RAJYA SABHA

Thursday, the 17th August, 1972/26 Srnvana, 1894 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock, MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

SPACE ENERGY COMMISSION

*354. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: t
SHRI CHANDRAMOULIJAGAR-LAMUDI: SHRI LOKANATH MISRA : SHRI K. C. PANDA : SHRI SL'RAJ PRASAD :

Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to set up a Space Energy Commission ;

(b) if so, whether this Commission would be part of the Atomic Energy Commission or a separate Commission ; and

(c) the purpose for which this Commission is being set up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b) A separate Commission designated as the Space Commission has been set up.

(c) The purpose of selling up the Space Commission is explained in (lie Resolution setting up the Commission, a copy of which is placed on the Table of the House.

No. 83/1/1/72—CF

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA (BHARAT SARKAR)

CABINET SECRETARIAT (MANTRI-MANDAL SACHIYALAYA)

Department of Cabinet Affairs (Mantrimandal Karya Vibhag)

fThe question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri K. P. Singh Peo.

M rv.it,- 1 June, 1*72
New Delhi, -±------- ! ----------
11 Jyaistha, 1894.

R E S O L U T I O N

1. The Government of India attaches the highest importance to the exploration of outer space and the development of Space Science and Technology and their Applications. Technological advances in this field are based on developments along advancing frontiers of many areas of science and technology. These developments produce rapid obsolescence not only of tools and equipment but also of established systems of organisation. The sophistication of tiiis technology, the newness of the field, the strategic nature of its development and the many areas in which it has applications have to be borne in devising a suitable organisation framework to handle this area on behalf of Government.

2. In order to promote a rapid development of activities connected wiih the Space Science, Space Technology and Space Applications, (he Government of India consider it necessary lo set up an organisation, free from all non-essential restrictions or needlessly inelastic rules, which will have responsibility in ihe entire field of the Science and Technology of Outer Space and ihcir Applications.

3. After careful consideration, the Government of India have decided to establish a Space Commission with full executive and financial powers modelled on the lines of the Atomic Energy Commission.

Constitution oj the Commission

4. (a) The Commission shall consist of full-lime and part-lime members. The total number of members shall be not less than four nor more than seven.

(b) The Secretary to the Government of India in the department of Space will be the tx-officio Chairman of the Commi ion.

(c) A member of the Commission shall be the Member for Finance, who shall also be ex-ofiicio Secretary to the Government of India in the Deparunent of Space in financial matters.

Functions

5. '1 he Space Commission shall be respon sible :

(a) for formulating the policy of the

Department of Space for the consideration and approval of the Prime Minister ;

(b) for preparing the budgft of the Department of Space for each financial year and getting it approved by Government ; and

(c) for the implementation of Government's policy in all matters concerning outer Space.

6. Within the limits of he budget provision, approved by Parliament, the Commission shall have the powers of the Government of India, both administrative and financial for carrying out the work of the Department of Space.

Chairman

7. (a) The Chairman, in his capacity as Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Space, shall be responsible under the Prime Minister for arriving at decisions on technical questions and advising Government *on* matters of Space policy. A!) recommen dations of the Commission on policy and allied matters shall be put up to the Prime Minister through the Chairman.

(b) The Chairman shall have the power to overrule the other members of the Commission, except that the Member for Finance shall have the right to ask that any financial matter, in which he does pot agree with the Chairman, be referred to the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister.

(c) The Chairman may authorise any member of the Commission to exercise on his behalf, subject to such general or special orders as he may issue from time to time, such of his powers and responsibilities as he may decide.

Member for Finance

8. The Member for Finance shall exercise the powers of the Government of India in financial matters concerning the Department of Space except in so far as such powers have been, or may in future be, conferred on or delegated'to the Department.

9. The Commission shall have power to frame its own rides of procedures. The Com mission 'shall meet at such times and places as may be fixed by the Chairman.

J. S. MONGIA,
Joint Secretary to the Cabinet.

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : The answer of the Minister appears to be vague and not pointed. I would like to know whether the Government has formulated any strategy, short-term or long-term, and, if so, what are the salient features and what arc the fields in which research and application of space science and technology is going *to* come about.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I am not quite clear about the first part of the question, but I think he said that my answer was vague. I have given a whole Resolution which created the Commission, which is a part of my reply, and it runs into two pages giving all the details.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : I know it and I have read the two pages, but I still feel that it is vague in the sense that it does not say what is expected of the Space Commission. I want detailed and pointed answer as to whether Government has any short-term or long-term programme for space research and application and what are the fields it is going to cover.

SHRI K. C. PANT : My hon. friend knows that there are various areas which are covered by modern space technology and its application ranges from exploration of outer space to communications, television and so on. It has a wide range of applications and with each passing year we find that more and more sophistication and more and more practical use of space science is being made. We are trying to remain abreast of the latest developments in the space field and, therefore, we are trying to cover all these areas.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : My second question. Space science technology depends upon the development of certain technology. I would like to know what are those technologies and whether the infra-structure has been developed in this country. If not, how long does the Minister think that he will take to develop it ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : Again, that is a very wide question. Obviously, you require a motor which can take the satellite out into space. You require the technology to develop a satellite and you require the technology to receive signals from space. This involves a whole field of electronics and it involves the fabiication of various highly sophisticated ›

instruments. Therefore, the technology covers a Aery wide area. The field of fuel which is required to carry the spacecraft upward is in itself a separate field. So, it covers a very wide field and if I am to go into the details it will take a very long time, but obviously these are some of the areas covered.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : How far it has been developed—that part has not been answered.

SHRI K. C. PANT : It is being developed. That is an area where we are developing *our* own technical satellite. Wc are also working on rockets and motors. We have our own programme for putting up a satellite, an Indian possibly by 1975. We have our programme. In fact we are now engaged in developing a programme for receiving TV and other signals from satellites. That programme has been undertaken. That is progressing. We are developing TV sets which can receive those signals directly. So, in this whole area and also in the communication" area, we are developing on the plane of practical application rather than on the exploration of space. That is a subsequent development which we can study when we have developed the capacity.

SHRI K. C. PANDA : May I know from the hon. Minister what are the aims and objects of the recent conference in Ahmedabad and what is the financial implication for the short-term and long-term development of strategy on space science and technology in Ahmedabad ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : A Seminar was organised which was attended by people who are interested in and involved in space technology. A wide sector was represented, scientists, technologists, university people and persons from Government and it was a very useful seminar at which papers were read covering the whole range of space technology, electronics, and so on. It was to provide a forum in which a discussion could be held on how this whole area, which is a new area in the world, could be developed in India, what should be our aim, what should be our goals, which line should be developed faster, etc., and I thought the seminar was very useful and it produced useful conclusions. These will be studied by the Government in reaching its conclusions on the long-term and short-term aims of technology.

As far as the financial implications are concerned, I have already indicated that the field covered is so wide and it embraces such a wide sector of industry, of science and technology, that it is difficult to pinpoint or to estimate the financial implications which would take the whole field into account.

DR. R. K. CHAKRABARTI : I would like to draw the attention of the Minister to the answer to part (a) of the question. The question is whether Government have decided to set up a Space Energy Commission". But in the answer, in the Resolution part 3, it says: "Afier careful consideration the Government of India have decided to establish a Space Commission." Is it a Space Commission or a Space Energy Commission because Space Energy Commission has a different meaning ? It will deal only with solar energy for genera-lion of power or some such thing. T f i t i s a Space Commission which will involve all the space science and technology, which one is correct ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : As my hon. friend knows, solar batteries are also a part of the satellite system. I am responsible for the answer, not th:- question.

DR. R. K. CHAKRABARTI : Is it a Space Energy Commission or Space Technology Commission ?

SHRI K. C. PAN'I : I have said I am responsible for the answer, not the question.

SHRI KRISHAN KANT : May I know whether the Space Commission is also dealing with missile technology which is necessarily a development in correlation with space as also the development of solid fuel ? May I know whether the Saiabhai had drawn up a plan for space for a decade and, if so, what is the progress?

SHRI K. C. PANT : As I indicated, the technology does involve the technology of missiles which can carry the sa'c'lites. That is a necessary ingredient of it, and solid fuels are being developed, have b;en developed up to a certain point, have bten t i i e d out at the

Thumba statu n and successfully up lo a certain range ; developments are continuing.

SHRI JOACHIM AI.VA : The hon. Minister is aware of the Espionage Section of the U.S.A. Government at Virginia which has got 15,000 specialist are trying to find out the secrets of the other Governments, above the earth, under the sky, and also secrets which they pass on to various Governments, one country talking to another country, and all that. The Minister knows about that. What is our development in that regard ? We are spending an enormous amount of money on this. What about their research in this connection ? It is a very dangerous side of science lo take away everybody's secret and everybody's secret will be but. Let us know if this is the case.

SHRI' K. C. PANT : I do not really know all the details of which my hon. friend seems to be aware and it is very difficult for me to tell him exactly what preparations they are making in this field.

SHRI JOACHIM ALVA : It is very important. He will find reference to this in the article by Lt. General Sen on Defence Sela on page 3 Silver Jubilee Independence Day Supplement in Hindustan Standard August 15th, 1972.

मोपला दंगों में सजा-याफ्ता व्यतियों को स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों का दर्जा

*355. श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव :
श्री ना० कृ० शेजवलकर :
श्री ओउम् प्रकाश त्यागी :†
डा० भाई महावीर :
श्री पीताम्बर दास :
श्री प्रेम मनोहर :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केरल सरकार ने केन्द्र से मोपला दंगों में सजा-याफ्ता व्यक्तियों को स्वतंत्रता सेनानी माने जाने की सिफारिश की है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

PERSONS CONVICTED IN 'MOPLA RIOTS' AS FREEDOM FIGHTERS

*355. SHRI J. P. YADAV :
SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR :
SHRI O. P. TYAGI : DR. BHAI MAHAV1R : SHRI PITAMBER DAS : SHRI PREM MANOHAR :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether the Government of Kerala have recommended to the Centre for recognising as freedom fighters those persons who were convicted in the cases of Mopla riots ; and

(b) if so, whac is the reaction of Government in this regard ?J

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

§[गृह मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री के० सी० पन्त) : (क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।]

श्री ओउम् प्रकाश त्यागी : उपसभापति जी, मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहूंगा कि स्वतंत्रता सेनानी कौन हैं और कौन नहीं, इसके लिए सरकार ने क्या मापदण्ड स्थापित किया है क्योंकि अभी देश में बहुत बेचैनी हो गई है—आई० एन० ए० के लोग रोते फिर रहे हैं, जिन लोगों ने रिवोल्ट किया था बम्बई में, नेवी वालों ने, वे रोते फिर रहे हैं। तो मैं सरकार से जानना चाहूंगा, सरकार ने कौन सा मापदण्ड स्थापित किया है जिसके आधार पर वह लोगों को स्वातंत्र्य संग्रामी घोषित करती है ?

श्री के० सी० पन्त : इस पर तो ब्यौरा सभी अखबारों में भी दिया जा चुका है और अभी जो ताम्रपत्रों का वितरण हुआ इस सम्बन्ध में उसका

†The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri O. T. Tyagi. }[ ] English translation. §[ ] Hindi translation.

स्पष्टीकरण हुआ, और जहां तक आई० एन० ए० और आर० आई० एन० के लोगों का विषय है, वे भी स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों में शामिल कर दिए गए हैं।

श्री ओउम् प्रकाश त्यागी : माननीय मन्त्री जी से मैं दूसरी बात और जानना चाहूंगा और वह यह है कि आज तक गवर्नमेन्ट की ओर से जितने भी इनाम और पदवी वितरित होते रहे उन पर राष्ट्रपति का सम्बन्ध रहता रहा लेकिन इस समय जो ताम्रपत्र प्रमाणपत्र के रूप में दिए जा रहे हैं उनमें विशेष रूप से इस बात का ध्यान दिया गया है कि प्रधान मन्त्री इन्दिरा गांधी का नाम विशेष से लिखित है। तो मैं जानना चाहूंगा, पुरानी परम्परा को क्यों तोड़ा गया है ?

श्री उपसभापति : यह प्रश्न तो है मोपला रायट्स के बारे में।

श्री ओउम् प्रकाश त्यागी : मैं गवर्नमेन्ट के हित में यह जानना चाहूंगा क्योंकि मैं जब जनता के बीच बोलता हूं तो यह पाता हूं कि जनता में बड़ी भ्रांति है।

श्री के० सी० पन्त : वह इसलिए किया गया क्योंकि इसको उपयुक्त समझा गया।

SHRI K. P. SUBRAMANIA MENON : May I know whether it is a fact that the 'Tamra Patras' presented to the freedom fighnrs did not contain any of their names and, if so, what was the reason for omitting the names of the people who got the 'Tamra Patras' ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : Sir, most of them got the 'Tamra Patras' with the names inscribed. Some of them who were originally not in the list were included in the list. They came at the last moment. Their names will also be inscribed. 'Tamra Patras' will be given to them. There are very few such cases. In the vast majority the names have been there.

SHRI BALACHANDRA MENON : I would like to know whether the Government are aware that the so-called Mopla rebellion was a part of the Khilafat, whether it was not an anti-imperialist fight and as such, whe some of those win) wore really in the freedom struggle, they should not also be recognised.

SHRI K. C. PANT : So far as our scheme here is concerned, they are not elegible under the criteria that we have laid down for the award of 'Tamra Patra', etc. and that is the only answer that I can give to my hon. friend.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : There is resentment in certain quarters that this 'Tamra Patra' was not in English also. May I know what was the dilliculty with the Government of India in having it both in Hindi and English ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : Part of the difficulty was the difficulty of space. But that could have been got over by having a bigger 'Tamra Patra' perhaps. But the real thing is that so far whether it is the Bharat Ratna or it is the other important honorifies conferred by the Government, the citations are in Hindi. Therefore, we thought it might not be right to make a departure in this case. That is the only reason. But taking into account the sentiments of those who received these 'Tamra Patras' and who might not be understanding Hindi we also provided copies of the Tamra Patra on paper in the language of the recepient so that they would know what is being written on them.

सरकारी विज्ञापनों का प्रकाशन

*356. **श्री मान सिंह वर्मा** :†
श्री ना० कृ० शेजवलकर :
श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर :
श्री डी० के० पटेल :
श्री लाल आडवाणी :
श्री रत्तन लाल जैन :
सरदार कुमार सं० चं० आंग्रे :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत 3 वर्षों के दौरान सरकार के विभिन्न विभागों तथा उपक्रमों द्वारा दैनिक पत्रों के अतिरिक्त किन-किन पत्र, पत्रिकाओं तथा स्मारिकाओं आदि में एक हजार रुपये अथवा

†The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri Man Singh Varma.

इससे अधिक मूल्य के विज्ञापन प्रकाशित कराये गये हैं ; और

(ख) प्रत्येक विज्ञापन के प्रकाशन के लिए कितनी-कितनी राशि दी गयी और इन्हें किसी विशेष पत्र-पत्रिका आदि में ही प्रकाशन के लिए दिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

PUBLICATION OF GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENTS

*356. SHRI MAN SINGH VARMA : SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR : SHRI JAGDISH PRASAD MATHUR : SHRI D. K. PATEL : SHRI LAL K. ADVANI : SHRI RATTAN LAL JAIN : SHRI S. C. ANGRE :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the names of newspapers, periodicals and souvenirs in addition to the dailies in which advertisements of the amount of one thousand rupees and above have been got published by the various departments and undertakings of Government during the last 3 years ; and

(b) what is the amount given for the publication of each advertisement, and what are the reasons for giving them for publication to a particular paper or periodical ?]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) A statement in respect of newspapers to which a sum of more than Rs. 1000/- was paid on account of adverlisements released by the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity during the last 3 years is laid on the Table of the House. *[See* Appendix LXXXI, An-nexure No. 64]. These figures exclude advertisements placed by the Ministry of Railways and the Department *of* Tourism who do not canalise them through the D. A. V. P., and also the Government Undertaking which are autonomous.

(b) Informal ion regardings the details of advertisements released to individual newspapers and the amounts paid to them is treated as confidential between the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity and the news-papers corn trued. Government adverlisements are released ID meet their varying publicity requirements and selection of newspapers and periodicals for the purpose is made with due regard to effective circulation, regulariiy in publication, class of readership, adherence to accepted standards of journalistic ethics and areas intended to be covered within the available funds.

‡[सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री आई० के० गुजराल) : (क) जिन समाचार-पत्रों को गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान विज्ञापन और दृश्य प्रचार निदेशालय द्वारा दिए गए विज्ञापनों में निमित्त 1,000 से अधिक रुपये दिये गए, उसके बारे में एक विवरण सदन की मेज पर रख दिया गया है। (**परिशिष्ट** LXXXI **अनुपत्र संख्या** 64 **देखिए**।) इन आंकड़ों में रेलवे मन्त्रालय तथा पर्यटन विभाग, जो विज्ञापन और दृश्य प्रचार निदेशालय के माध्यम से अपने विज्ञापन जारी नहीं करते, तथा सरकारी उपक्रमों, जो स्वायत्तशासी है, द्वारा दिए गए विज्ञापनों सम्बन्धी सूचना शामिल नहीं है ।

(ख) अलग-अलग समाचार-पत्रों को दिये गये विज्ञापनों तथा उन्हें दी गई राशि के ब्यौरे के बारे में सूचना विज्ञापन और दृश्य प्रचार निदेशालय और सम्बन्धित समाचार पत्रों के बीच गोपनीय समझी जाती है। सरकारी विज्ञापन विभिन्न प्रचार आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के लिए रिलीज किए जाते हैं और इस प्रयोजन के लिए समाचार-पत्रों तथा पत्रिकाओं का चयन प्रभावी खपत, प्रकाशन में नियमितता, पाठकों की श्रेणी, पत्रकारिता सम्बन्धी नैतिकता के स्वीकृत स्तरों का पालन तथा उपलब्ध धन के अन्दर-अन्दर किन-किन क्षेत्रों में विज्ञापन देने हैं, इन बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए किया जाता है।]

श्री मान सिंह वर्मा : श्रीमन्, माननीय मंत्री जी ने "बी" पार्ट का उत्तर नहीं दिया। असल में सारा प्रश्न आधारित है "बी" पार्ट पर और जब तक यह पता नहीं लगता है कि किस पत्र को कितना अमाउन्ट दिया गया है, तब तक उसके बारे में सप्लीमेंटरी करना जरा कठिन है क्योंकि

t[ ] English translation. •f[ ] Hindi translation.

प्रश्न करने का उद्देश्य ही यही था। मैं मंत्री जी से यह निवेदन करूंगा कि यदि इस समय उनके पास इस बारे में इंफारमेशन नहीं है, तो भविष्य में इसको देने की कृपा करेंगे।

दूसरी बात श्रीमन्, मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि "ए" पार्ट का जो उत्तर दिया गया है मन्त्री जी की ओर से, उससे यह पता नहीं लग सकता है कि एडवर्टाइजमेंट देने का क्या आधार है? क्या आप यह आधार और माप दण्ड मानकर एडवर्टाइजमेंट देते हैं, जहां तक मैं समझ सका हूं और जानता हूं कि सरकार ने सदन में समय-समय पर यह नीति घोषित की है कि जो पत्र नये होंगे, कमजोर होंगे, निर्बल होंगे, छोटे होंगे, उनको अधिक सहायता दी जायेगी, उनकों सहारा दिया जायेगा। तो इस दृष्टि से मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इस प्रकार के कितने नये पत्रों को आपकी ओर से एडवर्टाइजमेंट दिया गया है और वे कौन सी कैटिगरी में आते हैं?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : Sir, if my hon'ble friend would see part (b) the reply given is that the criteria also have been indicated. On what basis advertisements arc given has been indicated. As to the information asked for by my colleague as to how much amount was given to each paper, as my colleague has already infoimed, it is not possible to give these figures because we keep them as confidential. So far as the point about small newspapers, new newspapers is concerned, generally speaking we do not give advertisements to newspapers in the first six months of their coming into existence. But if they stabilise after six months, then advertisements are given. Naturally, it varies from case to case and it has to vary from the type of journals as they are.

श्री मान सिंह वर्मा : श्रीमन्, मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि मैंने पार्ट "ए" में सोवेनियर्स के बारे में पूछा था और यहां पर माननीय मन्त्री जी के स्टेटमेंट से यह पता चलता है कि जिन सोवेनियर्स को उन्होंने एडवर्टाइजमेंट दिया है उनमें दो ही पोलिटिकल पार्टीज हैं। एक तो नम्बर 22 पर, ए० आई० सी० सी०, सैशन 1970 के सोवेनियर के लिए दिया गया और दूसरा नम्बर 40 पर कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी आफ इण्डिया, कोचिन को एडवर्टाइजमेंट दिया गया और इसके अतिरिक्त किसी भी राजनीतिक पार्टी के सोवेनियर के लिए एडवर्टाइजमेंट नहीं दिया गया। तो इसका अर्थ मैं यह लगाऊं "अन्धा बांटे रेवड़ी, अपने-अपने को दे", आखिर देश में दूसरी भी बहुत सी राजनीतिक पार्टियां हैं और उनके भी सोवेनियर निकलते हैं तो उनको आपने एडवर्टाइजमेंट क्यों नहीं दिया?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAl. : Sir, I think my hon. friend has not read the statement carefully. If he will kindly refer to pages 26 and 27, he will find that releases were given to 43 souvenirs and not to two or three, as he is mentioning.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : Sir, if other political parties approach and if they are falling within our criteria, that they do not propagate communalism, wc are always willing to help them.

श्री मान सिंह वर्मा : आपके पास तो कम्युनलिज्म की डेफिनीशन भी नहीं है।

श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर : अभी 'बी' पार्ट का उत्तर देते हुए मन्त्री महोदय ने कहा कि जो एमाउन्ट हम एडवर्टाइजमेंट का देते हैं वह कान्फीडेंशियल है। किसी अखबार को आपने कितना रुपया दिया है इसको आपने किस आधार पर कान्फीडेंशियल करार दिया है और संसद में भी उसकी जानकारी देने के लिए तैयार नहीं है? इसका अर्थ क्या हम यह समझ सकते हैं कान्फीडेंशियल कह कर अपनी मनमर्जी से आप चाहे जितना रुपया दे सकते हैं और अखबारों को इस माध्यम से सरकारी रुपए के आधार पर अपनी पार्टी के लिए खरीदना चाहते हैं? आपने उसको कान्फीडेंशियल क्यों करार दिया है?

SHRI 1. K. GUJRAL : No, Sir, the basic issue is thai there are approximately 1,600 daily newspapers and it' we add the periodicals also, I think the whole number will run to a high figure. I can only say with a great deal of assertion that except very few newspapers, everyone in India is a beneficiary of advertisements.

SHRI JAGDISH PRASAD MATHUR : No. Sir. Why does he keep this confidential ?

इसका उत्तर मैंने पूछा था ।

SHRI I- K. GUJRAL : Because newspapers, by and large, are commercial organisations and our relationship, that is the relationship of the DAVP with the newspapers is that of a client and an advertiser and this issue is kept confidential because the newspapers do not want it to be disclosed.

श्री मान सिंह वर्मा : वाह-वाह, क्या उत्तर है ।

श्री महावीर त्यागी : श्रीमन्, मैं यह दरियाफ्त करना चाहता हूं कि सोवेनीर के वास्ते जो एडवर्टाइजमेंट दिए गए हैं इनमें गवर्नमेंट ने अपनी पार्टी का जो सोवेनीर था क्या उसको भी दिया है ? और चीजें तो कान्फीडेंशियल हों लेकिन कम से कम यह तो बताया जाय कि ए० आई० सी० सी० के 1970 के सेशन के वक्त उनके सोवेनीर को कितना रुपया दिया है? इसमें कान्फीडेंशियल का सवाल नहीं है । इसके अलावा टोटल खर्चा सारे अखबारों का मिलाकर एडवर्टाइजमेंट पर कितना है ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : Sir, one impression I might remove from the mind of my hon. friend ; the DAVP has not given any mention-able figure to any political party. I might also mention that when we give support to souvenirs or newspapers, we do it irrespective of their editorial policy. If the newspapers do not propagate communalism, obscenity and vulgarism, then within those limits we are helping everybody, including newspapers belonging to my hon. friends's parly.

SHRI MAHAVIR TYAGI : On a point of order, Sir. My question has not been answered. I have put a definite question as to how much was paid to the AICC Session Souvenir

आपकी पार्टी का अपने सेशन पर जो सोवेनीर निकला था उसमें एडवर्टाइजमेंट के लिए कितना दिया गया ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : Sir, unfortunately this question was not asked in the original question and so I do not have the figures here. But in order 10 remove any wrong impression from my hon. friend's mind, I will lay them on the Table of the House.

