिवासी लोग रहते हैं वहाँ आपकी ओर से बहुत कुछ काम हो रहा है । इस के लिए तो हमें बहुत खुशी है । लेकिन इस विषय में मैं एक बात आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ । वहाँ पर जो आपके ठेकेदार लोग काम करवाते हैं, वे भोले आदिवासियों को एक रुपया सवा रुपया देकर काम करवा लेते हैं जब कि उनको सरकार से १ रुपया १२ आना मिलना चाहिए ।

इसके अतिरिक्त गवर्नमेंट की ओर से हमारे क्षेत्र में शराब की दुकानें खोल दी गयी हैं । वहाँ जाकर गरीब आदिवासी लोग शराब में अपना पैसा खर्च करते हैं । यदि वे दुकानें समझदार लोगों के क्षेत्र में हों तो वे उनसे इतना नुकसान नहीं उठावेंगे, जितना कि हमारे आदिवासी भाई उठाते हैं । आदिवासियों को इतनी समझ नहीं है । इसलिए सरकार को चाहिए कि वह उनको इससे बचावे । जैसे आप हर चीज में

उनकी मदद कर रहे हैं उसी तरह आपको उन्हें इस बुराई से भी बचना चाहिए ।

इसके अलावा उस एरिया में बहुत से ऐसे आदिमी हैं जो आदिवासियों को बहकाते हैं । वहाँ आपकी तरफ से स्कूल खोलें जा रहे हैं वहाँ पर पादरी लोग आते हैं और आदिवासियों को अपने स्कूलों में भरती कराने का इन्तिजाम करते हैं । एक दूसरी बात जिसकी ओर मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री और सभा का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ वह है हमारे आदिवासियों के बीच में ईसाई मिशनरीज का प्रोपेगंडा और इसको स्वयं उप गृह-मंत्री महोदय ने भी देखा और मैं समझता हूँ कि उन्होंने आपके सामने उस सम्बन्ध में रिपोर्ट भी की होगी लेकिन उस ओर कोई खास ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है । इस पर आपको ध्यान देना चाहिए और यह जो हमारे आदिवासी लोगों का धर्म परिवर्तन करने की चेष्टाएँ की जा रही हैं, उनको रोकना चाहिए । हमारे लोगों में काफी अशिष्टता फैली हुई है और अंग्रेजी शासन काल से हम लोग अज्ञान और अधकार की अवस्था में रहते आये हैं, और सरकार को हमारे उद्धार की ओर विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिए । सरकार इसका भी कोई ठीक हिसाब नहीं रखती है कि आज आदिवासियों की कितनी संख्या है और कितने बाह्य चले गये हैं । पाकिस्तान से जो वहाँ लोग आये, उन रफ्यूजीज का सरकार पूरा हिसाब रखती है कि इतने वहाँ से आये और वहाँ पर बसे लेकिन आदिवासियों के बारे में उसके पास कोई हिसाब नहीं है । हमारा भी हिसाब रहना चाहिये ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि बहुत थोड़े आदिवासियों के पास जमीनें हैं, बाकी सारे लोगों की मजदूरी करके अपना जीवन-निर्वाह करना पड़ता है । मैं आशा करता हूँ कि सरकार उनकी दुर्रिशा की ओर ध्यान देगी । वहाँ पर हालत इतनी खराब है कि खाने के अभाव में लोग जंगल की जड़ी बूटी खाकर दिन काट रहे हैं । दूसरे हम यह भी देखते हैं कि दवाई करोड़ आदिवासियों के नाम से सरकार रुपया सैंक्शन करती है लेकिन वह सारा रुपया तीन, चार लाख आदिमी

[श्री हेमबूम]

खा जाते हैं, जो लोग पहले से शिक्षित हैं वह अपने लड़कों को खूब पढ़ाते और लिखाते हैं, उनके वास्ते ईसाई मिशनरी बाहर से भी रुपया लाते हैं और वह रुपया भी उनको मिलता है और हम देखते हैं कि उन्हीं के लड़कों को ज्यादा तादाद में स्कालरशिप्स मिलते हैं, करीब 50 परसेंट स्कालरशिप्स उन लोगों को मिले हैं जब कि हमारे लोगों को केवल बीस परसेंट ही मिले हैं। आदिवासियों को उठाने की स्कीम आपकी दस वर्ष की है, जिसमें से 6 वर्ष बीत गये, अभी 8 वर्ष बचते हैं, मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है कि जब अभी तक कुछ नहीं हो पाया है तो इस चार वर्ष के दौरान आदिवासी कैसे ऊपर उठ सकेंगे। जब तक आप यह नियम नहीं बदलेंगे और आदिवासी लोगों और ईसाइयों का रुपया अलग अलग नहीं कर देंगे तब तक आप अपने मकसद में कामयाब नहीं हो सकेंगे। भले ही आप उनको जितना देना मुनासिब समझें दीर्घायें लेकिन जो ढाई करोड़ आदिवासी इस देश में बसते हैं उनके वास्ते आप रुपया अलग रखें।

सभापति महोदय, इसके अतिरिक्त आपका ध्यान सरकार के जंगल विभाग द्वारा आदिवासियों के प्रति की गई सख्तियों की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं। जंगल विभाग के अधिकारी हमारे गरीब आदिवासी भाइयों की जमीन और उनके घर द्वार दाब लेते हैं, मारपीट करते हैं और उनसे रुपया ठग लेते हैं और उल्टा उन पर झूठा केस चला देते हैं और वहां से उन बंचारों को सजा करवा देते हैं। दूसरे डिबीजन फारस्ट ऑफिसर बड़े बड़े ठकंदारों से लकड़ी को बिकवाते हैं, और मनमानी चोरी करते हैं, मुझे शक हुआ और मैंने उसकी रिपोर्ट भी की, मैंने अपने जिले के जंगल में देखा कि 6 फुट मोटी और दस फुट मोटी लकड़ी जंगल के ऑफिसर को ठकंदार ने दे दी और उसका कोई दाम नहीं लिया। और मैंने देखा कि उस ठकंदार पर कोई केस नहीं चला, आधे दिन एंसी अंधेरा ही

होती है। ठकंदार जंगल विभाग के अफसरान को घूस देकर अपनी ओर मिला लेते हैं और फिर मनमानी चोरी करते हैं और उन पर कोई केस नहीं चलता है। ठकंदारों ने काफी जंगल इस तरह खत्म कर दिया है और दिन पर दिन जंगल खत्म होते जा रहे हैं, इस साल पानी भी ठीक से नहीं बरसा और उससे भी काफी नुकसान पहुंचा है। मैंने हाल ही में इन सब बातों की रिपोर्ट की थी लेकिन उस पर अभी तक तो कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है और न ही कोई मुनासिब कार्यवाही हुई है। आज कानून ऐसा है कि ठकंदार यदि चोरी करें तो उसके लिए तो मिनिस्टर हैं और वकील सरकारी हैं, जब तक वकील सरकारी मुकदमा चलाने की राय नहीं देगा, तब तक ठकंदार पर केस नहीं चल सकता है, लेकिन बंचार आदिवासियों पर कभी भी केस चलाया जा सकता है और उनको सजा दी जा सकती है, मैं चाहता हूं कि नियमों में इस तरह बदली करें जिससे दोनों में समानता आ जाय और सब पर एक तरह से केस चलाया जा सके, यह न हो कि गरीबों पर तो जब चाहें केस चला दें और ठकंदारों पर केस चलाने के लिए पहले यह सब बातें होनी चाहिए। आज फारस्ट ऑफिसर हमारे आदिवासी भाइयों पर बहुत अत्याचार करते हैं और झूठ-मूठ केस चला देते हैं और उन पर जुर्माना या सजा करवा देते हैं। अभी विन्ध्यप्रदेश की एक खबर अखबार में छपी है और मुझे चिट्ठी भी मिली है कि वहां पर किसी एक लड़के का सिर फोड़ दिया गया, एस० पी० ने इनक्वायरी की, तो इस तरह गांवों में हम आदिवासियों पर जुल्म दायें जाते हैं। मैं सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं कि वह इनको रोकने का उपाय करे। इसके अलावा हमारे यहां देहातों में आने जाने की बहुत दिक्कत है, उन जगहों पर कोई जाने का तैयार नहीं होता और इसीलिए वहां कोई स्कूल खोलने का मौका नहीं आया, वहां पर पीने के पानी की भी बड़ी कठिनाई रहती है, हमारे सांज्य बिहार में जंगल उजाड़ दिये गये हैं जिसकी वजह से भी पानी कम बरसा है।

में गृह मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह हमारी अवस्था की ओर ध्यान दें और जिन लोगों की जमीनें ब्रिटिश सरकार ने सन् ४२ के आन्दोलन में जब्त कर ली थीं, सरकार उनको फिर से वापस करे और रफ्यूजीज की तरह आदिवासियों को भी सरकार मदद दे, उनको जमीन दे और बीज और हल बैल की सुविधा दे और हर एक गांव में आदिवासियों को शिक्षा देने के लिए स्कूल खोलें जिससे वह अपना भरण पोषण कर सकें और इधर गवर्नमेंट की आमदनी भी बढ़े। आगे चल कर मैं आप को थोड़ी सी बात और बताना चाहता हूँ। सब से पहले तो यह कि समय पर भी दुस्वास्त देने पर मेरे इलाके में कर्जा वगैरह बहुत दर से मिलता है। अगर दुस्वास्त जून में दी जाती है तो कहीं अगस्त में जा कर रुपया मिलता है। हमारी खेती जून और जुलाई में शुरू होती है, इस लिये नियम यह होना चाहिये कि हम को पहले से कर्जा मिल जाय ताकि हम समय से अपनी खेती कर सकें।

दूसरी बात यह है कि हमारे इलाके में बहुत अधिक बैल मर जाते हैं। इस लिये बैलों को खरीदने के लिये भी हमें पहले से रुपया चाहिये। वहां पर बैलों से ही खेती हो सकती है। ट्रैक्टर तो वहां पर चल नहीं सकते क्योंकि उस इलाके में सभी जगह पहाड़, नदियां आदि हैं। चूंकि बैलों से ही वहां पर काम चलता है इस लिये मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि आप स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को भी इस के लिये लिखें ताकि हमें समय पर कर्जों का रुपया मिल जाय और हम अपना काम चला सकें।

वहां पर कुओं की भी जरूरत है। गर्मी के दिनों में वहां पर पीने के पानी की भी बड़ी मुश्किल हो जाती है। उस जगह पर कुएं बनने चाहियें और इस तरह से बनने चाहिये कि गांव वालों को उन से मदद मिल सके। वहां पर जो कंट्रैक्टर होते हैं वह उन को ठीक से बनवा कर पूरा नहीं करते इस लिये उन से गांव वालों को कोई फायदा नहीं होता। बांधों की भी बड़ी

हालत है। उस में मिट्टी थोड़ा काट कर छोड़ दी जाती है और वह जगह जैसी की तैसी रह जाती है और गवर्नमेंट का रुपया भी बरबाद होता है, साथ ही हमारे गांव वालों को भी कोई फायदा उस से नहीं पहुंचता।

अब मैं आप के सामने कुछ ईसाई मिशनरी लोगों की चर्चा करना चाहता हूँ। उन लोगों का प्रचार हमारे यहां बहुत बढ़ता जा रहा है। हर साल उन का जोर बढ़ता जा रहा है। अभी हाल में करीब दो द्वाइ सौ मिशनरी वहां पर आये हैं और वह अपने धर्म का बहाना कर पालिटिक्स का प्रचार कर रहे हैं। सारे देश से छुआछूत हट गई, अब धार्मिक प्रचार का मतलब क्या है? हमारे बीच में हमारा अपना धर्म है, हम यहां पर लाखों वर्षों से रहते आये हैं तो क्या अब तक हम बिना किसी धर्म के रहे हैं। आज धार्मिक प्रचार के बहाने से हम पर क्यों जुल्म किया जा रहा है, इस की ओर आप को ध्यान देना चाहिये। अब हमारे बीच में धार्मिक प्रचार का कोई महत्व नहीं है। हम को जो रुपया आप लोगों की तरफ से मिलता है वह उस को इस बहाने से हड़प लेते हैं और हम को तकलीफ मिलती है। इस की ओर आप को पूरी तरह से ध्यान देना चाहिये। जो हम आदिवासी हैं उन को जो रकम देनी है वह आप अलग कर दें। हमारे यहां काफी ईसाई हैं और हम लोगों को आप करीब द्वाइस करोड़ रुपया खिलाते हैं, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है। इस साल से अलग कर दें और ईसाई से हम लोगों को अलग कर दें। हमारा जो पुराना धर्म है वही रहेगा।

श्री उद्दक (मंडला-जबलपुर दक्षिण—रिजित—अनुसूचित आदिम जातियां) : मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि आज पंत जी, जिन का नाम भारत में हमारे पीछित जी, यानी प्रधान मंत्री के बराबर में ही है, हमारे गृह मंत्री हैं और हमारे सांभाग्य से हम आदिवासियों, हरिजनों और पिछड़े हुए समाज, तीनों का कार्य विभाग भी उन्हीं के पास है। मैं उन के सामने छोटी-मोटी बातों को न रखते हुए, आदिवासियों

[श्री उइके]

हरिजनों और पिछड़े हुए समाज के मुद्दों की कुछ बातों को ही रखना चाहता हूँ।

पहली बात तो यह कि इन तीनों पिछड़े हुए समाजों के लिये जो कमीशन मुकर्रर किया गया था, उस ने शायद भारत सरकार के पास अपनी रिपोर्ट पेश कर दी है और पिछले नवम्बर महीने में यहाँ पर भारत के आदिवासी विभाग के अफसरों और गृह मंत्री डा० काटजू की मीटिंग हुई थी। उस के सम्बन्ध में हम लोगों के पास जो रिपोर्ट आई है उस से मालूम होता है कि उस मीटिंग में काटजू साहब ने कहा था कि पिछड़े हुए समाज के कमीशन की रिपोर्ट पर जहाँ तक हो सके इसी अधिवेशन में विचार कर के पास कर देना जरूरी है और उन्होंने हर एक प्रदर्श के अफसरों से एक प्रकार से अपनी दिली इच्छा प्रकट की थी कि जितनी जल्दी हो सके वह इस कमीशन की रिपोर्ट पर विचार कर के अपनी सिफारिशों भारत सरकार के सामने पेश करें ताकि इस अधिवेशन में इस विषय को चर्चा के लिये लिया जा सके और जल्दी-से-जल्दी जो उन लोगों की बहुत सी छटी हुई जनसंख्या है उस को उन में शामिल किया जा सके। लगभग ६५ लाख उन की जनसंख्या पिछले १९४० में राष्ट्रपति जी के आदर्श से छूट गई है, खास कर एक दो प्रान्तों में जैसे कि राजस्थान में सिर्फ २४ फी सदी लोगों को आदिवासी माना गया है, ७४ फी सदी आदिवासी लोगों को आदिवासी नहीं माना गया है, मध्य प्रदेश में लगभग ४० फी सदी आदिवासियों को आदिवासी नहीं माना गया है, यानी २४ लाख आदिवासियों को तो आदिवासी माना गया पर बाकी २४ लाख को नहीं माना गया। आदिवासियों के लिये यह एक बुनियादी प्रश्न है, खास कर इन दो प्रान्तों में, जहाँ पर कि सरकार उन के सुधार के लिये करोड़ों रुपये खर्च करती है, पर उन आदिवासियों को उस से कोई प्रसन्नता उत्पन्न नहीं होती है जब तक कि जितने छूटे हुए आदिवासी हैं उन को आदिवासी घोषित न किया जाय। इस लिये गृह मंत्री जी से

मेरी प्रार्थना है कि यदि जितने समय यह अधिवेशन चलना है उस में सम्भव न हो सके और २, ४ या ६ दिन के लिये, इन तीनों समुदायों की १५ करोड़ जन संख्या के लाभ के लिये, इस संसद् के अधिवेशन को बढ़ाना पड़े तो इसे अवश्य बढ़ाया जाय और पिछड़े हुए समाज के आयोग की रिपोर्ट इसी अधिवेशन में ली जाय, ताकि डिलिमिटेशन कमिशन को यह अवसर मिले कि समय के अन्दर जितनी संख्या ऐसे आदिवासियों और हरिजनों की बढ़े उस के अनुपात से उन्हें ऐसेम्बली और पालियामेंट की सदस्यता के लिये जगह मिल सके। हमारे संविधान को बने हुए पांच साल हुए, दस साल और बाकी है। अगर आप इस बचे हुए समय में जल्दबाजी नहीं करेंगे और जो लोग इस संविधान के लाभ से वंचित हैं उन को इन बाकी सालों में सुयोग न मिला, तो आदिवासी समाज और हरिजन समाज में घोर असन्तोष फैल जायेगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि जहाँ तक हो सकेगा हमारे गृह मंत्री जी इस बात की तरफ विशेष ध्यान देंगे।

दूसरी बात, जोकि अभी मुझ से पहले बोलने वाले भाई ने भी उठाई, ईसाइयों के सम्बन्ध में है। मैं हर एक अपने भाषण में ईसाइयों के सम्बन्ध में बोलता हूँ। अभी थोड़े दिन पहले वैदेशिक नीति पर बोलते हुए हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने हमें यह सूचित किया था कि यह क्रिश्चियन धर्म भी भारत में एक हजार साल पुराना है और उन लोगों को भी यहाँ रहने का हक है, इसी लिये हमारे संविधान ने उन को भी कुछ सुविधायें दी हैं और उन को पूरा करना हमारा कर्तव्य है। मैं प्रधान मंत्री की विचारधारा से बिल्कुल सहमत हूँ और हमारा कोई भी ड्रेष ईसाई धर्म या ईसाई भाइयों से नहीं है, हम तो

सिर्फ अपनी रक्षा चाहते हैं। अगर वह एक हजार साल से भारत में हैं और एक हजार साल से यहां पर उन का धर्म है तो हम तो भारत के वैदिक काल के पूर्व से ही रहने वाले हैं, तभी से हमारा आचार-विचार और हमारा धर्म है। अगर आज उस धर्म और हमारी रीति-रिवाज का नाश हो रहा है, हमारी गरीबी के कारण; और वह ईसाई धर्म के प्रचारक हमारी इस गरीबी का लाभ उठाते हैं, तो यह शोचनीय बात है। अगर वह वास्तव में अपने धर्म का उपदेश करना चाहते हैं, तो भले ही करें, अगर हमारे आदिवासी भाइयों को यह लगे कि उन ईसाई भाइयों का धर्म अच्छा है, उन का समाज अच्छा है, और यह समझ कर कोई उन का धर्म ग्रहण कर लें, तो हमें कोई एतराज नहीं है। पर हमारे यहां होता क्या है? आज गवर्नमेंट मिडल स्कूलों में भी आदिवासियों के खाने की व्यवस्था नहीं कर पा रही है, पर ईसाई स्कूलों में जो प्राइमरी कल हैं उन में भी आदिवासियों को खाने को दिया जाता है। ऐसी हालत में कहां तक आदिवासियों का ध्यान ऐसे लोगों की तरफ आकर्षित नहीं होगा? अभी पिछले दिनों में न एक जगह देखा कि जहां लाखों रुपये लगा कर आदिवासी कल्याण विभाग ने एक स्कूल शुरू किया है उस के ठीक एक फलिंग पर ईसाइयों ने एक माध्यमिक और प्राइमरी स्कूल शुरू किया है। लेकिन इस दूसरे स्कूल में आदिवासियों के लड़के जाते हैं, इस स्कूल पर उन लोगों ने लाखों रुपये खर्च किये हैं। जो आदिवासी कल्याण विभाग ने स्कूल खोला है उस में कोई नहीं जाता। क्यों नहीं जाता? क्योंकि वहां पर खाने की वह चीजें नहीं मिलती हैं जो कि किश्चियन स्कूल में मिलती हैं। और कपड़े-सत्ते जितनी भी चीजें हैं वे सब की सब उन को मिलती हैं। इतना ही नहीं, कसेबा भी वहां पर पूरी तादाद

2 P.M.

में मिलता है। इस तरह से यदि किसी स्थान पर किसी की संस्कृति का नाश होता हो क्या सरकार का यह कर्तव्य नहीं है कि वह उसकी रक्षा करे। मध्य प्रदेश का मैं उदाहरण देता हूं। अगर आप वहां के पांच लाख धर्म परिवर्तित लोगों से या ५००० आदिमियों से हमदर्दी रखते हैं और उन को हर प्रकार की सहूलियतें देना चाहते हैं जिन का कि उल्लेख संविधान में किया गया है तो क्या इस के यह मायने हैं कि साढ़े २३ लाख आदिवासियों के अधिकारों की या उनकी संस्कृति की रक्षा न की जाय। क्या उनकी रक्षा करना सरकार का कर्तव्य नहीं है? अपनी सरकार को मैं बार बार धन्यवाद देता हूं कि वह काफी पैसा इन आदिवासियों की भलाई के लिये खर्च कर रही है लेकिन इस के साथ ही साथ धर्म परिवर्तन के विषय में बार-बार सरकार से यह प्रार्थना भी करता हूं कि वह हमारी संस्कृति की रक्षा करे। जिस तरीके से धर्म परिवर्तन का कार्य इस वक्त चल रहा है अगर उस को न रोका गया तो मैं पहले भी कह चुका हूं और आज भी कहता हूं और उन लोगों की मांग को ध्यान में रख कर कहता हूं जो कि इस चीज के खिलाफ हैं और मध्य प्रदेश के ज्यादातर आदिवासी लोग इस मामले में मेरे साथ हैं, कि इस के गम्भीर परिणाम निकल सकते हैं। यह भी मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आप आदिवासियों को कल्याण विभाग में से निकाल दीजिये और इस कल्याण विभाग को बन्द कर दीजिये।