SHRI MAHAVIR TYAGI : Sir, my other question was about the total amount paid. What is the total budget ? There is nothing confidential about it. What is the total amount of payment rrado to all the newspapers ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : The total budget of the DA VP is of the order of approximately Rs. 1.80 crores. In addition to this, the figure of the public undertakings and organisations for which the DAVP handles business runs to approximately Rs. 16 lakhs. So the total business handled by the DAVP is of the order of Rs. 2 crores. Since the hon. Member has raised this point, I might also clarify that the total Government advertisements budget is very meagre compared to the private sector budget. I was trying to get some figures. In the current year, the private sector budget has risen considerably in regard to the newspapers only. The private sector budget comes to approximately Rs. 27 to Rs. 28 crores a year. Also I might say that other media are taken into account...*(Interruption)* I am giving additional information in order to remove the impression which he is trying to create that, the Government's advertisement is very much smaller and very much lesser compared to the private sector budget.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI : In view of the information given by the Minister that the private sector budget is staggering in comparison to the Government budget—ind the Government has its own policy—the Government should actually encourage regional and small newspapers because they *cannot help it* by introducing pricepage-schedule. So I want to know specifically what the percentage is for the small and regional newspapers as against the big chain newspapers owned by industrialists.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: As my honourable friend knows, it has been our policy to give

support to the small and medium newspapets considerably, and earlier the figures have been laid on the Table *oi'* the House. There is a long statement and 1 do not know whether he wati's me to read it out...

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI : I only wanted to know the percentage and whether any progress has been made.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : So far as percentage is concerned, for instance, in 1971-72 the percentage of total space used by us was 79.27, that is, the space from small and medium newspapers.

SHRI G. A. APPAN : May I know from the honourable Minister if he would not concur with the idea that advertisement/publicity is a capital investment ? And when advertisement/publicity is capital investment, how-is it that Government's advertisement budget is so low ? Would it not be possible for the Government to determine a certain percentage of their capital to be invested for advertisement/publicity ? Otherwise, how can you develop your business in that activity ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : I entirely agree with my honourable friend that the total budget of this Ministry should be considerably increased.

SHRI G. A. APPAN : How ? They would never be able to do it. After all Rs. 2 crores.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : In view of the Tact that the Press Bill has got deferred till the next Session, has the Government considered the advisability of reducing Government's advertisement to the monopoly press, press owned by big industrial houses—advertisements to be cut by at least 50 per cent till the Press Bill is brought before the House—as a matter of abundant caution for the interim period ? If not, why not ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : My honourable friend might keep one thing in mind. Basically an advertisement is not a subsidy nor is an advertisement a favour. An advertisement is furtherance of information or the purpose which we want to achieve by giving some information to the public as a whole. Then-Tore, we do not like to bind ourselves to a certain policy. So far as giving information is concerned, we want information to be widespread.

NUCLEAR POWER PLANT IN GOA

*357. SHRI SHYAMLAL GUPTA : t
SHRI KALYAN ROY :

Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to set up a Nuclear Power Plant in Goa ;

(b) if so, whether any study has been made in this behalf ; and

(r) if so, the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) Government are looking for suitable sites in the Western Electricity Region to set up nuclear power plants in the future and Goa forms a part of this region.

(b) The Site Selection Committee consti tuted for this purpose has not yet completed its work.

(c) Does not arise.

SHRI KALYAN ROY : In view of the unfortunate experience at Tarapur which was pointed out by the Economic Times that it is more a burden on the country—with its design and defects in the reactor and other faults Tarapur is more a close plant than a working plant—in view of the fact that the entire money has been taken away by the collaborators and we are entirely dependent on the imports of compenents and spares, would the Government review its policy of setting up atomic power plants through which the Americans and the Western powers are being infiltrated while in our country we have such indigenous materials to develop our plants on the basis of coal ? Would ' the Governement please review its entire policy instead of being pressurised by the Americans who had already sold us third rate defective plants at Tarapur ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : The Government does not do anything under pressure. And I do not accept anv of the prefaces to the question that my honourable friend has put. So far as the basic question is concerned, I can say that it would be very shorlsiehted for the Government not to develop nuclear power at ibis stage. Coal is a wasting

t The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri Shyam Lai Gupta.

asset. So is oil. In the years to come most of the advanced countries are thinking about this problem as to what will happen in 50 years or 60 years or ICO years hence. At that time we will need nuclear power in fairly large quantities throughout, the world. In a country like India where coal deposits are located in certain pockets and oil in certain other pockets, there are vast regions where nuclear power will be required and that will be profitable and beneficial to the economy. Therefore, I think it is only right that we should develop nuclear power along with lapping oilier power resources like coal, hydro-electric power, etc.

SHRI SANDA NARAYANAPPA : Recently in the press it appeared that a nuclear power station will be located in U. P. May I know from the Government whether it is a fact and if so what is the estimated cost thereof? Secondly, Kalpakam nuclear power station is going to be established in the South. What is the progress of that nuclear power station near Madras ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : This question is concerned with the Western region. He has now asked me a question about North and South. It is correct that a decision has been taken to locate the fourth nuclear power station at Narora in Western U. P. So far as Kalpakam power station is concerned, it is progressing well. There has been some slippage, but it is progressing and it will he going on stream with a few months' delay.

SHRI K. P. SUBRAMANIA MENON : I agree that we have to keep ahead of technology. Put at the same time may I know from the Government whether it is not a fact that the nuclear power generated in India is a very costly luxury for a poor, underdeveloped country like ours and therefore in view of the fact that not even 15 per cent of our water energy resources have been exploited? It will be belter for the Government of India to concentrate on hydro power and thermal power for the present, at the same time keeping in view the necessity of keeping our engineers quite ahead of the technology for which purpose building of piloi plants will be enough ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : Pilot plant will give you technology of a pilot plant and nothing more. If you want full-scale technology, full-scale plant has to be built. These is no ectape *(torn* it. Secondly, as I explained, it i^ desirable ar.d i: is a matter of foresight to develop nuclear power plant. Thirdly, I do not agree that nuclear power plants are costly for this country. Estimate of cost should be related to the cost of power. If you see the cost of power from nuclear power station, it will not compare unfavourably with the cost of power generated through other sources.

SHORTAGE OF PAPER IN THE COUNTRY

*358. SHRI M. K. MOHTA : t
SHRI SHYAMLAL GUPTA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the extent of paper and pulp shortage registered in 1971 as compared to the shortage in 1970 ;

(b) whether Government have any plan to allow expansion in the existing units and to issue licences to new units to meet the shortage ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) Though local and seasonal shortages of paper of a marginal nature have been reported occasionally, there has been, by and large, no shortage of paper as such.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Under the Crash Programme for marginal expansion of existing units, 20 units are participating, involving setting up of an additional capacity of 123,750 tonnes per annum. Besides, letters of intent have been issued to 59 parlies for setting up new units and effecting substantial expansions in existing units for a total capacity of 8.8 lakh tonnes per annum approximately.

SHRI M. K. MOHTA : The hon. Minister has said that there is no shortage and no gap between paper production and paper demand in the country. That may be the assessment of the Government. But it is common knowledge that there is great shortage of paper in the country and as against the total production of only 8 lakh tonnes, the minimum require-ments of the country are up to 1 million tonnes

fThe question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri M. K. Mohta.

per year. There is thus a shortage of as much as 25 per cent. In view of the fact the gestation period for this industry is about 5 years and in view of the projection of no less a body than the National Council of Applied Economic Research that by 1980-81 the paper requirements of the country will be 2i million tonnes — that is, 2J limes more than the present requirements what exact action is being taken by the Government to get this capacity installed in the country ? Sir, this crash programme of 1,23,000 tonnes and the other one of 8 lakh tonr.es which will come in about ten years' time is not going to solve the papi r problem. Therefore, Sir, I want to know whether the Government has any plans to reach (his estimated installed capacity of 2J million tonnes by 1980-81.

PROF. SiDDHKSHWAR PRASAD : Sir, the estimate which I have given just now, it is the estimate of the Government. The estimate of the hon. Member may be different.

About the crash programme, Sir. most of this will come by the end of the ncxi year. Moreover we have issued letters of intent and licences for substantial expansion to 58 parties and we hope that most of these units will come by the end of the Fifth Plan. About the projections which have been mentioned just now by the hon. Member, it it for a decade. By that time . . .

SHRI M. K. MOHTA : Not a decade. It is 1P80, that is, 8 years only.

PROF. SIDDHKSHWAR PRASAD : By that time, we feel, we shall be in a position to meet the demand.

SHRI M. K. MOHTA : Sir, this is my second question : What is the Government's policy on ihe development of small-scale paper mills ? Sir, in reply to a question of this nature last year, the then Industrial Development Minister slated that they would look into the question of the import of small-scale paper mil! plants. It is so because the production of small-scale paper mill plants in the country is not up tc the mark in quality and not sufficient as far as quantity is concerned arid, therefore, the development of small-scale paper mill plants has been completely stopped. I want to know whether by this time the Government has made any assessment of the situation and taken any decision regarding the import of small-scale plants with a capacity of ten tonnes per day or something like that.

PROF. SFDDHESHWAR PRASAD: Sir, the position has been assessed. Most of the small paper mills people have come to us and they have said that these units are economically not viable and hence some of theru had come to us for the expansion of their capacity and their cases have been looked into.

SHRI M. K. MOHTA : Sir, may question has been by passed. My question was that last year the then Indus rial Development Minister had stated that they would look into the question of import of small-scale plants because they arc not available since the machinery that is manufactured in the country is not up to the mark at all. I want to know whether the Government lias taken any decision on this. How can they be viable ? There is only one manufacturer who is producing junk.

PROF. SIDDHFSHVVAR PRASAD : Ihe fact is that the paper machinery that is being sought to be imported in the country will be at the cost of our own paper manufacturing industry. We are not going to allow any import for such machinery whieh is being manufactured here.

SHRI SHYAMLAL GUPTA : Sir, in spite of the increase in the production of paper, paper for reading and writing material for children, that is, paper for books and notebooks, is not availahle in the market. After the decontrol of prices about three years agev, tin; paper prices have doubled, have gone from 1 to 2. I want to know whether the Government is aware of this and also, as in the case of iron and steel, whether they would control ihe price of paper.

PROF. S1DDHESHWAR PRASAD : Sir, this is a suggestion for action. As far as the price control is concerned, there is a Committee of the manufacturers and dealers and the Government is also represented on that Committee and, Sir, in the price that has been fixed by that Committee, there has been no increase in it. But, Sir, we have come across certain cases where local dealers have created a scarcity and have charged higher prices and in such cases we have drawn the attention of the Stale Governments concerned and the State Governments in all such cases have taken suitabl; action.

SHRI SHYAMLAL GUPTA : Sir, it is wrong. Prices differ from mill to mill for the same quality.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Yes, Mr. Kulkarni.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI : Sir, when the Government says (hat the price of paper has not risen, I feel actually it is not a correct thing. To my knowledge, the prices have risen very much. Sir, time and again we are raising this point that the conventional pulp material is not available and the sugarcane bagasse has to be used on an extensive scale and in mills in some areas like Kerala some other materials are used. Then, Sir, the progress of the Paper Corporation of India, which is a public sector undertaking, is slow and is taking more time in establishing the paper units when there are vast potentialities in U. P., Kerala, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, etc. where (he sugarcane bagasse can be profitably used. May I know why the Paper Corporation is taking such a long time to establish such units in the public sector ? Otherwise, Sir, there will be a threat of paper famine in (he country.

PROF. SIDDHESHVVAR PRASAD : Sir, the Paper Corporation has come into being only in May 1970 and, after that, the Paper Corporation has (aken up preparation of Project Reports for four units, three for paper and the fourth one for the newsprint. Of these three units, one is in Nagaland and (wo in Assam— one at Nowgong and the other at Cachar. After the preparation of the Detailed Project Report, further action will be taken.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI : I asked him about the potentialities of using sugarcane bagasse for production of paper in U. P.. Andhra, Maharashtra and Kerala. He has given some information about Assam.

PROF. SIDDHF.SHWAR PRASAD : We are very serious that this bagasse is used. Unless we are in a position to substitute it by some other material to be used as fuel by the local people, there are certain difficulties. There are certain cases where the paper industry is using bagasse. Bui as far as the Paper Corporation is concerned, I have given this in-formation. These units are being set up arid they will use the local material. As far as bagasse is concerned, unless the Corporation is in a position to set up new units and these units come into being, they cannot take up bagasse.

SHRI G. A. APPAN : May I know from the lion. Minister whether it is not possible for the Government of India to set up paper industry in Andaman and Nicobar Islands where we have plenty of this raw material for paper ? Does he not consider that not only we should he able to meet our full demand and requirement of papar but: we should also try to export paper ? Why are we so contented within the limits that we have ? Further, is it not a fact that jute stock is being wasted in places like West Bengal rather than being utilized to step up our paper production? Can we not also utilize the services of the Kliadi and Village Industries Commission to start small, small units for manufacturing paper ?

PROF. SiDDHESHWAR PRASAD : The Khadi and Village Industries Commission is already producing hand-made paper. As far as Andamam and Nicobar Islands are concerned, this is a suggestion for action, and for the present the Paper Corporation is not considering it.

SHRI HARSH DEO MALAVIYA : Is it a fact that the paper shortage is partly due to the fact that monopoly papers acquire huge stocks of newsprint and then sell them in black market ? If so, what steps does the Government propose lo (ake (o step this malpractice ?

PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD : No such case has been brought to our notice. If any specific case is brought to our notice, we shall certainly look into it.

SHRI PATIL PUTTAPPA : We take satisfaction in the fact that statistically literacy has moyed from 14'", to 29% over the last 20 years. But we also feel depressed that at the same time illiteracy has moved from 270 millions to 370 millions. So in view of this growing illiteracy in this country, what does the Government think of augmenting the production of paper by having a perspective planning for (he next .'oi 10 years? Even a country like Indonesia has made its citizens literate within 10 years. What does the Government propose to make this country literate in regarcd lo the paper production ?

PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD : lam only for the present concerned with the paper part of the question. And I have already said, Sir, that there is a perspective plan before Government for the production of paper. 1 have made it clear amply. 11 you want it, I can r. peat it. Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Mr. Papi Reddi.

SHRI PAPI REDDI : In view of the shortage of paper production, does the Government think of encouraging the development of handmade paper ?

SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD : I have already said, Sir, that the Khadi and Village Industries Commission arc encouraging the production of hand-made paper.

श्री सूरज प्रसाद : श्रीमन्, बिहार के अन्दर काफी पुआल होती है और बिहार की सरकार ने शाहाबाद जिले की डुमरांव नामक जगह पर पुआल से कागज बनाने का एक कारखाना स्थापित करने की बात सोची थी और उसके लिए जमीन भी एक्वायर हो गयी थी और कुछ मशीनरी भी आ गई थी, लेकिन जिसको बनाने का लाइसेंस दिया गया था वह आदमी चला गया है, जमीन ज्यों की त्यों है, बिल्डिंग ज्यों की त्यों है। तो क्या सरकार उस जगह में उस कारखाने को फिर से चालू करने का विचार रखती है ?

प्रो० सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : इस सम्बन्ध में हमारे पास अभी कोई सूचना नहीं है और उस स्थान पर अभी सरकार का कागज का कारखाना लगाने का कोई विचार नहीं है।

SHRI SYED AHMAD : I would like to know if the Government is aware that there is a public sector undertaking paper mill known as NEPA in Madhya Pradesh and that for the last twenty years or twentyfive years this mill has been in a very bad shape and practically there lias been no production. And may I , know what the Govrenment intend to do lo step up production in this mill ?

PROF. SIDDHESHWAR P.RASAD : The mill to v, hirh the hoji. Member has referred is not a paper mill ; il is a newsprint mill. I would like lo inform the House that this newsprint mill in N panagar is working very sa'isfactorily and we have recently increased the capacity of this newsprint mill. Previously ii was perodHcirtg 20,000 tonnes and now it is producing almost double that quantity, about 40,000 tonnes.

CHANGE IN PERCENTAGE OF AGRICULTURAL LABOUR IN 1971 CENSUS

*359. SHRI SYED AHMAD : t
SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: SHRI KRISHAN KANT : SHRI KOTA PUNNAIAH : DR. Z. A. AHMAD : SHRI D. P. SINGH :

Will the! Minister of HOME^AFFAIRS be ed to state the reasons for the change in the percentage of agricultural labour to total workers in 1971 census from that of 1961 census ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : The figures of agricultural labourers at the 1961 and 1971 (provisional figures) censuses are not strictly comparable. One of the reasons for the change may be the difference in the concept and definition of 'worker' adopted at the 1961 and 1971 censuses. Detailed tabulation of census economic data has to be awaited in order lo draw definite conclusions.

SHRI SYED AHMAD : May I know whether the difference is due to the fact that the rural population is migrating to the cities and if so what does the Government intend to do in order to control this migration from the rural to urban areas ?

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN : As I have already we cannot draw any final conclusions at this moment. The detailed tabulation of ci isus economic data would be available in December 1972 and after that only we can draw some conclusions.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : I say, Sir, something is being reported in the various ei onomic journals and they can given whatever i- within the knowledge of the Government suliject to the final Report. Obviously these are tentative figuies.

f The qustion was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri Syed Ahmad.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN : I have already staled that it may be due to the change in the concept and definition of 'worker'. In the 1961 census a person engaged even in seasonal work like cultivation, livestock, dairying, household duties etc. was covered. If the person had some regular work for more than an hour a day for a greater part of the working season he was termed worker but in the 1971 census the classification of worker and nonworker was based on the main activity of the person, how he actually engages himself mostly, A worker is defined as a person whose main activity is participation in economically productive work by his mental and physical activity. Due to the change of the definition some of those who were included as cultivators in the 1961 census might have been included as labourers in the 1971 census.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : Give the figure.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: The percentage is like this. In 1961 the percentage of cultivators to total workers was 52.78 whereas in 1971 it is 42.87. As regards agricultural labourers the percentage of agricultural labourers to tola] workers in 1961 was 16.71 while in 1971 it is 25.76.

SHRI K. P. SUBRAMANIA MENON : That is what we want to know.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR : Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, a few years back the Home Ministry "got invesigated the situation that obtained in rural India. And certain very alarming revelations were made. May I know from the Government whether they have made any fresh attempt to know whether the situation remains the same in rural India, or it has changed for worse or for better ? The Census figure indicates that the alarming trend that was indicated in that Report has turned worse. Has the Government made any assessment on this aspect of the matter ?

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN : For the final assessment it may require some time more as I have already said, and by the end of this year we hope to be able to do so.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR : I am asking about some of the factors that have a hearing on their economic condition. I am not asking about these figueres. I am asking about a specific report which was made by the Home Ministrv inself—I do not remember the name of the cell—and' in that Report they have indicated certain very alarming trends in rural India, that more and more disparities will increase and more and more tensions will increase. In view of that Report and taking into consideration! the present Census figures, which also support the same trend, I would like to ask whether the Government of India has thought it proper to go deeper into the malady and try to understand whether the trends indicated in that Report are coming to be true in subsequent years.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN : Wc will go into that aspect also.

SHRI KRISHAM KANT : The hon. Minister has evaded the question. The number of agricultural labourers has increased from 15% to 26% and in some States it has gone up to 30% also. The main reason is resumption of lands, eviation of tenants, and sale of small uneconomic holdings to the bigger farmers because the schemes to help the smaller and marginal farmess have not succeeded. Because of these facts the number of agricultural labourers in the country side has increased, which was referred to by Mr. Chandra Shekhar and referred to in that Report of the Ministry of Home Affairs. This is an alarming situation, an alarming trend that is noticeable. Ami with the white revolution coming, with the rice revolution coming, this number is bound to increase, especially in eastern India. These are the very reasons, because of these their number has increased. I want confirmation of these reasons and then, how do you deal with it.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN : At the persent moment, as I have already said T cannot draw any conclusions or inferences as regards the increase in the percentage of tota[1] agricultural labourers but, as I have already said, there is a change in the definition of 'worker' as compared to the 1961 Census.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : Definition of 'worker' we have heard, whether we accept it or not ! He has given it. All that Mr. Krishan Kant is asking is whether these are social factors responsible for the percentage increase. He is right. Now it is not repudiated. Mr. Krishan Kant is asking whether it is due to these factors which he has enumerated. Now are we to wait till December 24, Christmas Day, to com; to the conclusion ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : May I explain that the so-called report was not a report ? In fact, it was an internal paper produced by the Research Cell in the Home Ministry some time ago. It went into various aspects of the rural situation and, as a matter of fact, as a result of those studies, steps have been taken to reduce the disparities in the rural area, and to reduce the tensions, and the political strategy that we are adopting is with a view to reduce those very tensions which are mentioned and which were revealed. So far as these figures are concerned it is, as my colleague has said, impossible to come to any definite conclusions unless we go further into the mailer and see whether the interpretation put on it by my hon. friend, Mr. Krishan Kant, is correct, or whether the interpretation is the other one— that is also possible— namely, that those who had small holdings were included among cultivators perviously because pari of their time was devoted to cultivation but have now been excluded from cultivators and included among agricultural labourers because the definition of 'worker' has changed. If a man is a part-time cultivator but most of the time he is an agricultural labourer, he is included in the latter category. We have to go further into the matter before we can come to a definite conclusion.

श्री सूरज प्रसाद : क्या यह बात सही है कि देहातों के अन्दर में जो पहले कुम्हार थे वे अब मजदूर बन गये हैं, जो जमीन के मालिक थे वे अब मजदूर बन गये हैं, जो जुलाहे थे वह मजदूर बन गये हैं, जो बटाईदार थे उनकी जमीन छीन ली गई है और वह मजदूर बन गये हैं, जो थोड़ी-थोड़ी जमीन रखते थे, जिनके एक एकड़ या दो एकड़ के खेत थे, उनकी जमीन बिक गई है और इन कारणों से देहातों के अन्दर में मजदूरों की संख्या बढ़ गई है। क्या सरकार इस बात को स्वीकार करती है।

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN : Sir, persons with small pieces of land on which they spent less time than what they were spending as agricultural labourers, were to be recorded as cultivators, but in a similar situation in the 1971 census, if a person engages himself mostly as an agricultural labourer, he will be recorded as an agricultural labourer.

SHRI K. P. SUBRAMANIA MENON : The figure given in the census in not a new thing. Already the Natioual Sample Survey and other surveys by the universities have proved that the number of agricultural workers has increased in the cuntryside. This is not because of the change in the concept of an agricultural labourer, but it is a fact proved by a number of surveys. This has happened because of the policies pursued by the Government in encouragaing what is called the green revolution. That is encouraging capitalism in agriculture. It has led to the eviction of millions of peasants, share-croppers and other people from their land. Secondly, by the introduction of machines in agriculture, it has resulted in the small farms becoming non-competitive with the bigger ones. Therefore, will the Government consider steps to arrest this trend in the countryside and allow the poor peasant to retain his land ?

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN : Various measures have already been taken in this respect. The land reform measure is one in that direction by which surplus land would be made available to agricultural labourers . . .

SHRI KRISHAN KANT : Even the Planning Commission Report says 2 3 millions acres of land was declared surplus but not much land has been distributed to landless.

SHRI F. H. MOSIN : This programme will go a long way in enabling agricultural labourers to get land.

DR. V. B. SINGH : It is not a question of figures, but the practical approach to the problem that matters. Unless there are valid reasons, the Government should not change the definition from one census in another, because it makes comparison impossible.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN : It is a suggestion, but it was thought that the present definition would give the correct figure. A man who spends most of his time as an agricultural labourer would b<" practically an agricultural labourer. We thought this to be a proper and better definition.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Shri Sitaram Kesri.

डा० भाई महावीर : दूसरा अगला प्रश्न लेना चाहिये ।

श्री सीताराम केसरी : क्या यह बात सही है कि जब से लैंड रिफार्म करने के लिये...

SHRI SHYAMLAL GUPTA: You are purposely allowing more lime. Why not call the next question ?

श्री सीताराम केसरी : उपसभापति जी, मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूंगा कि जब से लैंड रिफार्म करने के लिए लैंड सीलिंग की योजना बनाई है और इसको क्रियात्मक रूप देने के लिये कदम उठाया है तब से क्या कम जमीन वाले जमीन बेचने की ज्यादा भावना रखते हैं या जमीन खरीदने की । इस बात की खबर सरकार को है या नहीं कि जमीन बेचना चाहते हैं न कि जमीन खरीदना चाहते हैं ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : The Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

छोटी कार बनाने की अनुमति

*360. **श्री ओउम् प्रकाश त्यागी :**
श्री पीताम्बर दास :
डा० भाई महावीर :
श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव :
श्री मान सिंह वर्मा :
श्री प्रेम मनोहर :
श्री ना० कृ० शेजवलकर :

क्या **औद्योगिक विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या किसी पक्षकार ने छोटी कार के निर्माण का सवाल हाल में दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय में उठाया था ; और क्या उस पक्षकार को कार बनाने का लाइसेंस स्वीकृत कर दिया गया है ; **और**

(ख) यदि हां, तो किन शर्तों पर ?

PERMISSION TO MANUFACTURE SMALL CAR

♦360. SHRI O. P. TYAGI :
SHRI PITAMBER DAS :
DR.BHAIMAHAVIR : SHRI J. P. YADAV : SHRI MAN SINGH VARMA : SHRI PREM MANOHAR : SHRI N. R. SHEJWALKAR :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any party had recently raised the issue of small car manufacture in the Delhi High Court ; and whether a car manufacturing licence was granted to that party ; and

(b) if so, what terms?]

औद्योगिक विकास तथा विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मन्त्री (श्री सी० सुब्रह्मण्यम) : (क) और (ख) सभा-पटल पर एक विवरण रखा जाता है ।

विवरण

(क) और (ख) अगस्त, 1966 में दिल्ली के श्री एस० पी० रेखी ने (साझेदार-हिन्दुस्तान आटो प्राडक्ट्स) वार्षिक 25,000 यात्री कार बनाने का औद्योगिक लाइसेंस की स्वीकृति हेतु एक आवेदन पत्र दिया था । कारों की निर्माण सम्बन्धी अतिरिक्त क्षमता के सृजन के सम्बन्ध में नीति विषयक निर्णय लिए जाने तक और दूसरे 9 आवेदन पत्रों के साथ-साथ इनका आवेदन पत्र भी अनिर्णीत रहा । अगस्त, 1970 में सरकार ने एक नीति विषयक निर्णय लिया कि निजी क्षेत्र में वे पार्टियां जो बिना विदेशी सहयोग अथवा बिना पूंजी गत सामान पुर्जे, कच्चे माल के आयात के कारें बना सकती हैं उन्हें बनाने की अनुमती दी जाये । चूंकि श्री रेखी की योजना में विदेशी सहयोग तथा विदेशी मुद्रा का खर्च निहित था, वह इस नीति के अनुकूल नहीं थी । तदनुसार, 3 दिसम्बर, 1970 को उन्हें एक कारण बताओ नोटिस दिया गया कि उनका आवेदन पत्र क्यों रद्द न कर दिया जाये । कारण बताओ नोटिस के प्रत्युत्तर में दिये गये उनके अभ्यावेदन के संबंध

t[J English translation.

में श्री रेखी को परामर्श दिया गया कि वे सरकार की नीति के अनुकूल ही अथवा नया आवेदन पत्र प्रस्तुत करें ।

श्री रेखी ने नया आवेदन पत्र प्रस्तुत करने के बदले जनवरी, 1971 में दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय में एक याचिका (रिट) प्रस्तुत कर दी । 14 दिसम्बर, 1971 को न्यायालय के समक्ष हुई सुनवाई में श्री रेखी ने न्यायालय को बताया कि उन्होंने सरकार को नया आवेदन पत्र देने का निश्चय किया है । तदनुसार, अपनी योजना का उल्लेख करते हुए कि 75,000 वार्षिक यात्री कारें बनाने में विदेशी सहयोग, परामर्श अथवा पूंजीगत माल के आयात की बात सम्मिलित नहीं है, उन्होंने 16 दिसम्बर, 1971 को एक औद्योगिक लाइसेंस प्रदान करने हेतु नया आवेदन पत्र दे दिया । सरकार ने श्री रेखी के संशोधित आवेदन पत्र पर विचार किया तथा निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अधीन 50,000 वार्षिक यात्री कारें बनाने के 18 महीने तक वैध एक आशय-पत्र 11 फरवरी, 1972 को उन्हें दे दिया ।

(क) विदेशी सहयोग अथवा विदेशों से परामर्श की किसी भी व्यवस्था की अनुमति नहीं होगी ;

(ख) पूंजीगत माल के आयात की अनुमती नहीं होगी ;

(ग) देश में सामान्यतया उपलब्ध परन्तु अस्थायी कमी वाले कच्चे माल, को छोड़कर पुर्जों अथवा कच्चे माल के आयात की अनुमती नहीं होगी ;

(घ) आशय-पत्रों को लाइसेंस में परिवर्तन करने से पूर्व यात्री कारें के आद्यरूप का विकास तथा सरकार द्वारा अनुमोदित प्राधिकारी द्वारा सड़क पर चलने योग्य होने का परीक्षण कर लिया जाये ।

(ङ) आशय-पत्र के औद्योगिक लाइसेंस में परिवर्तन के पूर्व उपक्रम स्थापित करने का सही स्थान बताया जाये ।

t[THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMA-NIAM) : (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) ami (b) In August, 1966, Shri S. P. Rekhi (Partner Hindustan Auto Products), Delhi had submitted an application for the grant of an industrial licence for the manufacture of passenger cars with an annual capacity of 25,000 Nos. His application along with 9 others had been kept in abeyance, pending a decision on the policy to be adopted in regard to the creation of additional capacity for the manufacture of cars. In August, 1970, Government took a policy decision that such of the parties in the private sector as were in a position to undertake the manufacture of cars without foreign collaboration or import of capital goods or components or raw materials should be allowed to do so. Since Shri Rekhi's scheme envisaged foreign collaboration and foreign exchange expenditure, it did not conform to the policy. Accordingly, a show-cause notice as to why his application should not be .rejected was issued to him on 3rd December, 1970. On his representing against the show-cause notice, Shri Rekhi was advised to submit a fresh application within the framework of the policy of Government.

Instead of submitting a fresh application, Shri Rekhi filed a Writ Petition in the Delhi High Court in January, 1971. At one of the hearings of the case before the High Court on 14th December, 1971, Shri Rekhi informed the Court that he had decided to make a fresh application to Government. Accordingly, he submitted a fresh application on 16th December, 1971 lor the grant of an industrial licence for the manufacture of passenger cars with an annual capacity of 75,000 Nos. indicating that his scheme did not involve cither foreign collaboration or foreign consultancy arrangements or the import of capital goods, etc. The revised application of Shri Rekhi was considered bv Government and a letter of intent valid lor 18 months was granted to him on 11th February, 1972 for manufacture of passenger cars for an annual capacity of 50,000 Nos. subject to the following conditions :—

(a) No foreign collaboration or foreign consulaery arrangement would be permitted ;

f [ ] English translation.

(b) No import of capital goods would be allowed ;

(c) No import of components or raw materials would be allowed except raw materials normally available in the country being in temporary short supply ;

{d) Before the letter of intent is converted into a licence, the prototype should be developed and got tested and approved for roadworthiness by an authority appointed for the purpose by Government ; and

(e) The exact location of the undertaking will be indicated before the letter of intent is converted into an industrial licence.]

DEMONSTRATION STAGED BY BUDDHIST HARIJANS IN BOMBAY

*361. SHRI CHANDRAMOULI JAGARLAMUDI : SHRI LOKANATH MISRA : SHRI K. C. FANDA :

• Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there was any demonstration organised by Harijan Buddhists in Bombay and other parts of Maharashtra on the 12th June ;

■ (L) whether the State Police resorted to la<hi charge in which several Harijans were seriously injured ;

(c) whether Government have received any report in this regard from the State Government ; and

(d) if so, the details of the complaints or grievances of Harijan Buddhists from Maharashtra ; and what action, if any, has been taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

According to the information received from the Government of Maharashtra, on June 12, 1972, there were no such demonstrations in the Slate except in Bombay. On that day, morchas to the Council Hall, Bombay were taken out by rival groups of thcr Republican Party of India and the Bombay Pradesh Congress Committee to protest against the alleged atrocities on Neo-Buddhists and Harijans. These was a clash between the numbers of one of the R. P. I. morchas and the members of the morcha organised by the Bombay Pradesh Congress Committee. The Police resorted to a cane charge in which some persons in the R. P. I. morcha were injured. Some policemen also sustained injuries.

The State Government have reported that the general demands and grievances of Harijan. Buddhists were as under :

(i) Grant of educational and economic facilities to Buddhists;

(ii) Amendment of Article 335 to secure adequate representation of Scheduled Castes and Tribes in Government services ;

(iii) Reservations in services ;

(iv) Stern measures against those committing atrocities on Harijans ;

(v) Priority for grant of land ; and

(vi) Grant of educational facilities to Buddhists on par' with Scheduled Caste student;.

Some of the above demands have been met already. Educational concessions have been extended to Neo Buddhists. Further, all authorities concerned have been directed to ensure prompt and effective investigation of offences committed against members of Scheduled Castes and it has been clarified that'any failure to do do so would amount to a great dereliction of duty an the part of the officers concerned.

LICENCED CAPACITY FOR MANUFACTURE OF T. V. SETS

♦362. SHRI DHARAMCHAND JAIN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the licenced capacity for the manufacture of T.V. sets of different sizes and standard of performance and the likely requirements of T.V. sets during the next five years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : The sanctioned cap'acity for T.V. sets of all screen size-s is 2,28,000. Of this, a capacity of 1,10,000 sets has been sanctioned

in ihe organised sector and 1,18,000 sets in the small scale sector. Additional capacity is being approved in the small scale sector. A survey conducted by the AD India Radio had assessed the requirement of T.V. sets by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan as 3,75,000. It has been decided that henceforth production will be in 19"/20" screen size. T.V. picture tubes of larger sizes (2>'/24") available from Bharat Electronics Ltd., on the basis of their past orders of glass bulbs will also be utilised currently ; for the future, larger size will be permitted only for special requirements.

EMPLOYMENT SCHEME FOR KERALA

*363. SHRI BALACHANDRA MENON : SHRI SANAT KUMAR RAHA : SHRI S. KUMAR AN : SHRI K. P. SUBRAMANIA MENON:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to slate :

(a) whether Government have recently received any comprehensive employment scheme for Rs. 186 crores from the Government of Kerala ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the assistance proposed to be given by the Centre for the implementation of the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

The Government of Kerala had forwarded to the Planning Commission in February 1971 a set of employment schemes involving an outlay of Rs. 187 crores which were expected to generate direct and continuing employment to the extent of 1.33 lakhs and construction employment of the order of 4.5 lakh msn-years, besides substantial indirect employment (An-nexure). A Centra! Team comprising repre-sentatives of the Ministry of Industrial Development, Planning Commission and the Ministry of Agriculture visited Kerala in May 1971 and had discussions with the State Government officials.

Subsequently, the proposals were discussed in a meeting of the Planning Commission in Sepetember, 1971. It was suggested that :

(a) the following five schemes might be taken up during the Fourth Five Year Plan period :

(i) Soil conservation in tribal blocks and Harijan areas ;

(ii) Functional Industrial Estates :

(iii) Engineers Cooperatives ;

(iv) Scheme for Post Graduates ; and

(v) Abolition of shifts in schools ;

(b) the three major schemes under agriculture namely (i) Kuttanad Development Scheme, (ii) Trichur Kole Land Scheme integrating Chimoni-Mopli Irrigation Scheme ; and (iii) Fisheries Development Scheme required to be worked out in greater detail before they could be considered.

(c) the other schemes, which were of a lower priority, might be taken up in the Fifth Plan period ; but, meanwhile some preparatory work could be started for which the State Government could make taken provisions in its Annual Plans for 1972-73 and 1973-74.

As regards the proposal relating to soil con-servation in tribal blocks and Harijan areas, a provision of Rs. 3 lakhs has been made in the State Annual Plan for 1972-73. As regards funciional industrial estates and the Engineers Cooperatives, an amount of Rs. 15.7 lakhs was given to the State Government in 1971-72 by the Ministry of Industrial Development under the schemes for educated unemployed. A similar amount of Rs. 35 lakhs has been allocated by that Ministry for 1972-73. The scheme for employment of post graduates for translation work involving an outlay of Rs. 3 lakhs has been approved under the Special Employment Programmes of the State Government for 1972-73.

A provision of Rs. 40 lakhs for minor irrigation programmes and Rs. 5 lakhs for the Harijan Corporation have also been approved for inclusion in the State's Annual Plan for 1972-73.

It may be pointed out that the following amounts have been allocated to the State Government over and above the provisions made in the State Plan for undertaking schemes in the State for generating employment during 1971-72 and 1972-73.

(a) Schemes for Educated Unemployed :

(Rs. lakhs)

	1971-72		1972-73
	An ount allocated	Amount released	Amount allocated
(i) Expansion and improvement of quality of primary education ..	15.85	12.20	97.86
(ii) Financial assistance to Entrepreneurs for setting up of industries ..	48.00	15.70	35.00
(iii) Rural Engineering Surveys ..	0.95	—	5.43
(iv) Advance action on investigation of road works ..	0.85	0.85	1.59
(v) Sutting up of Design Units for rural water supply ..	0.70	—	1.20
(b) Crash schemes for rural employment ..	159.00	176.65	159.00
(c) Special Employment Programmes —	—	—	325.96†
TOTAL	225.35	205.40	626.90

† Central assistance limited to Rs. 104 lakhs.

ANNEXURE

Employment Proj cts Proposed by Kerala Government

Sector	Investment Required (Rs. crores)
A. *Agriculture*	
1. Kuttanad Development Scheme ..	20.00
2. Minor Irrigation ..	10.00
3. Land Development ..	4.00
4. Infrastructure Development for Palghat District ..	7.36
5. Soil Conservation Scheme in Tribal Block and Harijan Areas	0.10
6. Chimoni-Mopli Scheme ..	8.15
7. Trichur Kole Land Scheme ..	15.54

Sector	Investment Required (Rs. crores)
B. *Fisheries—Harbour Development Projects*	52.02
C. *Industries*	
1. Traditional Industries	21.00
2. Large and Medium Industries	16.55
3. Small Industries	16.31
D. *Employment for Special Groups*	
1. Harijan Development Corporation	10.00
2. Post Graduates	1.00
3. Agricultural Graduates	0.25
E. *Education*	
1. Abolition of shift in III standard	2.10
2. Buildings and equipment for Government Schools	1.50
3. Provision of Nursery School Facilities	1.00
TOTAL	186.88

वैज्ञानिकों के लिये सेवा की असंतोषप्रद शर्तें

*364. **श्री पीताम्बर दास :**
डा० भाई महावीर :
श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव :
श्री डी० के० पटेल :
श्री प्रेम मनोहर :
श्री ओउम् प्रकाश त्यागी :

क्या विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले 3 वर्षों के दौरान कितने भारतीय वैज्ञानिक विदेश चले गये हैं या उन्होंने आत्महत्या कर ली है ; और

(ख) इस विषय में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है या किये जाने का विचार है ?

†UNSATISFACTORY CONDITIONS OR SERVICE FOR SCIENTISTS

*364. SHRI PITAMBER DAS :
DR. BHAI MAHAVIR :
SHRI J. P. YADAV :
SHRI D. K. PATEL :
SHRI PREM MANOHAR :
SHRI O. P. TYAGI :

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Indian scientists who have gone abroad or committed suicide during the last three years ; and

(b) the reaction of Government thereto, and the action taken or proposed to be taken in this regard ?

विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मन्त्री (श्री सी० सुब्रह्मण्यम्) : (क) कोई औपचारिक सूचना

† [ ] English translation.

उपलब्ध नहीं है। फिर भी, गत तीन वर्षों में लगभग 2,700 भारतीय वैज्ञानिकों, प्रौद्योगिकी-विदों, इंजीनियरों एवं चिकित्सकों ने अपने आने को राष्ट्रीय रजिस्टर के प्रवासी भारतीय अनुभाग में पंजीकृत करवाया है, जिसमें पंजीकरण स्वैच्छिक है ।

गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान, डा० विनोद एच० शाह, वरिष्ठ शस्य वैज्ञानिक भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान संस्थान (आई० ए० आर० आई०), नई दिल्ली की आत्महत्या से सम्बन्धित सूचना के अतिरिक्त, सरकार के पास अन्य कोई आत्महत्या सम्बन्धी सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

(ख) विभिन्न अनुसंधान संगठन अपनी भर्ती, पदोन्नति आदि से सम्बन्धित कर्मचारी नीतियों की पुनरावृत्ति करने के लिये प्रस्तावों की रूप-रेखा तैयार कर रहे हैं ।

वैज्ञानिकों तथा इंजीनियरों के लिये रोजगार सम्बन्धी सुअवसरों में वृद्धि के लिए कुछ उपाय किये गये हैं। तत्सम्बन्धी एक विवरण सदन के सभा-पटल पर रख दिया गया है ।

विवरण

वैज्ञानिकों और इंजीनियरों के लिए नौकरी की सुविधा में सुधार लाने के लिए जो कुछ उपाय किए गये, वे नीचे दिये गये हैं :—

(1) वैज्ञानिकों को योग्यता पर पदोन्नति तथा योग्यता पदोन्नति योजना के अन्तर्गत अग्रिम वेतन वृद्धि दी जाती है ।

(2) वरिष्ठ वैज्ञानिक सहायक से ऊपर वैज्ञानिक 'सी' के स्तर तक (700 से 1,250 रु०) अगले ऊंचे पद के लिये पांच वर्षों में एक बार वैज्ञानिकों की योग्यता आंकी जाती है ।

(3) देश में वैज्ञानिक प्रतिभा को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिये राष्ट्रीय प्रयोगशालाओं, संस्थानों और अनुसंधान संस्थानों तथा विश्वविद्यालय के बाहर भी शिक्षावृत्तियां दी जाती हैं ?

(4) वैज्ञानिकों को अनुसंधान के लिए सहायता-अनुदान देना ।

(5) विश्वविद्यालयों की चौथी योजना की विकास सम्बन्धी आवश्यकताओं के मूल्यांकन के फलस्वरूप, विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग, विभिन्न विशिष्टाओं/विश्वविद्यालय विभागों में वरिष्ठ कर्मचारियों के पद निमित करने के वास्ते सहायता देने के लिये सहमत हो गया है । प्रयोगशाला के और विकास तथा विशिष्ट उपस्कर की खरीद समेत, अन्य सुविधाओं के लिए भी व्यवस्था की गयी है । इस प्रकार, अपेक्षित योग्यताएं रखने वाले विद्वानों और वैज्ञानिकों के लिए विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में उच्च कार्य अनुसंधान के लिए अवसर उपलब्ध किए जा रहे हैं ।

(6) विशिष्ट क्षेत्रों में उच्च अध्ययन केन्द्रों के रूप में कार्य करने के लिये विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग सावधानी से चुने गए विश्वविद्यालयों/विश्वविद्यालयों के विभागों को विशेष सहायता प्रदान कर रहा है । इसका उद्देश्य उच्च अध्ययन और अनुसंधान के लिये उपयुक्त परिस्थितियों और सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करना और केन्द्रों में कार्य करने के लिये योग्य व्यक्तियों को आकर्षित करना है ।

(7) विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने विश्वविद्यालयों और कालेजों के अध्यापकों के वेतनमानों में भी सुधार किया है जिनसे उच्च योग्यता प्राप्त व्यक्तियों के आकर्षित होने तथा वहां बने रहने की सम्भावना है ।

(8) विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग, शिक्षण व्यवसाय के प्रति उच्च बौद्धिक योग्यता वाले पुरुषों और स्त्रियों को काफी अनुपात में आकर्षित करने के महत्व पर निरन्तर बल देता रहा है । विश्वविद्यालयों और कालेजों में अध्यापकों के वेतनमान सुधारने के अलावा, शिक्षण व्यवसाय में अनिवार्य सुविधाओं तथा प्रेरणाओं की व्यवस्था करने के प्रयत्न किए गये हैं । अनुसंधान तथा विद्वत्तापूर्ण कार्य, अध्यापकों के विनिमय, देश में उच्च अध्ययन अनुसंधान के केन्द्रों का दौरा करने के लिये यात्रा

अनुदानों के लिये तथा विदेशों में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलनों में भाग लेने के लिये, स्टाफ क्वार्टरों तथा अध्यापकों के छात्रावास आदि के निर्माण के लिये वित्तीय सहायता दी जा रही है।

(9) भारत सरकार ने बेरोजगारी का मूल्यांकन करने और उसके उपचारात्मक उपाय सुझाने के लिए एक 'बेरोजगार सम्बन्धी समिति' नियुक्त की है। रोजगार के लिए अंशकालीन उपायों पर समिति ने अपनी अन्तरिम रिपोर्ट पेश कर दी है।

(10) शिक्षित बेरोजगारों को चौथी योजना में रोजगार प्रदान करने के लिये 50 करोड़ रुपये की एक राशि रखी गयी है। इसमें से 20 करोड़ रुपये इसी वर्ष के बजट में आवंटित किये गये हैं।

(11) योजना आयोग ने 27 करोड़ रुपये की एक धनराशि निर्धारित की है। यह राशि राज्य सरकारों को रोजगार के विशेष कार्यक्रम जुटाने के लिये आवंटित की गयी है। इस कार्य के लिए राज्य सरकारों को भी 27 करोड़ रुपये और लगाने होंगे।

(12) उद्योगी बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों को राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक भी वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करते हैं।

(13) वैज्ञानिक पूल, अनुसंधान छात्र-वृत्तियां, अधिसंख्यक पदों पर नियुक्तियां जैसी योजनायें वैज्ञानिक और तकनीकी कार्मिकों की सहायतार्थ कार्यरत हैं।

(14) योजना आयोग और राज्य सरकारें भी बेरोजगारी की समस्याओं का अध्ययन कर रही हैं।

t[THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRA-MANIAM) : (a) No precise information is available. However, (luring the last three years about 2,700 Indian Scientists, Technologists, Engineers and Doctors enrolled themselves in the Indians Abroad Section of the National Register in which registration is voluntary.

Government have no information of any case of suicide during the last three years except that of Dr. Vinod H. Shah, Senior Agronomist, Indian Agricultural Research Institute (IARI), New Delhi,

(b) Various research organisations are drawing up proposals for revising their personnel policies regarding recruitment, promotion, etc.

Some of the measures taken to improve employment opportunities for Scientists and Engineers arc given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Some of the measures taken to improve employment opportunities for scientists and engineers are given below :

(1) Scientists are given merit promotion and advance increments under the Merit Promotion Scheme.

(2) Merit of scientists from senior Scientific Assistant onwards to the level of Scientist 'C (Rs. 700—1250) is assessed once in five Years for promotion to the next higher post.

(3) Fellowships are provided in the National Laboratories / Institutes and outside research institutions and Universities to encourage scientific talent in the country.

(4) Grant-in-aid to Scientists to carry out research.'

(5) As a result of the assessment of Fourth Plan developmental needs of the universities, the University Grants Commission (UGC) has agreed to provide assistance for the creation of senior staff positions in various specialities/ university departments. Provision has also been made for further development of laboratory and other facilities including the purchase of specialised equipment. Opportunities are thus being made available for advanced work /research in various fields for scholars and scientists having the requisite qualifications.

■f[ ] English translation.

(6) The UGC has been providing special assistance to carefully selected university/university departments to lunation as Centres of Advanced Study in specific fields. The aim is to provide suitable conditions and facilities for advanced studies and research, and to attract competent personnel for work at the Centres.

(7) The UGC has also brought about improvement in the salary scales of teachers of universities and colleges which are expected to attract and retain the services of highly qualified people.

(8) The UGC has all along emphasised the importance of attracting a reason able proportion of our men and women of high intellectual ability to the teaching profession. Besides improving the salary scales of teachers in the Universities and colleges, efforts have been made to provide essential amen ities and incentives for the teaching profession. Financial assistance is be ing provided for research and learned work, exchange of teachers, travel grants for visiting centres of research in advanced study in the country and for attending international conferences abroad, construction of staff quarters and Teachers' hostels etc.

(9) The Government of India have appointed a 'Committee on Unemployment" to assess the extent of unemployment and to suggest remedial measures. The Committee have submitted an interim report on short-term measures for employment.

(10) The Government have allocated a sum of Rs 50 crores in the 4th Plan for employment of educated unemployed, of which, an amount of Rs 20 crores has been allocated in this year's budget.

(11) An amount of Rs 27 crores has been earmarked by the Planning Commission for allocation to State Governments for formulating special employment programmes for which the States will have to contribute another 27 crores.

(12) Financial help is also rendered to enterprising unemployed persons by Nationalised Banks.

(13) The scheme like Scientists' Pool, Research Fellowships, Supernumerary appointments are in operation to help the Scientific and Technical Personnel.

(14) Tae Planning Commission and the Slate Governments are also considering the problem of unemployment.]