आप ने एक अनस्टाईड क्वेस्चन नम्बर ५८६ के उत्तर में बताया था कि किस तरह इन धर्म परिवर्तित आदिमियों को नौकरियां मिली हैं। ५८६(क) के उत्तर में बताया गया है कि आदिवासियों को कुल जो नौकरियां मिली हैं वह हैं १३८६। उस में आसाम

[श्री उद्दे]

में इन लोगों को १६८ और बिहार में ७२५ नौकरियां दी गई हैं और बाकी की जितनी नौकरियां जो कि डाई सौ के करीब हैं वे भारत के दूसरे प्रांतों में इन लोगों को दी गई हैं। बिहार में ७२५ यानी आधी से ज्यादा जो नौकरियां इन लोगों को गई हैं इस का कारण यह है कि यहां पर धर्म परिवर्तित ईसाई काफी संख्या में शिक्षित हैं और यही कारण है कि उन को इतनी ज्यादा तादाद में यह नौकरियां गई हैं। इसी प्रकार मैं ने इस सभा में अपने पिछले भाषण में स्कूलरशिप्स के बारे में जिक्र किया था। यह स्कूलरशिप्स ज्यादा तर उन लोगों को ही दी जाती हैं। इस वास्ते मैं सरकार से यह प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूं कि आप आदिवासियों में धर्म परिवर्तित लोगों की जितनी संख्या है उस को आप सर्वे करवायें। नौकरियों और स्कूलरशिप्स के बारे में मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि धर्म परिवर्तित आदिवासियों की जितनी संख्या है आप उन को उस अनुपात से स्कूलरशिप्स दें और जितनी संख्या आदिवासियों की है उन को उस अनुपात से दें। मैं तो यहां तक कहने को तैयार हूं कि आप उन को बेटेज दें और हमारे हिस्से में से १५ प्रतिशत नौकरियां और स्कूलरशिप्स उन को दे दें। अगर आप उन को १५ प्रतिशत नौकरियां और स्कूलरशिप्स देते हैं तो आप उन को ३० प्रतिशत दे दीजिये और हमें ७० प्रतिशत दे दीजिये। लेकिन जब तक आप आदिवासियों का धर्म परिवर्तन नहीं रोकते तब तक वे सन्तुष्ट नहीं हो सकते। डाई करोड़ की संख्या में जो आदिवासी हैं जब तक वे सन्तुष्ट नहीं होते तब तक प्रगति नहीं हो सकती और कोई तरक्की मुमकिन नहीं है। इतना कह कर मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूं और पंत जी से आग्रह करता हूं कि वे इस ओर विशेष ध्यान दें।

Mr. Chairman: The following are the selected cut motions relating to the various Demands under the Ministry of Home Affairs which the Members have indicated to be moved:

Demand No.	No. of Cut Motions.
50	112, 249, 250, 301, 302, 303, 628, 687, 719, 720, 721, 727, 814, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850.
53	776, 113, 525.
54	526.
58	851, 852.
59	27, 28, 33, 34, 37, 48, 66, 70, 75, 77, 81, 82, 855.
61	629, 630, 856.

Representation of Scheduled Castes in Central Secretariat and All India Services

Shri Veeraswamy (Mayuram—Reserved—Sch. Castes): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Non-inclusion of "Lingayets" in Backward Communities

Shri Gadilingana Gowd (Kurnool): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Non-inclusion of "Boyas or Valmikis" of Rayalaseema in Scheduled Castes

Shri Gadilingana Gowd: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to safeguard interests of Scheduled Castes

Shri P. N. Rajabhoj (Sholapur—Reserved—Sch. Castes): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to fill in posts in Government offices reserved for Scheduled Castes

Shri P. N. Rajabhoj: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Registration of Scheduled Castes in Census

Shri P. N. Rajabhoj: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to reserve vacancies for backward classes for appointments in all Government services on population basis

Shri Boovaraghasamy: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Policy re. grant of allowances to relatives of Rulers of Indian States

Shri R. N. S. Deo (Kalahandi—Bolangir): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of posts which are filled in by promotion

Shri P. N. Rajabhoj: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for giving special consideration in the matter of promotion to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees who come through competitive examinations irrespective of their seniority

Shri P. N. Rajabhoj: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Inadequate representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Central services, especially All India Services

Shri P. N. Rajabhoj: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Inordinate delay in disposal of reference from Bihar Government re. G.R. case No. 20 of 1954 U/S 148 I.P.C. in the Court of S.D.O. Seraikella, resulting in continuing harassment of accused persons through repeated adjournments for over a year

Shri R. N. S. Deo: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Revision of Pay Scale of Third Division Clerks of Central Secretariat

Shri V. G. Deshpande (Guna): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to organize Civil Defence Units by co-ordinating activities of voluntary organizations

Shri U. C. Patnaik (Ghumsur): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Implementation of Government's assurances in regard to facilities for possession of arms

Shri U. C. Patnaik: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to set up a Police Commission

Shri Punnoose (Alleppey): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Revision of Pay Scale of lower division Clerks employed under Central Government

Shri Punnoose: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for encouraging Rifle Associations

Shri U. C. Patnaik: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Disapproval of Policy re. recruitment of R.S.O.'s in Special Police Establishment

Shri P. Subba Rao (Nowrangpur): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Police' be reduced to Re. 1."

Conditions of Policemen

Shri Veeraswamy: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Police' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Conditions of Police subordinates

Shri Boovaraghasamy: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Police' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Manipulation of census figures in border districts of Bihar

Shri R. N. S. Deo: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Census' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Administrative policy of Government of India in Manipur

Shri Rishang Keishing (Outer Manipur—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Manipur' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Setting up of a Legislative Assembly in Manipur within 1955

Shri Rishang Keishing: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Manipur' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to provide cheap credit to agricultural producers of Tripura

Shri Biren Dutt (Tripura West): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Tripura' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for providing loans through co-operative societies for agricultural producers of Tripura

Shri Biren Dutt: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Tripura' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for associating the organisation of Tribal people known as Gana Mukti Parishad for Jumia rehabilitation work in Tripura

Shri Biren Dutt: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Tripura' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for starting flood control activities throughout Tripura, specially to protect the Capital town, Agartala

Shri Biren Dutt: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Tripura' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Speedy disposal of civil disputes pending in Courts of Tripura

Shri Biren Dutt: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Tripura' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for giving aid to villagers who have constructed village roads and created bunds to resist floods

Shri Biren Dutt: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Tripura' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Financial help to small canals for irrigation in various parts of Tripura

Shri Biren Dutt: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Tripura' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Construction of all-weather roads connecting Administrative head-quarters with other parts of Tripura

Shri Biren Dutt: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Tripura' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Repression by Armed Police in Tripura

Shri Biren Dutt: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Tripura' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Provision of facilities for speedy justice in courts of law in Tripura

Shri Biren Dutt: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Tripura' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Aid to primary and secondary schools started in Hill-areas of Tripura by public

Shri Biren Dutt: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Tripura' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for lifting ban on mike propaganda and holding mass meetings within the Municipality of Agartala, Tripura

Shri Biren Dutt: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Tripura' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to provide responsible Government in Tripura

Shri Punnoose: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Tripura' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Promotion of Rifle Clubs

Shri Ramachandra Reddi (Nellore): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Prohibition Enquiry Committee

Shri Ramachandra Reddi: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Progress made re. revision of States on linguistic basis

Shri Punnoose: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Mr. Chairman: All these cut motions are before the House for discussion.

Shri K. K. Basu: On a point of information, I would like to know whether the persons who have moved cut motions would have priority to speak so far as the cut motions are concerned. So far as the Congress Members are concerned, they have not been allowed to move cut motions. Yet, only one Member has been called to speak from this side. The usual procedure is that Members who move cut motions are allowed to make their points.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member has perhaps mixed up several matters. The question of catching the eye of the Chair is quite different. Members who have been pleased to send in their names or have otherwise caught the eye of the Chair have been allowed to speak. The mere fact that a Member sends in a cut motion does not ipso facto entitle him to get a priority to speak on these cut motions.

Shri K. K. Basu: From those who also want to speak, will priority be given to those who have moved the cut motions?

Mr. Chairman: There is absolutely no priority and the hon. Member knows it too well. At the same time, if that rule were accepted, such of the hon. Members belonging to the Congress Party as have not moved cut motions, would not be allowed any chance. A Member, although he may not move a cut motion, may either support the cut motion or say why the cut motion should not be accepted. Those persons who have not sent in cut motions are being given a chance to speak on the cut motions—they may either support the cut motions and criticise the Government or oppose the cut motions, and give their points.

श्री राम दास (होशियारपुर—रक्षित-अनुसूचित जातियाँ) : होम मिनिस्टरी की तरफ से जो रिपोर्ट हम को दी गई है उस

से मालूम होता है कि यह दो सन्जेक्ट्स से डील करती है ।

Relating to the Public Services and the second to Public Security.

आगे चल कर लिखा है कि :

"In Parts A & B States, however, the primary responsibility lies on the States themselves and the Government of India play only an advisory and co-ordinating role".

पब्लिक

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member may move forward as he is not audible to the Reporters.

श्री राम दास : पब्लिक सिक्योरिटी के दो हिस्से हैं । एक हिस्सा है मुल्क की रक्षा करना और दूसरा हिस्सा है मुल्क के जो बाशिन्दे हैं उन की हिफाजत करना । मुल्क की हिफाजत के लिये सरकार ने फौज रखी हुई है और लोगों की हिफाजत के लिये एक ला ऐंड आर्डर का महकमा है जिस के अन्दर पुलिस आती है । लेकिन जिस तरह से फौज सरकार ने यूनिन के मातहत रखी हुई है उसी तरह से पुलिस का यूनिन के साथ कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं रखा है । यह स्टेट्स के अधीन कर दी गई है और इस तरह से अच्छा काम नहीं हो रहा है । खास तौर से उस वक्त काम अच्छी तरह से नहीं होता है जब लोग जिस जिले में भरती किये जाते हैं वे वहीं रोटेट करते हैं और वहीं पर रहते हैं । इसलिये बेहतर यह होगा कि पुलिस का कुछ हिस्सा कम-से-कम आल इंडिया सर्विस का होना चाहिये जोकि तमाम स्टेट्स के अन्दर जा सके और उन रियासतों के लोगों को इन से फायदा उठाने का मौका मिले क्योंकि यह लोग जो जायेंगे इन का कोई खास इंट्रेस्ट उस स्टेट से नहीं होगा ।

आगे चल कर एक लिस्ट दी गई है जिस के अन्दर यह बताया गया है कि ३१ दिसम्बर, १९५२ को और ३१ दिसम्बर १९५३ का

रियासतों के अन्दर पुलिस की क्या तादाद थी। मैं पंजाब के मूताल्लिक जिक्र करूंगा। पंजाब में १९५२ में पुलिस की तादाद २१,३६६ थी और १९५३ के अन्दर जा कर १५,६२६ रह गई। ५,७४० आदमी कम कर दिये गये। मालूम होता है कि गृहमंत्री जी को यह यकीन दिलाया गया है कि पंजाब की हालत बहुत तसल्लीबख्शा है, वहां किसी किस्म का शोरो-शराबा नहीं है, वहां ला ऐंड आर्डर बिल्कुल महफूज है और वहां अब इतनी पुलिस की जरूरत नहीं है। ५,७४० आदमियों की कमी कर देना मेरी समझ में मुनासिब नहीं है। पंजाब के अन्दर इस वक्त वह शान्ति मालूम होती है जोकि तूफान से पहले आम तौर पर हुआ करती है, और उस शान्ति के बाद एक ऐसा तूफान आता है, एक ऐसी अन्धेरी आती है, जोकि दरख्तों को उखाड़ देती है, आदमियों को दूर फेंक देती है और मुल्क के अन्दर तबाही ला देती है। ऐसा ही इस वक्त पंजाब के अन्दर भी मालूम हो रहा है। १९५०-५१ में जब मर्दूमशमारी हो रही थी तो उस वक्त भी अकालियों की तरफ से इसी किस्म का एजीटेशन पंजाब में था। और जिस वक्त ऐसा होता है तो हरिजन ही उस के शिकार बनते हैं क्योंकि वह गरीब हैं, क्योंकि वह अनपढ़ हैं, क्योंकि वह किसी तरह का भी इक्तिदार नहीं रखते। इस वास्ते ऐसी तहरीक का सारा का सारा नज़ला हरिजनों पर पड़ता है और उन्हीं पर जुल्म व तशद्दुद होता है और उन्हीं के साथ सक्ती होती है। ऐसा ही इस वक्त भी मुल्क के उस हिस्से में हो रहा है। इस वक्त एक पंजाबी सूबे की तहरीक चल रही है। जो मुलाकात पंजाब के चीफ मिनिस्टर और मास्टर तारासिंह की हुई वह अखबारों में छप चुकी है और बहुत सारे भाई उस को जानते होंगे। पर उस की दो एक ऐसी बातें हैं जिन की

तरफ मैं आप की तबज्जुह दिलाना चाहता हूं कि यह पंजाब का सूबा क्या चीज है। चीफ मिनिस्टर को जवाब देते हुए मास्टर तारा सिंह ने फरमाया :

"We will fight, we will die, even if we have to revolt we will revolt and get our right".

वह इस हद तक जाने के लिये तैयार हैं। वह क्या चाहते हैं यह इस से जाहिर होगा:

"We will continue our agitation before the award of the commission and after the award if the commission does not accept our demands".

वह कहते हैं कि अगर कमीशन हमारी मर्जी का फैसला करे तो हमें मंजूर है लेकिन अगर वह हमारी मर्जी के खिलाफ फैसला करे या करना चाहे तो उस फैसले के पहले भी हम तशद्दुद का दौर चलायेंगे और उस के बाद भी हम इसी किस्म की तहरीक चलायेंगे।

एक और जवाब के अन्दर उन्होंने कहा है :

"I will say that even if we get one village, we should like to have it so that we do not feel we are slaves. If we do not accept this, I will say that you do not feel it."

एक और जगह पर उन्होंने ने कहा है :

"I want the position of the Sikhs to be raised anyhow—this anyhow is important—This cover of Punjabi speaking slogan serves my purpose."

यह पंजाबी स्पीकिंग सूबे का एक स्लोगन है, एक कामूफलाज है, एक कवर है, एक पर्दा है। इस पर्दे के अन्दर वह एक और चीज का मतालबा कर रहे हैं, और वह है सिख स्टेट और वह भी इडिपेंडेंट, खुद-मुस्तार हुकूमत। वह कहते हैं।

"This cover of Punjabi-speaking slogan serves my purpose well as it does not offend against nationalism and also secures encouragement of Punjabi language".

[श्री राम दास]

यह स्लोगन मेरी मर्जी को बहुत अच्छी तरह से पूर्ण करता है क्योंकि इस से लोगों को पंजाबी सूबे का नाम दे कर धोखा दिया जा सकता है ।

इस वक्त पंजाब में एक तहरीक चल रही है लोगों से दस्तखत कराने की । स्टेट्स रिआर्गनाइजेशन कमीशन पंजाब में आने वाला है । उन तहरीक करने वालों की यह कोशिश है कि वह कमीशन के सामने बहुत सारे दस्तखत करवा कर पेश करेंगे । यह जाहिर करने के लिये कि सारे के सारे लोग पंजाबी सूबे के हक में हैं । वैसे पंजाब पंजाब ही है । सब वहां पर पंजाबी बोलते हैं । केवल एक सेक्शन को यह कहने का हक नहीं है कि वह ही पंजाबी हैं और जो दूसरे लोग पंजाब में बसते हैं वह पंजाबी नहीं हैं । वे यह नहीं कह सकते कि वे ही पंजाबी बोलते हैं और दूसरे पंजाबी नहीं बोलते हैं । जो पंजाब में पैदा हुआ है वह पंजाबी है और जो पंजाब में पैदा हुआ है वह पंजाबी जबान बोलता है । इसलिये कोई वजह समझ में नहीं आती कि इस तरह की पंजाबी स्पीकिंग वालों की तहरीक चलाई जाती । लेकिन उन्होंने तो साफ कह दिया कि यह तो एक पर्दा है लोगों को झान्सा देने का, उन को फंसाने का ताकि उन को फंसा कर हम एक इंडिपेंडेंट सिख स्टेट कायम कर सकें ।

इस वक्त पंजाब में हरिजनों के साथ कैसा सलूक हो रहा है उस के मुतालिक मैं थोड़ा सा आप की तवज्जह के लिये बयान करना चाहता हूं । स्टेट्स रिआर्गनाइजेशन कमीशन के सामने पंजाबी सूबे की अपनी मांग को पेश करने के लिये लोग जो तरीके अख्तियार कर रहे हैं वे खतरनाक हैं । हमें यह जान कर दुःख होता है कि जिन गांवों

में सिख जमींदारों का असर व रसूख है, वहां सिख नम्बरदार, या पटवारी तैनात हैं, वहां के मुजारों और हरिजनों पर जोर डाल कर ही नहीं बल्कि उन को डरा धमका कर उन से पंजाबी सूबे के हक में दस्तखत करवाये जा रहे हैं । यहीं तक इक्ताफा नहीं है बल्कि लड़कों को स्कूलों में मुफ्त में किताबें दे कर उन से इस मतलब के लिये दस्तखत लिये जा रहे हैं । आज कल लड़कों का दाखिला स्कूलों में हो रहा है । उन को मुफ्त किताबें पेश की जाती हैं और उन से कहा जाता है कि रसीद पर दस्तखत कर दो । लेकिन उस रसीद में किताब का नाम नहीं होता । उस में पंजाबी सूबे की मांग की रिपोर्ट में कुछ लिखा होता है । तो इस तरह से लड़कों को मुफ्त किताबें दे कर कमीशन के आगे पेश करने के लिये दस्तखत इकट्ठा किये जा रहे हैं, ताकि यह कहा जा सके कि ये सारे लोग पंजाबी प्राविस के हक में हैं । मेरे पास एक हरिजन वर्कर की चिट्ठी आई है कि पंजाब में हरिजनों के साथ इस वक्त कैसा सलूक किया जा रहा है । चूंकि उन मामलात में से कुछ इस वक्त अदालत के सामने पेश हैं, इसलिये मैं यहां पर किसी का नाम नहीं लेना चाहता लेकिन मैं उन वाक्यात को सिर्फ पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूं । मौज्जा नधेड़, थाना शाहकोट से एक लड़की अपने ससुर के साथ, जिस का नाम भोला राम है, जा रही थी । मौज्जा फलकर-वाड़ और लोइयां के बीच उस को उठा कर ले गये । मैं उस का नाम नहीं लूंगा ।

सभापति महोदय : क्या मैं पूछ सकता हूं कि यह मामला अदालत के सामने पेश है ।

श्री राम दास : इस में से कुछ इस वक्त अदालत के सामने पेश है ; इसी लिये तो मैं नाम नहीं ले रहा हूं ।

सभापति महोदय : आनरेबिल मेम्बर को यह खूब मालूम है कि अगर कोई मामला अदालत के सामने पेश है तो उस का जिक्र हाउस के सामने नहीं होना चाहिये । जो मामला अदालत में पेश नहीं है उन के बारे में अगर आनरेबिल मेम्बर जिक्र करना चाहें तो कर सकते हैं । लेकिन जो मामला अदालत में पेश है उन का यहां जिक्र नहीं करना चाहिये ।

श्री राम दास : मैं नाम तो नहीं ले रहा हूं ।

सभापति महोदय : नाम लेने से कोई लम्बा चौड़ा फर्क नहीं पड़ता । जो मामला अदालत में पेश है उस का यहां जिक्र नहीं होना चाहिये ।

श्री राम दास : वह अपने समुह के साथ जा रही थी कि रास्ते में कुछ बदमाशों ने उस को उठा लिया, फिर वह आदमी जिनकी कि लड़की उठा ली गई थी वह उन के पास गये और कहा कि हमारी लड़की हम को वापिस मिल जानी चाहिये, तो चूंकि जिन की लड़की उठ गई थी, वे गरीब हरिजन थे, नादार थे और उन के जेरे असर थे, इसलिये उन्होंने सब ने यह फ़ैसला किया कि जहां तक हो सके इस के वास्ते अदालत में नहीं जाना चाहिये और अगर बाहर ही कोई समझौता हो कर लड़की मिल जाय तो बेहतर है और चार-पांच दिन के बाद वह लड़की बीकानेर से बरामद की गई ।

दूसरा वाक्या १६ मार्च का है । वहां पर कोई मेला था और वहां के लोगों ने खूब शराब पी हुई थी और वे एक हरिजन लड़की जिसके ऊपर उन की नज़र थी, उस के घर में घुस आये और हमला कर दिया, उस दिन तो उस लड़की के घर वालों ने कुछ मुकाबला किया, लेकिन दूसरे दिन वे

लोग लड़की को जा कर जबर्दस्ती घर से उठा लिये ।

इसी तरह ३० मार्च का वाक्या है और एक स्त्री के मुताल्लिक है, हमें मालूम हुआ कि एक गांव के अन्दर हरिजनों के ऊपर हमला किया गया है और उन में से बहुत सारे आदमियों को जल्मी कर दिया गया है । एक आदमी ने अपना नाम ले कर दर-ख्वास्त लिखी है जिस के अन्दर उस ने बताया है कि १६ मार्च का वाक्या है, मेरी औरत मुसम्मात फ़लानी को जबर्दस्ती उठा कर ले गये, बड़ी मुश्किल से जा कर उस दिन उस को आजाद कराया लेकिन दूसरे दिन फिर हमला कर के उस औरत को उठा कर ले गये, यह हाल उस पंजाब का है, जिस पंजाब में से पांच हजार पुलिस कम कर दी गई है ।

अभी ३, ४ अप्रैल को अम्बाला के अन्दर एक लिगविस्टिक कान्फ़ेस हुई है जिस के अन्दर इस क्रिस्म के प्रस्ताव पास किये गये हैं । पंजाब के अन्दर हरिजनों पर इस तरीके के भयंकर जुल्म हो रहे हैं । १९५०-५१ में भी उन के साथ ऐसा हुआ था और बहुत दिनों तक वह अपने घरों से बाहर नहीं जा सके थे, अपने जान माल और इज्जत की हिफ़ाजत के लिये घर में ही बंद रहते थे, अपने मवेशियों को भी उन्होंने ने घर से बाहर नहीं निकलने दिया और जिस के फलस्वरूप बहुत से मवेशी उन के मर गये और कुछ मवेशी ऐसे थे जिन को कि नामिनल प्राइस पर फ़रोस्त करना पड़ा और उस वस्त भी स्वर्गीय सरदार पटेल ने यहां से दूसरी पुलिस भेज कर वहां पर बन्दोबस्त किया था और तब जा कर वहां कुछ स्थिति सुधरी थी, पंजाब के अन्दर पुलिस विभाग में हरिजनों का प्रतिनिधित्व बहुत कम है । और होना

[श्री राम दास]

यह है कि जो जुल्म करने वाले हैं उन के ही भाई, भतीजे, ससुर, ताये और चाचे, कोईट थानेदार लगे हुए हैं और कोई सुपरिंटेंडेंट पुलिस लगे हुए हैं और कोई किसी और ओहदे पर लगे हुए हैं और जब कोई शिकायत ले कर जाता है तो पहले तो उन की शिकायत लिखी ही नहीं जाती, उन को तमाम दिन बाहर बैठाया जाता है और सारे दिन बाहर बैठाने के बाद उन से कहा जाता है कि फिर आना और अगर कभी रिपोर्ट लिखी भी जाती है तो होता यह है कि लिखाने वाला लिखाना कुछ चाहता है और रिपोर्ट कुछ और ही लिखी जाती है, वह बेचारे कर भी क्या सकते हैं, अनपढ़ होते हैं और वह नहीं जान सकते हैं कि रिपोर्ट लिखने वाले ने क्या लिखा है और अदालत में जा कर जब एफ० आई० आर० पेश होती है तो वह वहां पर वह बेचारे हरिजन लोग कहते हैं कि हम ने तो यह नहीं लिखाया था, हम ने तो कुछ और लिखाया था । हरिजनों की हालत इस वक्त पंजाब के अन्दर निहायत खराब है और मैं अपने गृह मंत्री महोदय से बड़े जोर से अपील करूंगा कि आप ही उन के रक्षक हों, पंजाब की पुलिस उन की हिफाजत नहीं कर सकती, क्योंकि इन की नुमायन्दगी पुलिस के अन्दर बिल्कुल नहीं है, उन का कोई सुपरिंटेंडेंट नहीं है, उन का कोई थानेदार नहीं है, उन का कोई आदमी बड़े ओहदे पर नहीं है जिस के कारण उन की किसी किस्म की सुनवाई नहीं हो सकती, अगर आप उन की रक्षा करना चाहते हैं और अभी वह कमिशन थोड़े दिनों के अन्दर जाने वाला है, मैंने अखबार में पढ़ा है, इस से पहले जैसे कि उन्होंने कहा कि वह रिबोल्ट करेंगे, एजिटेशन करेंगे, हर क्रिस्म की वह तैयारी कर रहे हैं, इसलिये बहुत ज़रूरी है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार को और हमारे गृह विभाग को इस और ध्यान देना

चाहिये और उन की रक्षा का भार स्वयं अपने ऊपर लेना चाहिये । पंजाब की हालत इस वक्त बहुत खराब है और जो पुलिस वहां पर है वह वहां की ज़रूरतों को देखते हुए बिल्कुल नाकाफ़ी है और हरिजनों की रक्षा यहां से पुलिस भेजकर कर सकते हैं, अदरवाइज उन की रक्षा नहीं हो सकती ।

Shri Biren Dutt: As I rise to speak on my cut motions I cannot but mention some words about the report and Tripura. In this big report you do not find a single sentence written about the State of Tripura. The State of Tripura is directly administered under the Ministry of Home Affairs. It has no Legislative Assembly. We are asked to vote amounts to run the administration. But we are not given a sentence in the report about Tripura, as to how they have run the administration in the past and how they propose to run it in future. I cannot understand why such callous attitude is shown to this section of people who are denied the right to have a Legislative Assembly in their own State.

However, I have put in a number of Cut Motions and I would like to draw the attention of the Home Minister to all of my Cut Motions. We are placed in such a position that we have no forum to express our grievances. Whenever we put a question in the House in the last three years we are always told that "information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha". No information is supplied about the administration of the Tripura State. Why is it so? We have seen that some Ministers have gone there. I expected that as they have visited Tripura they will themselves place some report and circulate it.

If you go through the Evaluation Report of the Community Projects, you will find that not a single sen-

tence is written there about Tripura. You will not find any reference in the Evaluation Reports of the Five Year Plan in regard to Tripura. What is the matter going on there? No irrigation project has been taken up. No flood control measure is there. I can quote one or two sentences written in a Congress newspaper in Tripura. It says:

"Never in the history of the Congress in Tripura it was placed in such a deadly crisis. Not a single feudal law has been removed. Not a single progressive law has been enacted even today, after seven years of Independence. People cannot move freely from one place to another. Justice in courts is not found; no elected panchayat, no democratic municipality, no Legislative Assembly."

I have read in the papers that this person who wrote these few sentences in the Congress paper has left to see the Home Minister a few days ago. I do not know whether he has told the same thing to him. I may refer to one or two instances. There is one Judicial Commissioner for Tripura and Manipur. He works for 15 days in Tripura and for 15 days in Manipur. Cases are pending. People cannot get any justice in the lower courts. It will be interesting to know that before the last general elections, one person who contested against a distinguished Congress candidate was thrown into the prison, before the elections. After that, he got elected defeating the Congressman. Still that case is pending in the lower court. No witness is called by the police. The people say that the case will continue till the next general election. If the police ever launches a case against any political person, or a person from the opposing party, it continues from year to year, without any relief to the people who are harassed. You know, when we ask any question here, we are told that we cannot ask any questions in Parliament with reference to any case in the courts.

Not only this. It happened few days ago. A person was arrested by the police under section 107 or so and he was kept in prison for two years. He asked the Sub-divisional Magistrate to try him and to punish him if he is guilty of any offence. The magistrate said that he is not to dictate and that he will do what he feels necessary. At that time, that fellow threw a shoe on the face of the magistrate in the court. He was punished for three months for that act. But, the original case is still pending. Such is the state of affairs in the law courts of Tripura. We find there is no place to refer to all these affairs.

I want to bring one point to the notice of the Home Minister. According to the law of the Tripura State, the Tripura Tenancy Act, there are time barred arrears of rent which cannot be realised by the Government. But, the Government of Tripura has issued thousands of certificates for the realisation of arrears of rent ranging from 10 to 20 years. Some people have gone to the court and they have got a verdict in their favour. But, what is the good. Government are supposed to be preparing for launching a case in the Supreme Court. People cannot go to the Supreme Court here. They forcibly realise the arrears of rent in spite of the legal verdict of the courts of Tripura. We brought all these matters to the notice of the Home Minister, Dr. Katju. He assured us that he will do something. We brought this to the notice of the Food and Agriculture Ministry. He sent a person there. He studied the matters and submitted a report. We were given an assurance that something will be done. But, practically, nothing has been done.

Just before the Partition, the State of Tripura had only a population of 3 lakhs. After the Partition, refugee influx has swelled the population to nine lakhs. Before Partition, the State had its connection with other parts through the Pakistan Railway. From the headquarters you cannot go to the sub-divisional headquarters by

[Shri Biren Dutt]

any vehicle even today. In this condition, the people are suffering very much. But, the administrative system and the management of the affairs in the administration is run in such a manner that the sufferings of the people are not capable of being described. There are some attempts from the Central Government to implement one community project there. What is happening there? During the last 2½ years, five times the Community Project Officer has been transferred. Every six months a new person is sent there. In the process of promotions, appointments, etc., there is no policy and if one person distinguishes himself, he is transferred and along with him a batch of persons is transferred or forced to resign. In this way, everything is going on without any law and order.

Whenever we approach the Government with the request that there must be some process evolved to associate the people of the State in the administration, we are told that the State is so backward, that it is situated in such an area that you cannot have a Legislative Assembly and so on. People of Manipur are also feeling in the same way. I have heard from one Member here that the people of Katub are also suffering in the same way. He has told the history of how in Agartala liquor shops had been opened in a place where the Maharaja was not allowing. People are trained to take liquor. Goondaism and favouritism are preferable to them to democracy and civilisation. I have given a number of cut motions here. I request the hon. Minister to enquire about each one of these cut motions. I can say that I have stated every matter here with a full sense of responsibility and each matter calls for an enquiry from the Centre. I hope that every question referred to here will be enquired into.

I want to bring to the notice of the hon. Home Minister another matter. In order to rehabilitate the tribal people, you have sanctioned Rs. 7

lakhs. Last year you sanctioned Rs. 5 lakhs. But you have yourself appointed some adviser there. They have spent about rupees two lakhs and that only for the purpose of resuscitating the Congress. Let them rehabilitate the Congress. We do not grudge. But, you use the money for the purpose for which it has been sanctioned. The rest of the money has been returned. This year you have granted Rs. 7 lakhs. Probably this amount will be returned and the tribal people will be moving from one place to another.

You have extended the Indian Forest Act to the State and the whole State has been brought under this Act. We have not got any other legislation for improving the conditions of the peasantry. Interest at 200 per cent is easily realised by the money lenders there. We have no Act to protect the people from this oppression. By the promulgation of this Forest Act, what is happening? Because it is a hilly area, the people who are living in the jungles and ploughing the fields, are going to be ousted. They are not given the right to settle in the jungle. They are told that they can live there, giving forced labour to the Government. They have been told that they cannot even practice *jhum* cultivation on which they have so long lived, because the whole area has become a reserve forest. How are they to live? If they cut the jungle, you do not even go to the courts. The forest guards bring these people to the prison. The Sub-Inspector is authorised and the jailor takes these people into the prison without any order from the court. I made a representation to the Home Minister on this matter. He probably sent word. Three hundred people were kept in prison without any authority from the District Magistrate. When it was brought to the notice of the Central Government, they were released all of a sudden. We are approaching again and again with representations that the Forest Act that you are intending to implement in Tripura must be remoulded according to the needs and

conditions of that State. Otherwise, the whole of the State will be adversely affected. We cannot go out of the State except by air. We have no land routes. We demand railways; we demand roads; We are not getting any. At least we want to live as human beings. We should not be treated as slaves. If we take the case of education and medical relief and other factors, we can say that the Ministry of Education has given relief by recognising the schools in the State of Tripura. In that also, the Director of Education does not easily recognise schools run even for 15 years because they do not belong to this party or that party, Congress or others. They refuse to give the amount sanctioned by the Government of India to the secondary schools which do not follow the dictates of the Congress.

Even in health matters we know the people cannot get help. When the tribal peasantry who have all turned communist, go to the veterinary surgeon, they are asked: "Are you Communists? Have you voted for Communists? If so, your beast will not be treated." For treatment of men also they are similarly asked: "Are you Communist? Then you cannot get relief from the hospital". We do not know how this type of treatment can be meted out for a long time.

We are expecting the report of the States reorganisation Commission soon. We demand self-government in our State. As long as there is no responsible Government, no democracy, we ask through you, Sir, that the administration behave at least humanly though not democratically. We do not expect democratic behaviour, but we want at least human behaviour. They do not see man like man. Of course, recently the Police Superintendent, the Chief Commissioner and the D.M. all have been transferred. We do not know what will happen in the future. Is it an indication of the liberal policy to be followed in respect of our State which is suffering?

I want especially to draw attention to land reforms, and cancellation of

the arrears of rent. Some provision should be made to supply the peasantry with cheap credit. This has become a sore need in the State of Tripura today. If the Government can help us in this matter, we hope in spite of all our difficulties, with no roads or communications on our side, that the people of Tripura will be able to stand the trials that they are facing at present because of the partition of India. I hope the Home Minister will at least study the Cut Motions, enquire about the subjects mentioned there, and give some positive reply. I hope that some effective steps will be taken to deal with all the questions that I have referred to.

Shri C. R. Iyyunni (Trichur): I thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Demands of any one of the Ministries in the Budget. It is very rarely that we get chance to speak at all. We are also persons who have come here as representatives after fighting the elections. At least we must also get a certain amount of indulgence at the hands of this forum.

I do not wish to say much about the two books that have been circulated to us. I will in the first place say something with regard to the State from which I come.

It was in 1949 that Cochin was integrated with Travancore. Ever since that time you will please note that our condition has gradually deteriorated. I would say that the administration of Cochin will stand comparison with any other State in the whole of India, whether Part A or Part B or Part C.

Shri Pannoose: Question.

Shri C. R. Iyyunni: It is all right. I have no objection. Certainly question. But I will be able to prove from figures that it is so. Let it pass. Never mind all that.

Now, we have been integrated and there is an Assembly there consisting of 117 or 118 Members of which we form only 24 or 25.

[Shri C. R. Iyyunni]

After integration there is one question which always agitated the minds of both the people belonging to Travancore and Cochin, namely the integration of the services. That is a very serious matter too. With regard to that matter I can understand if certain principles are followed in the matter of coming to a decision on seniority and claims like that. For every department there will be some rules and those rules will have to apply to other departments and so on and so forth, and whatever rules are applied will all be in favour of the people in Travancore. That is the state of affairs there.

Shri Pannoose: Who is the Chief Minister of Travancore-Cochin? Is he from Travancore or Cochin?

Shri C. R. Iyyunni: I understand it. He is Shri Govinda Menon who belongs to Cochin. That is all right. But after all what is their strength? How can you carry on an organisation if you do not have a clear majority. If you want a capable organisation you must have clear majority, and without a clear majority do you mean to say that any Government will be able to take, in fact, firm and effective steps. It is not possible. Probably you know that as well as I do, as well as most of the people here in this House. It is not possible.

I would just cite a few instances. If you put in a petition or an application in the Secretariat, I am sure there is no register which will show that the application has been received. Secondly, unless the person who has put in the application is after the file it is not possible for the file to move from that table to some other table. That is the state of affairs. (An Hon. Member: That is all over India.) So, if a person who is living 200 miles away puts in a petition and there is no reply within a reasonable time, what is he to do? Immediately he will run up to the capital which means an expenditure of about Rs. 25 to Rs. 30. Not only

that. He has to make sure who is the person dealing with the file, and after that to whom the file would be sent. That is the state of affairs. Of course, I can understand it. The difficulty is that the capital is situated not in the centre of Travancore-Cochin but in one corner, and not only that, the tradition there is...

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy (Mysore): Socialistic pattern of society.

Shri C. R. Iyyunni: I can understand, but we are going to improve it. It is for that purpose I am here. We are trying to do it. But that does not necessarily mean that you should not realise the difficulties in the situation. We know the difficulties in the situation. That is exactly the reason why I say that these difficulties should be realised before an effective remedy is decided upon. It is for that purpose I am bringing this thing to the notice of the new Home Minister. As a matter of fact, he has got capacity, he has got firmness and he is a man of considerable experience. If he would put in a word to the Government there, certainly I have not the slightest doubt that it will be effectively carried out and the administration will come out all right. That is what I say. I would say that some officer, an experienced I.C.S. officer should be sent out there to see how the papers are moving. If that is done, I am sure 50 per cent of the corruption that is there will also vanish. There is corruption, there is no doubt. There is no use shutting our eyes to it. These are all facts and nobody can deny them. How can you possibly see that corruption is removed? This is one of the methods. If you want to successfully and effectively eradicate this evil of corruption, I would say that the papers should freely move from table to table. That is what was really taking place before. (Interruption) Just listen to what I say and finally I will answer your question. I know how to answer. It was Shri R. K. Shanmukham Chetty, when

he was the Diwan of Cochin, who introduced the rule that papers cannot rest on a table for more than a certain time—in certain matters for not more than 24 hours, in others not more than 48 hours and in certain others not more than 72 hours. If a superior officer finds that a paper has been there on the table for more than the time that is specified then the man is immediately punished with a fine of Rs. 5 or Rs. 10 or something like that. That improved the matters very much. If some such thing is done now, I have not the slightest doubt that the administration of Travancore-Cochin can improve considerably, and probably will be also a model to the other States.

I now come to the question of integration, to which I have made a reference earlier. Probably the difficulty is more on account of the fact that the capital is situated in one corner of the State. If as a matter of fact—probably that idea did not suggest itself to ourselves or to the Central Government—the capital is transferred from one place to another, as in the case of Madhya Bharat where the capital is located at Indore for six months in a year and at Gwalior for the next six months, then probably the people would have realised the difficulties of the situation. If that had been done, the people of South Travancore would have realised the difficulties of coming over here and getting things done. But that is not possible now. So instead of that I would suggest that if a big officer is appointed to go into the question as to how integration has been effected I am sure there will be absolutely no complaint.

Most of the officers there belong to Travancore, and it is they who handle the papers. And most of the things will depend upon how the facts are presented by them before the superior officers. Most of the senior officers are also from that part of the State. It is true, as Shri Punnoose has said, that there is Mr. Govinda

Menon there, who belongs to Cochin. But what can he do in regard to these little matters? I can understand his laying down some policies and general principles which can be of some use. But with regard to this routine drudgery work, do you mean to say that the hon. Minister will go there and look into these matters? Certainly that is not possible. That is not done here, and that is not done anywhere in the world as well. You may go to Russia, or you may go to China or to any other country, but you would not find this sort of thing there. So it is no use saying that.

Shri K. K. Basu: Go to the Home Ministry.

Shri C. R. Iyyunni: That is why I am bringing these things to the notice of the Home Minister and telling him the way in which he should proceed.

Shri K. K. Basu: There also there is delay.

Shri C. R. Iyyunni: I would like to say a word about the Special Police Establishment at Delhi. From page 16 of the Report, we find that there have been a number of cases which have been sent to court; in a number of cases persons have got convictions, but in a number of others there have also been acquittals. But we find that the number of acquittals is much more than what it ought to be. Of course, if on investigation it is found that it is not possible to prosecute the party in a court of law, but there is sufficient material on which departmental action could be taken, then the file will be sent for departmental action. But there also it is found that the number of exonerations is much more than the number of cases of punishment. When a police officer investigates into a case, and finds that the evidence is not sufficient to secure a conviction in a court of law, he will say that the file may be sent for departmental action. But even then there will be a certain amount of evidence, and on that evidence there could be some action taken. But we find that even in such cases,

[Shri C. R. Iyyunni]

the cases of exoneration, are much more in number than the cases of punishments; that does not seem to be in the proper nature of things.

There is one other matter to which I would like to refer, and that is with regard to traffic control here in Delhi. We are coming from very small places and small towns. And we find here a family moving on a cycle, and a cycle even without a light, a brake or a bell. That is the state of affairs here. I can understand that at the time when the refugee question was very acute some relaxation might have been allowed in these respects for the refugees, who had to move from one place to another, and who were living at great distances. That might have been all right then. But now after the lapse of half a dozen years, if the same thing should be allowed, I think it is too much. As a matter of fact, I had myself met with one or two accidents as a result of cyclists dashing against me. But somehow or other I did not sustain any injury, and therefore I made no complaints. But even if I had put in a complaint, I do not know whether any serious action would have been taken on it.