VICTIMISATION OF DELHI TELEPHONE STAFF

*365. SHRI K. C PANDA :
SHRI M. K. MOHTA :
SHRI CHANDRAMOULI JAGARLAMUDI : SHRI BHOLA PRASAD :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Administration Staff Union of the Delhi Telephones Office have complained to Government that they were being victimised by certain officers on account of public complaints for the defective bill accounting system ;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard ;

(c) the nature of the various complaints received from the subscribers about the defective billing, and the action, if any, taken on those complaints ; and

(d) the number of complaints still to be disposed of by the Delhi Telephones ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, but the charge of victimisation contained therein is not correct.

(c) Complaints fram subscribers generally fall under the following categories :—

(i) Alleged excessive metering of local calls.

(ii) Bills for accessories allegedly not provided.

(iii) Bills for trunk calls allegedly not made by the subscribers. (iv) Incorrect valuation of trunk calls arising from alleged incorrect timing or classification of calls.

(v) Wrongful disconnect ion of telephones despite payment.

The complaints are investigated if found justified, relief is afforded.

(d) The total number of complaints awaiting disposal by Delhi Telephone is 1897 on 1-7-1972

ATOMIC POWER PLANT IN U. P,

*366. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR : SHRI KOTA PUNNAIAH : SHRI SYED AHMED : SHRI KRISHAN KANT : DR. Z. A. AHMAD : SHRI D. P. SINGH : SHRI SITARAM KESRI :

Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken a final dicision about the location of an atomic power plant in Western U. P ; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons for selecting that location ; and

(r) what are the details of the power station ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Yes, Sir. Narora in Western Uttar Pradesh has been selected for the location of the next atomic power station ;

(b) Narora is considered the best among • the various sites examined in the Northern Electricity Region on techno-economic considerations.

(c) The station will, for the present, consist of two 200/235 MWe reactors. The reactors will *h~* natural uranium fuelled and heavy water moderated and cooled.

PRODUCTION IN THE SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES SECTOR

*367. SHRI KALYAN ROY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have set up an "Expert Body" to work out a detailed methodology for compiling reliable statistics about the volume of production in the small scale industries sector ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

PRODUCTION or CONSUMER LUXURY GOODS

*368. SHRI KOTA PUNNAIAH : SHRI SYED AHMED : SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR : SHRI KRISHAN KANT : DR.Z. A. AHMAD: SHRI D. P. SINGH :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that many of the foreign owned companies are diverting their activity to the production of consumer luxury goods ; and

(h) if so, the names of these companies, and the products they propose to manufacture ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) and (b) No, Sir.

Under the exiting policy of Government, foreign companies desirous of manufacturing any "new article" can do so only under *n* licence under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, irrespective of the investment involved. No such licence has been issued to any foreign company during 1970 and 1971 for manufacture of consumer luxury goods.

DECENTRALISATION OF THE SET-UP OF A. I. R.

*369. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have under consideration any proposal for the decentralisation of (he administrative and financial set-up of the All India Radio.

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by when the proposal would be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STAT,', IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(I)) The details are under consideration.

(c) The implementation of the Proposal will involve detailed consultation with various authorities. As such, it is not possible at this stage to indicate when the proposal would be implemented.

WAITING LIST FOR TELEPHONE CONNECTIONS

*370. SHRIMATI SAVITA BEHEN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of applications on the waiting list for new telephone connections in Delhi under various categories, i. e. General, Special and OYT, in various telephone exchanges, as on 31st July, 1972 ;

(b) what is the date of I he first application on the waiting list in each category and in each telephone exchange ;

(c) the new telepone exchanges which have been set up and commissioned in Delhi during the last six months ; and whether some other uew telephone exchanges are also proposed to be set up/commissioned in the near future ; and if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) to what extent the waiting list is likely to be wiped off as a result of the commissioning of the new telephone exchanges, and the expansion of old exchanges ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) The total number of applicants on the waiting list in Delhi for General, Sepecial and OYT categories on 31-7-1972 was 43,805,8,708 and 7,116 respectively. The exchange-wise break-up is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. *[See* Appendix I.XXXI, Annexure No. 65]

• (b) The dates of the earliest application on the waiting list in General, Special and OYT categeries are 30-4-1958, 9-1-1962 and 7-9-1969 respectively. The exchange-wise position is indicated in the statement laid on the Table of the House.

(c) During the last six months, two new telephone exchanges were commissioned at Idgah and Janpath respectively. One more exchange at Chanakyapuri is expected to be commissioned in the near future. Altogether 9,700 new lines have been added during the last six months and an additional 12,000 lines are likely to be commissioned during the remaining part of 1972-73 or early in 1973-74. The exchange-wise position is indicated in the statement laid on the Table of the House.

, (d) It is not possible at this stage to give the piclure that will emerge after proposed expansion of exchanges because the areas served by individual exchanges are liable to be altered at the time of expansion. In order to give relief to other areas for which there is no expansion is on the offing immediately ; the additional capacity wherever available will be allocated to OYT, Special and General Categories in the ratio of 70 : 15 : 15.

UNAUTHORISED EXPANSION OF INDUSTRIES

•371. SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MU-KHERJEE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some big industrial units have taken recourse to unauthorised expansion of their capacity : and

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

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMA-NIAM) ; (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

From time to time cases have come to the notice of the Government where industrial undertakings, whether belonging to large industrial houses or otherwise, have substantially increased their production beyond their respective licensed capacities. The Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee had referred, in its report, to 45 such representative cases, details of which are given in Appendix 1V-F of its Report. Copies of the report have previously been laid on the Table of the House. The Commission of Inquiry on the Large Industiial Houses, headed by Shri A. K. Sarkar, formerly Chief Justic of the Supreme Court of India, is required, by the terms of its reference, to inquire into and report, inter-alia, on the circumstances in which unauthorised production in excess of the licensed capacity occurred in the cases brought out by the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee.

MANUFACTURE OF CHEAP TRACTORS

*372. SHRIMATI PRATIBHA SINGH : SHRI KALI MUKHERJEE :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVE-LOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Agro-Industrial Corporation of Uttar Pradesh has submitted any proposal lo the centre for the manufacture of

cheap (14 hp) tractors in collaboration with an East European concern ;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal and the likely cost of production and cost price of the contemplated tractor ;

(c) whether Government have any other proposals also for manufacture of cheap tractors, especially in view of the impending lowering of land ceilings ; and

(d) if sc, the details of these proposals ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposal is to set up a factory at Lucknow for the manufacture of a 15 HP tractor with a capacity of 40,000 Nos. per annum in collaboration with the USSR. The Corporation has indicated that the total capital investment required will be Rs. 3.37 crores. The ex-factory selling price of the tractor has been estimated at Rs. 10,000/-.

(c) and (d) The under-mentioned schemes for the manufacture of low Horse-Power trac tors have been approved by Government:

(1) The scheme of Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd., for the manufacture of Zetor 2011/2511 (20-25 HP) at Pinjore with a capacity of 12,000 Nos. per annum, in collaboration with M/s. Motokov of Czechoslovakia.

(2) The scheme of M/s. Harsha Tractors Ltd., to set up a factory at Loni (UP) for the manufacture of T-25 tractors with USSR colloboration, with a capacity of 10,000 Nos. per annum.

(3) The scheme of Punjab Tractors Ltd., to set up a factory at Mohaly near Chandigarh for the manufacture oi 'Swaraj' tractors (20 HP) (whose design has been indigenously developed by the Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute, Durgapur) with a capacity of 12,000 Nos. per annum.

(4) The scheme of M/s. Automobile Prod nets of India Ltd., to set up a factory in Pratapgarh District (UP) for the manufacture of'Leyland 154' tractors (25 HP) in collaboration with M/s. British Leyland Motor Corporation of UK, with a capacity of 12,000 Nos. per annum.

NEPALESE POLITICAL SUFFERERS

*373. SHRI CUNANAND THAKUR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some people of Nepalese origin played significant role in India's freedom struggle :

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government has drcided to treat them as political sufferers ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) to (c) The Government have no reliable information about such persons. However, these persons will be treated as freedom fighters provided they are permanently residing in India and are Indian Nationals.

आत्म-निर्भरता की प्राप्ति

***374. श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर :**
श्री मान सिंह वर्मा :
श्री रत्तन लाल जैन :
श्री डी० के० पटेल :
श्री लाल आडवाणी :
सरदार कुमार सं० चं० आंग्रे :

क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले तीन वर्षों में आत्म-निर्भरता प्राप्त करने की दिशा में भारत द्वारा प्रति वर्ष कितनी प्रगति की गई ;

(ख) क्या निश्चित समय में पूर्ण होने वाली कोई आत्म-निर्भरता योजना क्रियान्वित की जा रही है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ; और यह कब तक पूरी हो जायेगी ?

ATTAINMENT OF SELF-SUFEICIENCY

*374. SHRI JAGDISH PRASAD MATH UR : SHRI MAN SINGH VARMA : SHRI RATTAN LALJAIN : SHRI D. K. PATFX : SHRI LAI. K. AD VAN I : SHRI S. C. ANGRE :

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the details of year-wise progress made by India towards the attainment of self-sufficiency during the last three years ;

(b) whether any time bound 'self-sufficiency plan is being implemei t:d ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof; and by when it will be con.pleled ?J

योजना मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : (क) से (ग) सभा पटल पर एक विवरण प्रस्तुत है ।

विवरण

तीसरी योजना के दस्तावेज में पहली बार, निश्चित समय सूची के भीतर सहायता के धन से किए जाने वाले आयातों की निर्भरता को कम करने के अभिप्राय से, आत्म-निर्भरता को नीति के उद्देश्य के रूप में शामिल किया गया था। चौथी योजना में इसे व्यापक रूप दिया गया और विदेशी सहायता के कुल ऋण तथा ब्याज को चौथी योजना के अन्त तक योजना-पूर्व स्तर के आधे पर लाने तथा उसके बाद जितना शीघ्र हो सके इसको पूर्णरूप से समाप्त करने का लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया। प्रथम कदम उठाने की दिशा में, अनाज के सभी आयात सम्बन्धी रियायतों को 1971 तक बन्द कर देना था और उपभोग की जरूरतों को घरेलू उत्पादन से पूरा किया जाना था। दूसरे क्षेत्रों में, निर्यात संवर्धन और आयात प्रतिस्थापन के द्विमुखी प्रचार के जरिये आत्म-निर्भरता को उत्तरोत्तर बढ़ाया जाना था। घरेलू निवेश के बढ़ते हुए अनुपात की वित्त-व्यवस्था घरेलू-बचत से की जानी थी और विदेशी सहायता की निर्भरता को कम किया जाना था।

2. 1968-69 से 1970-71 तक तीन वर्ष की अवधि के दौरान जरूरी वस्तुओं के संबंध में आयात की निर्भरता कम करने की प्रगति को नीचे सारणी में दिखाया गया है। इसमें दिखाया गया है कि की गई कुल अनुमानित सप्लाई में से आयात की प्रतिशतता अधिकांश मामलों में काफी कम हुई है। स्वावलम्बन/आत्म-निर्भरता की दिशा में यह प्रगति का संकेत है।

वस्तुएं	यूनिट		1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
1 खाद्य वस्तुएं	(दस लाख टन)	(क)	101.9	104.5	107.2
		(ख)	(5.6)	(3 9)	(3.3)
2 कपास	(प्रत्येक 180 कि० ग्रा० के एक लाख गट्ठे)	(क)	69.9	66.2	69.1
		(ख)	(10.2)	(10.9)	(12.3)
3 चीनी मिल की मशीनें	(लाख रु०)	(क)	1,166	1,407	1,398
		(ख)	(3.8)	(1.2)	(0.6)
4 कपड़ा बुनने की मशीनें तथा फालतू पुर्जे	,,	(क)	5,023	5,782	7,358
		(ख)	(31.4)	(16.9)	(12.7)
5 मशीन के औजार धातु कार्य	,,	(क)	4,750	3,880	4,824
		(ख)	(62.1)	(42.8)	(32.7)

fl I English translation.

वस्तुएं	यूनिट		1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
6 लोहा और इस्पात	(000 टन)	(क)	4,775	5,216	5,173
		(ख)	(9.3)	(8.0)	(13.4)
7 अल्यूमिनियम	,,	(क)	135.1	137.6	174.2
		(ख)	(7.2)	(1.8)	(3.7)
8 सोडा-राख	,,	(क)	399.0	427.0	449.8
		(ख)	(नगण्य)	(नगण्य)	(नगण्य)
9 कास्टिक सोडा	,,	(क)	313.8	354.0	364.1
		(ख)	(0.2)	(नगण्य)	(नगण्य)
10 ब्लीचिंग पाउडर	,,	(क)	13.0	15.3	14.3
		(ख)	(10.0)	(नगण्य)	(नगण्य)
11 वाइसिकल	(000 सं)	(क)	1,954	1,976	2,072
		(ख)	(नगण्य)	(नगण्य)	(नगण्य)
12 सिलाई मशीनें	,,	(क)	428	328	336
		(ख)	(0.1)	(0 3)	(0.3)
13 अखबारी कागज	(000 टन)	(क)	146	193	181
		(ख)	(78.7)	(80.4)	(79.6)
14 कागज और कागज के बोर्ड आदि	,,	(क)	674	737	770
		(ख)	(2.1)	(1.8)	(1.9)
15 एमोनियम सल्फेट	,,	(क)	1,841	1,403	697
		(ख)	(68.2)	(56.3)	(9.5)
16 मानव निर्मित रेशे और धागे	,,	(क)	172.6	169.3	(उ० न०)
		(ख)	(2.9)	(2.5)	(उ० न०)

(क) कुल अनुमानित सप्लाइयां ।

(ख) कुल अनुमानित सप्लाइयों की आयात प्रतिशतता ।

ttTHE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Self-sufficiency in the sense of reducing dependence on aid financed impoits within a definite time schedule was included as an objective of policy for the first time in the Third Plan document. The Fourth Plan quantified it and set the target of reducing foreign aid net of debt servicing to half the pre-plan level by the end of Fourth Plan and to eliminate it altogether as speedily as possible thereafter. As a first step all concessional imports of food-grains were to be completely stopped by 1971 and consumption requirements met from domestic production. In other areas self-reliance was to be progressively increased through a two-pronged drive of export promotion and import substitution. Domestic savings were to finance an increasing proportion of domestic investment and reliance on external assistance was to be reduced.

2. The progress achieved in reducing the dependence on imports in respect of a number of crucial commodities during the three-year period from 1968-69 to 1970-71 is indicated in the Table below. It shows that the precentage of imports to total estimated supplied has gone down substantially in most cases. This is indicative of the progress towards self-reliance self-sufficiency.

Commodity	Unit	1968-69	1967-70	1970-71
1 Foodgrains	(Million tonnes)	(a) 101.9 (b) (5.6)	104.5 (3.9)	107.2 (3.3)
2 Raw cotton	(Lakh bales of 180 Kgs. each)	(a) 69.9 (b) (10.2)	66.2 (10.9)	69.1 (12.3)
3 Sugar Mill Machinery	(Rs. lakhs)	(a) 1196 (b) (3.8)	1407 (1.2)	1398 (0.6)
4 Textile machinery (spares and accessories)	,,	(a) 5023 (31.4)	5782 (16.9)	7358 (12.7)
5 Machine Tools Metal working	,,	(a) 4750 (b) (62.1)	3880 (42.8)	1824 (32.7)
6 Iron and Steel	(000 tonnes)	(a) 4775 (b) (9.3)	5216 (8.0)	5173 (13.4)
7 Aluminium	,,	(a) 135.1 (b) (7.2)	137.6 (1.8)	174.2 (3.7)
8 Soda Ash	,,	(a) 399.0 (b) (Neg)	427.0 (Neg)	449.8 (Neg)
9 Caustic Soda	,,	(a) 313.8 (b) (0.2)	354.0 (Neg)	364.1 (Neg)
10 Bleaching Powder	,,	(a) 13.0 (b) (10.0)	15.3 (Neg)	14.3 (Neg)
11 Bicyles	('000 Nos.)	(a) 1954 (b) (Neg)	1976 (Neg)	2072 (Neg)
12 Sewing machines	('000 Nos.)	(a) 428 (b) (0.1)	328 (0.3)	236 (0.3)

•ff 1 English translation.

Commodity	Unit	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
13 Newsprint	('000 tonnes)	(a) 146 (b) (78.7)	193 (80.4)	181 (79.6)
14 Paper and Paper Boards etc.	(,,)	(a) 674 (b) (2.1)	737 (1.)	770 (1.9)
16 Ammonium Sulphate	(,,)	(a) 1841 (b) (68.2)	1403 (56.3)	697 (9.5)
16 Manmade Fibre and yarn	(,,)	(a) 173.6 (b) (2.9)	169.3 (2.5)	N. A. (N. A.)

(a) Total estimated supplies.

(b) Percentage of imports to total estimated supplies.]

छोटी कार परियोजना

*375. **श्री रत्तन लाल जैन :**
श्री लाल आडवाणी :
श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर :
सरदार कुमार सं० चं० आंग्रे :
श्रीमती सीता देवी :

क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) छोटी कार योजना पर प्रथम विचार कब आरम्भ हुआ था और इस सम्बन्ध में क्या अन्तिम निर्णय किया गया है ; और उस विषय में अब तक कितनी बार प्रगति हुई है ; और

(ख) छोटी कार के निर्माण के लिये किन-किन पार्टियों को लाइसेंस दिये गये हैं ?

†[SMALL CAR PROJECT

*375. SHRI RATTAN LAL JAIN :
SHRI LAL K. ADVANI :
SHRI JAGDISH PRASAD MATHUR :
SHRI S. C. ANGRE :
SHRIMATI SITA DEVI :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) when the small car project was first mooted and what is the final decision in this regard ; and the latest progress made thereon ; and

(b) what are the names of parties who have been given licence for manufacture of a small car ?]

औद्योगिक विकास तथा विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मन्त्री (श्री सी० सुब्रह्मण्यम) : (क) और (ख) एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा जाता है ।

विवरण

(क) सरकार द्वारा सबसे पहले 1960 में सरकारी क्षेत्र में कम कीमत की यात्री कार का निर्माण करने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया गया था जबकि इस प्रकार की परियोजना की सम्भाव्यता का पता लगाने का कार्य एक विशेषज्ञ समिति को सौंपा गया था । वर्तमान स्थिति यह है कि चार ख्याति प्राप्त विदेशी निर्माताओं से प्राप्त प्रस्तावों का विश्लेषण कर लिया गया है और प्रस्तुत शर्तों का तुलनात्मक मूल्यांकन कर लिया गया है । किन्तु जब तक पाचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिये उपबन्धों, प्राथमिकताओं और मार्गदर्शी सिद्धांतों का निर्धारण नहीं हो जाता तब तक के लिये इस विषय में अन्तिम निर्णय स्थगित कर दिया गया है ।

(ख) विद्यमान तीन निर्माताओं के अलावा किसी भी पार्टी को छोटी कार बनाने का अभी तक कोई भी लाइसेंस मंजूर नहीं किया गया है ।

t[ ] English translation.

निम्नलिखित पार्टियों को आशय-पत्र जारी कर दिये गये हैं :—

1 मैं० मारुति लिमिटेड,
पालम गुड़गांव रोड,
गुड़गांव, (हरियाणा) ।

2 श्री मदन मोहन राव,
मद्रास ।

3 श्री मनुभाई एच० ठक्कर,
बड़ौदा ।

4 मैं० एलाइड इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन-सेलम ।

5 श्री सोम प्रकाश रेखी,
दिल्ली ।

6 मैं० स्पीडक्रैफ्ट्स प्रा० लिमिटेड,
पटना ।

7 मैं० स्पयरटेक प्राइवेट लिमिटेड,
नई दिल्ली ।

8 मैं० आनन्दजी हरिदास,
एण्ड कम्पनी प्रा० लिमिटेड,
बम्बई ।

9 श्री एस० चन्द्रा,
नई दिल्ली ।

|[THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECH. NOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT (a) The question of producing a low cost passenger car in the Public Sector was first taken up by Government in 1960 when the feasibility of such a project was entrusted for investigation to an Expert Committee. The present position is that proposals received from four reputed foreign manufacturers have been analysed and a comparative evaluation made ol the terms offered. A final decision has, however, been deferred pending determination of provisions, priorities and guidelines for the Fifth Five Year Plan.

(b) No party has so far been granted a licence for the manufacture of a small car, apart from the three existing manufacturers. Letters of intent have been issued to the undermentioned parties :—

1. M/s. Maruti Limited,
   Palam Gurgaon Road,
   Gurgaon (Haryana).
2. Shri M. Madan Mohan Rao,
   Madras.
3. Shri Manubhai H. Thakkar,
   Baroda.
4. M/s. Allied Engineering Corporation, Salem.
5. Shri Som Prakash Rekhi,
   Delhi.
6. M/s. Speedcrafts Private Ltd., Patna.
7. M/s. Airtech Private Ltd.,
   New Delhi.
8. M/s. Anandji Haridas & Co. Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.
9. Shri S. Chandra,
   New Delhi.]

*376 *[Transferred to the 28th August, 1972.]*

WORKING OP FOLK AUDITION COMMITTEES OF THE A.I.R.

*377. SHRIMATI LAKSHMI KUMARI CHUNDAWAT : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of folk Audition Committees constituted under the A. I. R ;

(b) whether all of them are functioning ; and

(c) • if so, the number of tests held by the Folk Audition Committees functioning at Calcutta, Jaipur and Patna Stations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) :
(a) 39.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The number of Audition sessions held during the financial year 1970-71 and 1971-72 at the three Stations is given below :

Station	1970-71	1971-72
Calcutta	17	22
Patna	4	5
Jaipur	1	—

नये उद्यमकर्त्ताओं की शिकायतें सुनने के लिये संगठन

*378. श्री सूरज प्रसाद : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार नये मद्यकर्त्ताओं की शिकायतें तथा विशेष समस्यायें सुनने के लिए विभिन्न मन्त्रालयों के प्रतिनिधियों का कोई संगठन बनाने का विचार रखती है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो संगठन का गठन कब तक कर दिया जायेगा ?

ORGANISATION TO ENTERTAIN COMPLAINTS OF NEW ENTREPRENEURS

*378. SHRI SURAJ PRASAD : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to constitute an organisation consisting of the representatives of various ministries to entertain complaints and to hear specific problems of new entrepreneurs ; and

(b) if so, by when the organisation will be constituted ?]

औद्योगिक विकास तथा विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मन्त्री (श्री सी० सुब्रह्मण्यम) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

t[THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.]

*379: *[Transferred to the 28th August, 1972.]*

SECESSIONIST SLOGANS AGAINST SANSKRIT ARCHANAS IN THE SOUTH

*380. SHRIMATI SITA DEVI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of the. Government has been drawn to a newspaper report appearing in the Indian Express of June 10,1972 to the effect that secessionist and other slogans were raised in a demonstration in Tiruchi recently ;

(b) if so. what are the details in this respect ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) (a) The Government has seen such a report in the 'Sunday Standard' of 11th June, 1972.

(b) The facts are being ascertained from the State Government.

UNEMPLOYMENT FIGURES OF WEST BENGAL

*282 SARDAR AMJAD ALI : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the unemployment figures of West Bengal are the highest in the country ; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to give priority to the State in adopting ways and means for the solution of the problem ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Precise figures regarding unemployment in-West Bengal are not available. However, according to the information relating to the number of job seekers registered with the Employment Exchanges as on 30th June, 1972, West Bengal had the highest number of job seekers, namely 1.0 million out of a total of 5.6 million for the country as a whole.

Government are fully aware of the seriousness of the unemployment situation in West Bengal and are taking all possible steps to provide increasing employment opportunities for the rural and urban job seekers.

In view of the very high priority given to the problems of West Bengal, the Government of India has taken the following steps :

(i) In accordance with the decision taken by the Ah-hoc Committee of Secretaries consisting of the Cabinet Secretary as the Chairman, the Industries Secretary, the Finance I Secretary and the Planning Secretary as

members, a 16-point programme was adopted for the maintenance and acceleration of industrial development in West Bengal. One of the important schemes is to carry out a rapid survey of each district by the State Government for identifying industries suited to the area based on local raw materials and skills and capable of providing employment to local youth. Another important decision taken under the 16-point programme is to tteat the whole of West Bengal as backward except for Calcutta, Howrah and 24-Parganas for the purpose of provision of concessional finance by the public financing institutions.

(ii) In pursuance of one of the points under the 16-point programme the Central Government has taken steps to re-open closed textile mills. According to the latest information available, out of 41 cotton textile mills, 16 cotton textile mills were lying closed as on 1st July, 1971 and against this only 9 cotton textile mills are lying closed as on 1st July, 1972. Thus during the course of the last one year, six cotton textile mills have been re-opened benefiting about 14,000 workers. This has been the result of the action taken by the Central Government to take over the management of these six cotlon textile mills under the National Textile Corporation.