There is one other matter into which the hon. Home Minister must certainly look very carefully, and that is with regard to the serious offences which are occurring here very commonly, but which are not generally seen in smaller places. For example, kidnapping and abduction appear to be common occurrences here; and not only that, during the past three or four years, these offences have been on the increase. That is a matter which must be seriously looked into. In fact, this was an admission made by Dr. Katju himself when he looked into this matter. Similarly, murders also appear to be common occurrences here. But in our place it is not quite an easy thing, and there is no case of murder or of abduction. Then, dacoity also appears to be somewhat common here. These

are matters which must engage the attention of the Home Minister more than anybody else, and I am sure Government are in fact trying to do their best to liquidate dacoity. But I do not know how dacoity has come to play such an important part in the northern part of India, whereas in our place we do not find any such thing; there may be a technical dacoity or a technical kidnapping, and there may be a few cases of murder also, I can understand, but in our place there are only some intellectual offences or some moral offences...

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member's time is up. I have rung the bell thrice. Evidently, the hon. Member has not been listening to the bell.

Shri C. R. Iyyunni: I do not wish to take up the time of the House unnecessarily. I have said enough for the purpose. As a matter of fact with regard to these matters I have written already to the former Home Minister and also to the Prime Minister. Likewise, with regard to the other matters also, I shall certainly write to them, and now I shall conclude.

Shri Balakrishnan (Erode—Reserved—Sch. Castes): I welcome the policy adopted and the measures taken by our Government to improve the wealth and welfare of the country. I appreciate the steps taken by Government to combat the serious problems that threatened our country soon after Independence; there was the problem of the princely States, then there was the problem of Partition, and the problem of refugees; and above all these problems, food problem was also there. And it was a miracle how our Government was able to solve these problems within a short period. The whole world has appreciated the achievements of our Government.

But I must humbly submit to Government that there is one problem, which is an important problem, and a national problem, which has not been solved at all. I refer to the problem of the depressed classes. The

measures which have been so far taken by Government to improve the lot of the depressed classes have not been quite encouraging. The other day the Prime Minister, who is the temple of the universe, while addressing a public meeting at the Ram-lila grounds stated that unless casteism is removed, democracy cannot be a success in our country.

3 P.M.

Our veteran leader, Shri Jagjivan Ram, stated at a public meeting:

"A revolution greater than that which occurred in France and Russia would take place in India if social injustice were allowed to continue."

This statement, Sir, is true. Unless casteism is removed, unless social injustice is removed, democracy will not be successful in our country.

Here I do not want to discuss the problem of untouchability, because nowadays the phrase 'remove untouchability' has become a slogan. Everybody says 'remove untouchability', but untouchability is not disappearing. Not only untouchability, but there are so many other disabilities which still exist in the country. Orthodox people say social customs cannot be removed within a day or two. Well, I ask them: How long will it take to remove social injustice? Do they want to take ten years? Do they want to take 50 years? Or do they want 100 years? When it is to their convenience, they readily give up social customs and even religious customs, but when we demand that social injustice should be removed, they say: 'wait, wait'.

Our Government is enacting legislation to remove social disabilities. In Madras, the Government was framing legislations from 1928 to remove social disabilities, but in spite of all legislations, social disabilities still exist. What is the solution to the problem? I request that Government should adopt a new policy. Just as the refugee problem was solved, this problem can also be solved easily, if

you approach it in the proper way. Make at least a few depressed classes people as businessmen and shopkeepers in every village and town. Please finance them. Ask them to start small-scale industries and workshops. We are going to bring land reform soon. We are going to take surplus lands from the landlords. Please distribute those lands only among the landless depressed classes. Then the problem can be solved.

Unfortunately, in these days there is competition, even in the hereditary work of the depressed classes, they are facing competition. Here I want to refer to one case. In Madras, there is a friend of mine who is a shoemaker. He is capable of producing and supplying any quantity of leather goods. The Madras Police Department is purchasing leather goods worth Rs. 2 lakhs per year. This shoemaker offered to supply leather goods to the Police Department. But the Police Department did not like to purchase the goods from him. The contract was given to a Brahmin.

Now, mills are opened everywhere. In Palni, very recently two textile mills were opened. Each mill has taken more than thousand labourers. Out of them, not even 50 persons were taken from among the depressed classes. Could not the mill management be asked to take at least 15 to 20 per cent of their labour from among the depressed classes?

Then I request Government to extend the Minimum Wages Act to agricultural labour. If a depressed class man goes to a temple or to a hotel, the next day he is dismissed from the service. So Minimum Wages Act should be necessarily extended to agricultural labour.

Regarding appointments in Government service, I know that there is reservation made for recruitment of depressed classes candidates in every Department. But I do not know whether the reservation is being filled up only by the depressed classes candidates. Whenever we ask Gov-

[Shri Balakrishnan]

ernment about particulars, they say 'No suitable candidate is coming to fill up the post'.

Regarding promotion, it is not adequately given to depressed classes. As an example, in Madras there are about 200 sub-inspectors, some of them senior, belonging to the depressed classes. Even then, out of these 200 sub-inspectors, not even 10 are promoted as circle inspectors. I would request Government to give special preference to depressed classes candidates in appointments and promotions.

We the depressed class people are suppressed and oppressed for centuries and centuries. We deserve special preference. It was Mahatma Gandhi who raised his voice for the depressed classes. Following Gandhiji, thousands of self-less congress leaders dedicated their lives to the service of Harijans. I know there are still so many leaders who are working for the uplift of Harijans. Thakkar Bapa was one of them. Vaidyanatha Iyer was another. Then we have Shrimati Rameshwari Nehru and Shri Subbaraman. There are so many leaders who have dedicated their lives for the cause of the depressed classes.

I would tell the Government that we are very tired of this slavery and tyranny. I would request all the congress leaders and this House...

An Hon. Member: The entire nation.

Shri Balakrishnan: I request the whole nation to remove our difficulties. We want our freedom. We want equality in social, economic and other matters. Please make us free men in Independent India.

Shri P. Subba Rao: I wish to refer to the enormous delay in dealing with G. R. No. 20 of 1954 in the Court of S.D.O. Seraikella, Bihar. On the 7th February, 1954, when a meeting was addressed by the Maharaja of Patna, a Member of Parliament, at Seraikella, there was rowdiness and goondaism and the head of the Maharaja

of Kalahandi was broken. A number of persons were charge-sheeted including the Maharaja of Kalahandi. Permission of the Central Government was to be obtained for proceeding with the case as the Maharaja of Kalahandi was involved. During the last one year, several adjournments were given. Still the case was not allowed to be proceeded with. Dr. Katju, the Home Minister, introduced the Criminal Procedure Code (Amendment) Bill in order to expedite procedure and save delay in court; but when it comes to him he causes delay. Now, even after one year, no decision has been given. Of course, I do not put the blame on the present Home Minister; the delay was due to Dr. Katju, the ex-Home Minister. But we were telephonically informed by the States Ministry last December that the Chief Minister of Bihar was instructed to drop the proceedings against all the accused. People came from a distance from Orissa to attend the court for every adjournment incurring a lot of expenditure. Still nothing happened. We do not know whether verbal instructions were given to the Chief Minister of Bihar or a written communication was sent. Still the case is pending and an Oriya paper reports the sufferings of the accused. An independent inquiry was pressed into the happenings at Seraikella. A number of photos were taken showing that the Maharaja's head was broken. The police themselves led the raiders. These things were published in an illustrated pamphlet, *The Rape of Democracy* by a very responsible and important body in Orissa, the Utkal Sammilani, but still no inquiry was held.

The second point that I wish to refer here is with regard to the lack of uniformity in the allowances granted to the dependants of the ex-princes. The allowances were supposed to be for the life of the brothers of the princes and their dependants. But suddenly, the allowances were cut off. I have information that one of the brothers of a Maharaja had to

incur the displeasure of a State Minister and his allowances were cut off. Probably he belongs to a party which was disliked by the Minister, or it was because that he had got other sources of income. Certainly, these are not the grounds on which the allowances were granted. When once the allowances were granted, they ought to continue. On the other hand, I have got an instance where another dependant who was able to flatter somebody had his allowance increased to Rs. 2000. He got a gift of Rs. 1 lakh for the marriage of one of his children. The allowances were fixed by the Central Government and subsequently a lump sum allowance was given to the Rajpramukh to be distributed among his dependants. God alone knows what were the conditions to be fulfilled. The result was that there was discrimination in the distribution of the amount. This was what happened in PEPSU. The whole sum was given to the Rajpramukh, which he distributed as he liked: while some got too much, others were starving. I suggest that a uniform policy should be followed by the Central Government with regard to the allowances to be granted to the dependants of these princes and once they are granted they should not be cut down for any reason except for misconduct.

The other point I wish to refer to is the manipulation of the census figures by allowing interested persons to play mischief. Recently a note on the "Linguistic Tables: Census of Bihar 1911-1951" was published by the Institute of Applied Statistics and a copy has been sent to the Registrar-General, Government of India, and another to the Prime Minister of India. This booklet has conclusively proved the gerrymandering of census figures in the border and disputed districts of Bihar and Orissa. It has been shown that the increase or the decrease in certain population figures are against all laws of demography and there is no rational explanation for the same. But no action has been taken by the Government of India in

regard to the manipulation of these census figures and probably Government are encouraging provincialism by their indifference to what is going on. I, therefore, urge upon the hon. Home Minister to take serious note of this and see that the census are not in any way manipulated to suit the convenience of particular State Governments, because all this has a bearing upon the Linguistic Provinces Commission which is functioning. Probably these figures may mislead the Commission.

The fourth point that I wish to touch upon is the Special Police Establishment. This was established at Calcutta to detect corruption on the Railways, most probably on the Eastern Railway. At first, some subordinate clerks were recruited from the Railways as R.S.Os to assist the Special Police Establishment to detect corruption. Very valuable work was done by some of these persons. All of a sudden they were reverted to their former jobs, under the very officers against whom these persons unearthed corruption, and persons with no experience were recruited. When they were in the Special Police Establishment their services were praised by the Government of India by holding darbars and giving them certificates of merit and cash awards. No charge has been made against them before they were reverted. What does it show? It conclusively proves that the Government is against proving corruption against high officials. They only want to catch the minor fry. The same thing happened in regard to controls. A parallel is that while whole lorry loads of contraband goods were allowed to pass, a man who carried a seer or two of rice was charge sheeted and prosecuted. The big wigs fry was always let off. To substantiate this, while enquiries were going on against certain gazetted officers who were guilty of corruption on the Eastern Railway outcame a G. O. from the Government that no gazetted officer should be prosecuted without the consent of the General Manager. That means that

[Shri P. Subba Rao]

while higher officers are shielded from prosecution in courts of law, petty clerks are allowed to be prosecuted in courts. Reversion of persons who were helpful in the detection of corruption under the very officers against whom they brought evidence, discourages others from coming forward to unearth evidence of corruption. Both these prove that Government is not serious about unearthing corruption.

श्री राधा रमण (दिल्ली नगर)

सर्व प्रथम में गृह मंत्रालय को हमारे देश में जो शान्ति नजर आती है उस के लिये बधाई देना चाहता हूँ। कुछ छोटे मोटे फिर्कंदारी के झगड़े इधर उधर से पिछले वर्ष में जरूर सुनने में आये, लेकिन अगर हम सारे देश की स्थिति पर गौर करें तो हमें इस बात पर सन्तोष होगा कि हमारा देश तेजी से शान्ति की तरफ जा रहा है। साथ में यह भी एक बहुत खुशी की बात है कि अभी अभी कुछ अर्सा हुआ हमारे बीच में गृह मंत्री के पद पर श्री पन्त ने पदार्पण किया। श्री पन्त जी की कुशलता, उन का व्यवहार और उन का बड़ा पुराना अनुभव हमें इस बात का विश्वास दिलाता है कि इस मंत्राय में अब और भी ज्यादा तेजी से काम होगा और हमारे देश में जो शान्ति की चाह है और जो सारे मुल्क में एक स्वाहिश है इस बात की कि यह मंत्रालय बहुत सुदृढ़ हो और देश की अवस्था में दिनों दिन उन्नति करे मेरा यह विश्वास है, कि ऐसा होता चलेगा।

पहली बात जो मैं गृह मंत्री के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि हमारा दिल्ली का सूबा वैसे तो बहुत छोटा है, मगर उस का स्थान काफी बड़ा समझा जाता है क्योंकि यह राजधानी है। इसलिये अगर राजधानी में ऐसी बातें हों जो सन्तोषप्रद हों तो उन का प्रभाव सारे देश पर बड़ा अच्छा होता है।

इसलिये वक्त कम होने की वजह से मैं और बातों पर अपने खयालात का इजहार न करते हुए जो दो तीन बातें मुझे इस सूबे के सम्बन्ध में गृह मंत्री के सामने रखनी हैं उनको मैं उन की सेवा में उपस्थित करना चाहता हूँ। मुझे इस बात की पूर्ण आशा है कि वह उन की गम्भीरता और उन की आवश्यकता दोनों पर विचार करते हुए पूरा ध्यान देंगे और उन श्रुतियों को जिन की वजह से गांव और शहर वालों को, बल्कि सारे सूबे वालों को, काफी तकलीफ रहती है, दूर करेंगे। सब से पहले मुझे उन का ध्यान इस बात की तरफ दिलाना है कि इस सूबे में बदकिस्मती से जो यहां का विभाग है वह कुछ बहुत मून्तशिर सा है, बिखरा हुआ सा है, खास तौर पर जमीनों के सिलसिले में मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि बहुत काफी तकलीफें यहां के लोगों को नजर आती हैं। सरकार ने अपनी नीति कई बार प्रकट की है और वह यह महसूस भी करती है कि यहां पर आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि एक मास्टर प्लान हो, एक सिंगल अथॉरिटी हो। जब हम बहुत सी चीजें जनता के सुधार के लिये रखते हैं तो वह पूरी नहीं हो पाती हैं। शायद आप को भी इस बात का ज्ञान होगा और हमारे बहुत से संसद के भाइयों को भी, कि दिल्ली में चार अलग अलग संस्थाएँ देहली प्रदेश के विकास की हैं। लोकल बोर्ड्स हैं, दिल्ली इम्प्रूवमेंट ट्रस्ट, लैंड डेवेलपमेंट आफिस और डेवेलपमेंट बोर्ड। इन चारों में सारे सूबे के विकास के काम का विभाजन किया गया है। जब कभी हम कोई काम उठाते हैं तो इन चारों में काफी टकराव होता है, और जो काम हम आज ले कर चलते हैं उस में महीनों नहीं, बरसों तक लग जाते हैं और फिर भी काम पूरा नहीं हो पाता। अभी विधान सभा का जो अधिवेशन चल रहा है

उस में शुरू के दिन हमारे सूबे के चीफ कमिशनर ने इस बात की घोषणा की थी कि यह फैसला हो चुका है कि दिल्ली में सिंगल आथॉरिटी होगी और एक मास्टर प्लान होगा और वह बहुत जल्द हमारे सम्मने आने वाला है। यह बात हम काफी असें से सुनते चले आ रहे हैं लेकिन कदम हमारे इतने धीमे हैं और तरक्की जो हम कर रहे हैं इतनी कम है कि हमें यह विश्वास नहीं होता है कि सिंगल आथॉरिटी या मास्टर प्लान बहुत जल्द ही दिल्ली को मिल सकेगा जिस की वजह से बहुत सारी जो सुविधायें दी जा सकती हैं और जो अब तक रुकी पड़ी हैं व हमें मिल सकेंगी। मैं गृह मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस ओर खींचना चाहता हूँ कि काफी असें से देहली के कुछ लोग इस बात की कोशिश में हैं कि हमें एक ऐसी जमीन प्राप्त हो जाय जहां कि मौलाना शफीकु-र्रहमान किदवाई की याद में एक मेमोरियल बना सकें और वहां एडल्ट एजुकेशन सेन्टर चालू कर सकें। जमीन काफी पड़ी हुई है और एक बार फैसला भी किया गया था कि कुछ जमीन इस काम के लिये दी जाये लेकिन वह अभी तक दी नहीं गई है। कई बरस होने को हैं लेकिन अभी तक कुछ नहीं किया गया। उस जमीन पर मकान खड़े हैं लेकिन अभी तक उन को गिराया नहीं गया है। दिल्ली के स्वर्गीय रघुनन्दन शरण जी ने एक लाख रुपये इस काम के लिये रखे हुए हैं कि एक बहुत अच्छा हाल उन के नाम पर बनाया जाय। लेकिन वह काम भी पूरा नहीं हो पा रहा है। इस का कारण यह है कि दिल्ली में कोई सिंगल आथॉरिटी और मास्टर प्लान नहीं है। इस वास्ते मैं गृह मंत्री से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि व इस ओर जल्दी से जल्दी ध्यान दें और एक मास्टर प्लान को लायें और सिंगल आथॉरिटी की स्थापना करें ताकि जो काम रुके

हुए हैं वे तेजी से आगे बढ़ सकें।

दिल्ली पुलिस के बारे में मेरे एक मित्र ने कुछ कहा है और मैं समझता हूँ कि जो कुछ उन्होंने ने कहा है उस में बहुत कुछ सच है। मैं ने एक प्रश्न किया था और पूछा था कि दिल्ली की पुलिस में अब करीब करीब १०,०२२ जवान हो गये हैं और पुलिस को आप ने जो रिओरगेनाइज करना था वह अब आखिरी मंजिल पर आ गया है तो क्या कारण है कि इस के बावजूद भी दिल्ली के अन्दर इतने क्राइम होते हैं, या जुमं होते हैं, अभी तक उन की संख्या में इतनी कमी नहीं हुई है जितनी संख्या में कि पुलिस बढ़ी है। मैं ने यह भी पूछा था कि मुझे बताया जाय कि क्या कारण है कि कुछ लोग तो पंजाब के और कुछ यू० पी० के भरती कर लिये जाते हैं और दिल्ली वाले जोकि वहां पर काफी असें से रहते हैं और यहां पर आ कर बस गये हैं उन को भरती नहीं किया जाता और जो यहां से भरती किये गये हैं उन की संख्या कितनी है और जो यू० पी० से लिये गये हैं उन की कितनी है और पंजाब से लिये जाने वालों की कितनी है। इस के जवाब में मुझे बताया गया है कि इन की संख्या मुकर्रर नहीं है। सब से बड़ी बात जो है वह यह है कि दिल्ली के आस पास के गांवों में हरिजनों की हालत बहुत खराब है और वहां न तो उन की बात बड़ी जाति वाले पूछते हैं और न ही छोटी जाति वाले उन के साथ अच्छा सलूक करते हैं। उन की हालत बहुत ज्यादा खराब है...

श्री ए० एन० राजभोज : हां, उन की हालत तो बहुत ज्यादा खराब है।

श्री राधा रमण : मैं चाहता हूँ कि जब पुलिस में भरती की जाय तो इन लोगों की पुलिस में जितनी तादाद होनी चाहिये

[श्री राधा रमण]

उस के अनुसार इन को लिया जाय। इस के बारे में भी एक सवाल किया था और बताया गया था कि हम अभी तक उस संख्या तक नहीं पहुँचे हैं जो इन के लिये मुकर्रर की गई है। इस का कारण यह बताया गया कि हमें योग्य हरिजन नौजवान नहीं मिल रहे हैं। मुझे यह बात रुचिकर नहीं लगती। मेरे विचार में ऐसे हरिजन काफी संख्या में मिल सकते हैं जोकि पुलिस में भरती होने के काबिल हों। मैं मंत्री महोदय से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि वह इस मामले की पूरी जांच करवायें और यह देखें कि पुलिस में इन की भरती, जो इन के लिये रेशो रखी गई है, उस के मुताबिक क्यों नहीं होती।

दिल्ली सूबे के पड़े लिखे नौजवानों की हालत ऐसी है कि कोई सूबा उन को अपनाता नहीं और न ही दिल्ली सूबे का कोई अपना केडर है। नतीजा यह होता है कि इधर उधर के लोग भरती हो जाते हैं और यहां के नौजवान टक्करें मारते फिरते हैं और उन को कोई पृष्ठता नहीं है। यहां पर दिल्ली की यह हालत है कि दूसरे सूबों के लोग ले लिये जाते हैं लेकिन जब ये लोग दूसरे सूबों में जाते हैं तो इन को नहीं लिया जाता है। मेरा कहने का यह मकसद नहीं है कि अगर आप को इधर उधर से अच्छे नौजवान मिलते हैं तो आप उन को पुलिस में भरती न करें लेकिन मैं आप का ध्यान इस तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि इस बात की शिकायत जरूर है कि जब तक आप दिल्ली के लिये कोई अपना केडर तैयार नहीं करते, और जब तक दिल्ली के नौजवानों को दूसरे सूबों में वे रियायत नहीं मिलती जोकि दूसरे सूबे वालों को वहां दी जाती है तब तक इन में जो असन्तोष है वह दूर नहीं हो सकता। इसलिये आप को कोई ऐसा इन्तजाम जरूर

करना चाहिये कि यहां के लोग यह महसूस करें कि यह हमारा सूबा है और यहां पर हमें रोजगार मिल सकता है और हमारी आजीविका के लिये हमें वही साधन यहां प्राप्त हैं जैसे कि दूसरे सूबों में हैं। मैं चाहूंगा कि गृह मंत्री इस ओर खास तौर से ध्यान दें।

तीसरी बात जो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ वह यहां की कोर्ट्स के बारे में है। यहां जो कोर्ट्स हैं उन के बारे में आप ने एक फैसला किया हुआ है कि जजों की ५० फीसदी ऐम्पाइंटमेंट्स आप पंजाब में से करते हैं और ५० फीसदी यू० पी० में से। यह निहायत नेक फैसला है। जो यहां के जजिस हैं, जो मुन्सिफ लोग हैं, उन के बारे में मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले दो तीन सालों में उन की तादाद बढ़ी है लेकिन मुकदमों की तादाद कहीं ज्यादा बढ़ गई है और सूरत यह हो गई है कि एक मुकदमे का जहां एक या दो महीने में फैसला हो जाना चाहिये वहां उस का फैसला करने में एक एक दो दो बरस लग जाते हैं और फिर भी उस का फैसला नहीं होता है। कोर्ट्स के अन्दर हालत यह है कि जो लोग वहां जाते हैं उन के बैठने का न तो कोई इंतजाम होता है और न ही उन के पीने के लिये पानी का इंतजाम होता है। उन के साथ वहां ऐसा सलूक होता है जैसाकि किसी आवादा गद्द के साथ होता है। कोर्ट्स के अन्दर जो काम करने वाले हैं जैसे रीडर और उन के साथी उन की भी तादाद बहुत कम है। जब कभी भी हम किसी जज से यह बात पूछते हैं कि क्या वजह है कि मुकदमे का फैसला करने में इतनी ज्यादा देर लगती है तो हमें जवाब दिया जाता है कि जितना काम एक शक्क कर सकता है उस से ज्यादा कैसे हो सकता है। हमारे पास जितने आदमी

हैं उतना हम काम करते हैं। आप तीस-हजारी में कोर्ट्स के लिये एक इमारत बना रहे हैं और मैं समझता हूँ कि वह इमारत हमारी जरूरतों के मुताबिक काफी होगी लेकिन साथ ही साथ मैं यह जरूर चाहता हूँ कि इन्सान को सन्तुष्ट करने के लिये उस को जल्दी से जल्दी इन्साफ दिया जाय। यह बहुत जरूरी चीज है और अगर आप इस में ढिलाई दिखायेंगे तो लोगों का विश्वास इन्साफ में से उठ जायेगा। अगर लोगों की यह दिक्कत इसी तरह चलती रही तो लोगों की बजा तीर पर काफी शिकायत रहेगी।

दिल्ली के अन्दर जो इस वक्त प्रेस लाज है और जो बाकी हिन्दुस्तान में भी लागू है वे बिल्कुल नाकाफी हैं और बिल्कुल नामुकम्मल हैं। मैं ने एक दो बेसिस जिन में बहुत ज्यादा अशिष्ट लिटरेचर था, या जो बहुत गलत प्रकाशन थे, उन को चीफ कमिशनर साहब के पास भेजा था और उन्होंने ने काफी छान बीन करवाने के बाद उन्हें अदालत में भेज दिए। वहाँ पर इनको एक एक और दो दो महीनों की सजा हो गई लेकिन सेशन के अन्दर जा कर उन को बरी कर दिया गया। जो प्रकाशन थे वे वाकई में ऐसे थे कि कोई भी सभ्य आदमी अगर उन्हें पढ़े तो वह उन को बरदाश्त नहीं कर सकता और सभ्य सोसाइटी के लिये उन को जायज नहीं समझा जा सकता था। जो हमारे कानून कुछ इस किस्म के हैं और उन में कुछ ऐसे डिफेन्ड्स हैं कि जिन को सुधारने की आवश्यकता है। अगर हम चाहते हैं कि देश के अन्दर लोगों का इखलाक ऊंचा हो और वे बुरी बातों की तरफ न जायें तो हमें कोई ऐसा प्रबन्ध करना होगा जिस से कि ऐसे अशिष्ट प्रकाशनों पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाया जा सके और ऐसे कानून पास होने चाहियें जिन

के जरिये हम उन के खिलाफ जो इन को छपवाते हैं कड़ी कार्रवाई कर सकें।

मुझे और भी बातें कहनी थीं लेकिन चूंकि सभापति महोदय ने घंटी बजा दी है और मैं चाहता हूँ कि जितना समय मुझे दिया गया है मैं उस से ज्यादा समय न लूँ इस लिये मैं अन्त में इतनी ही प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि गृह मंत्री जो जो बातें मैं ने कही हैं उन की तरफ ध्यान दें और उन के बारे में कुछ करें।

श्री देवगम (चंबस्सा—रक्षित-अनुसूचित आदिम जातियाँ) : हम आदिवासियों के लिये मंत्रालय की ओर से और बड़ी बड़ी सभाओं में बहुत अच्छी अच्छी बातें नहीं जाती हैं। ट्राइबल वेलफेयर के विषय में भी बहुत अच्छे अच्छे भाषण दिये जाते हैं। लोगों को बड़े अच्छे अच्छे हरे बाग दिखाया जाते हैं। यहाँ के लेक्चर सुन कर तो मेरा मन मयूर नाच उठता है। लेकिन जब मैं अपने जिले में जाता हूँ तो वहाँ पर वह हरे बाग नहीं दिखाई देते जोकि यहाँ दिखाई देते हैं। वहाँ तो रेगिस्तान ही रेगिस्तान दिखाई देता है।

गत बार हमारे गृह मंत्री जी डा० काटजू साहब ने कहा था कि लोग मिशनरी स्प्रिट से ट्राइबल एरिया में जायें और वहाँ वालों की सेवा करें। इस सदेच्छा के लिये मैं उन को दिल से धन्यवाद देता हूँ। परन्तु मंत्री लोग और बड़े बड़े नेता लोग तो इंजीनियर हैं। उन के बायदों को पूरा करने के लिये दूसरे लोग हैं। फील्ड वर्कर दूसरे हैं। आप लोगों की सदेच्छा उन तक पहुँच नहीं पाती। मैं चाहता हूँ और हमारे बड़े बड़े नेता लोग भी यही चाहते हैं कि आदिवासियों की उन्नति अपने अपने प्रयत्नों से हो, दूसरों के प्रयत्नों से न हो।

[श्री देवगम]

"Train their own people to work among themselves. Raise them through their own efforts. Odd jobs in improving others are to be avoided. The future of the tribal people depends on education more than on anything else."

अर्थात् उन्हीं के लोगों को शिक्षा दे कर उन्हीं के द्वारा उन की उन्नति कराई जाय। वे लोग अपने प्रयत्न से उठें। दूसरों को उन का उठाना आड जाब है।

ट्राइबल लोगों का भविष्य एक मात्र शिक्षा पर ही निर्भर करता है यह बात ठीक है। इसलिये मैं अर्ज करता हूँ कि :

सब से प्रथम कर्तव्य है, शिक्षा बढ़ाना देश में।

शिक्षा बिना ही पड़ रहे हैं, हम सब इस क्लेश में हैं।

१९२० में हमारे जिले में एजुकेशन विभाग में ज्यादा ट्राइबल लोग काम करते थे। इंसपेक्टिंग स्टाफ में कुछ लोग थे। हम ने इंडिपेंडेंट होने पर आशा की थी अब हमारी संख्या बढ़ेगी। लेकिन हम ट्राइबल लोगों की बदनसीबी है कि आज हमारा एक भी आदमी इंसपेक्टिंग स्टाफ में नहीं है। हमारा पहाड़ी अंचल होने के कारण बाहर के लोग जंगलों के स्कूलों को नहीं देखते। वे जंगल के हवा पानी को नहीं सह सकते। जब बाहर के लोग वहां भेज दिये जाते हैं तो मैं सच कहता हूँ कि वे स्कूलों को नहीं देखते हैं। वे अपने हैडक्वार्टर्स में बैठे बैठे डायरी भरा करते हैं। इस के साथी सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट के अफसर, श्री के० के० ल्यूबा, रीजनल कमिशनर फार शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स ऐंड शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स हैं। मैं ने उन को अपने इलाके में दौरा करने का निमंत्रण दिया था और उन्हीं ने वहां पर यह बात पाई कि इंसपेक्टिंग स्टाफ स्कूलों को नहीं देखता है। स्कूल या पाठशाला के गुरुओं से विजिटस बुक मंगवाकर हैडक्वार्टर्स

में बैठ कर उस में लिखते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि कोई कोई स्कूल तो एक एक साल से नहीं देखा गया है। इस विषय में हमने बिहार के डाइरेक्टर आफ पब्लिक इन्स्ट्रक्शन को भी लिखा।

एजुकेशन के बाद हम लोगों के लिये दूसरी चीज खेती है। हम ट्राइबल पहाड़ी अंचल में रहते हैं। हमारे यहां की खेती की समस्या और सिंचाई की समस्या विशेष महत्व रखती है। और जगह के लिये सिंचाई की योजना बनाना सहज है, लेकिन हमारे यहां ऐसा नहीं है। इसलिये जब प्लेन्स से इंजिनियर्स हमारे यहां सिंचाई की योजनाएं बनाने जाते हैं तो उन को दिक्कत होती है। हमारे सिंहभूमि जिले में गत वर्ष ५६२ स्क्वीमें बनाई गईं जिन में २.५ लाख रुपये बरबाद हुआ। मैंने इन सब योजनाओं को श्री के० के० ल्यूबा को दिखलाया था। कुछ तो उस, वर्ष टूट गई जिस वर्ष कि वे बनी थीं और उन से किसी खेत में सिंचाई नहीं हुई। यह भी मैं ने ल्यूबा साहब को दिखलाया था। यह हाल तो उन योजनाओं का था जिन को कि इंजिनियरों ने बनाया था। फिर मैंने उन योजनाओं को दिखलाया जिन को अनपढ़ किसानों ने बनाया था। हमारे पुरखे ऐसी योजनाएं बनाते थे कि वहां पर सूखा पड़ने पर भी अकाल नहीं पड़ता था।

हमारे यहां बिहार में एक बांध बनाय गया है जिस का नाम मंत्री के नाम पर रखा गया है। उस का नाम कृष्ण वल्लभ बांध है। इस को एक आदिवासी ने बनाय है जिस को कभी इंजीनियरिंग कालिज को देखने का मौका नहीं मिला था। वह मिडिल तक पढ़ा हुआ था। उस ने कंटूर को फालो कर के उस बांध को बनाया था। उस को भी मैं ने ल्यूबा साहब को दिखलाया कि देखिये यह बांध हमारे अनपढ़ किसान

भाइयों ने बनाया है जो किताबी ज्ञान से लदे हुए नहीं हैं पर जिन को अपना निजी अनुभव है। इसलिये मैं तो अर्ज करूंगा कि आप के योजना बनाने वालों को हम ग्राम-वासियों को भी अपने कानफिडेंस में लेना चाहिये और हम से भी सलाह मशविरा लिया करें। लेकिन वह ऐसा कभी नहीं करते। अगर हम लोग कुछ बोलते हैं तो वह कहते हैं कि लोग नानकोआपरेट करते हैं। वे कहते हैं : "They do not want to co-operate with me" लेकिन हम कभी नान कोआपरेट नहीं करते। हम लोग हमेशा सरकार के साथ सहयोग करते हैं। हमारे यहां एक विलेज हैडमैन की नौकरी इसीलिये चली गई कि जब एक बांध बन रहा था तो उस में उस ने कुछ नुक्ताचीनी की थी। जो इंजिनियर लोग थे वे ठेकेदार को लिखित आदेश देते थे। उस हैडमैन ने कहा था कि काम ठीक नहीं हो रहा है। इसलिये कि काम ठीक नहीं हो रहा था, इसी अपराध के लिये उस को मानकी पद से हटा दिया गया। ल्यूबा साहब को यह काम दिखा दिया गया। उस में सीमेंट कम मिलाया गया था। Waste Weir को rock (चट्टान) पर बनवाना चाहिये था, जिस से सरप्लस वाटर चला जाय, जहां बनाना चाहिये था वहां उस को नहीं बनाया गया और इस का फल यह हुआ कि एक वर्ष के बाद ही फ्लड वाटर जो सरप्लस पानी होता है वह सीमेंट वर्क को बहा कर ले गया और सीमेंट वर्क कायम नहीं रह सका।

वेलफ्रेयर वर्क्स में सब प्रकार के लोग हैं, अलबत्ता उन में आदिवासी नहीं हैं, मैं समझता हूं कि आदिवासी लोगों को भी वेलफ्रेयर वर्क्स में लेना चाहिये और मैं समझता हूं कि अगर आप उन का सहयोग

इन में लेंगे तो आप को अपन फ़ाईव इयर प्लान में काफ़ी सफलता मिलेगी।

फ़ाईव इयर प्लान के अध्याय ३७ के पैरा १३, १६, १७ और १८ में आदिवासियों का कल्याण करने का वायदा किया गया है। पैरा १३ में उन लोगों की आर्थिक स्थिति सुधारने के लिये उन लोगों के जो नेचुरल रिसोर्सेज हैं, उन में उन को भाग मिलना चाहिये, जोकि नहीं मिलता है, उन लोगों को शोषण से बचाना चाहिये, यह भी नहीं होता है, उन की जमीन को लोग धोखे से अपने कब्जे में लेते जाते हैं। इस का भी नमूना मैं ने ल्यूबा साहब को दिखाया है कि किस तरह से बाहर के लोग कचहरी में फ़रजी नाम से जमीन खरीद लेते हैं और उस की रजिस्ट्री करा लेते हैं।

श्री पी० एन० राजभोज : क्या नाम आप ने बतलाया ?

श्री बेबगम : उन का पूरा नाम है Shri K. K. Leuva, Regional Assistant Commissioner, Sc C/T, Bihar & West Bengal Region, अब चूंकि मेरे पास समय नहीं रह गया है इसलिये बहुत संक्षेप में अपनी बात खत्म किये देता हूं। फ़ारेस्ट एकोनामी के बारे में जो पंचवर्षीय योजना में कहा गया है उस का हिन्दी में मैं ने इस तरह उल्था किया है :

"यह वांछनीय है कि आदिम जातियों को जंगलों की निगरानी और विकासके लिये और जंगलों के उत्पादन धन का उपभोग करने का सर्वप्रथम साधन बनाया जाय। आदिम जाति के युवकों को जंगलों के प्रति प्रेम, इन की रक्षा, नियमानुसार जंगल की सम्पत्ति की वृद्धि के लिये काम करना सिखलाने के लिये"... फ़ारेस्ट स्कूल्स खोले जाने चाहियें जिस के मानी यही है कि बदले में उन की अपनी निजी जिन्दगी बेहतर बने।

[श्री देवगम]

लेकिन फ़ारेस्ट स्कूलों में कितने आदिम जाति के युवक शिक्षा पाते हैं, इस के भी गृह मंत्री स्टेटों से आंकड़े मंगाय और देखें कि वहाँ उन को उचित प्रतिनिधित्व मिला है या नहीं। फ़ाईव इयर प्लान के इम्प्ली-मेंटेशन करने के लिये डिस्ट्रिक्ट डेवलपमेंट कमेटियाँ हर जिले में हैं लेकिन बहुत अफ़सोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि उन के यहाँ इस पंचवर्षीय योजना की जो पुस्तक है, वह भी उन के पास नहीं है और तब वह कैसे जान सकती हैं कि उन को क्या करना चाहिये। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि मैं हरिजनों और आदिमजाति वालों की अवस्था की ओर गृह मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान आकर्षित कर सका हूँ और आशा करता हूँ कि अगले वर्ष इस से अच्छा फल निकलेगा।

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi (Yadgir):

It is a matter of satisfaction that the Ministry of Home Affairs has maintained steady progress in all its activities. The two volumes of reports go to show the progress made in the various States in the Indian Union. This Ministry has got to its credit a number of achievements and with your permission, Sir, I would refer to one or two—namely, the welfare of the Scheduled Castes ex-criminal tribes and other backward classes, development of Andaman and Nicobar and the merger of the States Ministry with the Home Ministry. So far as the welfare of Scheduled Castes is concerned, about Rs. 50 crores are going to be sent on this work and about 20,000 persons will be rehabilitated in Andamans.

Now, I want to invite the attention of the hon. Home Minister to one or two important matters. The distinction between Part A and Part B States is agitating the minds of the people. This question has been discussed on the floor of this House a number of times. It is argued that

Part B States are backward and the efficiency of administration is not there. I would remind the House that as far as these are concerned, Counsellors were sent, IAS and IPS officers were sent and I think the States have improved in their administration. Law and order is also maintained satisfactorily. Under the Constitution, there must be control over these Part B States for ten years. But Parliament is empowered to pass a law and curtail that period.

The second question is the privy purse of the Rajpramukhs. We are talking of socialistic pattern of society. These Rajpramukhs are paid huge sums yearly. Take the example of the Rajpramukh of Hyderabad. He is paid Rs. 50 lakhs per year. It is a very huge amount. In addition he has got property which gives him a decent income yearly. The Rajpramukh of Hyderabad is known to be one of the richest men of the world. Still he is paid Rs. 50 lakhs per year. The State Government also is paying. I want to ask one question. How are we going to build up a socialistic pattern of society when there is distinction of this kind. In this connection, I would mention one thing.

People criticise M.Ps. They ask: why are M.Ps. getting about Rs. 750/- per month when the *per capita* income of a man is about Rs. 30/-. I must make this point clear. The Members of Parliament also should understand this and they must voluntarily surrender at least Rs. 100/- per month. Otherwise, there is no use of talking about the socialistic pattern of society and economic equality.

An Hon. Member: Make a beginning.

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: This privy purse of Rajpramukhs is free from all taxation. I fail to understand why this concession is given to the Rajpramukhs. When these Agreements were entered into with the Rajpramukhs, the then Minister of States said, "We agreed to the arrangement in the same manner as we agreed

to the partition of India". I am quoting this from the Debates of the Constituent Assembly. It seems under the pressure of circumstances this was agreed to. Now the times have changed, the circumstances have changed, and I think these agreements should be revised.

In regard to the question of law and order, the situation in Hyderabad is normal except for one or two incidents. A reference has been made to the law and order situation in Hyderabad in the report circulated to us, and I shall read the relevant portion:

"The political atmosphere is, however, vitiated by subversive and malignant propaganda carried on by political and communal organisations with extra-territorial affiliations. Not a little of the support which communism now enjoys in the State comes from the defeated, discredited and disgruntled Ittehadul-Muslimeen and Razakar agitators. While one group owes its loyalty to the red flag and the other to the green, both seem to have in common an opportunist interest in creating disorder.

This has been rightly referred to in this report. There was disorder in Hyderabad State on the 15th and 17th August last. At a number of places Pakistani flags were hoisted, with the result that there was a great disturbance. The police brought the situation under control. The Collector of Gulberga, with the assistance of the local leaders, helped in bringing the situation under control at Gulberga. A number of Congress leaders were there; the ex-President of the State Congress, Swami Ramnanda Tirtha, was at Gulberga when there was a great flare-up. Hyderabad was a problem State, and the occurrence of this kind of disturbance even today shows that things have not come to normal. There was an organised attempt to hoist these flags. Unless strong measures are adopted

to curb this movement, I am afraid, Hyderabad will again give trouble. In this connection a number of persons have been arrested, a number of persons belonging to political parties. Recently, certain persons who were responsible for hoisting the flag were arrested. One of them was a member of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema. The Hyderabad Government is proceeding against those persons arrested. Anyhow, I want to make it clear that Hyderabad once gave a lot of trouble to the Central Government, and it is the duty of the Central Government to see that such things do not happen in future.

Next, I wish to refer to the question of reorganisation of States. The States Reorganisation Commission has not submitted its report and it is premature to say anything about it. But I must say this. In various parts of the country that demand is there and recently a conference was held and the feelings of the people were expressed. But as far as the South is concerned, I must repeat that unless Hyderabad is disintegrated and its three parts are joined to the adjoining States, there will be no reorganisation of the States. So it is for the Reorganisation Commission to consider this matter very carefully and submit its report. It seems that they have not submitted any interim report. It is for the Government to send for an interim report, so that people can understand the situation.

Recently, in reply to a question, the Deputy Home Minister gave figures relating to the tours of Ministers in various States. I am not satisfied with the figures. I wish to say that our popular Ministers should undertake more tours, go to the rural areas, contact the people, understand their problems and then try to solve those problems.