(iii) The Industrial Re-construction Corporation of India set up in April, 1971, at Calcutta has assisted in the re-opening of a number of closed mills and industrial units in West Bengal. This has benefited about 30,000 workers.

The West Bengal Industries Development Corporation has been re-organised and a package of incentives for the development of industries has been sanctioned.

(iv) Since the announcement of the 16-point programme, 128 applications for industrial licences or registration for setting up new industrial units in West Bengal with a total investment of Rs. 255.5 crores have been received.

In the small scale sector as against a target of setting up 2,000 units per annum, more than 1500 units have been set up till the end of June, 1972 generating employment for about 10,000 persons.

(v) Apart from the above schemes, West Bengal may also bent fit from the programmr of accelerated water supply scheme for which Government of India has provided a sum of Rs. 20 crores for 1972-73 for allocation to various State Governments.

(vi) Besides, the Ministry of Works & Housing has issvted a circular to the State Governments mentioning that they would be prepared to consider for lOOo/o financial assistance for specific schemes to take up I scale improvemeut in slum areas. Assistance under this scheme will be available for Calcutta Urban Aggbmeration.

(vii) All the above programmes are over and above the massive assistance given outside the Plan for the Calcutta Metropolitan Development Programme for which schemes costing more than Rs. 150 crores have been approved for implementation during the Fourth Plan. This does not include the Bustee improvement scheme for which expenditure would be incurred to an order of Rs. 10 crores fully financed by the Centre.

(viii) Further, to tackle the problem of unemployment directly, a special employment scheme has been formulated and a Central provision of Rs. 26.5 crores has been made in the Central Budget for 1972-73 to provide matching grants for special employment schemes to be implemented by the State. An amount of Rs. 2.18 crores would be provided to West Bengal for the purpose during 1972-73.

(ix) A crash programme for rural employment has been taken up for all the districts outside Calcutta.

(x) Rural works programme has been started in Purulia, Bankura and Midnapore districts to mitigate the effect of chronical droughts on which these districts suffer. This programme also will have employment potential to a considerable extent.

(xi) The Small Farmers Development Agency programme to be implemented in the districts of Darjeeling, Hooghly and West Dinajpur has also schemes with employment potential.

(xii) The Marginal Farmers and Agricutural Labourers programme taken up in Purulia and Bankura districts is intended to provide full employment to marginal farmers and agricultural and labourers during the off seasons.

The above paragraphs indicate in brief the action taken by the Central Government to mitigate the unemployment problem facing the State of West Bengal.

हिन्दुस्तान टेलीप्रिन्टर्स लिमिटेड, मद्रास द्वारा टेलीप्रिन्टरों का उत्पादन

*381. **श्री राम सहाय :** क्या संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हिन्दुस्तान टेली-प्रिन्टर्स लिमिटेड, मद्रास द्वारा 1971-72 के वर्ष में 21 टाइप टेलीप्रिन्टर्स तथा अटैचमेंट्स तैयार किये गये थे ; और

(ख) क्या जुलाई-अगस्त, 1970-71 की हड़ताल द्वारा उत्पादन में हुई कमी को पूरा कर लिया गया है ?

[PRODUCTION OF TELEPRINTERS BY HTL., MADRAS

"'381. SHRI] RAM SAHAI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 21 types of tele-printers and attachments were manufactured by the Hindustan Teleprinters Limited. Madras, during the year 1971-72 ; and

(b) whether the shortage caused in production by the strike of July-August, 1970-71 has been fully met ?]

संचार मन्त्री (श्री एच० एन० बहुगुणा) : (क) कम्पनी ने वर्ष 1971-72 के दौरान 31 प्रकार के टेलीप्रिंटरों और आनुषंगिक उपस्करों का उत्पादन किया था ।

(ख) भावी उत्पादन की योजना बनाते समय हड़ताल के कारण होने वाली कमी को ध्यान में रखा गया है । 1972-73 के लिये निर्धारित लक्ष्य में, पहली आई कमी की पूर्ति की आशा है ।

1[THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) The Company manufactured 31 varieties of t: printers and ancillary equipment during the year 1971-72.

(b) The shortage caused due to strike has been taken into account while planning future production. The production target fixed for 1972-73 is expected to cover the tarlier shortage.]

VACANCIES IN CLERICAL CADRE IN THE P AND T DEPARTMENT

*382. DR. K. MATHEW KURIAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of vacancies in the clerical cadre in the Posts and Telegraphs Department as on :50th June, 1972, with break up data for each State ;

(b) the number of Lower Grade Staff selected for promotion to fill the above vacan cies ;

(c) whether Government are aware that in the Kerala Circle, many of the candidates from Lower Grade staff who were declared unsuccessful in the examination for promotion, had passed S. S. L. C examination ; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that in the Kerala Circle, out of 38 vacancies reserved for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes candidates, only 3 have been selected notwithsand, ing the fact that there were several such candidates who were otherwise qualified ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected.

(d) No Sir, 34 vacancies were reserved for Scheduled Castes and 27 for Scheduled Tribes. Only seven Scheduled Castes and one Scheduled Tribes candidate however, qualified appointment to the clerical grade.

VIOLATION OF LICENSING REGULATIONS BY DIRECTORS OF COMPANIES

*445. SHRI BHAGWAT DAYAL: Will ihe Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the Directors ofMaruli Limited or Directors of other companies which have contributed to the share capital of Maruii Limited have been violating licensing regulations regarding expansion of capacities or import of raw materials ; and

(b) if so, whether any enquiry has been conducted against these Directors ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DE-VELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECH-NOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

t[ ] English translation.
J Transferred from the 22nd August, 1972.

BROADCASTING FACILITIES TO MEMBERS OF THE OPPOSITION PARTIES

949. SHRI SASANKASEKHAR SANYAL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the categories of persons invited by the All India Radio for broadcasting talks on topical, political, economic and social subject ; and

(b) what are the considerations that guide the A. I. R. in inviting the broadcasters for these talks ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) Persons from different walks of life, capable of presenting balanced views are invited to broadcast on a variety of subjects.

(b) Kn< wletlgc in the required field, ability as broadacasters and availability.

MACHINE TOOLS PROJECT FOR BHAVNACAR

950. SHRI I. K. KALANIA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to slate :

(a) the programme of Machine Tools project to be launched at Bhavnagar by the Central Government ;

(b) the progress made uptil now for implementation of the above project ;

(c) the area of the land acquired by Government for this project ;

(d) whether the land acquired for the project is being utilised for the purpose for which it has been acquired ; and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) :
(a) According lo the Detailed project Report prepared in 1967, it was proposed to manufacture various types of lathes and boring machines at the Bhavnagar Machine Tools Project.

(b) The project has been deferred,

(c) and (d) Land measuring 321 acres and 2(i qunthas has been acquired by the Gove ra-ment of Gujarat for this project.

दिल्ली की तिहाड़ सेंट्रल जेल में एक मानसिक रोगी पर आक्रमण

951. **श्री पंढरीनाथ सीतारामजी पाटिल :** क्या गृह मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में तिहाड़ सेंट्रल जेल में रखी गई सुश्री माया नामक एक मानसिक रोगी के साथ 3 जुलाई, 1972 को अदालत से लौटाकर लाते समय बलात्कार किया गया ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस मामले का ब्यौरा क्या है तथा दोषी व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्य-वाही की गई ; और

(ग) दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा इस मामले में की गई जांच का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

ASSAULT ON A MENTAL PATIENT IN CENTRAL TIHAR JAIL, DELHI

951. SHRI P. S. PATIL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a lady mental patient by name Sushri Maya of Central Jail, Tihar, Delhi was criminally assaulted while she was being taken back from the Court on the 3rd July, 1972 ; and

(b) if so, the details of the case and action so taken against the guilty persons ; and

(c) what are the details of the enquiry conducted into the matter by the Delhi Administration ?]

गृह मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) इस सम्बन्ध में श्रीमती माया द्वारा एक आरोप लगाया गया है ।

(ख) 3-7-1972 को श्रीमती माया को केन्द्रीय जेल तिहाड़ से लाया गया था और प्रथम श्रेणी के जुडीश्यल मजिस्ट्रेट के समक्ष पेश करने के बाद उसे उसी दिन अपराह्न 11 बजकर 20 मिनट पर केन्द्रीय जेल तिहाड़ में वापिस ले जाया गया । 6-7-1972 को केन्द्रीय जेल तिहाड़ के मानसिक वार्ड के चिकित्सा अधिकारी को श्रीमती माया ने इशारों से बताया कि 3-7-1972

को वापस लाने वाले संरक्षण दल द्वारा उससे छेड़छाड़ की गई । इस सम्बन्ध में जेल प्राधिकारियों ने पुलिस को एक रिपोर्ट भेजी । पुलिस थाने में एक मामला दर्ज किया गया है और वापस लाने वाले संरक्षण दल के दोनों कांस्टेबलों को मुअत्तल कर दिया गया है । दोष निश्चित करने और भविष्य में ऐसी घटनाओं के होने को रोकने के उपायों का सुझाव देने के लिए एक जांच के आदेश दिये गये हैं । इस बीच महिला बन्दियों के संरक्षण के लिए एक अलग गाड़ी की व्यवस्था की जा रही है जिसमें महिला पुलिस होगी ।

(ग) जांच-पड़ताल हो रही है ।

t[THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) An allegation to this effect has been made by Smt. Maya.

(b) On 3.7. 1972 Smt. Maya was brought from the Central Jail Tihar and after production before the Judicial Magistrate 1st Class, she was brought back to the Central Jail, Tihar at 11.20 P. M. on the same day. On 6. 7. 1972 Smt. Maya reported by signs to the Medical Officer of Mental Ward, Central Jail Tihar that the had been molested by the return escort party on 3. 7. 1972. The Jail authorities sent a report to the Police to this effect. A case has been registered in the Police Station and the two Constables forming the return escort party have been suspended. An inquiry has been ordered to apportion blame and to suggest measures to prevent the occurrence of such incidents in future. Meanwhile a separate vehicle with an escort consisting of Lady Police is being provided for escorting female prisoners.

(c) The inquiry is still in progress]

हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल्स और मैसर्स विकपेन में तकनीकी जानकारी का आदान प्रदान

952. **श्री पंढरीनाथ सीतारामजी पाटिल :** क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल्स ब्रिटेन की एक फर्म मैसर्स विकपेन को 'मिनीचकर' सम्बन्धी तकनीकी जानकारी, डिजाइन और ब्ल्यु प्रिंट देना स्वीकार कर लिया है ;

(ख) इसके लिये उक्त ब्रिटिश फर्म रायलटी के रूप में कितना धन देगी ; और

(ग) क्या इस प्रकार के करार अन्य विदेशी फर्मों के साथ भी किये गये हैं ; यदि हाँ, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

EXCHANGE or TECHNICAL KNOW-HOW BETWEEN H. M. T. AND M/s. VIKPEN

952. SHRI P. S. PATIL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Hindustan Machine Tools have agreed to give technical know-how. design and blue print of Minichucker to a British firm, M/s. Vikpen ;

(b) the amount this British firm will pay as royalty for this ; and

(c) whether such agreements have also been finalised with other foreign firms; if so, the details therefor ?]

औद्योगिक विकास मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (प्रो० सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख) हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल्स ने ब्रिटेन के मेसर्स विकमैन मशीन टूल सेल्स लि० के साथ एच० एम० टी० मिनीचकर के लाइसेंस/निर्माण हेतु एक करार किया है । सहयोग की शर्तें वाणिज्यिक सौदे की किस्म की होने के कारण उन्हें बताना उपयुक्त नहीं समझा जाता है ।

(ग) जी, नहीं ।

t[THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTERY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (al and (b) Hindustan Machine Tools have negotiated an agreement with Messrs Wickman Machine Tool Sales Ltd., U. K., for licensing/manufacture of HMT Minichucker. The terms of the collaboration being in the nature of a commercial transaction, it is considered inappropriate to disclose the terms thereof.

(c) No, Sir/I

नेशनल इंस्टीट्यूट आफ डिजाइन, अहमदाबाद को सहायता

953. **श्री पंढरीनाथ सीतारामजी पाटिल :** क्या **औद्योगिक विकास** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत सरकार ने अभी तक नेशनल इंस्टीट्यूट आफ डिजाइन, अहमदाबाद को कुल कितनी सहायता दी है ;

(ख) इस इंस्टीट्यूट के मुख्य कार्य तथा पूर्व उपलब्धियां क्या है ;

(ग) इन्स्टीट्यूट ने अब तक विभिन्न उद्योगों के लिये कितने डिजाइनरों को प्रशिक्षित किया है ; और

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि इंस्टीट्यूट के कार्य की जांच करने की मांग की गई है ; और यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ?

AID TO NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF DESIGN, AHMEDABAD

953. SHRI P. S. PATIL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to siate :

(a) the total aid given to the National Institute of Design, Ahmedabad by the Government of India so far ;

(b) what are the main functions and past achievements of the Institute ;

(c) how many designers have so far been trained by the Institute for various industries; and

(d) whether it is a fact that a probe into the working of the Institute has been demanded ; and if so, what is the reaction of Government in this regard ?]

औद्योगिक विकास मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (प्रो० सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) 1971 में इसके प्रारम्भ से लेकर जुलाई, 1972 के अन्त तक केन्द्रीय सरकार ने संस्थान को कुल 1,15,99,681.00 रुपये का सहायता अनुदान मंजूर किया है ।

(ख) संस्थान का प्रमुख कार्य उद्योग के डिजाइन तैयार करने के क्षेत्र में रेखाचित्र कला, स्थापत्य विद्या, नगर आयोजन आदि सम्बन्धी सेवाओं, प्रशिक्षण तथा अनुसंधान की व्यवस्था करना है । संस्थान की विगत उपलब्धियों पर एक टिप्पणी संलग्न है ।

(ग) संस्थान ने अब तक विभिन्न प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों यथा, आधारभूत डिजाइन, स्थापत्य कला, दृश्य संचार, मुद्रण, चीनी मिट्टी के बर्तन बनाने, उत्पाद डिजाइन, वस्त्र डिजाइन तथा फर्नीचर के डिजाइन बनाने में 28 छात्रों को प्रशिक्षण दिया है ।

(घ) जी, नहीं ।

टिप्पणी

(क) भारत में अपने ढंग का यह एक मात्र संस्थान है । संस्थान में जिन प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों का आरम्भ किया गया है इन सभी का आयोजन देश में सर्वप्रथम किया गया है । संस्थान ने आधारभूत डिजाइन, रेखाचित्र डिजाइन, उत्पाद डिजाइन, प्रिंटिंग एवं टाइपोग्राफी, वस्त्र डिजाइन, फरनीचर डिजाइन तथा चीनी मिट्टी की वस्तुओं के डिजाइन के क्षेत्रों में स्नातकोत्तर प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम भी चलाये हैं । जून 1971 से संस्थान में स्नातक स्तर से नीचे के शैक्षिक कार्यक्रम भी प्रारम्भ किये गये तथा लैंडस्केप डिजाइन, प्रिंटिंग टेकनोलॉजी तथा ध्वनि रिकार्डिंग के क्षेत्र में अंशकालिक तथा अल्पकालीन शैक्षिक कार्यक्रम भी चलाये गये हैं । जुलाई, 1971 में संस्थान ने राष्ट्रीय उत्पादकता परिषद के सहयोग से उद्योगों में कार्यरत इंजीनियरों के लिए उत्पाद डिजाइन सम्बन्धी तत्वों का एक पाठ्यक्रम भी चलाया था ।

(ख) संस्थान उद्योगों के लिए तथा सरकारी विभागों और सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों के लिये डिजाइन सम्बन्धी सेवाओं की व्यवस्था करने में भी समर्थ हुआ है । संस्थान की डिजाइन सेवाओं में उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं समेत अनेक प्रकार की वस्तुएं सम्मिलित हैं । जिन स्वायत्तशासी निकायों,

t[ ] English translation.

उद्योगों आदि को संस्थान ने व्यवसायिक सेवाएं प्रदान की हैं उनके नाम बताने वाला एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

(ग) संस्थान ने मुरादाबाद तथा हैदराबाद में डिजाइन केन्द्रों की स्थापना की है जिनमें विदेशों तथा देश में निर्मित चुने हुए और बढ़िया डिजाइन के उत्पादों का प्रदर्शन किया गया है। इन केन्द्रों के मुख्य उद्देश्य बढ़िया किस्म के माल का निर्यात बढ़ा देना है । ये विदेशी डिजाइन कारों के लिए भारत के चुने हुए उत्पादों के लिए प्रदर्शन गवाक्ष का कार्य भी करते हैं । हैन्डीक्राफ्ट तथा हैण्डलूम एक्सपोर्ट कारपोरेशन के सहयोग से दिल्ली में एक डिजाइन प्रकोष्ठ भी खोला गया है । इस प्रकोष्ठ ने, एच० एच० एस० सी० तथा अन्य सरकारी क्षेत्र के निगमों जैसे :— इंडियन एयर लाइंस, टूरिज्म डेवलपमेंट कारपोरेशन आदि के लिए डिजाइन तैयार करने के कई उजरत के काम अपने हाथ में लिए हैं । बंबई में भी एक प्रदर्शन कक्ष खोला गया है जहां फर्नीचर, वस्त्र और अन्य वस्तुओं की डिजाइनें ग्राहकों के लिए प्रदर्शित की जाती हैं ।

(घ) राष्ट्रीय डिजाइन संस्थान में शैक्षिक कार्यक्रम तथा डिजाइन सेवाओं के अतिरिक्त यहां का शिक्षकवर्ग तथा कर्मचारी अनुसंधान कार्य भी करते हैं । संस्थान ने देवनागरी लिपि में एक नया टाइप फेस तैयार किया है और इस डिजाइन को व्यावसायिक स्तर पर चलाने के लिए मोनोटाइप कारपोरेशन ने एक लाइसेंस भी प्राप्त किया है । राष्ट्रीय डिजाइन संस्थान ने दुर्गा माता का टेम्पल क्लाथ पर एक मोनोग्राफ भी बनाया है ।

स्वायत्तशासी निकायों तथा उद्योगों की राष्ट्रीय डिजाइन संस्थान द्वारा की गई व्यावसायिक सेवाएं

1. वैदेशिक कार्य मन्त्रालय (नेहरू एग्जीबीशन, न्यूयार्क वर्ल्ड फेयर ऐण्ड मांट्रियल फेयर)
2. हैंडीक्राफ्ट्स एण्ड हैंडलूम एक्सपोर्ट कारपोरेशन आफ इण्डिया लि०
3. नेशनल कमेटी फार गांधी सेन्टीनरी
4. इण्डियन टूरिज्म डेवलपमेंट कारपोरेशन
5. इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स कारपोरेशन
6. इलैक्ट्रोनिक्स कारपोरेशन आफ इण्डिया लिमिटेड
7. अहमदाबाद म्यूनिसपल कारपोरेशन
8. इण्डियन इन्स्टीट्यूट आफ मैनेजमेंट
9. एयर इण्डिया
10. स्टेट बैंक आफ इण्डिया
11. एटोमिक इनर्जी कमीशन
12. गुजरात स्मौल इण्डस्ट्रीज कारपोरेशन
13. नेशनल डेरी डेवलपमैंट कारपोरेशन
14. तृतीय एशियन इंटरनेशनल ट्रेड फेयर्स
15. टाटा इंजीनियरिंग एण्ड लोकोमोटिव कम्पनी लिमिटेड
16. इण्डो-बर्मा पैट्रोलियम कं० लि०
17. ब्लू स्टार लि०
18. रैलीवोल्फ लि०
19. क्रौम्टन ग्रीवाज
20. लारसेन एण्ड टौब्रो
21. कूपर इंजीनियरिंग लि०
22. एयर्स एडवरटाइजिंग लि०
23. ईस्ट इण्डिया होटल्स लि०
24. मर्फी इण्डिया लिमिटेड
25. नागपाल इण्डस्ट्रीज
26. सैंस्ट्रोनिक्स लिमिटेड
27. रोहित फ्लप एण्ड पेपर मिल्स
28. अम्बिका मिल्स
29. रायपुर मिल्स
30. श्री रामकृष्णा मिल्स
31. पोलीकेम लिमिटेड
32. गुजरात स्टेट फर्टीलाइजर्स कम्पनी लि०
33. ज्योति लिमिटेड
34. मैट्रो वुड

t[THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) Grants-in-aid aggregating to Rs. 1,15,99,681.00 have been sanctioned by the Central Government to the Institute since its inception in 1961 and upto the end of July, 1972.

(b) The main function of the Institute is to provide service, training and research in the field of design in industry, graphic arts, architecture; city planning etc. A note on the past achievements of the Institute is enclosed.

(c) The Institute has so far imported training to 84 students in the various training programmes, such as Basic Design Architecture, Visual Communication, Printing, Ceramics, Product Design, Textile Design and Furniture Design.

(d) No Sir.

NOTE

(a) The Institute is only one of its kind in India. In almost all the cases, the training programme offered by the Institute have been undertaken for the first time in India. The Institute has undertaken post-graduate training programme in the fields of Basic Design, Graphic Design Product Design Printing and Typography, Textile Design, Furniture Design, and Ceramto Design. The Institute has also started education programme for undergraduates from lune 1971 and part-time short term educational programmes are also being conducted in the fields of Landscape design, printing technology and sound recording. In July, 1971 NID conducted a course in elements of products Design for engineers working in Industry in collaboration with the National Productivity Council.

(b) The Institute has been able to provide design service to industry as also to Government Departments and Public Sector Undertakings. The range of the Institute's design services covers a wide field including consumer products. A statement showing the names of autonomous bodies, industries etc. to whom the Institute has rendered professional services is enclosed.

(c) The Institute has set up design centres at Moradabad and Hyderabad where selected well designed products from foreign countries as well as indigenous manufacture are displayed. The primary objective of these centres is to stimulate promotion of quality export goods. They are also to serve as a show-window of selected Indian products to foreign designers. A design Cell lias also been opened in Delhi in collaboration with Handicrafts and Handloom F.xport Corporation. This cell has undertaken a number of design jobs for the HHEC as well as other public sector corporations like India Airlines, tourism Development Corporation etc. A show room has also been openrd in Bombay where the furniture, textile and other products dtsigned for clients are displayed.

(d) Side by side with the educational programme and design service offered by the National Institute of Design, the faculty and staff are engaged in research activities also. A new type face in Devanagri script was developed by the Institute and the Monotype Corporation has taken a licence for the commercial exploitation of the tpye face designed by the Institute, A monograph *on* the temple cloth of the Mother Goddess has also been produced by the National Institute of Design.

Professional Service Rendered by NID to Autonomous Bodies and Industry

1. Ministry of External Affairs (Nehru Exhibition, New York World Fair and Montreal Fair).
2. Handicrafts and Handloom Export Corporation of India Ltd.
3. National Committee for Gandhi Centenary
4. Indian Tourism Development Corporation
5. Indian Airlines Corporation
6. Electronics Corporation of India Ltd.
7. Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation
8. Indian Institute of Management
9. Air India
10. State Bank of India
11. Atomic Energy Commission
12. Gujarat Small Industries Corporation
13. National Dairy Development Corporation
14. Ill Asian International Trade Fairs
15. Tata Engineering and Locomotive Co. Ltd.

+ [ ] English translation.

16. Indo-Burma Petroleum Co. Ltd.
17. Blue Star Ltd.
1!!. Ralliwolf Ltd.
19. Crompton Greaves
20. Larsen and Toubro
21. Cooper Engineering Ltd.
22. Aiyars Advertising Ltd.
23. East India Hotels Ltd.
24. Murphy India Ltd.
23. Nagpal Industries
26. Systronics Ltd.
27. Rohit Pulp and Paper Mills
2K Ambica Mills
29. Raipur Mills
30. Shri Ramakrishna Mills
31. Polychem Limited
32. Gujarat State Fertiliser Co. Ltd.
33. Jyoti Ltd.
34. Metro Wood.]

GOVERNMENT SERVANTS AND MEMBERS OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

954. SHRI N. H. KUMBHARE : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Government servants in his Ministry and its attached and subordinate offices as on 1-1-1972, and how many of them are from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes ; and

(b) the number of posts calegorywise filled up by direct recruitment during the year 1971 and how many of them were filled by persons from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) :

	Total	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
(a)	3,58,379	50,819	11,014
(b)			
Class I ..	26	2	1
Class II ..	19	..	..
Class III ..	10,148	1,742	794
Class IV ..	4,230	1,170	406

SCHEDULED CASTES/TRIBES EMPLOYEES IN GOVERNMENT OFFICES

955. SHRI N. H. KUMBHARE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Government servants in his Ministry and its attached and subordinate offices as on 1.1.1972 and how many of them are from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes ; and

(b) the number of posts category wise filled by direct recruitment during the year 1971 and how many of them were filled by persons from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes ?