I know that the administration of jails is a State subject. A number of reforms have been introduced in the States as far as jail administration is concerned. But there must be

[Shri Krishnacharya Joshi]

some co-ordination. So far as education is concerned, convicts are given proper education. Some work is extracted from the convicts, but no remuneration is given to them. So I request the hon. the Home Minister to consider this and bring about a kind of co-ordination in the jail administration of various States.

With these words I have great pleasure in supporting the Demands.

Shri Thimmaiah (Kolar—Reserved—Sch. Castes): I wish to make a few observations in regard to the State of Mysore which I have the honour to represent here. In Mysore State there are many vacancies in the High Court as a result of the retirement of some of the Judges. There are a large number of cases pending in the Court. Therefore I request the Home Ministry to see that the Judges are appointed as early as possible to the High Court of Mysore.

After adding the district of Bellary to Mysore, the work for the judiciary has considerably increased, and therefore I request the Home Ministry to examine the idea of increasing the number of Puisne Judges in the High Court of Mysore.

4 P.M.

Coming to the problem of Scheduled Castes and Tribes it is a well known fact that we, the members of the Scheduled Castes have on the floor of this House made several demands and suggestions to the Home Ministry and to do the needful for the improvement of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes in all aspects of national life. As far as the educational aspect of Scheduled Castes and Tribes is concerned, we have no complaint to make. But as far as the economic aspect of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes is concerned, we have much complaint to make, and I hope the Home Ministry will take it in a sporting manner and do the needful for the economic improvement of these people. In the Constitution itself, it is stated that the State should take special interest in regard to the

amelioration of the economic conditions of the weaker sections of the people. It says also particularly that the State should take care of the economic and educational interests of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes. There is the Five Year Plan. There are various projects for improving the economic conditions of the nation. I am quite aware that the economic condition of the country as a whole has improved. It is progressing very well. If you take as a community the Scheduled Castes and Tribes, the progress made in the economic sphere is quite unsatisfactory. I am sorry to make such a remark as this.

I want to make a few suggestions as far as the economic improvement of these people is concerned. There is a lot of waste land in the hands of the Government. You can see whether any State Governments are giving free lands to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes. In some States they are given free lands. Even where they give, they give only the worst land, land which is quite useless for cultivation. There are some States which do not give land at all, free of cost. Even in those States which give land free, at the time of granting, the officers do not give possession of the land to these people. They try to harass them and try to evade the grant of land to these people. I request the hon. Minister to have a uniform policy in regard to the grant of land to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes people. There is a lot of waste land in the country. During these 6 or 7 years, if the Government had any plan regarding distribution of waste land to these people in a proper manner, to some extent the conditions would have improved. Here and there they give land to our people. I know that. But, this has not done much to improve the economic conditions of our people. Even now, it is not too late for the Government to see that agricultural colonies are established for the benefit of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes people. I have no objection to include the

landless people of other communities also because they must also have some land. I say agricultural colonies should be established wherever compact land is available. The Home Ministry should instruct the State Governments to see that a certain portion of the waste land is given to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes and the State Governments should make it a policy to see that in each year a certain number of Harijan families and tribal families are given land. The Central Government should see that this policy is followed by all the State Governments.

There are certain indigenous hereditary industries among the Scheduled Castes and Tribes. For lack of proper encouragement, they are declining and these industries are being monopolised by some others. The Scheduled Castes people who are landless and who have no other work except being labourers, have no encouragement to develop these industries. I request the Government to undertake a survey of these industries and make some grant every year to develop these industries, so that these people may be employed and enabled to earn their livelihood. This is a thing which the Government can do very easily and successfully. This will improve our condition to a great extent.

In the States, there are petty contracts which could be given to these Scheduled Castes people and which they can manage very well. I request the Government to see that these petty contracts are given to these people by the State Governments. By this, they can earn some money, and start some business. There are various measures like this. If particular attention is paid to this matter, our lot could be improved easily without our pressing these things on the floor of the House repeatedly.

We have several times requested the Home Ministry to constitute a Committee to suggest means and measures for the amelioration of the conditions of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes, so that a uniform policy may be followed throughout the country. Even now, I make this request to the Home Ministry to see whether it is not possible to constitute a Committee of the Members of Parliament and others interested in the amelioration of the conditions of the Scheduled Castes so that they can frame and guide the policy regarding the improvement of the conditions of these people. I hope that the Ministry will consider this matter.

Regarding representation in Government service, the Home Ministry has ordered reservation of certain posts in the Gazetted and non-Gazetted ranks. In that order, there is also a clause that if the suitable candidate is not available, it can be treated as un-reserved. You can see that the word 'suitable' is vague. I have said so many times that it is vague and that the benefits conferred by the order are taken away by this word 'suitable'. I will cite an example. If a vacancy is advertised and you require a graduate, and if a Scheduled Caste candidate applies, they will say that this man is not suitable and therefore, it should be treated as un-reserved. The candidate will not get the appointment. When they call for applications, they prescribe a University degree as qualification. If a degree-holder from the Scheduled Castes applies, if he is not fit for that post, who else can be fit? You have prescribed B.A. as the qualification; here is a candidate available with a degree. If you say that that man is not suitable, how can we prove that he is suitable, I cannot understand. I would request the Government to select the best from among the candidates of the Scheduled Castes without comparing the merits of the Scheduled Castes candidates with that of others. The word 'suitable' must be

[Shri Thimmaiah]

removed from that order. I hope the Home Ministry will give consideration to all these points and do the needful in the matter.

This order will not apply to promotions. I do not say that the Government should reserve even for promotions. But, I want to make one observation. In view of the fact that there is no adequate representation of these people in Government service, Government can train those who are already in service or hold competitive examinations among the Scheduled Castes officers who are in service, and select the best among them and promote them to higher ranks so that the quota given by the Home Ministry's order may be achieved. This is a suggestion for the consideration of the Home Ministry. On one occasion, Shri Datar said that he would consider the proposal for reservation in promotions. I do not know how far he has pursued the matter.

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): I have never promised.

Shri Thimmaiah: Not promised; I said, 'said'. 'Saying' does not mean promising.

श्री पी० एन० राजभोज : वचन दे दीजिये, कोई नक्सान नहीं होगा, कुछ बच्छी बात ही हो जायेगी।

Shri Thimmaiah: I know his difficulties in considering this proposal. The Home Ministry may be able to get over the difficulty if they apply their minds seriously.

Regarding appointments in Class IV service and in other jobs also, educated and uneducated young men and women, are not able to get jobs. Even in private factories, we do not get any jobs. If we do not get jobs even in Government factories or private factories, how can we improve our lot. I know the Home Ministry

has issued circulars to private industries and Government-owned industries to give 16½ per cent. of the appointments to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes. I can say that no factory, even the Bharat Electronics, has implemented it even though there are candidates who are quite qualified at least for these Class IV jobs. If this state of affairs continues, you can never say that the country is progressing. We will be lagging behind. I do not say that we are not at all progressing. We are progressing, but not to the extent that we desire, and the Government desires. I therefore request the Government to see that special care is given to the improvement of our economic conditions.

I have no complaint to make about the social conditions. The social disabilities are there. I know that very shortly the Untouchability Bill will be passed by this House and the observance of untouchability will be made an offence. I think the whole country will welcome it. I request the Government to see that the Act is properly implemented and the desired results are achieved through that Act.

श्री सिंहासन सिंह (जिला गोरखपुर-दक्षिण) : किसी राष्ट्र की शान्ति उस के गृह विभाग के कार्य पर विशेष रूप से अवलम्बित रहती है। सीमाय से आज हमारा गृह विभाग ऐसे आदमी के हाथ में है जिन का शासन में बहुत बड़ा अनुभव है। जब से अंग्रेजों की शृंखला कमजोर पड़ी है और भारतीयों के हाथ में शासनसूत्र आया है, तब से शासन करने का अनुभव हमारे वर्तमान माननीय गृह मंत्री महोदय को है, और उन से हमें बड़ी आशाएँ हैं। इन आशाओं के साथ मैं अपनी सही भावना उन के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ कि आज स्वतंत्र होने के सात वर्ष बाद भी हम अपने रास्ते पर उतनी तेजी से नहीं जा रहे हैं, जितनी तेजी से

जाने की देश हम से आशा और उम्मीद रखता है। जहाँ कहीं हम जाते हैं हम तरक्की का वायुमंडल देखते हैं, लेकिन साथ ही यह भी लगता है कि हमारे यहाँ जो भावना देश के प्रति होनी चाहिये वह नहीं है। हर एक जगह व्यक्तिवाद का राज्य है। समष्टिवाद का विचार नहीं है। प्रत्येक का भला हो इस पर ध्यान न हो कर हर एक आदमी का ध्यान इस पर केन्द्रित है कि उस का निजी भला हो। ऐसा क्यों है, कैसे है, कुस पर हम को विचार करना चाहिये।

कहने को यह कांग्रेस का राज्य है, लेकिन संचालन सूत्र अभी भी उन्हीं अधिकारियों के हाथ में है जो ब्रिटिश समय से आज तक हमारे साथ चले आ रहे हैं। उन अधिकारियों में ब्रिटिश राज्य के समय यह प्रवृत्ति थी कि एक उपनिवेश पर किस प्रकार शासन किया जाय। स्वराज्य के बाद उस प्रवृत्ति में कहां तक अन्तर पड़ा है इस पर अभी विचार करने के लिये समय नहीं है। यदि इस पर विचार करूंगा तो बहुत समय लग जायगा। लेकिन मेरे छोटे विचार में इस के अन्दर एक महान खामी है जिस के कारण आज हम तेजी से आगे नहीं बढ़ पा रहे हैं। अभी मैंने इस रिपोर्ट को पढ़ा तो मैंने देखा कि आज कल सुपर एन्प्लेशन और एक्सटेंशन आफ सरविस का प्रचार बड़े जोरों पर है। जिन लोगों को हम संविधान की दफा ३१४ में प्रोटेक्शन दे चुके हैं उन की सरविस टर्म्स को हम खत्म नहीं कर सकते। उन को समय आने पर भी नहीं हटाया जाता और हटा कर के भी फि रखा जाता है और रिएम्पलाय किया जाता है। इस से मेरे विचार में प्रगति कुछ रुकती है। जो आदमी उस के नीचे काम करने वाला है वह आज इस आशा से भरा हुआ है कि कल वह इस पद पर जायगा और अपनी कार्य कुशलता दिखलायेगा, लेकिन दूसरे दिन

पता चलता है कि उस आदमी की सरविस बढ़ गई या वह आदमी रिएपाईंट हो गया। तो जिनने आदमी इस आशा में थे कि हम को तरक्की मिलेगी उन को धक्का लगता है। और धक्का लगने पर जो भावना उन की गवर्नमेंट के प्रति होती है वह कोई अच्छी भावना नहीं होती। मैं दातार साहब से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज दुर्भाग्य से अहल-कारों में यह भावना है कि इस राज्य में तरक्की तो उसी की होगी जिस की पहुँच हो, और जिस की पहुँच नहीं है चाहे वह कितना भी ईमानदार हो वह तरक्की नहीं कर पाता। यह बड़े दुर्भाग्य की बात है। ऐसी भावना नहीं होनी चाहिये। हर एक आदमी को यह पूरा विश्वास होना चाहिये कि अगर वह अपना काम ईमानदारी से करेगा तो उस की तरक्की अपने आप होती चली जायगी। मेरे सामने कुछ आंकड़े हैं। वे यह तो नहीं बताते कि १९५४ में कितने रिटायर होने वाले थे और उन में से कितनों को रिटायर होने का मौका नहीं मिल या उनकी अवधि बढ़ा दी गई। तलाश इन आंकड़ों से यह मालूम होता है कि ५०६ आदमी जोकि रिटायर कर दिये गये थे वह फिर से मुलाजिम कर लिये गये और २८० आदमियों की अवधि बढ़ा दी गई। यह नहीं मालूम होता कि यह अवधि ५५ से ६० तक बढ़ी है या ६० के बाद भी बढ़ी है। लेकिन इतना तो मालूम होता है कि ७८६ आदमी जोकि रिटायर हो गये उन को फिर से नियुक्त कर लिया गया या उन की अवधि बढ़ाई गई। आप को इस से मालूम होगा कि इन ७८६ आदमियों के इस प्रकार रखे जाने से कितनों की तरक्की का क्रम रुक गया होगा। और हमारे ७८६ नौजवानों जोकि इन की जगह रखे जाते वे रह गये। आज देश में लाखों लोग बेकार हैं। बेकारों के नारे लग रहे हैं, उन के जलूस निकलते हैं। जिन आदमियों की सरविस बढ़ाई गई

[श्री सिंहासन सिंह]

हैं वे पहले ही काफी सरविस कर चुके हैं और काफी कमा चुके हैं। अगर वे अब भी देश सेवा करना चाहते हैं तो और तरीके से कर सकते हैं। लेकिन वे हमारे नौजवानों का स्थान ले लें यह तो हमारे स्थान में उचित नहीं मालूम होता और उम्मीद है कि इस पर विचार किया जायगा। यह ७८६ आदमी तो पिछले साल के हैं। अगर और सालों को देखा जाय तो यह संख्या बहुत बड़ी निकलेगी। मैं एक उदाहरण दे सकता हूँ। ब्रिटिश राज में कोई हाई कोर्ट का जज रिटायर होने के बाद रिइंफोर्स नहीं होता था। लेकिन मैं ने देखा कि अपने राज्य में एक हाईकोर्ट के जस्टिस सन् १९३६ में रिटायर हुए और उस के बाद सन् १९४७ में रिइंफोर्स हुए। उस का परिणाम क्या हुआ। इस का यह परिणाम हुआ कि कुछ लोगों को न्यायाधीशों की तरफ से भी दुर्भावना होने लगी। और किसी देश में इस प्रकार की भावना न्यायाधीशों के प्रति होना गड़बड़ी का कारण हो सकती है। इस का यह भी परिणाम होता है कि हाई कोर्ट के दूसरे जजों के मन में भी यह भावना हो जाती है कि अगर हम सरकार को प्रसन्न रख सकेंगे तो हम भी रिइंफोर्स हो जायेंगे अब हाई कोर्ट के जज ६० वर्ष की आयु में रिटायर होते हैं। इस का मतलब यह हुआ कि सन् ४७ में वह जज महोदय अपने रिटायर होने के ११ साल बाद रिइंफोर्स किये गये। अर्थात् वह ७१ साल की आयु में रिइंफोर्स हुए। और उस के दो वर्ष बाद वह मर गये। यह मुझे एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में बतलाया गया था। हमारे यहां औसत आयु २४, २५ वर्ष की है। तो वह जज महोदय इस प्रकार ७२, ७३ वर्ष तक नौकर रहे। इस से न जाने कितने लोगों का नुकसान हुआ होगा। मेरा खासकर आग्रह है कि

इस विषय पर विशेष रूप से ध्यान दिया जाय। इस प्रकार ३६ हाई कोर्ट के जज अवकाश प्राप्त करने के बाद पुनः नियुक्त किये गये हैं—यह व्यवस्था उचित नहीं।

दूसरी बात मुझे पब्लिक सरविस कमिशन के बारे में कहनी है। संविधान की धारा ३२० के अंतर्गत कमिशन को अधिकार दिया गया कि यह नौकरियों में केवल परीक्षा द्वारा ही भरती करे। मैं आप के सामने संविधान की उस धारा को पढ़ दूँ। वह इस प्रकार है :

"It shall be the duty of the Union and the State Public Service Commissions to conduct examinations for appointments to the services of the Union and the services of the State respectively."

अर्थात् वह सारी नियुक्तियां परीक्षा द्वारा करेंगे। लेकिन इस धारा के अन्वित जो हमने लोगों को सरविस में लेने के लिये नियम बनाये उन की दफा ४ में हम ने एक और बात बढ़ा दी है। वह यह है :

"...by selection, in special cases, from among persons, other than members of a State Civil Service, serving in connection with the affairs of a State."

इस का अर्थ यह हुआ कि बिना कम्पिटीशन के भी लोगों को लिया जा सकता है। ऐसे लोगों के आंकड़े रिपोर्ट के अपेंडिक्स में दिये हुए हैं। उन को देख कर मुझे कुछ हैरत हुई। सफा ३५ पर दिया हुआ है :

"रिक्लूमेंट बाई इंटरव्यू ऐंड सिलेक्शन"। तो यह जो सिलेक्शन हुआ इस के लिये कम्पिटीशन नहीं हुआ। इसी में क्लाज डी० में दिया हुआ है :

No. of applications received	31,636.
No. of candidates interviewed	5,122.
No. of candidates recommended for appointment	685.

यानी ३१,६३६ आदमियों ने दरखास्तें दीं, उन में से केवल ५,१२२ बुलाये जाते हैं और ६=५ लिये जाते हैं। यह जो किया जाता है उस के लिये हम किसी को दोष नहीं देते। लेकिन इस का परिणाम यह होता है कि हर एक आदमी एम० पीज० के पीछे दौड़ा फिरता है और कहता है कि हमारी सिफारिश कर दो ताकि हमारी दरखास्त पर हम को बुलाया जाय। हम बड़ी आफत में पड़ जाते हैं। हमारे गृह मंत्री को तो कोई आफत नहीं होती, लेकिन हम जो बाहर हैं वह इस आफत में पड़े रहते हैं। हम कितना भी लोगों को समझावें कि ईमानदारी से काम होगा, जिस का जो हक होगा वह उस को मिल जायगा, लेकिन उन को विश्वास नहीं होता। वह कहते हैं कि हमारी सिफारिश कर दो। इस का नतीजा यह है कि जो आजादी कमीशन को होनी चाहिये धीरे धीरे उस पर भी बाहरी छाप पड़ने लगी है और कमीशन पर से भी लोगों का विश्वास थोड़ा बहुत ढीला हो गया है। जो संस्था शासक वर्ग का चुनाव करती है यदि उस पर से लोगों का विश्वास कम हो जाय तो आप देखेंगे कि सारी शासन की बागडोर ही ढीली हो जायगी। इसी तरीके से हम ने आगे देखा तो इस में तो हम को और भी कष्ट मालूम हुआ कि इंडियन ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव सर्विस के इम्तहान सितम्बर, सन् १९५४ में ६६२७ आदमी बैठे और १८२ आदमी इंटरव्यू के लिये बुलाये गये। लेकिन कुल जगहें कितनी थीं, इस कि रिपोर्ट में कुछ पता नहीं। रिपोर्ट के इस कालम में पृष्ठ ३३ पर Appendix में लिखा हुआ है :

"Complete information not yet known about the vacancies."

सरकार को इस बात का पता ही नहीं है कि वेकेन्सीज कितनी हैं। इम्तहान हो गया, इंटरव्यू हो गई, पर आज तक यह पता नहीं

कि कितनी वेकेन्सीज थीं, कितने आदमियों का निर्वाचन करना था और कितने आदमियों को इंटरव्यू में बुलाना है। एक जगह नहीं, यह बात तीन तीन जगह लिखी हुई है :-

"Complete information not yet known, complete information not yet known."