THF. MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFArRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

SCHEDULED CASTES/TRIBES EMPLOYEES IN GOVERNMENT OFFICES

956. SHRI N. H. KUMBHARE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Government servants in his Ministry and its attached and subordinate offices on as 1-1-1972 and how many of them are from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes ; and

(b) the numbr of posts category wise, filled by direct recruitment during the year 1971 ; and how many of them were: filled by persons from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SIDDHESHVVAR PRASAD) :

(a)

Total number of employees in the Ministry and its attached / sub-ordinate offices as on 1.1.1972	No. of Scheduled Castes	No. of Scheduled Tribes
5,953	876	131

(b)

	Number of posts filled category-wise during 1971	No. of Scheduled Castes	No. of Scheduled Tribes
Class I ..	32	1	..
Class II ..	27	2	..
Class III ..	137	25	2
Class IV ..	30	10	2
TOTAL	226*	28	4

•These figures do not include the po:-ts in the various Small Industries Service Institutes located in different States.

GOVERNMENT SERVANTS AND MEMBERS OF SCHEDULED CASTES/SCHEDULED TRIBES

957. SHRI N. H. KUMBHARE : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Government servants in his Minstry and its attached and subordinate offices as on 1-1-1972 and how many of them are from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes ; and

(b) the number of posts category-wise filled up by direct recruitment during the year 1971 and how many of them were filled by persons from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) :

Total Number of Government servants	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
15,449	2,464	540

(b)

Category of posts	Total No. of posts filled by direct recruitment during 1971	Number filled by Scheduled Castes	Number filled by Scheduled Tribes
Class I ..	42	3	..
Class II ..	39	8	2
Class III ..	751	112	53
Class IV ..	360	111	40

GOVERNMENT SERVANTS AND MEMBERS OF SCHEDULED CASTES/TRIBES

958. SHRI N. H. KUMBHARE : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Government servants in his Ministry and its attached and subordinate offices as on 1-1-1972 and how many of them are from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes ; and

(b) the number of posts category-wise filled up by direct recruitment during the year 1971 and how many of them were filled by persons from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) Total number of Government employees in the Planning Commission and its offices as on 1.1.1972, was 1084, out of which 102 persons belong to Scheduled Castes and 1 to Scheduled Tribe.

(b) The number of posts filled up by direct recruitment during the year 1971, category-wise :

Class/Category	Total No. of vacancies filled	No. of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes appointed	No. of persons belonging to Scheduled Tribes appointed	Remarks
Class I (gazetted) ..	3	..	..	
Class II (gazetted) ..	2	..	..	
Class II (Non-gazetted) ..	4	..	..	
Class III ..	25	5	..	
Class IV ..	9	2	1	
TOTAL :	43	7	1	

The way the deficiency in recruitment can be made good is being looked into.

असेवानियोजित तथा आंशिक रूपसे सेवानियोजित व्यक्तियों के सम्बन्ध में वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद् का प्रतिवेदन

959. **श्री अगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव :**
श्री ना० कृ० शेजवलकर :
डा० भाई महावीर :
श्री पीताम्बर दास :
श्री प्रेम मनोहर :
श्री ओउम् प्रकाश त्यागी :

क्या विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार को वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद् के 'वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी कार्मिक विभाग' द्वारा बेरोजगार, आंशिक रोजगार वाले तथा रोजगार की तलाश छोड़ बैठे स्नातकों के सम्बन्ध में किये गये अध्ययन का प्रतिवेदन प्राप्त हो गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ; तथा उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

REPORT OF C. S. I. R. REGARDING UNEMPLOYED AND UNDER-EMPLOYED

959. SHRI J. P. YADAV :
SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR : DR. BHAI MAHAYIR : SHRI PITAMBER DAS : SHRI PREM MANOHAR : SHRI O. P. TYAGI :

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received a report of ihe study carried out by the "Scientific and Technical Personnel Department" of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research with regard to the graduates, who are unemployed, under-employed and who have ceased to seek employment ; and

(h) if so, the details thereof ,; and the action taken thereon ?]

विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मन्त्री (श्री सी० सुब्रह्मण्यम्) : (क) 1971 की जनगणना में एकत्रित किए गए आंकड़ों के आधार पर वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद् के वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी कार्मिक विभाग ने देश में तकनीकी कार्मिकों एवं अन्य स्नातकों की बेरोजगारी का एक अध्ययन किया था। रोजगार प्राप्त अथवा ऐसे स्नातकों को, जिन्होंने रोजगार सम्बन्धी प्रयत्न करना छोड़ दिया है, उक्त अध्ययन में शामिल नहीं किया गया है।

(ख) अप्रैल, 1971 में बेरोजगारों की अनुमानित संख्या 5,79,858 थी। ये व्यक्ति विज्ञान, कृषि, कला या वाणिज्य में कम से कम प्रथम श्रेणी में उपाधि प्राप्त थे अथवा इंजीनियरी, प्रौद्योगिकी या चिकित्सा में डिप्लोमा धारी थे। ये लोग सभी वर्गों में बेरोजगारों की अनुमानित कुल संख्या के 19.1% अथवा 1/5 भाग थे। इनमें से 1,58,574 व्यक्ति रोजगार की तलाश में नहीं थे। क्योंकि उनमें अधिकांश 1,27,644 महिलायें थीं। उन्होंने रोजगार पाने की कोशिश क्यों नहीं की, इसका कारण मालूम नहीं है।

अध्ययन द्वारा पता चला है कि व्यवसायिक उपाधि-धारियों में चिकित्सकों तथा पशु-चिकित्सकों में बेरोजगारी बहुत कम अथवा 5–6 प्रतिशत के बराबर थी। दूसरे नम्बर पर कृषि के स्नातकोत्तर व्यक्ति आते हैं जिनमें बेरोजगारी लगभग 8% थी। इंजीनियरी, प्रौद्योगिकी के स्नातक और साथ ही साथ कृषि वैज्ञानिक तथा विज्ञान के स्नातकोत्तर व्यक्तियों में बेरोजगारी कुछ अधिक है जो 11 से 15 प्रतिशत के बीच में है।

सभी वर्गों में सबसे अधिक बेरोजगार प्रथम श्रेणी के विज्ञान के स्नातक हैं जो लगभग 25% हैं—कला स्नातक (केवल प्रथम श्रेणी में) 24% के लगभग हैं।

भारत सरकार शिक्षित व्यक्तियों में फैली बेरोजगारी से चिन्तित है और इसको कम करने के लिए कुछ उपाय भी किए गए हैं। बेरोजगारी का अध्ययन करने तथा उपचारात्मक उपाय बताने के लिये एक 'बेरोजगारी सम्बन्धी विशेषज्ञ समिति' नियुक्त की गयी है। शिक्षित बेरोजगारों को रोजगार प्रदान करने के लिए

चौथी योजना में 50 करोड़ रुपये की धनराशि आवंटित की गई है। इसमें से 20 करोड़ रुपये इसी वर्ष के बजट में आवंटित किये गये हैं। योजना आयोग द्वारा 27 करोड़ रुपये की एक धनराशि निर्धारित की गई है। यह राशि राज्य सरकारों को रोजगार के विशेष कार्यक्रम जुटाने के लिए आंवंटित की गयी है। इस कार्य के लिये राज्य सरकारों को भी 27 करोड़ रुपये और लगाने होंगे। उद्योगी बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों को राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक भी वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करते हैं। योजना आयोग और राज्य सरकारें भी बेरोजगारी की समस्याओं का अध्ययन कर रहे हैं।

इनके अतिरिक्त, वैज्ञानिक एवं तकनीकी कार्मिकों को विशेष रूप से सहायता करने के लिये वैज्ञानिकों का पूल, अनुसंधान छात्रवृत्तियां, अधिक-संख्यक नियुक्तियां जैसी योजनायें भी कार्यरत हैं।

t[THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) The Division for Scientific and Technical Personnel of Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) carried out a study of unemployment among Technical Presonnel and other graduates in the country on the basis of the data collected in the 1971 Census. Under-employment or the number of graduates who have abandoned efforts for employment were not included in the study.

(b) 5,79,858 persons with at least a first degree in Science, Agriculture, Arts or Commerce or at least a diploma in Engineering, Technology or Medicine were estimated to be unemployed in April, 1971. They constitute 19.1% or about one-fifth of the estimated total stock in these categories. Out of these, 1,58,574 persons were not looking for employment ; majority of them (1,27,644) were women. Reason why they were not looking for employment is not known.

The study revealed that among the professional qualification holders, medical doctors and veterinarians have the lowest percentage of unemployment *i. e.* about 5 to 6 per cent. Post-Graduates in Agriculture comes next with about 8% of unemployment. Graduates in Engineering and Technology as well as in Agricultural Science and Post-Graduates in Science have a little higher rale of unemployment ranging from 11 to 15%.

f[ ] English translation.

Amongst all the categories, the highest un-employment is among the first graduates in Science i. *e.* about 25%. For Arts graduates (first degree only) it is nearly 24%.

The Government of India is concerned about the unemployment amongst educated persons and have already taken some steps. An "Expert Committee on Unemployment" has been appointed to assess the extent of unemployment and to suggest remedial measures. A sum of Rs. 50 crores has been allocated in the 4th Plan for employment of educated unemployeds, of which, an amount of Rs. 20 crores has been allocated in this year's budget. An amount of Rs. 27 crores has been earmarked by the Planning Commission for allocation to State Governments for formulating special employment programmes for which the States will have to contribute another 27 crotes. Nationalised Banks also render financial help to enterprising unemployed persons. Planning Commission and the State Governments are also considering the problems of unemployment.

Besides these, schemes like Scientists' Poo], Research Fellowships, Supernumerary appointments are in operation to help the Scientific and Technical Personnel, in particular.]

PAKISTANI SPIES OPERATING IN PUNJAB

900. SHRI SHYAMLAL GUPTA : SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: SHRI KRISHAN KANT : SHRI KOTA PUNNAIAH : SHRIMATI SAVI'IA BF.HEN : SHRIMATI SITA DEVI : SHRI D. P. SINGH : SHRISURAJ PRASAD : SHRI K. CHANDRASEKHARAN : SHRI RAM SAHAI : SHRI G. GOPINATHAN NAIR : SHRI S. C. ANGRE :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of Pakistani spies and agents are engaged in espionage activities on the border areas of Punjab ;

(b) whether any arrests has been made by the Government during the last six months; and if so, the number thereof; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to check the entry of such spies and agents into the Indian territory ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b) According to information received from the Government of Punjab, 21 Pak spies and agents were arrested on suspicion during the 6 months period ending 30lh June, 1972.

(c) Utmost vigilance is exercised by all concerned agencies of the Government.

PAYMENT OF INTEREST ON FOREIGN DEBT

961. SHRI SYED AHMAD : SHRI KRISHAN KANT : SHRI D. P. SINGH : SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: SHRI KOTA PUNNAIAH : DR. Z. A. AHMAD :

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it was earlier stipulated in the Plan document that interest on foreign debt would be paid out of export earnings ;

(b) whether the approach paper on the 5ih Plan now envisages that even for payment of interest, aid would be required ; and

(c) if so, the reasons for this change ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) to (c) In the Chapter entitled "Long-term Perspective of Development" in the Fourth Plan document, it was stated that on certain assumptions regarding the growth of exports, the foreign exchange resources generated would be adequate to meet import requirements as well as interest obligations after 1978-79. In this regard The Approach Paper on the Fifth Plan says :

> "In view of the paramount need to achieve, by the end of the Fifth Plan, self-reliance in the sense of zero net concessional aid, the magnitude and kind of effort re quired on the different aspects relevant to the balance of payments will need to be carefully worked out. It will be necessary to examine the policy, organisation and resource mobilisation implications of this objective. It is only on the basis of such a thorough exercise that it will be possible to say whether the zero net aid position can be achieved without too great a fost in terms of growth and, if not, in what ways the investment pattern needs to be adjusted to fulfil the objective. On the other hand, if the exercise were to reveal that with some additional effort it may be possible to improve on the initial criterion of zero net aid, we could explore to what extent and in what fashion the objective itself can be enlarged in the direction of elimination of gross aid as well. In other words, it is suggested that, to start with, the exercises connected with the Fifth Plan may proceed on the basis of zero net aid position by 1978-79 with the clear understanding th.it the implications brought out in the exercise will be reviewed once again before the firm and final operative decisions are taken."

There is no question of any change at this stage, as the whole matter is under discussion ai.d the approach is yet to be finalised.

सीधी डायल सेवा

*962. श्री ओउम प्रकाश त्यागी :
श्री ना० कृ० शेजवलकर :
श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव :
डा० भाई महावीर :
श्री पीताम्बर दास :
श्री प्रेम मनोहर :
श्री मान सिंह वर्मा :

क्या संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अभी तक किस किस राज्य की राजधानी में दिल्ली से सीधे डायल करके टेलीफोन करने की सुविधा नहीं हैं ; और

(ख) सरकार उन राज्यों की राजधानियों के साथ यह सेवा कब तक आरम्भ करने का विचार रखती है ?

DIRECT DIALLING SERVICE

962. SHRI O. P. TYAGI : SHRI N. K. SHEJVVALKAR : SHRI J. P. YADAV : DR. BHAI MAHAVIR : SHRI PIT AMBER DAS : SHRI PREM MANOHAR : SHRI MAN SINGH VARMA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the nani'-s of those State Capitals having no direct dialling telephone service with Delhi so far ; and

(b) by when Government propose to start this service wiih those Slate Capitals ?]

संचार मन्त्री (श्री एच० एन० बहुगुणा) : (क) अनुमान है कि माननीय सदस्य उपभोक्ता ट्रंक डायलिंग (एस० टी० डी०) सुविधा के बारे में पूछ रहे हैं। यदि प्रश्न इस सम्बन्ध में ही है, तो निम्नलिखित राज्यों की राजधानियों से दिल्ली के लिए एस०टी० डी० की सुविधा नहीं है :

1. हैदराबाद (आंध्र)
2. शिलांग (असम, मेघालय)
3. गांधीनगर (गुजरात)
4. त्रिवेन्द्रम (केरल)
5. भोपाल (मध्य प्रदेश)
6. इम्फाल (मणिपुर)
7. बंगलौर (मैसूर)
8. कोहिमा (नागालैण्ड)
9. भुवनेश्वर (उड़ीसा)
10. मद्रास (तमिलनाडु)
11. अगरतला (त्रिपुरा)
12. कलकत्ता (पश्चिम बंगाल)

तथापि इनमें से अधिकांश स्थानों से ट्रंक आपरेटर दिल्ली में टेलीफोन उपभोक्ताओं को सीधे टेलीफोन कर सकते हैं।

(ख) को-एक्सल और माइक्रोवेव की व्यवस्था धीरे-धीरे सभी राज्यों की राजधानियों में की जा रही है। सभी राज्यों की राजधानियों के लिए ट्रंक आटो-एक्सचेंजों की भी योजनाएं बनाई गई हैं। आशा है कि पाँचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में लगभग सभी राज्यों की राजधानियों का दिल्ली से सम्बन्ध जोड़ दिया जाएगा।

f[THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) It is presumed that the hon'ble Members refer to subscribers' Trunk Dialling facility. If so, the following State Capitals do not have subscribers' Trunk Dialling facility to Delhi :

1. Hyderabad (Andhra State)
2. Shillong (Assam, Meghalaya)
3. Gandhinagar (Gujarat)
4. Trivandrum (Kerala)
5. Bhopai (Madhya Pradesh)
6. Imphal (Manipur)
7. Bangalore (Mysore)
8. Kohima (Nagaland)
9. Bhubaneshwar (Orissa)
10. Madras (Tamil Nadu)
11. Agartala (Tripura)
12. Calcutti (West Bengal)

From must of these stations, however, the trunk operators have facilities of dialling the Delhi Subscribers direct.

(b) Coaxial and Microwave schemes are being exlended progressively to all state capitals. Trunk automatic exchanges have also been planned to cover all state capitals. It is expected that almost all State Capitals will be linked with Delhi as part of the Fifth Five Year Plan schemes.]

SOVIET INFLUENCE IN CULTURAL FIELD ETC.

963 SHRI M. K. MOIITA : SHRI K. C. PANDA : SHRI CHANDRAMOULT JAGAR-LAMUDI :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of (he Government of India has been drawn to an article publihed in the Organizer Weekly dated the 24th June, 1972 stating that the Soviet Union is spreading its influence in the Indian cultural field, and more especially in the cinema sphere ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The opinions expressed therein have been seen.

tl I English translation.

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE INDUSTRIAL LICENCES

964. SHRI KALYAN ROY : Will the Minister oflNDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to serious critcism because of the absence of any centralised data and record on the implementation of the industrial licences issued ;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by Government to collect regular and systematic data on the implementation of licences issued ; and delails thereof;

(c) if the reply to part (b) above be in the negative, the reasons thereof; and

(d) whether Government propose to set up a central agency to keep a strict watch on the progress of the implementation from the time of receipt of the licences to the stage of actual setting up of the capacities licensed for?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. Government are aware of a certain amount of criticism on this score. Also, they are themselves conscious of the need to have a centralised system of data maintenance in respect of all industrial licences/letters of intent issued by the Government, with a view to exercising a strict watch over their implementation. For this reason and also in view of an assurance given while answering anoiher Question in Parliament in the previous session, rteps are being taken (i) to arrange to maintain a comprehensive centralised record of the details of each licence application in order to keep a strict watch over the implementation of licences right from the stage an appplication is received up to the stage when the unit concerned goes into production ; and (ii) to set up a Committee of Officers at the highest level to review the progress of implementation of each licence and consider ways and means to overcome the difficulties faced by the licence-holders in implementing the licences granted to tbern within a reasonable time.

RE-USE OF NEWSPRINT

965. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROAD CASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have examined the feasibility of de-inking and re-using used newsprint ; and

(b) if so, the findings thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(a) While it is technically possible to de-ink used newspaper and produce good quality newsprint therefrom, the economic viability of such a project in Indian conditions has not been established. The prevalent high price of used newspaper in the country, and the uncertainty of an assured supply of the minimum quantity of used newspaper required to make such a project economic are factors which militate against its viability.

DIRECT DIALLING WITH COUNTRIES ABROAD

966. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have under its consideration any scheme for the introduction of direct dialling telephone system between India and countries abroad ;

(b) if so, by what time it would be implemented ; and

(c) whether Government's attention has been invited to the observations of Mr. Robert H. Tanner, President for the Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers (USA) that direct dialling between New York and New Delhi was possible ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) and (b) There are, at present, no plans under consideration of the Government to introduce direct dialling telephone system between India and other countries abroad. This facility can be feasible through satellite communications system only after a suitable signalling system for satellite routes is evolved, which is still in the development stage.

(c) The reported observations of Mr. Robert H. Tanner only hint at the possibility of an ultimate introduction of direct telephone dialling between New Delhi and New York.

UNEMPLOYED SCIENTIFIC, ENGINEERING, TECHNOLOGICAL AND MEDICAL PERSONNEL

967. SHRIMATI SAVIl'A BEHEN : SHRI SUNDAR MANI PATEL : SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : SHRI CHANDRAMOULIJAGARLAMUDI : SHRI K. C. PANDA : SHRI M. K. MOHTA : SHRI SHYAMLAL GUPTA : SHRI J.P. YADAV : SHRI P. S. PAUL : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Council of Scientific and Industrial research has recently undertaken any study to find out the number of scientific, engineering, technological and medical personnel who are unemployed in the country ;

(b) if so, their number, categoryvvise, as on 1-4-1971 and 1-4-1972 ;

(c) how many of them were provided with jobs during the year 1971-72 and how many such new unemployed persons were added to the list that year ; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to reduce the number or unemployed scientists and technologists ?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) The Division for Scientific and Technical Personnel of Council or Scientific and Industrial Research carried out a study of unemployment amongst Scientific, Engineering, Technological and Medical Personnel etc. un the basis of data collected in the 1971 Census.

(b) The categorywise estimated number of unemployeds in April, 1971 is given below :

Science	..	P. G.	18,041
	..	G.	103,866
Agriculture	..	P. G.	1,074
	..	G.	6,882
Engg. and Tech.	..	G.+P. G.	20,950
	..	Diploma	36,000
Medicine	..	G.+P. G.	5,291
	..	Diploma	1,515

P. G.= Post Graduates including Doctorates. G. = Graduates (first degree only)

The number of unemployeds in April, 1972 has not been estimated.

(c) C. S. I. R. has no information in this regard.

(d) Some of the steps taken to reduce unemployment are given below :

(1) The Government of India have appointed a "Committee on Unemployment" to assess the extent of unemployment and to suggest remedial measures. The Committee have submitted an interim report on short-term measures for employment.

(2) The Government have allocated a sum of Rs, 50 crores in the 4th Plan for employment of educated unemployed, of which, an amount of Rs. 20 crores has been allocated in this year's budget.

(3) An amount of Rs. 27 crores has been earmarked by the Planning Commission for allocation to State Governments for formulating special employment programmes for which the States will have to contribute another 27 crores.

(4) Financial help is also rendered to enterprising unemployed persons by Nationalised Banks.

(5) The schemes like Scientists' Pool, Research Fellowship, Supernumerary appointments are in operation to help the Scientific and Technical Personnel.

(6) The Planning Commission and the State Governments are also considering the problem of unemployment.

INVESTIGATION INTO THE CLOSURE OF FACTORIES

968. SHRI KALYAN ROY : Will the Minister oflNDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Centre has received any request for holding immediate investigation under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act to ascertain the reasons for closure of ten factories in the States ; and if so the names of these factories and managements • and

(b) when the investigation is going to start and be completed ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b) As the ten units and the States in which they are located have not been indicated, it is presumed that the Hon'ble Member has in mind those Units which are located in the Slate of West Bengal. The Government of West Bengal requested the Central Government to make an investigation into the affairs of a few sick/closed industrial undertakings under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1971 over a period of time. The attached statement gives the particulars and the present position in respect of some of the units suggested for investigation/investigated under Industries(Developm:nt and Regulation) Act in the recent past. (See below) No request, as such, has recently been received for immediate investigation of 10 factories in that State.

STATEMENT

The following statement gives the position in respect of some of the industrial units in West Bengal, both in the Non-textile Sector and the Textile Sector, in respect of which investigation was suggested/ordered under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951.

Sl. No.	Name of the Unit	Administrative Ministry concerned	Present position
Non-Textile Sector			
1.	M/s. Smith Stanistreet and Company Ltd., Calcutta	Petroleum and Chemicals	The management of the industrial undertaking has been taken over by the Central Government under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951
2.	M/s. India Machinery Co. Ltd., Calcutta	Industrial Development	Report submitted by the Investigation Committee is under consideration
3.	M/s. Indian Rubber Mfrs. Ltd., Calcutta	do.	do.
4.	M/s. Carter Pooler and Co. Ltd., Calcutta	Defence	do.
5.	M/s. Krishna Silicate and Glass Works Ltd., Calcutta	Industrial Development	An Investigation Committee is examining the matter
6.	M/s. Esavi India Match Mfrs., Calcutta	do.	It was not considered a fit case for take over
7.	M/s. Brahmachari Research Institute, Calcutta	Petroleum and Chemicals	do.
8.	M/s. Britannia Engg. Co. Ltd., Calcutta	Industrial Development	The matter was examined in detail and it was not considered a fit case for taking over of the company
9.	M/s. Raymon Engineering Works Ltd., Calcutta	Industrial Development	It was not considered a fit case for take over
10.	M/s. Electric Construction and Equipment Co. Ltd. Calcutta	do.	The unit was investigated and the management was warned to re-start production. The unit has since been re-opened
11.	M/s. International Rubber Mfrs. Ltd., Calcutta	do.	The proposal for investigation is under consideration.

Sl. No.	Name of the Unit	Administrative Ministry concerned	Present position
	Textile Sector		
1.	M/s. Shree Hanuman Cotton Mills, Fuleshwar	Foreign Trade	Report of the Investigation Committee is under consideration
2.	M/s. Luxminarayan Cotton Mills Ltd., Rishra	do.	do.
3.	M/s. Bhagyalaxmi Cotton Mills Ltd., Belgharia	do.	do.
4.	M/s. Ramporia Cotton Mills Ltd., Serampore	do.	do.
5.	M/s. Bengal Laxmi Cotton Mills Ltd., Serampore	do.	Taken over under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951
6.	M/s. Jyoti Wvg. Factory, Calcutta	do.	Report of the Investigation Committee is awaited

INCREASE IN THE PRICE OF PAPER

969. SHRI SHYAMLAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOP MENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been an increasing trend in the prices of different varieties' of paper;

(J>) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether any steps have been taken by Government to normalise the price level ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) There has been no abnormal variation in the price of varieties of paper during the last 7 months, that is, since January, 1972.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

NUCLEAR PROPULSION ENGINES FOR SHIPS AND ISOTOPIC POWER GENERATORS

970. SHRI SYED AHMAD : Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleas-d to state :

(a) whether Government have considered the development of Nuclear propulsion engines for ships and isotopic power generators for remote areas as part of peaceful uses of Atomic Energy ; and

(b) if so, what progress has been made in this direction ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A project report has been prepared outlining the development work involved in nuclear propulsion for marine application. No experimental work in this conneclion has been taken up- Development work relating to the technology of production of radioisotopes which find application in isotopic power sources has been undertaken and further work is in progress.