सन् १९५४ की रिपोर्ट हम को १९५५ में मिली। लिखा गया कि सन् १९५४ में परीक्षा हो गई, इंटरव्यू हो गई, पर यह पता नहीं कि कितने आदमी लिये गये। इस पर आदमियों को शुबहा हो सकता है। इस से तो यह मालूम होता है कि अगर पांच आदमियों को चुनना था तो उन में किसी की सिफारिश पर नवां या दसवां आदमी रख लिया गया होगा। ऐसी सूत्र में गृह मंत्री से उम्मीद करूंगा और आशा करूंगा कि सर्विसेज के अन्दर कम से कम यह भावना नहीं होनी चाहिये कि कोई आदमी इस राज्य में किसी की सिफारिश की बदौलत नौकरी या तरक्की पायेगा। उन को यह मालूम होना चाहिये कि कोई भी आदमी इस राज्य में सिर्फ अपनी ईमानदारी के कारण ही उन्नति कर सकेगा। जब तक यह भावना लोगों में नहीं आयेगी तब तक आप खराबियों को रोक नहीं सकेंगे।

बड़ी खुशी की बात है कि हमारे गृह मंत्री ने आते ही करप्शन दूर करने के लिये और सारे मामलों की एन्क्वायरी करने के लिये एक सिविलियन आदमी यू० पी० से बुला रहे हैं। यह खबर पता नहीं कहाँ तक सच है अखबार में यह खबर निकली है, वह अफसर आ कर सिफारिश करेगा कि करप्शन को कैसे दूर किया जाय। यवर्न-मेंट सर्विस कंडक्ट रूल्स में यह नियम है कि चाहे कोई भी अफसर हो वह अपनी नियुक्ति के फौरन ही बाद यह रिपोर्ट करेगा कि उस के पास क्या सरमाया है और पुनः

[श्री सिंहासन सिंह]

हर साल उस को अपनी आर्थिक अवस्था को रिपोर्ट करना होगा कि किस सरमाये से वह सर्विस में आया और उस का सरमाया आगे कैसे बढ़ता गया। अभी हम ने यह रक्खा है कि एक हजार तक की खराद के लिये रिपोर्ट करने की जरूरत नहीं है। मुझे इस की जानकारी नहीं है कि कोई अपने सरमाये की रिपोर्ट करता भी है या नहीं, लेकिन मैं अन्दाजे से कह सकता हूँ कि इस तरह की रिपोर्ट करने वाले शायद १ या २ परसेन्ट भी नहीं होंगे। और जो रिपोर्ट करते भी होंगे उन की पता नहीं जांच भी कभी होती है या नहीं। जब तक लोगों को यह भय न हो जाय, डर न हो जाय और यह अनुभव न हो जाय कि जो मैं रिपोर्ट करूँगा उस की जांच होगी तब तक ज्यादा काम बनने वाला नहीं है। उन को यह मालूम हो जाना चाहिये कि उन के लिये अपने सरमाये की रिपोर्ट करना साजिमी है क्योंकि इस की जांच भी सरकार की तरफ से हो सकती है और जांच करने के बाद अगर उन की गलती पकड़ी गई तो सजा भी हो सकती है। हम देखते हैं कि पब्लिक एकाउन्ट्स कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आती है, करोड़ों रुपयों के गबन के मामले सामने आते हैं, लेकिन उन में कभी कोई जांच या कार्रवाई नहीं होती है। इसी दिल्ली के लिये कहा जाता है कि एक एक आदमी के नाम में मोहल्ले के मोहल्ले बने हुए हैं। लेकिन क्या कभी जांच हुई कि उन का वह रुपया कहां से आया, उन के पास इतना धन कैसे बढ़ गया? अगर उस की जांच की जाय तो वह आप के उद्देश्य में बहुत सहायक होगा। इसलिये मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि हम लोग जो कुछ यहां कहते हैं उस को कार्यान्वित किया जायेगा। अगर हम उस को कार्यान्वित न करें तो चाहे हम जितनी

भी इच्छा रखें, लेकिन हमारी मंशा पूरी नहीं हो सकती। इस से हमारी धमता, हमारी योग्यता और हमारा विश्वास घटता ही है, बढ़ता नहीं है।

अन्त में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप कम से कम इस बात को रोकने की चेष्टा करें कि लोग हमारे पास सिफारिश के लिये न दौड़ें। श्री दातार साहब ने एक सरकुलर शायद निकाला है कि कोई अधिकाारी या क्लर्क अपने सम्बन्ध में किसी विधायक से न मिले। क्या यह सरकुलर निकाल देने से रुक जायगा। यह दौड़ तब तक जारी रहेगी जब तक लोगों में यह विश्वास न हो जाय कि सब के साथ न्याय किया जायेगा। एम० पी० के यहां भी यह दौड़ जारी रहेगी और हम सिफारिश करने के लिये मजबूर होंगे। मान लीजिये कि हम उन की सिफारिश न करें तो नतीजा क्या होगा? कल परसें वह जमाना आयेगा जब हम लोगों के पास वोट मांगने जायेंगे। वह कहेंगे कि हम जरा से काम के लिये गये थे इन के पास तो उन्होंने सिफारिश नहीं की और आज वोट मांगने आ गये। आज कल डिमाक्रेसी का जमाना है। सब जगह आप यह विश्वास दिला दीजिये कि कहीं भी किसी को जाने की जरूरत नहीं है, सब लोग अपनी काबिलियत से लिये जायेंगे। इसलिये मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज किसी की भी नियुक्ति की जाय चाहे अफसर हो या नीचे का क्लर्क हो, उस की नियुक्ति बिना पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन के सामने गये हुए न हो। जब पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन नियुक्त किया गया है तो उस का पूरा उपयोग होना चाहिये। जब पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन का इम्तहान होगा तो अच्छे से अच्छे आदमी और तेज से तेज आदमी सरकारी नौकरियों में आयेंगे। लेकिन अगर

लोग सिफारिश ले कर आते रहे और उन को नौकरियों में रख लिया गया तो कहीं एक दिन ऐसा न आ जाय कि हिन्दुस्तान क्रान्ति की तरफ चला जाय ।

Shri S. C. Samanta (Tamluk): First of all, let me take the hon. Ministers to a place for which they are responsible. But they will not be able to go to that place by road. They will have to take recourse to water-boats, i.e. ships, or go by air. So, the responsibility of the Ministry is very great. They cannot go there by road. There is no royal road, not even a simple road to the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Shri S. S. More (Sholapur): Why do you want to go there?

Shri S. C. Samanta: But they have to go there, because they have the responsibility.

Sardar Hukam Singh: He has to be sent there; he does not want to go there.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Let me take them there, because neither the Deputy Minister nor the Minister who was in charge before had gone there. Now I will expect that both the Ministers will go and see the place for which they are responsible.

Shri S. S. More: As convicts?

Shri S. C. Samanta: Now let me take them there. Let them go to Calcutta, take a ship and go to the Andamans. But even if they want to go by ship, it is not safe...

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Not by goat?

Shri S. C. Samanta:... for it may capsize in a cyclone.

However, let them reach Port Blair. On reaching there they will find that Kala Pani place, and those Andaman cells which will remind us of many things. On landing there, they will see the saw mills that are there, which is the only industry for income from the Andamans.

From the Report of the Ministry we find that in this year Government have budgeted for Rs. 2 crores for the Andamans. You will be glad to learn that the receipts from the Andamans amount to Rs. 1.25 crores, and the main source of income is from the saw mills. These saw mills which are run by Government are supplied with good woods from the Andamans forests; they are very good woods, and in fact, they are world famous woods.

Then, let the Ministers go ahead, and let them pass through the bazars. They will see one high school there. But that high school is not being managed so well as it ought to be. There is scarcity of Hindi teachers there. I find from the Report that three schools have been opened there up till now. I do not know where they are placed. But I would request the Ministry to see that worthy teachers are sent there.

If the Ministers then want to go by road and drive in a car, they will not be able to go far. Let them go ten miles ahead, and they will find the new settlers, the refugees from West Bengal, or the displaced persons from West Bengal. They have been settled there; they are cultivating there, and they are well established there. I would request this time the Ministry to see that when these displaced persons are sent to the Andamans, at least some teachers should be selected from among them and sent there, so that the children of these displaced persons will be properly educated there.

There is scarcity of teachers because only those people who are in agriculture and are displaced from East Pakistan are sent there. Already more than 500 families have settled there. They are not only at Port Blair but in other areas also. There they are flourishing. Government intend to send 500 more families this year, as will be evident from the report we have received. Bengal, as you know, was cursed during the

[Shri S. C. Samanta]

British regime; Bengal had to suffer much. Now, we have achieved independence. There was a national calamity caused by partition. Should we not expect that that will be shared by all in India? What is the matter? What is the situation? Is it not a fact that this morning in answer to a question, the hon. Rehabilitation Minister was saying that in January and February last, on an average, 20,000 people per month have been coming to West Bengal? Where shall they be settled? Where shall they be rehabilitated? Where shall they find their place to live in.

An Hon. Member: Underground!

Shri S. C. Samanta: Can we refuse to settle them? They have to be rehabilitated. Only 500 families have gone there to Andamans to be settled in Kala Pani. What is the position of those who have gone there? What is the place like? Government have tried to make it a heaven. That is right. But it is a fallow place surrounded by salt waters. Even there, they should have some place. Only 500 families this year will not do. The jungles have to be cleared. Let Government put more money to clear the jungles, and take my suffering brethren there and settle them all at once. My earnest request to the Ministry is that they should take proper care. They are not able to handle the other States—I must accuse them—to rehabilitate these unfortunate persons, who are unfortunate not for their own cause but for the cause of the nation. So they must be put anywhere. I would request the Home Ministry to give them shelter at least. If other States are not willing to accept them, they must be placed at least in Andamans where so many Bengalis were put in prison during the days of the country's struggle for independence. The displaced persons there have been put in different places. They have had good harvests. They are producing much. But there is a difficulty at

Raugat area. What is the difficulty? The things they are producing cannot be consumed amongst themselves. They have to live on other things also. So the things they produce should go to other places to be sold. But there this communication difficulty is so much that in a week only one launch comes to, and goes from, Port Blair. They are not able to sell the things they are producing. So arrangements should be made to enable them to sell their produce. Government must take responsibility for the sale of the goods produced by them and for the supply of all their necessities of life. I understand Government have established three dispensaries, and they are going to start a mobile van dispensary with Colombo Plan aid. If this can be taken from one place to another, because the population is sparse and spread over a great area, if such a van can be placed on a steam launch and taken to the different parts, then the people will be highly benefited.

Government are trying to establish air communication. Really, if the Ministers want to go to Andaman and Nicobar Islands, they will not be able to go there except by air, because by ship it will take more time. I would request Government to take special care so far as the Andamans are concerned for it is their responsibility.

We are hearing about a separate Naga land in Assam. That movement is going in. Even some people of Assam are co-operating with them, as we hear. I would request the hon. Minister to investigate this.

One point more and I shall finish. This is about the Scheduled Castes scholarships. We are grateful to the Government for giving a large amount of money for the education of boys belonging to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes. But the boys who receive those stipends are not getting them in time. There is a lot of *gollal* in the office. I know of cases. A year

after the fixed time, a boy is getting the scholarship. That should be inquired into. Of course, this is not the direct concern of the Ministry, but this Ministry is responsible for the uplift of these classes, and I would request the Ministry to inquire into it, because the Demands for Grants of the Education Ministry will not be before us.

श्री कजरौलकर (बम्बई नगर-उत्तर-रक्षित-अनुसूचित जातियां) : श्री मेरे मित्र श्री राम दास जी ने आप के सामने पंजाब के हरिजनों की हालत ब्यान की और मेरे विचार में जो कुछ उन्होंने ने कहा, वह सही है। मैं समझता हूँ कि हरिजनों की हालत पंजाब में ही ऐसी नहीं है बल्कि हिन्दुस्तान में हर जगह उन की ऐसी ही हालत है। जहाँ-जहाँ हरिजनों को जमीन देने का प्रश्न आता है वहाँ उन को बड़ी कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ता है। उन्हें सब से ज्यादा जमीन के बारे में ही होती है। सरकार जो उन को जमीन देती है सिर्फ उस से उन की तकलीफें हल नहीं हो सकती। जब उन के पास जमीन आ जाती है तो जमींदार लोग उन पर जुल्म करना शुरू कर देते हैं। जब वे लोग पुलिस के शिकायत ले कर जाते हैं तो वहाँ भी उन की कोई सुनवाई नहीं होती है क्योंकि पुलिस विभाग के कुछ लोगों के दिल में हरिजनों के प्रति कोई सहानुभूति नहीं है। तो मेरा कहना है कि सरकार जो कानून बनाती है उस का अमल पुलिस डिपार्टमेंट द्वारा ही होगा। यदि हरिजन भाइयों की भरती इस विभाग में ज्यादा होगी तो हम लोगों को न्याय अधिक मिल सकता है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि पंच वर्षीय योजना में शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स, एक्स क्रिमिनल ट्राइब्स और बैकवर्ड क्लासेज के लिये कुल ४ करोड़ रुपया रखा गया है। और यह पांच साल के

लिये है। शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लिए १५ करोड़ रखा गया है। मुझे सुखी है कि उन के लिये १५ करोड़ रखा गया। अगर उन को इस से भी ज्यादा मिले तो उस में भी मुझे सुखी होगी। लेकिन यह जो शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट और एक्स क्रिमिनल ट्राइब्स और बैकवर्ड क्लासेज के लिये ४ करोड़ रखा गया है वह बहुत ही कम है। तो मेरी प्रार्थना है कि दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में हमारे लिये कुछ ज्यादा धन रखा जाना चाहिये।

सरविसेज के बारे में मेरे मित्र थिमय्या ने बहुत सी बातें कही हैं। मैं देखता हूँ कि क्लास १ और क्लास २ में मैं तो अभी तक एक पर सेंट भी कोटा पूरा नहीं हुआ है। मेरे पास एक स्टेटमेंट है। उस से मालूम होता है कि क्लास १ सरविसेज में शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लिये १६ सही दो बटे तीन प्रतिशत रिजर्वेशन है। लेकिन सन् १९५३ की जून तक कुल बीस जगहें भरी गईं और ९३८ का गेप रहा। क्लास २ में ५,६५३ जगहों में से ५० जगहों पर शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स वाले लिये गये और ८६२ का गेप रहा। यह तो गजेटेड पोस्ट्स थीं। क्लास २ नान-गजेटेड में ३१०३ में कुल ६३ लिये गये और ४५४ का गेप रहा, क्लास ३ में ५,४६,३०० में से २४,८१६ लिये गये और ६६,७३१ का गेप रहा। हाँ क्लास ४ में कुछ ठीक है। लेकिन इस का कारण यह है कि इस क्लास में बहुत सी जगहें स्वीपर्स की हैं। और स्वीपर्स के लिये कोई रिजर्वेशन नहीं होता है क्योंकि इस के लिये कोई रिजर्वेशन नहीं मांगता है। इसी कारण क्लास ४ में समाधान हुआ है।

हमारे दातार साहब और श्रीकान्त साहब ने ग्रसिस्टेंटों की भरती के लिये एक स्कीम निकाली है जिस का मैं स्वागत करता

[श्री कजरोत्कर]

हूँ। उन्होंने ने १०० असिस्टेंटों को भरती करने के लिये दरखास्तें मांगी हैं। मैं ऐसा समझता हूँ कि यह जो १०० असिस्टेंट नियुक्त करेंगे वह पांच साल तक नियुक्त होंगे। अगर १०० असिस्टेंटों का कोटा बढ़ा कर ऐसा दस साल के लिये किया जाय तो मुझे बड़ी खुशी होगी।

सरविस में जब हम लोगों को लिया जाता है तो कहा जाता है कि हमारे अन्दर पूरा मैरिट नहीं है। लेकिन आप को यह देखना चाहिये कि ऐसा क्यों है। आप को इस का कारण ढूँढ निकालना चाहिये। खाली यह कहना काफ़ी नहीं है कि मैरिट नहीं है इसलिये नहीं रखा जाता है। लेकिन ऐसा क्यों होता है आप को इस का कारण ढूँढना चाहिये और उन को ट्रेनिंग देनी चाहिये। अगर उन को खास ट्रेनिंग दी जाय तो मुझे विश्वास है कि यह रिजर्वेशन का कोटा बहुत कुछ भर जायगा।

अब मैं हरिजनों के धर्मों के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। हरिजनों का अधिकतर काटेज इंडस्ट्रीज का धंधा है। दूसरा उन का चमड़े का धंधा है। लेकिन आज हालत यह है कि चमड़े का धंधा बहुत कुछ कैपिटलिस्ट लोगों के हाथ में चला गया है। हम लोग वाटा और फ्लेक्स आदि से कम्पीटीशन नहीं कर सकते हैं। इसलिये जैसे सरकार खादी के लिये सबसिडी देती है उसी तरह उसे इन कुटीर उद्योगों को भी मदद देनी चाहिये। इन लोगों के पास पैसा नहीं होता है। इसलिये इन को को-ऑपरेटिव सोसाइटीज के द्वारा कुछ मदद दी जाय और उन को काम दिया जाय।

एजुकेशन के बारे में हमारे होम मिनिस्टर, एजुकेशन मिनिस्टर और फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर ने हम को बहुत मदद दी है उस

के लिये मैं उन को धन्यवाद देता हूँ। उन्होंने ने शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स तथा बैंकवर्ड क्लासेज को स्कॉलरशिप दिये हैं। लेकिन अब इन स्कॉलरशिप पाने वालों में बैंकवर्ड क्लासेज वालों की संख्या बहुत बढ़ गई है। इसलिये मेरी प्रार्थना है कि जो आप ने हमारे लिये १,२६,४०,००० रुपया रखा है उस को बढ़ाना चाहिये।

छूतछात-निवारण-कानून के सम्बन्ध में सिलेक्ट कमेटी ने रिपोर्ट दे दी है। उस को जल्दी इसी अधिवेशन में हाउस के सामने आना चाहिये।

इस के अतिरिक्त मैं दो शब्द मिशनरी लोगों के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। ब्रिटिश सरकार तो चली गई लेकिन ये मिशनरी अभी हमारे बीच में बहुत-सा प्रचार करते रहते हैं। यह हम लोगों से कहते हैं कि उन का धर्म बहुत अच्छा है और इस तरह से गरीब और अनपढ़ लोगों को बहकाते हैं। मध्य प्रदेश में सतना में इन लोगों का बहुत जोर है। मैं उन के धर्म को बुरा नहीं कहता हूँ, धर्म तो सभी अच्छे हैं। हिन्दू धर्म भी ठीक है, क्रिश्चियन धर्म भी ठीक है, मुस्लिम धर्म भी ठीक है। लेकिन उन का यह नहीं कहना चाहिये कि तुम्हारा धर्म खराब है और हमारा अच्छा है।

इस के अतिरिक्त मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ। अभी मेरे पास एक पत्र यू० पी० से आया है। उस में लिखा है कि बुलन्दशहर में एक कालिज में एक प्रीति-भोज हुआ था। उस में सब विद्यार्थी शामिल हुए थे। लेकिन हरिजन विद्यार्थियों को अलग बिठाया गया। हम कहते हैं कि देहात के लोग अनपढ़ हैं इसलिये उन में अस्पृश्यता है, उन को सिखाना चाहिये। जब कालिजों

में जो शिक्षा के केन्द्र हैं, छुआछूत का यह हाल है तो फिर देहात में क्या होगा ? मैं अब सदन का धीर ज्यादा समय नहीं लेना चाहता हूँ । मेरे पास यह जो रिप्रेजेंटेशन था है और शिकायतें आई हैं, वह मैं आप के पास भेज दूंगा और मुझे आशा है कि आप इन पर सहानुभूतिपूर्वक विचार करेंगे ।

दूसरे, सरकार ने जो छुआछूत दूर करने के लिये प्रचार कार्य किया है, उस के लिये मैं सरकार को धन्यवाद देता हूँ लेकिन इस का असर तभी होगा जब पुलिस विभाग में हरिजनों और आदिमजातियों के प्रति हमदर्दी का भाव होगा, वरना आप के ये आदेश कुछ ज्यादा कारगर नहीं होंगे ।

इस सिलसिले में मैं आप को बतलाऊँ कि रत्नागिरी जिले में प्रचार और कीर्तन का प्रोग्राम था, उस प्रचारक ने जा कर पुलिस से कहा कि देखो वहाँ पर कीर्तन है और उस समारोह में काफ़ी हरिजन आने वाले हैं, इसलिये मेहरबानी कर के वहाँ इंतज़ाम के लिये पुलिस भेज दो । जब प्रचार और कीर्तन का प्रोग्राम शुरू हुआ तो सब लोग वहाँ पर जमा हो गये और कहने लगे कि अरे यह तो महार जातियों का कीर्तन हो रहा है और गड़बड़ करने लगे, तब फिर हमारे आदमी पुलिस के पास गये और कहा कि आप से वहाँ पर पुलिस तैनात करने के लिये कहा था लेकिन अभी तक आप ने वहाँ पर पुलिस का प्रबन्ध नहीं किया, तो जवाब दिया गया कि हम ने पुलिस भेज दी है । नतीजा यह हुआ कि वह कार्यक्रम करीब दो घंटे बाद शुरू हो सका । मेरी प्रार्थना है कि जले ही आप के दिल में हमारे प्रति कितनी ही हमदर्दी और सहानुभूति क्यों न हो, और कितने ही जानून आप उन के लिये क्यों न बना डालें, जब तक पुलिस की सहानुभूति नहीं मिलेगी तब तक कुछ लाभ

नहीं हो सकता । बस इतना ही बोल कर के मैं अपनी बात खत्म करता हूँ और आप ने जो मुझे आज बोलने का अवसर दिया, उस के लिये आप को धन्यवाद देता हूँ ।

बी ए० एन० विद्यालंकार (जालन्धर) :

मैं इस अवसर पर होम मिनिस्ट्री के काम की तारीफ़ करना चाहता हूँ कि उस ने देश में शान्ति और सुरक्षा को कायम रखा है और जिस सुन्दरता से देश के अन्दर सुरक्षा और शान्ति की रक्षा की जा रही है, उस में मैं समझता हूँ कि हम सब का फ़र्ज है कि होम मिनिस्टर को पूरी तरह से सहायता दें । लेकिन इस के साथ साथ मैं होम मिनिस्टर का ध्यान उन सरकारी कर्मचारियों की तरफ़ दिलाना चाहता हूँ जो कि गवर्नमेंट के स्टाफ़ हैं और जो गवर्नमेंट को चला रहे हैं, कारण यह कि उन की रक्षा का, जोकि तमाम देश की रक्षा करते हैं और जो देश के सारे संगठन को चलाते हैं, भार और उन के मुफ़ाद और उन के इंटरेस्ट्स को देखने का भार हमारी होम मिनिस्ट्री पर है और मुझे इस विषय में मिनिस्ट्री का काफ़ी जोर से ध्यान दिलाना है क्योंकि होम मिनिस्ट्री की तरफ़ से मुस्तलिफ़ सर्विसेज के लिये जो स्लस बने हुए हैं और उन नियमों में जो परिवर्तन अभी हाल में किये गये हैं और किये जा रहे हैं, उन में भी स्थिति कुछ पहले की सी रही है । कुछ दिन पहले समाचार-पत्रों में हमारे उप मंत्री महोदय के कुछ विचार निकले थे । सुझाव निकले थे, मैं भानता हूँ कि उन्हें इस बात की शिक्षायत होगी कि जो लोग गवर्नमेंट के मुलाज़िम हैं, उन की शिकायतें ठीक तरीक़े से नहीं आती हैं, बल्कि मेम्बरों के रज़ारिये आती हैं मैं यह नहीं चाहता कि किसी तरह से नियंत्रण के अन्दर कोई कमी आये, या हम लोग बाहर से कोई ऐसा काम करें जिस से कि गवर्नमेंट के नियंत्रण में