SCHEME FOR PAPER FACTORY AT DAMANPUR

971. SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHER-JEE : Will the Minister cf PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Planning Commission has suggested a scheme to set up a Paper Factory at Damanpur in Doars of Darjeeling District of West Bengal for exploiting the vast wealth of forest resources there ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

PROPOSAL FOR "GUARANTEE FOR WORK" PROGRAMME

972. SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: SHRI MONORANJAN ROY : SHRI SITARAM KESRI :

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state ;

(a) whether Planning Commission has submitted any proposal for "guarantee for work" programme at the national level to replace the present crash programme ; and

(b) if so, what are the salient features of such proposal ?

THE MINISTER OE STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

EXPENDITURE ON LAUNCHING OF SATELLITE

973. SHRI M. K. MOHTA : SHRI K.P.SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to refer to the answer to Starred Question No. 99 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 3rd August, 1972 and state :

The amount of expenditure likely to be incurred on the launching of the satellite ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : Rs. 3 crores.

DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR SUNDARBAN AREAS

974. SHRI KALYAN ROY : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item published in Hindustan Standard, dated the 9th June, 1972 to the effect that the West Bengal Government has submitted a development Plan for Sundarban areas ; and if so, the details thereof, and the amount involved in this plan ; and

(b) when the above project will be put into operation, and the expected time of its completion ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SFIRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) Yes, Sir The Government of India is aware of the news item published in the Hindustan Standard of the 9lh June 1972. However, no development plan for Sundarban Areas as reported in the news item, has so far been submitted by the Government of West Bengal to the Government of India.

(b) Does not arise.

भूतपूर्व आजाद हिन्द फौज के व्यक्तियों को स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के सेनानियों के रूप में मान्यता

975. श्री रत्तन लाल जैन :
श्री मानसिंह वर्मा :
श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर :
श्री डी० के० पटेल :
श्री लाल आडवाणी :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जिन लोगों ने आजाद हिन्द फौज में सेवा की थी, वे भी स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के सेनानियों को मिलने वाली पेंशन योजना के लिए पात्र हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में ब्यौरा क्या है ?

RECOGNITION OF Ex-I.N.A. PERSONNEL AS FREEDOM FIGHTERS

975. SHRI RATTAN LAL JAIN : SHRI MAN SINGH VARMA . SHRI JAGDISH PRASAD MATHUR: SHRI D. K. PATEL : SHRILAL K. ADVANI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the persons who served in Azad Hind Fauj are also eligible to ihe pension scheme for freedom fighters ; and

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard ?]

गृह मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) तथा (ख) वे सभी व्यक्ति, जिन्होंने आजाद हिन्द फौज में सेवा की थी और जिन्होंने भारत की जेलों में छः महीने की जेल काटी थी, उस योजना में पेंशन पाने के पात्र

हैं जो 15 अगस्त, 1972 से शुरू हुई। भूतपूर्व आजाद हिन्द फौज के उन कर्मचारियों के परिवार भी पेंशन पाने के पात्र हैं जो अंग्रेजों से लड़ते हुए मारे गये।

t[THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSTN) : (a) and (h) All persons who served in the Azad Hind Fauj and had undergone six months' imprisonment in Mainland jails are eligible for grant of pension in the scheme which commenced from 15th August, 1972. Families of ex-INA personnel who died fighting the British will also be eligible for the grant of pension.]

CEMENT SHORTAGE IN WEST BENGAL

976. SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHER-JEE : Will the Minister or INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that due to acute shortage of cement many developmental projects in the state of West Bengal have been stopped ; and

(b) if so, what measures Government have taken to increase the supply of cement to the State ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (PROF. S1DDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b) The Eastern region of the country is traditionally dificit in the production of cement and its demand over supply within the zone has to be met by movement of cement from Western and Southern zone?. Normally during the period May to September every year, local shortages arise due to diversion of rail wagons for movement of foodgrains. Duiing 1971, production of cement in the pastern region was also affected due to closure of Japla Cement Factory in Bihar. To overcome the inadequate supply of wagons and to improve the supply position, permission has been granted in appropriate cases to factories situated in distant areas to arrange supplies even, if necessary, over dearer routes at higher freights. More libera! movement by road is also permitted. Creation of dumps at Sambalpur, Rourkela and Tatanagar and transport of cement by rail-cum-road or road has been permitted. It has also been decided to re-imburse the producers up to 125% of the corresponding rail freight for transport of cement to destinations beyond 100 kms. The Railways have also been requested to improve the availability of wagons to the various factories for ti ansport ol cement. Supply of cement through coastal shipping at higher cost has also been permitted. As a result of these measures, the supply position of cement to West Bengal has considerably improved. As against 78,591 metric tonnes of cement despatched to West Bengal in January 1972,87, 129 metric tonnes of cement despatched in July, 1972. To augment the supplies further, the allotment of cement to West Bengal has been increased from 2.5 lakh tonnes in second quarter to 3.6 lakh tonnes for the current quarter of 1972. As a result of the efforts of the Central Government and the Government of Bihar, Japla Cement factory which remained closed during 1971 has restarted production with effect from 5lhJuly, 1972 and it is likely to improve further the supply position to West Bengal. With the receipt of additional supplies of cement, now programmed, the deficiency partly felt for cement supplies by various projects under execution, will be overcome.

t[ ] English translation.

NEW INDUSTRIES IN TRIPURA

977. SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHER-JEE : Will the. Minister or INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state what st< ps have so far been taken by Government for setting up new industries in Tripura ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : The Industrial Development Bank ol India, in. association with other financial institutions such as IFC, ICICI, etc., have carried out an industrial survey of the State which has confirmed the potential Tor various industries such as jute, fruit canning, fertiliser, glass, plastic, etc. Follow-up action is being taken by the Committee of Direction of IDBI in consultation with the State Government and others. Apart from this a team from the DC (SSI) recently visited Assam and Tripura to explore the possibilities of setting up various industries in these States and has submitted a report suggesting the setting up of a few demand based and resources based industries there. Follow-up action on this report is being taken in consultation with Planning Commission and other organisations.

Besides, Tripura is eligible for all the three Incentive Schemes viz., Transport subsidy, 10 % Central Subsidy and Concessional Finance from Financial Institutions for industries to be set up there. Establishment of a jute mill in the State has been accepted in principle and the State Government has been requested to prepare a feasibility report. It is hoped that as a result of these measures some new industries will be set up in the State in the near future.

BROADCASTING FACILITIES

978. SHRI BALACHANDRA MENON :
SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to change its policy towards the opposition parties by providing them broadcasting facilities through AIR ; and

(b) if so the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) and (b) AIR does not invite persons for broadcast on the basis of their political affiliations. Persons for broadcast are chosen from all walks of life, including members of opposition parties, according to programme requirements and on the basis of their suitability and availability.

The opposition point of view is and will continue to be presented within limits by the

979. SHRIMATI LAKSHMI KUMARI CHUNDAWAT :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Jodhpur Station of the A. I. R. does not broadcast its own original programmes ; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Jodhpur Station has no budget allotments of its own ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) and (b) Jodhpur Station of AIR originates a daily programme of 30 minutes' duration besides relaying programmes from Jaipur Station. It has its own budget allotment.

TRANSMISSION BY UDAIPUR STATION OF A.I.R.

980. SHRIMATI LAKSHMI KUMARI CHUNDAWAT :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state the reasons for the A. I. R. Station at Udaipur not transmitting any programmes in the morning and afternoon hours ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : The present technical facilities available at the Udaipur Station of the A. I. R. do not permit transmission of programmes in the morning and afternoon hours in addition to the evening programme. A scheme to provide certain studio and other facilities during the current Plan is, however, under implementation. This Scheme when implemented, will enable the Station to start transmissions in the morning and afternoon, and also originate some programmes at Udaipur.

981. [*Transferred to the 25th August*, 1972]

TRANSMITTER FOR SURATGARH

982. SHRIMATI LAKSHMI KUMARI CHUNDAWAT :

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to establish a 50 K. W. Transmitter at Suratgarh for border areas ; and

(b) if so, what is the target date for its operation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) A project for installation of a medium power transmitter at Suratgarh is under implementation.

(b) The transmitter is expected to be commissioned in 1974-75.

ALLOTMENT OF SCOOTER TO EMPLOYEES OF TWO SECRETARIAT OF PARLIAMENT

983. SHRI SURAJ PRASAD : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to earmark a specified quota of scooters for allotment on priority basis to the employees of (he Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha Secretariats ; and

(b) if not, what are the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):
(a) No, Sir.

(b) Employees of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha Secretariats are eligible for allotment irorn Central Government quota like all other Central Government employees. As such, the context of earmarked quota does not arise.

HINDUSTAN CABLES LTD.

984. SARDAR AMJAD ALI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Hindustan Cables Ltd. has miserably failed to achieve its production target ;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what are the causes behind such low production : and

(d) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE [illegible] low production. The production in the factory during 1971-72 has been of the order of 48. 6 per cent of the installed capacity in respect of Dry Core Cables, 34 per cent in respect of Coaxial Cables and 33.8 per cent in respect of Plastic Wires and Cables. The low production in the factory was mainly due to the disturbed labour situation and the resultant in discipline on the shop floors. The Management have been carrying on a continuous dialogue with the workers and some amicable understanding has been arrived at. This was reflectrd in the production in the last quarter of 1971-72 which itself was more than the production in the three previous quarters put together

Government expect that the atmosphere of goodwill which has now been created will endure.

PAPER MILLS IN NORTHERN DISTRICTS OF WEST BENGAL

985. SARDAR AMJAD ALI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have studied the feasibility of establishing paprr mills in any of the North Bengal Districts of West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b) The West Bengal Government were requested in February, 1972 to make an assessment of the availability of conventional and unconventional raw materials in the State. Their reply is awaited.

INDUSTRIAL LICENCES FOR WEST BENGAL

986. SARDAR AMJAD ALI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the applications for new licences for opening industries in West Bengal since March, 1S71 ;

(lj) how many *of* such applications have been granted ; and

(c) the reasons for th'e pending applications ?

(a) Details of [illegible] applications are normally not disclosed. 58 applications were received during 1971 and 64 during 1972 (up to 30.6.72) for the establishment of new industrial undertakings in West Bengal.

(b) Against these applications, 11 letters of intent and one industrial licence have been issued during 1971 and three letters of intent have been issued during 1972.

(c) Consideration of industrial licence application necessitates fairly detailed examination of various aspects of the proposals. The disposal of a particular application is often delayed due

to a number of reasons. Sometimes the applications do not provide complete information in the first instance and additional information is required. Occasionally policy decisions on the industries concerned are required. Government is, however, making all possible efforts to ensure expeditious disposal of the pending applications.

NEW INDUSTRIES IN WEST BENGAL

987. SARDAR AMJAD ALI : Will the MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVLOP-MENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any survey of the State of West Bengal with regard to probabilities, and non-probabilities of setting up new industries in the Slate ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the actions taken by Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) As a part of the 16 point programme the Government of West Bengal has carried out industrial surveys of all the districts of the State. Follow-up action is being taken by various agencies of the State Government, with the close cooperation of the Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries and the public financial institutions.

INCREASE IN THE PRICE OF CARS

988. SHIMATI PRATIBHA SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOP MENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have lately permitted increase in the prices of cars manufactured in India :

(b) if so, the details in this regard, the reasons for such increase ; and the steps being taken to prevent, blackmarkcting in cars ; and

(c) the import-content in each of these cars at present, and how far it has been reduced since commencement of their manufactuic in the country ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY , OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOP-MENT.(PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and"(b) The new ex-factory retail selling | prices of the time makes of cars effective from 1-7-1972 are as under :

Ambassador Fiat 1100-D	Rs. 16,898
or Premier Pre-sideut	Rs. 16,117
Standard Herald	Rs. 16,539

While there has been an increase of Rs.171/-in the price of the Premier President (formerly known as Fiat 1100-D), there has been a decrease of Rs. 48/- in the price of the Ambassador and no change in the price of the Standard Herald. The reasons for the increase in the price of the Premier President are increases in the prices of components and raw materials, rise in the labour *cost* and increase in Government levies. No person is required to pay a price higher than the notified price while purchasing a new car from an authorized dealer.

(c) The present foreign exchange component in each car is as under :

Ambassador ..	0.51 per cent
Fiat . .	0.75 per cent
Standard Hera lad . .	1.39 per cent

KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUS-TRIES CORPORATION

989. SHRIMAT1 PRATIBHA SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the rules governing salaries, allowances and conditions of service of the employees of the Khadi and Village Industries Corporation have been laid down and approved by Government ;

(b) bow tin pay, allowances, annual increments, bonus and other pecuniary benefits that are admissible to the employees of the said Corporation, compare with those of corresponding categories of employees of Indian Handicrafts Board and the Indian Handloom Board ; and

(c) whether it is a fact that emolum-nts and conditions of service of employees o! ihe Khadi and Village Industries Corporaiion stationed at Bombay are much higher liian

those of corresponding categories of employees stationed at Delhi ; if so, the details in this regard, and reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DFAELOP-MENT (PROF. S1DDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) the Khadi and Village Industries Commission is an autonomous statutory organisation and has its own rules of pay, allowances and increments etc. Its organisational pattern is different from the Handloom and the Handicrafts Board, hence the question of making any comparison between them docs not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

DROPPING OF INQUIRIES AGAINST OFFICERS OF ENFORCEMENT DIRECTORATE

9S0. DR. K. MATHEVV KURIAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to drop the enquiries against certain officers of the Enforcement Directorate, Bombay, namely Shri Solanki and Shri M. A. Salvi ;

(b) if so, whether the clearance of the C.B.I, and the Vigilance Commission have been obtained for dropping the enquiries against these officers;

(c) whether these officers are implicated in certain other cases under investigation by the C.B.I; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL : (SHRI RAM N1WAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b) Disciplinary proceedings have been initiated against Shri B. K. Solanki, Chief Enforcement Officer, and are continuing. Advice of the Central Vigilance Commission is awaited with regard to the allegations made in respect of Shri M. A. Salvi.

(c) No Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

991. *[Transferred to the tird August,* 1972.]

SHIFTING OF SPACE COMMISSION HEADQUARTERS TO BANGALORE

992. SHRI H. S. NARASIAH : Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state :

(a) whether in view of the existence in the city of Bangalore, a concentration of several institutions engaged in research in fields allied with space programme, like the National Aeronautical Laboratory, Government ol India have decided to shift the headquarters of the Space Commission to Bangalore ; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) The headquarters of the Space Commission is located at Bangalore.

(b) Does not arise.

INDIAN INSTITUTIONS RECEIVING FOREIGN AID

993. SHRI H. S. NARASIAH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to stale :

(a) whether the Christian institutions in the State of Mysore are receiving foreign aid ;

(b) if so, what is the total amount they are receiving, institution-wise ;

(c) whether the Government of India have any policy in regulating the flow of such aid ;

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) and (b) Remittances are being received through normal banking channels by Christian institutions in Mysore from foreign sources. Details of such remittances are being collected.

(c) and (d) At present there is no law to regulate the inflow of foreign money in India. Legislative proposals are being finalised for the purpose of imposing suitable restrictions on the receipt of funds from foreign associations, agencies or individuals otherwise than in the course of ordinary and *bona fide* transactions. A Bill will be introduced in Parliament at an early date.

IMPROVEMENT OF RURAL COMMUNICATION IN MYSORE

994. SHRI H. S. NARASIAH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Mysore has submitted any plan to the Centre for a massive drive to improve rural communications in the State ;

(b) whether the Central Government have promised any aid in this regard ; and

(c) if so, the extent thereof and the amo.nt released so far ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) No, Sir. No such plan has been received from the Government of Mysore.

(b) and (r) Question does not arise.

महाराष्ट्र में हरिजनों के साथ दुर्व्यवहार

995. **श्री रत्तन लाल जैन :**
श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर :
श्री वीरेन्द्र कुमार सखलेचा :
श्री डी० के० पटेल :
श्री लाल आडवाणी :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या महाराष्ट्र में हरिजनों के साथ हुए दुर्व्यवहार के प्रश्न को लेकर हाल ही में बम्बई में प्रदर्शन तथा अनशन हुए थे ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सम्बन्धित व्यक्तियों की मांगे क्या थीं और उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया थी और इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

III TREATMENT OF HARIJANS IN MAHARASHTRA

995. SHRI RATTAN LAL JAIN : SHRI JAGDISH PRASAD MATIIUR : SHRI V. K. SAKHAI.ECHA : SHRI D. K.. PATEL : SHRI LAL K. ADVANI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to stale :

(a) wheth'-r a demonstration and a hunger-strike were staged recently in Bombay on the issue of bad treatment meled out to the Harijans in Maharashtra ; and

(b) if so, what were the demands of the concerned persons and what is the reaction of Government thereto and what action has been taken in this regard :']

गृह मन्त्रालय तथा कार्मिक विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार नव-बुद्ध धर्मावलम्बियों व हरिजनों पर किए गये कथित अत्याचारों के विरोध में 12 जून, 1972 को बम्बई में कुछ दलों द्वारा प्रदर्शनों का आयोजन किया गया था। क्या इस प्रश्न को लेकर कोई भूख हड़ताल की गई थी, इस सम्बन्ध में महाराष्ट्र सरकार से तथ्य मालूम किए जा रहे हैं।

(ख) आज इस सदन में दिये गये तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 361 के उत्तर की ओर ध्यान आकर्षित किया जाता है।

f [THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIVVAS MIRDHA) : (a) According to the information available, demonstrations were organised by certain parties in Bombay on June, 12, 1972 to protest against the alleged atrocities on Neo-Iiuddhists and Harijans. Facts in regard to whether any hungerstrikc was staged on this issue, are being ascertained from the Government of Maharashtra :

(b) Attention is invited to the answer given to Starred Question No.361 in this House today.]

TRAVELLING EXPENSES ON MINISTERS

996. SHRI SUHRID MULLICK CHOUDHURY: SHRI SALIL KUMAR GANGULI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to slate :

(a) the amount spent on travelling wilhin

the country and abroad 0:1 Cabinet Ministers, Ministers of Slate and Deputy Ministers during the last two years ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : The actual expenditure on travelling within the country and abroad oT Cabinet Ministers, Ministers of State and Deputy Ministers during the years 1970-71 and 1971-72 as booked by the A. G. C. R. (up to March, 1972) was Rs. 55.27 lakhs.

WEST BENGAL CELL IN THE HOME MINISTRY

997. SHRI SAUL KUMAR GANGULI : SHRI SUHRID MULLICK CHOU-DHURY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the composition of the "Cell" of the I lome Ministry of the Government of India for West Bengal and the Officers working therein ;

(b) what was the purpose of such a Cell ; and

(c) what is the expenditure on maintenance of this Cell ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) The Cell is headed by a pan-lime Additional Secretary and has one Director, one Section Officer, one Assistant, one U. D. C. and one L. D. C.

(b) The Cell is to effect coordination and to enable special attention to be given to matters which are of concern to the Central Government for dealing wiih the problems of West Bengal.

(c) Since its selling up in Maicli 1970 uptil end of March 1972, the expenditure incurred on the Cell was Rs. 1,28,843.

CEMENT AND STEEL FACTORY IN DISTRICT PURULIA IN WEST BENGAL

998. SHRI SUHRID MULLICK CHOU-D11LRY : SHRI DWIJENDRALAL SEN GUPTA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVE-LOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any decision has been taken to grant licence for starting a cement factory and steel factory in the district of Purulia in West Bengal ;

(b) if so, the details of the parties to whom the licence has been granted ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b) A Letter of Intent has been issued to West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation to set up a cement plant at Jhalda in Purulia District for a capacity of 2.0 lakh tonnes per annum.

An application from General Alloy Steels Ltd., Calcutta for the manufacture of 25,000 tonnes per annum of steel strips/billets and wire rods in Purulia district has been approved by the Licensing Committee for the grant of a Letter of Intent. The letter of Intent is being issued by the Department of Steel.

GOVERNMENT INVESTMENT WITH JESSOP AND CO.

999. SHRI SUHRID MULLICK CHOU-DHURY :. SHRI DWIJENDRALAL SEN GUPTA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVE-LOPMENT be pleased to refer to the answer to Starred Question No. 63 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 16th March, 1972 and stale.

(a) the amount of Government investment with M/s. Jessop and Company Ltd. through its different financial institutions ;

(b) how the said company is being managed at present ;

(e) how many workmen and officers are employed there ; and

(d) what is the present financial position of the. company ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (n) Tin- share-holding pattern of Jessop and Company Limited as on 31st July, 1972 is as follows :

	Equity	Percentage of total share capital	Preference	Percentage of total share capital
	Rs.		Rs.	
1. President of India ..	1,12,33,000	50.15	..	..
2. Life Insurance Corporation of India ..	39,72,800	17.74	13,83,800	6.17
3. Unit Trust of India ..	1,43,320	0.64	67,500	0.30
4. Investment Corporation of India ..	2,00,000	0.89	..	..
5. Nationalised Banks ..	6,59,410	2.95	..	..
6. The New India Assurance Co. Ltd., ..	3,41,000	1.52	..	..
7. Governor of West Bengal ..	10,000	0.95	.	..
8. Other share-holders ..	38,39,470	17.14	5,48,700	2.45

The following amounts have been advanced as loans to the Company by Government and other financial institutions :

(i) Industrial Development Bank of India . . Rs. 300 lakhs,

(ii) State Bank of India . Rs. 1225 lakhs, (iii) Government loans .. Rs. 791 lakhs.

(V)) The Company is Ixing managed by a Chairman and a Board of'Directors who are nominated by Government.

(c) Total strength of employees as on 31st July, 1972 is as follows :

Workers . .	9096
Clerical Staff and Subordinate staff ..	1331
Management staff ..	GITi

(d) The present financial position of the company as on 30th July, 1972 is as follows :

	(Rs. in lakhs)		(Rs. in lakhs)
Capital ..	224	Fixed assets ..	509
Reserves & surplus ..	58	Investment ..	76
Industrial Development Bank of India ..	293	Current assets loans and advances ..	1,72[illegible]
State Bank of India ..	1,125	Cumulative losses ..	689
Government Loans ..	739		
Sundry creditors and liabilities .	358		
	2,997		2,997

MINISTRY OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES

1000. SHRI SANDA NARAYANAPPA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased lo slate :

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to create a Ministry of Public Enterprises to centralise all functions relating to planning and its implementation ; and

(b) whether Government propose to entrust all planning and appraisal of new projects to the Ministry of Planning leaving the executive Ministries to supervise their implementation ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The primary responsibility for the preparation of projects vests in the administrative Ministry concerned, which consults the Ministry *of* Finance and the Planning Commission at appropriate s ages. The Planning Commission is responsible for fitting the projects in the sectoral, regional and national plans. It also assists in the appraisal of feasibility and detailed project reports through its Project Appraisal Division. It has been decided recently to set up a Public Investment Board to obviate repetitive examination in different departments of investment proposals. The Project Appraisal Division of the Planning Commission will function as the secretariat of this Board.

The supeivision of the implementation of approved proj-cts is the responsibility of the

administrative Ministry. The Planning Commission undertakes periodical reviews of the progress of projects.

No basic change in the existing arrangement is under consideration of the Government.

CRIMES IN THE COUNTRY

1001. SHRI SUHRID MULL1CK CHOUDHURY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of increase or decrease in crimes in the quarters ending June, 1972 against the corresponding quarter last year throughout India ; and

(b) what are the figures thereof, slate-wise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) and (b) The data of crirre so far compiled for the quarter ending June, 1972 in respect of Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Delhi and Pondicherry along with the corresponding per'od of the previous year u contained in the attached Statement. *{See* below) The figures of crime in respect of the other State Governments and Union Territories will be laid on the Table of the Sabha on receipt of the information from the State Governmeuts/U. Ts.