[श्री ए० एन० विद्यालंकार]

कमी आये लेकिन जैसा कि अभी मुझ से पहले श्री सिंहासन सिंह ने कहा कि अगर गवर्नमेंट के मुलाजिमों की शिकायतें रफ़ा नहीं होंगी और उन के दिल के अन्दर एक असन्तोष रहेगा, हमेशा एक तूफ़ान सा उठता रहेगा तो वह अपना काम अच्छी तरह से नहीं कर सकेंगे और उन की शिकायतों को रफ़ा करने का कोई न कोई ज़रिया अवश्य होना चाहिये। आज अगर हम उन की यूनियनों को बन्द कर दें और मेम्बरों को इस बात का मौका न दें कि वह उन की शिकायतें सरकार तक पहुंचावें, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि उन के तमाम रास्ते बन्द हो जायेंगे और मुझे इस बात की शिकायत है कि ऊँचे अधिकारी इस बात की पर्वाह नहीं करते कि पूरी तरह से उन की शिकायतें सुनें। अपने देश में आज हम एक सोशलिस्टिक नज़ाम बनाने जा रहे हैं। जिस समय बजट पर बहस होती है तो हमारे सरकारी मुलाजिम इस बात की चिन्ता में रहते हैं कि देखें कि अब इस बजट के मौके पर हमारे लिये क्या सुधार होता है और हमें क्या क्या मिलता है और क्या क्या नहीं मिलता है। मैं आप को बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि कुछ यूनियनों के साथ मेरा सम्बन्ध होने के कारण मेरा उन सरकारी कर्मचारियों से वास्ता पड़ता है और मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज सरकारी कर्मचारियों के हृदयों में एक ज्वाला सी उठ रही है जिस को कि हमें शान्त करना है और उस को बुझाना है। आप उन की विस कंडीशन्स का मामला अपने हाथ में लें और उन को सुधारने के हेतु आवश्यक कदम उठावें। जहां तक सरकारी कर्मचारियों के कनफ़र-मेशन्स का सम्बन्ध है, यह विषय कर्मचारियों के लिये फ़ाफ़ी असन्तोष और चिन्ता का कारण बना हुआ है, कारण ऐसे सरकारी

नौकर जिन को दस-दस और बारह-बारह साल काम करते हो गये हैं, अभी तक परमानेंट नहीं किये गये हैं और उन का भविष्य अभी भी अनिश्चित बना हुआ है और अभी तक उन को मालूम नहीं कि कब उन को नौकरी से जवाब मिल जाय। जब तक उन को उन की नौकरी में स्थायी न किया जाय तब तक उन के सिर पर तलवार लटकी हुई है कि न जाने कल क्या हो। मैं तो कहूंगा कि इन्सान की दृष्टि से देखें चाहे जो काम करने वाले कर्मचारी हैं, उन की दृष्टि से देखें, एक आदमी जो फ़ाफ़ी समय से एक जगह पर ठीक तरह काम कर रहा है उस को उस स्थान से हटा कर अन्य स्थान पर भेजना वह उसी तरह से बुरा है जिस तरीके से कि किसी किसान की जमीन छीन लेना या किसी शक्स का कारोबार छीन लेना। आज हम किसानों के लिये नियम बनाते हैं और उन के लिये प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा कि किसानों को उन के स्थान से अथवा भूमि से निकाला न जाय, बिल्कुल ठीक बात है, उसी तरह से हमें सरकारी कर्मचारियों के विषय में भी सोचना चाहिये कि कितने कर्मचारी कनफ़र्म किये जा सकते हैं और अगर कहीं पर हम को रिट्रेंचमेंट करना पड़ता है तो हमें देखना चाहिये कि उस सरप्लस स्टाफ़ को हम कहां पर खपा सकते हैं। आज ही मुझे एक जगह के एम० ई० एस० के मुलाजिमों की चिट्ठी मिली है जिस में कहा गया है कि एक दम से ४०० मुलाजिमों को बिना सीन्योरिटी और जूनियारिटी का ख्याल किये हुए नौकरी से जवाब मिल गया है। अब सीन्योरिटी और जूनियारिटी का ख्याल तो इंडस्ट्रियल कारखानों में भी रखा जाता है, सरकार ने कुछ ऐसे वहां के लिये नियम बना दिये हैं जिन के अनुसार सर्विस में जो सब से जूनियर होता है उस को पहले निकाला

जाता है और उसी तरह से जो सब से सीनियर होता है उस को सब से बाद में निकाला जाता है, लेकिन यहां एम० ई० एस० के चार सौ आदमी बिना इस बात का ख्याल किये हुए कि कौन जूनियर है और कौन सीनियर है, सब निकाल दिये गये। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ नियम बनें और उन नियमों का सरकार पालन करे। मैं यहां पर एक चीज साफ़ कर दूं कि जो आदमी काम न करे, मेरी उस के साथ कोई हमदर्दी नहीं है और मैं समझता हूं कि हाउस में कोई ऐसा शख्स नहीं होगा जिस की कि ऐसे शख्स के साथ हमदर्दी होगी। आज हमें अपने देश को ऊपर उठाना है, हमें बड़े जोर से काम करना है और हमें अपने मुलाजिमों के दिलों में यह भावना पैदा करनी है कि उन को अपने कर्तव्य का पालन करना चाहिये और अपनी ड्यूटी को सही तौर पर अंजाम देना, देश की सेवा करना है। अपने अफसरान और मिनिस्ट्रों के दिलों में यह भावना पैदा करनी होगी कि उन की रक्षा का भार, उन की मुलाजत की जो कंड़ीशंस हैं उन को ठीक करने और उन के खाने पीने का बोझ हमारे ऊपर है और हमें उसे पूरी तरह से निभाना है। अगर हम उस बोझ को न उठाएँ, जो बोझ कि हम ने अपने कर्णों के ऊपर डाल रखा है तो मुझे भय है कि इस का अच्छा असर नहीं पड़ने वाला है। तीसरी और चौथी क्लास के मुलाजिम जो थोड़ी थोड़ी तनख्वाहें पाते हैं उन पर अगर इस तरह की चिन्ता की तलवार लटक रही तो वह अपना काम भी ठीक तरह से नहीं कर पायेंगे क्योंकि हर समय उन को भय बना रहेगा कि न मालूम कब उन को नौकरी से जवाब हो जाय, इसलिये सरकार को इस और आवश्यक कदम उठाने चाहिये और ऐसे कर्मचारियों को जो काफ़ी समय से और ठीक तरह अपना काम कर

रहे हों, उन्हें स्थायी किया जाय और आप देखेंगे कि वे और अधिक उत्साह के साथ अपना काम करेंगे।

इसी तरह प्रमोशंस के सम्बन्ध में मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि मुझ से पहले जैसे एक सज्जन ने बतलाया कि प्रमोशंस होते हैं, प्रेडेशंस होते हैं और बहुत से लोग महसूस करते हैं कि उस में उन के साथ अन्याय हुआ है, उन के सम्बन्ध में अधिकारियों के पास चिट्ठियां भेजी जाती हैं लेकिन वे फंफ दी जाती हैं और कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है और तब वे बेचारे मेम्बरों की शरण लेते हैं और अपनी यूनियन के पास शिकायतें ले कर जाते हैं और यूनियन उन की शिकायतों को आगे ले जाती है। उस पर कहा जाता है कि यह तो व्यक्ति का सवाल उठाया जाता है लेकिन मैं कहूंगा कि यह एक व्यक्ति का सवाल नहीं होता है बल्कि उसूलों का सवाल हो जाता है कि प्रमोशन के लिये क्या रूल हो, और रिट्यूब-मेंट के लिये क्या रूल हो। सब से पहले जूनियर को नोटिस देना चाहिये और सर्विस के लिहाज से लोगों को नौकरी से जवाब देना चाहिये। अब इसी तरह ट्रांसफर का सवाल है। अब अगर रूल के मुताबिक किसी शख्स का तबादला नहीं होना चाहिये या और उस का तबादला होता है और उस ने उस रूल के नाम पर अपील की लेकिन कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया चाहे वह किसी कारण से हो, तो हमारे सामने फिर वह चीज आती है और हमें सरकार का ध्यान उस और खींचना होता है ; इसलिये नहीं कि उस शख्स के साथ हम कुछ रिआयत करना चाहते हैं बल्कि इसलिये कि अन्याय हो रहा है, उस अन्याय की और सरकार का ध्यान दिलाना चाहते हैं। जब सरकार और उसके उच्च अधिकारी उस अन्याय को दूर नहीं करते हैं तो उस अन्याय को दूर करने के लिये

[श्री ए० एन० विद्यालंकार]

कोई न कोई रास्ता तो निकालना ही पड़ेगा। अगर हम चाहते हैं कि हमारे कर्मचारी मशीनों की तरह काम करें तो हमें उन की सर्विस कंडीशनस इस तरह से रखनी चाहियें जिस से वे सन्तुष्ट हों और वह उत्साह से और मन लगा कर अपना काम कर सकें। इस के लिये आवश्यक है कि उन की भावना को जगाया जाय। मशीन की तरह तभी वह काम कर सकते हैं जब उन के मन में काम करने का उत्साह हो लेकिन उन को दबा कर वह उन से काम कराना चाहें तो वह मशीन की तरह तेजी से काम नहीं कर सकेंगे। इसी तरह से प्रमोशन और ट्रांसफ़र का सवाल है। यूनियनों के बारे में भी मुझे यह कहना है कि जहां आप ने इस के लिये इजाजत दी है वहां यूनियन बनी हैं। मुझे अफ़सोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि अधिकांशों द्वारा किसी न किसी बहाने से उन लोगों को, जो यूनियनों में काम करते हैं, विक्टिमाइज किया जाता है और जब यूनियनों द्वारा उन का केस रखा जाता है तो फिर वही सवाल होता है कि आप तो इंडिविजुअल्स का सवाल उठाते हैं, लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि वास्तव में वह एक व्यक्ति विशेष का सवाल नहीं होता है बल्कि एक सिद्धान्त का प्रश्न होता है। इसी तरह से पे स्केल्स की बात है। पे स्केल्स के सम्बन्ध में आज जो एनोमलीज विद्यमान हैं, सरकार को उन के बारे में विचार करना चाहिये और उन को हल करने के लिये चाहे आप कोई कमीशन बैठाइये या कोई एक डिपार्टमेंटल कमेटी बिठाइये जो एनोमलीज हैं उन को दूर करने के लिये आप को कोई न कोई इलाज करना चाहिये।

5 P.M.

इसी तरह से हमारे यहां जो हाथ का काम करने वाले हैं और जो कलम से काम

करने वाले हैं उन दोनों में अभी तक बड़ा भेद है। हमारे यहां दफ्तरों में यह बात चलती है, हमारे दफ्तरों में इस तरह का भेद भाव है कि आज हम को उस को अपने देश में बरदाश्त नहीं करना चाहिये। यहां के दफ्तरों में आप चले जाइये। जगह जगह नोटिस लगे हुए हैं, यहां तक कि पाखानों तक पर लिखा हुआ है कि यह अफसरों का पाखाना है और यह दूसरे मुलाजिमों का पाखाना है। अफसरों और मुलाजिमों के कन्वेन्यन्स ऐलाउंस तक में फर्क है। इस तरह की चीजों को हमें कभी बरदाश्त नहीं करना चाहिये। मैं इन चीजों के डिटेल में ज्यादा नहीं जाना चाहता, लेकिन इन चीजों के बारे में आप विचार करें, आप इस को ऊपर से ही न देखें बल्कि गहराई के अन्दर जायें और उन को देख कर आप मुलाजिमों को सन्तुष्ट करने की कोशिश करें यह एक बड़ी आवश्यक चीज है।

दूसरी बात जो मैं कहना चाहता हूं वह यह है कि जो आप के जो रिफ्यूजी मुलाजिम पाकिस्तान से आये हैं उन के सम्बन्ध में आप विचार कीजिये। कुछ लोग ऐसे थे जोकि वहां रिटायर होने वाले थे, आज वह यहां पर आ गये हैं। अगर वह वहां पर होते तो उन को पेन्शन वगैरह मिल जाती, लेकिन यहां पर उन को उन का पुराना स्थान नहीं मिला। अभी उन लोगों के बारे में हम फ़ैसला नहीं कर सके हैं। जो लोग पाकिस्तान में थे और अब यहां आ गये हैं, उन के बारे में हम को जल्दी से जल्दी फ़ैसला करना चाहिये।

इसी तरह से जो लोग वहां से आ कर यहां काम में लगे हैं वह अब तक कर्म नहीं किये गये हैं। वह लोग उन जगहों पर रखे गये हैं जहां पहले मुसलमान काम करते

थे, लेकिन उन जगहों पर उन को अब तक कन्फर्म नहीं किया गया है। उन को जल्दी से जल्दी कन्फर्म करना चाहिये। यह चीज बहुत अहम है जिस की तरफ में इस मंत्रालय का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ।

एक और चीज जो मुझे कहनी है, वह ट्रेनिंग के सम्बन्ध में है। आप अफसरों और मुलाजिमों को जो ट्रेनिंग देते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि वह ट्रेनिंग आप जरूर दें, लेकिन मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे अफसरों को यह ट्रेनिंग दी जा रही है या नहीं कि उन का पुराना रवैया बदले। भारत के आजाद होने के बाद जो पुराने अफसर हैं उन में नई स्पिरिट आये, नया आउटलुक आये, यह बात उन के सामने रखी जाती है या नहीं? मैं जानता हूँ कि आज अफसरों का वही तरीका है जिस को ब्यूरोक्रेटिक एरोगेन्स कहते हैं, उन में ऐसा ब्यूरोक्रेटिक तरीका है कि उन के मुलाजिमान उन के सामने जाने से डरते हैं, दफ्तर के बाबू लोग उन के सामने जाने से घबराते हैं। उन का यह रवैया अब बदलना चाहिये। यह बड़ी आवश्यक चीज है। अगर हम उन का आउटलुक नहीं बदलेंगे तो हमारा काम नहीं चल सकता है क्योंकि वह एक स्टैंडर्ड हमारे सामने रखते हैं। अंगरेजों के जमाने में उन के रहन सहन का स्टैंडर्ड दूसरा था। उस वक्त शराब पीने और क्लबों में जाने का स्टैंडर्ड लोगों के सामने रखा गया था। डिफेंस अफसरों का रहन सहन तो बिल्कुल ही दूसरा था। अंगरेजों के जमाने में यह था कि वह हमारे मालिक थे और हम उन के मुलाजिम और मातहत लोग थे। उस जमाने से एक अद्भुत टेन्डेन्सी अफसरों में भरी हुई है। हर एक आदमी अपने को अफसर कहलाना चाहता है। वह अंगरेजों की ही तरह खाना चाहता है और रहना चाहता है और जब उस के पास पैसा नहीं रहता है तो

वह और दूसरी तरीकों से रुपया पैदा करने की कोशिश करता है। अभी वह अंगरेजों का स्टैंडर्ड भूले नहीं हैं। हमें अपने अफसरों को ट्रेनिंग सेंटर्स में यह चीज सिखानी है। आज उन को यह बतलाने की जरूरत है कि लोग क्या चाहते हैं, हमारी सरकार क्या चाहती है और उस के अनुसार उन को बदलना है। हम चाहते हैं कि इस की तरफ ज्यादा ध्यान दिया जाय क्योंकि आज हम सारे देश के सामन स्टैंडर्ड रखते हैं। सरकारी अफसर जानत हैं कि सिक्पोरिटी आफ सविस उन के लिये है, उन को काफ़ी पैसा मिलता है। हमें यह अन्तर भी लाना है कि ऊँचे अफसर और डिपार्टमेंट के नीचे के आदमियों में भेद कम हो। हम इस की कोशिश कर रहे हैं और धीरे धीरे यह होता जायेगा यह मैं जानता हूँ, लेकिन साथ ही साथ हमें नई भावना उन के अन्दर लानी है, उन के दृष्टिकोण को हमें बदलना है। अगर हम इस आवश्यक चीज को नहीं करेंगे तो हमारी सारी कोशिशें नाकामयाब हो जायेंगी। इस की तरफ़ में खास तौर से सरकार की तवज्जह दिलाना चाहता हूँ।

अब मैं एक और चीज कह कर खत्म करूँगा। वह चीज यह है कि आज होम मिनिस्ट्री की तरफ़ से आर्डर आफ़ प्रोसिडेंस निश्चित किया जाता है।

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member has already taken about 15 minutes. I think he should close now. All Members have ordinarily been allowed only 15 minutes. I would request him to finish within two minutes.

श्री ए० एन० विद्यालंकार : मैं अभी आर्डर आफ़ प्रोसिडेंस के बारे में कह रहा था हो सकता है कि सेंटर में यह चीज ठीक हो, लेकिन प्रदेशों में जा कर देखिये कि इस आर्डर आफ़ प्रोसिडेंस की क्या हालत है। जब कोई जल्सा या तकरीब होती है तो वहां

[श्री ए० एन० विद्यालंकार]

पर आर्डर आफ़ प्रिसिडेन्स पर पूरी तरह से धमल नहीं होता है। मैं ने कई दफ़ा देखा है प्रदेशों में कि मेम्बर्स आफ़ पार्लियामेंट को पीछे बिठलाया जाता है। ग्राम तौर से अफ़सरों को सब से आगे बिठलाया जाता है। उस के बाद प्राविन्सियल मेम्बर्स को बिठलाया जाता है। कई जगह तो मेम्बर्स आफ़ पार्लियामेंट को सब से पीछे फेंक दिया जाता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि क्लिअर इन्स्ट्रक्शंस होने चाहियें।

डा० सुरेश चन्द्र (श्रीरंगबाद) : पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर के लिये कोई डिगनिटी नहीं है।

श्री ए० एन० विद्यालंकार : मैं समझता हूँ कि आर्डर आफ़ प्रिसिडेन्स में यह चीज क्लिअरली डिफ़ाइन होनी चाहिये कि पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर्स की वहाँ पर स्थिति क्या है और उन की पोजीशन ऐसी तकरीबों और उत्सवों में क्या होनी चाहिये। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बहुत ही आवश्यक है।

एक और चीज कह कर मैं ख़त्म कर दूँगा। मैं आदमियों के नाम तो नहीं लेना चाहता, लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि जो एप्पाएंट-मेंट्स होते हैं, बड़े पदों पर भी जैसे हाई कोर्ट्स वगैरह में या दूसरे ऐसे स्थानों में कोई आदमी

रखे जाते हैं, वहाँ पर बहुत सोच समझ कर आदमियों को रखा जाना चाहिये। मैं यहाँ पर हाउस में तो कोई बात नहीं कहना चाहता लेकिन प्राइवेट तौर पर मैं मिनिस्टर साहब को बतला सकता हूँ कि मेरी नोटिस में कुछ मामले आये हैं, वह चाहें तो उस की इन्क्वायरी कर लें, लेकिन मैं अपनी वाकफ़ियत से कह सकता हूँ कि ऐसे आदमी कभी कभी एप्पाइंट किये जाते हैं जिन के रेकार्ड पहले से ख़राब हैं, उन के लिये यह दर्ज है कि उन का रेकार्ड ख़राब है। ऐसी अवस्था में देखना चाहिये कि हम उचित आदमियों को ही नियुक्त करें। इस प्रकार से जिम्मेदार अफ़सरों को नियुक्त करते वक्त हमें देखना चाहिये कि हमें देश के सामने अच्छे स्टैंडर्ड्स रखने हैं। हमें ऐसे आदमी नहीं रखने चाहिये जिन के ऊपर कोई एक आवाज भी निकाल सके, हम ऐसे आदमी रखें जिन पर किसी को जरा भी शक न हो सके, वह बिल्कुल 'एवब सस्पिशन' हों। अगर हम अच्छे चरित्रवान आदमियों को ऊँची जगहों पर एप्पाइंट करेंगे तो हम अपने मुल्क और अपनी गवर्न-मेंट को ऊँचे स्टैंडर्ड पर आगे ले जा सकेंगे।

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, the 7th April, 1955.