STATEMENT

Comparative Statement uf Cognizable Crime for the quarter ending 30.6.72 and 30.6.71

	States/U. Ts.	Crime reported		
		For the Quarter Ending 30.6.72	For the Quarter Ending 30.6.71	%Variation + Increase— decre. From col. 4 to col. 3
1.	Himachal Pradesh ..	1,384	985	+40.5
2.	Manipur ..	585	536	+ 9.1
3.	Chandigarh ..	266	331	—19.6
4.	D. and N. Haveli. ..	36	31	+16.1
5.	Delhi ..	7,580	6,890	+10.0
6.	Pondicherry ..	165	219	—24.7

AGRICULTURIST AGITATION IN TAMIL NADU

1002. SHRIMATI LAKSHMI KUMARI CHUNDAWAT: SHRI T. V. ANANDAN : DR. K. MATHEW KURIAN : SHRI K. P. SU15RAMANIA MENON:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be phased to state :

(a) whether Central Government have received any report from the State Government of Tamil Nadu on the recent happening of agriculturist agitation in Tamil Nadu on J[u]y> 5, 1972 in which about 14 persons were killed by police firing ;

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

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. HOHS1N) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) According to the information furnished by the Government of Tamil Nadu, the Bandh observed on 5th July, 1972, in connection with the agitation of the agriculturists in the State, took a violent turn in the Districts ol Salem, Ramanathapuram, Coimba-lore and Tirunelveli. The police had to open fire at six places in these four districts, resulting in the d.*ath of 16 persons and injuries to 51. The State Government appointed four Commissions of Inquiry headed by persons of the rank of District and Sessions Judges to inquire into the police firings. However, in pursuance of agreement that has since been reached between the State Government and the

Action Committee of Agriculturists the inquiries have b-.'en dropped. All persons arrested in connection with the incidents have been released.

केन्द्रीय हिन्दी समिति

1003. श्री राम सहाय : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय हिन्दी समिति का पुनर्गठन किये जाने का कोई प्रस्ताव है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो समिति में कार्य करने वाले व्यक्तियों के नाम क्या हैं ?

CENTRAL HINDI COMMITTEE

1003. SHRI RAM SAHAI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to stale :

(a) whether the Central Hindi Committee is proposed to be reconstituted ; and

(b) if so, who are the personnel serving in the Committee ?]

गृह मन्त्रालय तथा कार्मिक विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) समिति के पुनर्गठन के बाद सम्बन्धित संकल्प की प्रति सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायगी ।

t[THE MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) After the committee is reconstituted, the copy of the relevant resolution will be placed on the Table of the Hcuse.]

VIOLENT DEMONSTRATION BEFORE THE JAN SANGH PARTY OFFICE

1004. SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether violent demonstrations were held recently by Congress (R) workers in front of the Jan Sangh Party Office in Yithalbhai Patel House damaging office property and injuring a number of Jan Sangh workers ; and

t[ ] English translation.

(b) if so, whether any inquiry has been conducted in the matter : and if so, the details thereof, and the steps taken/proposed to be taken to discourage such violent demonstrations in future ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F.H. MO-HSIN) : (a) According to information received from the Delhi Administration there were clashes on the 5th July, 1972 between Congress workers, who were demonstrating on the Western pavement of the Ran Marg against the Jan Sangh's stand in regard to the Simla Summit and the workers of the Jan Sangh, who had collected outside the parly's centra! office in the Vithalbhai Patel House. Some persons from both the groups were reported to have received injuries. To disperse the clashing groups the police had to resort to use of tear-gas.

(b) A case under sections 147/148/186/332 ar.d 353 of the I. P. C. has b<en registered at Police Station Parliament Street and is being investigated according to law.

REHABILITATION OF REFUGEES FROM SINDH

1005. SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to rehabilitate in India the refugees from that portion of Sindh which has been occupied by our forces ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. II. MOHS1N) : (a) No, Sir ; they are nationals of Pakistan and must return to that country,

(b) Does no i arise.

ELECTRONIC DESKS CALCULATORS

1006. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the names and addresses of parties who had been issued the industrial licences or letters of intent for the manufacture of electronic desks calculators ;

(b) the percentage of imported contents allowed for this purpose ; and

(c) the proposed licensed capacity of the projects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) to (c) The information is given below :

	Name and address of the party	Whether Industrial Licence or letter of intent issued	Approved Capacity per annum
1.	K. C. P., Madras ..	Licence issued	500
2.	National Electronics Co., Bombay ..	,,	500
3.	Delhi Cloth and General Mills, Delhi ..	,,	2000
4.	Dhurva Woollen Mills, Bombay ..	Letter of Intent issued	2000
5.	Electronic Corporation of India Ltd., Hyderabad ..	-do-	3000
6.	Bharat Electronics Ltd., Bangalore ..	Letter of Intent issued	3000
7.	Devidayal Cable Industries, Bombay ..	-do-	3000
8.	Dinesh C. Gupta and 3 others at present in USA ..	-do-	2000
9.	Dr. T. R. S. Goel, Ghaziabad ..	-do.	2000
10.	D. D. Lakhanpal ..	-do-	2000
11.	Bombay-Burmah Trading Corporation, Bombay ..	-do-	2000
12.	Vinay Rai, New Delhi ..	-do-	2000
13.	Mulchandani Electrical and Radio Industries, Bombay ..	-do-	2000
14.	O. P. Bhartia, New Delhi ..	-do-	2000

All the entrepreneurs have been asked to bring down the import content to below 20% of the retail world market price of corresponding models within 3 years.

INDUSTRIAL CAPACITY OF THE ENGINEERING INDUSTRY

1007. DR. K. MATHEW KURIAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to slate :

(a) whether it is a Tact that there is considerable undcr-utilisaiion of industrial capacity in the country especially in the engineering industry ;

(b) if so, what is the extent of such under-uliiisation. both in the public and in the private sector ; ard

(c) the factors responsible foi uuder-utilisation, and-tbe steps being taken for full utilisation of the installed capaci'y ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) There is ur.der-utilisation of capacity in a number of engineering industries such as agricultural tractors, dicsel engines, power driven pumps, cement mill machinery, mining machinery, railway wagons, steel casiings and forgings eic.

(b) A statement showing the precentage utilisation of capacity in various engineering industries as reported by industry to llie DGTD, during 1969, 1970 and 1971 is atta ched. *[See* Appendix LXXXI, Anrtexure No. 66]

(c) There are diverse reasons for tindcr-utilisaiion of capacity of engineering industries.

Lack of demand, shortage of steel, power cuts in ccrtaing Slates, and problems of labour management relations etc. are some of the factors which have been responsible for under-utilisation of capacity.

Some of the steps for fuller utilisation of the installed capacity in various industries, initiated by the Government are :

(i) Permission for doubling of capacity/ multishift working in 54 select! d industries. Undertakings which had been licensed on single or double shift basis in the specified industries have been permitted to maximise utilisation of their capacity. In other cases, they have been permitted to increase their production up to 100% of the licensed capacity subject to certain conditions. This facility is freely granted to all except the larger houses arid foreign firms who have to apply for such facility to a specially constituted Task Force in the Ministry of Industrial Development for consideration of their cases on merit.

(ii) Industrial undertakings have been permitted to diversify their production for the manufacture of new articles to. the extent of 25% of the licensed capacity without the formality of obtaining an industrial licence, subject to certain conditions.

(iii) Increased licensing of imported steel and other raw materials for increasing capacity utilisation by industry.

(iv) Increased investment outlay on Plan projects.

EMPLOYEES OF THE REGIONAL RESEARCH CENTRE, JORHAT

1008. SHRI GOLAP BARBORA : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AM) TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that barely 50 per cent of the employees of the Regional Research Centre, Jorhat, aie local people and their percentage in Class I and Class II posts in much less ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that because of this a demonstration by unemployed youths of Jorhat was recently held in front of the Research Centre demanding more employment for the local youths; and

(c) if so, what action is being taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMA-NIAM) : (a) Out of a total staff strength of 590, 164 or over 56% are local people. In Class I, the number is 9 and in Class II it is 17 out of 47 and 46 respectively, i.e. over 19% Class I and over 37% in Class II.

(b) The Action Commitke of the People's Democratic Party, Jorhat staged a demonstration on 31st May, 1972.

(c! The recruitment of Officers and Staff National Laboratories/Institutes including the Regional Research Laboratory (RRL), Jorhat is made in accordance with the procedure laid down in the Rules and Regulations and Bye-laws of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), a copy of which is available in the Library of Parliament. These rules have been laid down keeping in mind the all India character of National Laboratories/ Institutes. Scientific posts are advertised on All-India basis and local people can also apply for such posts. Technical and other categories of posts, whose scale of pay does not exceed Rs. 300/- per month are filled up by local advertisement and by inviting applications from the local Employment Exchanges.

DISTII.LARIES IN JOINT SECTOR

1009. SHRI DHARAMCHAND JAIN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVE LOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNO LOGY be plensed to state whether it is a fact that Government propose to start large scale distilleries in joint sector, if so, the numbers in each state ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) :
No, Sir. Th(r: is no such proposal.

SHORTAGE OF TYRES IN THE COUNTRY

1010. SHRI DHARAMCHAND JAIN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DP.VE-LOPMENT be pleased to state whether ;; is a fact that there is an acute shortage of truck 'yres, nylon and mining tyres ; if so. what s;eps

Government propose lo take to ensure fair distribution of these tyres to the actual consumers ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : There is marginal shortage in respect of 9.00x20 category of bus/truck tvres and front tyres in the category of tractor tyres. Automobile tyres and tubes have been declared as essential commodities under the Essential Commodities Act 1955 and under the powers delegated to them, State Governments/Union Territory Administrations can regulate their distribution within their State/territory.

U. P. POSTAL CO-OPERATIVE BANK. LUCKNOW

1011. SHRI TRILOKI SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the reasons for not compulsorily de ducting each month the loan instalments direct from the acquittance rolls of the members of theU.P. Postal Primary Co-operative Bank Ltd. Lucknow, and their regular remittance to the Bank ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : According to the procedure laid down by the Ministry of Finance the recoveries of the dues of Co-operative Credit Societies/Banks from the members are made out of account and do not pass through Government accounts. Instructions already exist regarding compulsory deduction of such dues while disbursing the pay of the members of Co-operative Societies, etc. The U. P. Postal Co-operative Bank, Lucknow, however, have neither been issuing receipts against recoveries made from members nor keeping their accounts up-to-date. This led to excess recoveries being made in some cases causing agitation among the staff. All the same, instructions have been reiterated for giving all assistance to the Bank for recovery of its dues.

LIFTING OF EMERGENCY IN THE COUNTRY

1012. SHRI S. A. KHAJA MOHIDEEN :
SHRI SIT ARAM SINGH :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering any proposal to lift emergency in the country ;

(b) if so, when a final decision is liki ly to be taken ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI *V.* II. MOHSIN) : (a) to (c) Government propose not to keep the Proclamation of Emergency in force ;.ny longer than strictly necessary. The situation is being kept under constant review. Government is of the view that (he lime has not yet come Tor revocation of the Proclamalion.

SURRENDER BY REBEL NAGAS AND MIZOS

1013. SHRIMATI PRATIBHA SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Naga and Mizo rebels who have surrendered since the January, 1972 ; and

(b) the quantum and nature of arms and ammunitions seized from them ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS vSHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) Between January and June, 1972, 92 Naga rebels and 372 Mizo rebels have surrendered.

(b) The details are given in the statement attached.

STATEMENT

Arms I ammunition etc. recovered from surrendered jXagii rebels in Nagaland{ Manipur (January 1972 h June 1972)

Arms

Sten gun	..	1
2" Mortar	..	1
.303 rifle	..	4
Jap rifles	..	1
Rifles (Make not-specified)	..	2
Pistol (.43)	..	1
SBML gun	..	2
ML guns	..	2

Ammunition

0.303 ammunition	..	246	rounds
9 MM ,,	..	71	rounds
Jap. Rifle ammunition	..	24	rounds
.43 Pistol ,,	..	12	rounds
.45 Pistol ,,	..	37	rounds
Hand-grenades	..	6	
Detonators	..	2	

Statement of arms/ammunition etc., recovered from surrendered Mizo rebels in Mizoram/Manipur
(January 1972 to June, 1972)

Mizoram—

Arms

.303 Rifles	..	19
Stengun Mark-II	..	2
SL Rifles	..	2
Rifles Mark-III	..	3
.45 Revolver	..	1
Pistols	..	2

Ammunition

Sten-gun ammunition	..	355
.303 Rifle ,,	..	1995
SLR ,,	..	205
.45 Revolver ,,	..	3
Pistol ,,	..	18
Hand-grenades	..	3

Manipur— **Arms**—Nil

Ammunition

·303 ammunition ..95

SLR rounds ..10

Statement of arms/ammunition etc. captured from Naga rebels in Nagaland/Manipur
(January 1972 to June 1972)

Arms

.303 rifle	..	12
Rifles (make not specified)	..	22
Chinese auto rifle	..	2
Japanese rifle	..	7
Chinese. 303 rifle	..	1
SBML gun	..	23
ML gun	..	4
Sten gun	..	2
SLR 7.62	..	1
Semi automatic rifle M21	..	1
LMG (Chinese)	..	1
Automatic rifle 9 (Chinese)	..	2
.22 Pistol	..	1
Pistol (make not specified)	..	1
Tommy gun	..	1
Charge clips	..	121

Ammunition

Hand grenades	..	53 (of which 7 were Pak made)
.303 ammunition	..	701
7.62 ,,	..	771
Chinese rifle ammn.	..	31
9 mm ammn.	..	69
.38 ammn.	..	4
Semi automatic rifle M-21 ammn.	..	19
.22 ammunition	..	10
.45 ammunition	..	193
Japanese Rifle ammn.	..	10

Statement of arms/ammunition etc. captured from Mizo rebels in Mizoram

(January 1972 to June 1972)

Arms

.303 rifle	..	9
Mark-III rifle	..	3
SLR	..	2
LMG	..	1
7.62 BA	..	1
TMC	..	2
.38 Pistol	..	1
Automatic rifle G-3	..	1
SBBL gun	..	6
DBBL gun	..	2
NSP gun	..	1

Ammunition

Hand grenades	..	5
.303 ammunition	..	1,026
Detonators	..	3,102
7.62 ammunition	..	170
.38 ammunition	..	12
Other rounds	..	158

C. R. P. FORCE AND I. S. F. IN KERALA

1014. SHRI K. P. SUBRAMANIA MENON: SHRI S.KUMAR AN :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) what is the present strei.gth of the Central Reserve Police and Industrial Security Force in Kerala ; and

(b) the total expenditure incurred in respect of them annually ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) :

(a) (i) C. R. P.-15 coys.

(ii) C. I. S. F.-686 men (all ranks)

(b) Rs. 44 lakhs (Approx) in respect of C. R. P. and Rs. 47 lakhs (Approx) in respect of C. I. S. F.

1015. *[Transferred to the* 30th *August,* 1972.]

NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

1016. SHRI K. L. N. PRASAD : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact thai the National Committee on Science and Technology has prepared an emergency plan to develop 34 machine tools and 11 testing machines in the country ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND *1*ECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANTAM)

(a) Yes.

(b) The Emergency Plan is a task oriented programme to develop those types of machines which are presently being imported and to generate necessary technological competence so as to achieve self-reliance within a period of 3 to 5 years. The Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd. and the Central Machine Tools Institute will be primarily involved in developing thfse machine tools.

WORLD BANK'S AID FOR THE SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRIES.

1017. SHRI K. L. N. PRASAD: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the World Bank has agreed to allocate 15 million dollar to India as pari of its non-project assistance for the small-scale industries ;

(b) if so, whther the World Bank has prepared an exhaustive report on small-scale industries in India ; and

(c) how this aid will be utilised in promo ting small industries in India ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) A proposal for obtaining World Bank/I. D. A.s assistance for the small scale industrial sector is at present at a preliminary stage of consideration with the World Bank.

(b) The World Bank Reconnaisance Mission on Small Scale Industries, which visited India during December, 1971, has submitted their report to the Bank.

(c) Does not arise.

ENUNCIATION OF JOINT SECTOR CONCEPT

1018. SHRI K. L. N. PRASAD : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state ;

(a) whether Government propose to make a clearer enunciation of the join! sector concept ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether State Industries Ministers recently met and discussed this matter ; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (PROF. STDDHESHWAR PRASAD) :

(a) and (b) Guidelines regarding the concept of the joint sector have been announced through a Press Note issued by the Department of Banking in May 19/1. Various aspects of the matter are, however, under consideration.

(<•) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

1019. *[Transferred to lie 25th August, 1972.]*

1020. *[Transferred lo the 28th August, 1972.}*

बनारस के भूतपूर्व महाराजा की सम्पत्ति

1021. **श्री नागेश्वर प्रसाद शाही :**
श्री सीताराम सिंह :

क्या गृह मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने बनारस के भूतपूर्व महाराजा की सम्पत्ति के सम्बन्ध में अधिसूचना जारी की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) बनारस के महाराजा की चल और अचल सम्पत्ति का वर्तमान मूल्य क्या है ?

PROPERTY OF EX-MAHARAJA OF BANARAS

1021. SHRI NAGESHWAR PRASAD SHAHI: SHRI SITA RAM SINGH :

Will (he Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a faet that the Government of Uttar Pradesh have issued notification regarding the property belonging to the Ex-Maharpja of Banaras ;

(b)' if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) what i« the present value of the movable and immovable properly of the Maharaja of Banaras ?]

गृह मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री के० सी० पन्त) : (क) और (ख) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने बताया है कि उन्होंने बनारस के भूतपूर्व नरेश की सम्पत्ति के बारे में कोई अधिसूचना जारी नहीं की है।

(ग) सरकार को सूचना नहीं है।

t[THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (I.) The Government of Uttar Pradish have intimated that they have not issued any notification regarding the properly belonging to the former Ruler of Banaras.

(e) Government have no information.

1022. *[Transferred to the 23rd August, 1972]*

CONCURRENCE *TO* KERALA FRIVATE COLLEGES (PAYMENT OF SALARIES) BILL, 1972

1023. SHRI K.P. SUBRAMANIA MENON : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether the concurrence of" the Ministry for the Introduction of Kerala Private Colleges (Payment of Salaries) Bill, 1972 in the State Legislative Assembly, has since been accorded ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINTS'! RY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : Yes Sir.

1 24. *[Transferred to the 29th August, 1972.]*

SET UP OF PUBLIC SECTOR UNDERTAKINGS

J025. SHRI SANAT KUMAR RAHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the latest position of public sector undertakings under the administrative control of his Ministry as reviewed in the month of July, 1972 ; and

(b) what steps are being taken to improve the position of public soctor undertakings ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (PROF. S1DDHESHWAR PRASAD) :

(a) The overall performance of the 18 Public Sector Undertakings under the administrative charge of this Ministry improved considerably during 1971-72 as compared to the performance during the years 1969-70 and 1970-71, a« would be seen from the following indices of production, sales and profitability of the undertakings.

[Figures in Rs. lakhs]

Year	Production	Sales	Profit (+) Loss (—)
1969-70	10613	9462	(--) 1561
1970-71	12302	11265	(--) 911
1971-72	14490	13121	(--) 249

(b) Detailed discussions were held recently with representatives of individual undertakings in order to analyse their performance and to ascertain major bottlenecks which hamper improved performance. These bottleneck? have been identified and slips are being taken to overcome them.

1026. *^Transferred to the 29th August, 1971]*

ABOLITION OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

1027. SHRI ABU ABRAHAM : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to State whether as a humane gesture during th: 25th anniversary of Indian Independence, Government propose, to keep in abeyance capital punishment until it is legally abolished in due course ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): The question of abolition of capital punishment is being considered in all its aspects, in connection with the proposals for comprehensive revision of the Indian Penal Code. In connection with the 25th Indepen-dence Jayanti, however, it has been decided that in respect of death sentences awarded by courts, the President would be pleased to exercise his prerogative of mercy in the cases of all prisoners against whom the death sentence has bf en awarded on or before the 15th August, 1972 and commute ihe sentence in each case to one of imprisonment fc>r life except where the Government feel that owing to brutality or heinousness of offences or otherwise, the clemency should not be shown.

POLICE DRIVE AGAINST CYCLISTS IN DELHI

1028. SHRIMATI SAVITA BEHEN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a drive to educate the cyclists was launched in certain congested parts of Delhi to improve the traffic there ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPU'IY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) Yes.

(b) To educate the cyclists, a special traffic enforcement drive was launched by the Delhi Police from 12th to27th.June, 1972. A number fo hoardings giving road safely rules for cyclists were installed at impoilant places from where cyclists pass. Cyclists were stopped at the hoardings and road safety rules were explained to them by the Delhi Police. Road safely instructions were broadcast through the public address system from three vans stationed at important read intersections. A large number of hand bills were distributed among the cyclists in ibis regard. In course of the drive, help of 16 mobile com Is was taken. 2702 cyclists were prosecuted for infringements of traffic rules, and a sum of Rs. 8,416 was realized from them as fire.

DEMAND FOR STATEHOOD FOR GOA

1029. SHRI BINDESHWARI PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AF FAIRS be pleased to state the reaction of the Central Government to the demand of the statehood by the Coa Assembly ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : No such demand by the present Legislative Assembly of Goa, Daman and Diu has come to the notice of the Government.

INQUIRY INTO ALLEGATIONS AGAINST CHIEF MINISTER OF GOA

1030. SHRI BINDESHWARI PRASAD. SINGH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whethere it is a fact that Government had enquired into the allegations against the Chief Minister of Goa, Mr. Dayanand Bandod-kar through an ex-judge of High Court ;

(b) whether Government have received any report so far ; and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS M1RDHA) : (a) and (b) A preliminary examination of the allegations made against the Chief Minister of Goa, Daman and Diu contained in the Memorandum received, by the President and the Prime Minister from some leading citizens of Goa in August, 1970 was entrusted to a retired High Court Judge whose report has been received. As the preliminary examination was made with a view to assisting Government in arriving at a decision and not under the Commissions of Inquiry Act, it will not be appropriate to give details of the report.

ACTIVITIES OF MR. G. D. WI VICE-CHAIRMAN WELLMAN IN CANDESCENT [NDIA LI'O.

1031. SHRI N. R. CHOUDHURY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government' s attention has been invited to the report appearing in the issue of Blitz dated 6th May, 1972 about the octivilies or Mr. G. D. Wright, Vice-Chair-man, Wellmatj Incandescent India Ltd. of Calcutta, a furnace manufacturing firm ;

(d) if so, what steps have been taken to stop such activities ?

THE MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b) Government has seen the press report. It does not mention any name a::d Government has no adverse information about Mr. G. D. Wright.

1032. *[Transferred to the* 29th *August,* 1972]

WALCHAND MEMORIAL LECTURES BY DR. K. N. RAJ REGRADING FIFTH PLAN

1033." SHRI SANDA NARAYANAPPA : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Gevernment's attention has been drawn to the I3tli Walchand Memorial lectures ,';by Dr. K.N. Raj before the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce where he Is reporud to have stated that (i) that Planning Commission "had to a large extent surrendered the role of being an objective and watchful body for ensuring efficient use of resources" and (ii) that the Fifth Plan outlay was not realistic : and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The statement referred to at a. i) is a persona! view and not based on facts. As regards a(ii), the preparatory work relating to the formulation of Fifth Five Year Plan is in its initial stages and some clear picture about the Fifth Plan is likely to emerge only by the end of i973. In the meantime, it would rather be premature to have any conclusive judgments on the issues under reference.

मंत्रियों की सुविधाओं पर मासिक व्यय

1034. श्री राम सहाय : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय मन्त्रियों की सुविधाओं, जैसे पानी, बिजली, कार और आवास पर प्रति-मास खर्च होने वाली धन राशि का कोई अनुमान लगाया गया है ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार इस खर्च पर कोई सीमा निर्धारित करने का विचार रखती है ?

MONTHLY EXPENDITURE ON PERQUISITES OF MINISTERS

1034. SHRI RAM SAHAI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleaded to state ;

(a) whether any estimate has been made about the amount of expenditure incurred per m(nth on perquisites like water, electricity, car and residence allowed to the Central Ministers; and

(b) whether Government propose to fix any limit on this expenditure ?]

गृह मन्त्रालय में उप ६ ी (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) मन्त्रियों के पानी, बिजली और निवास स्थानों का व्यय मन्त्रियों के वेतन तथा भत्ते अधिनियम, 1952 और इसके अधीन बनाये गये मंत्रियों के आवास नियम, 1962 के अन्तर्गत नियंत्रित होता है । इन व्यवस्थाओं के अधीन :—

(i) मंत्रिमण्डल स्तर के मन्त्री को किराया-मुक्त सुसज्जित मकान दिया जाता है जिसका प्रमाणित किराया या संगृहीत किराया एफ० आर० -45-ए के अधीन, जहां तक सम्भव हो सके, प्रधान मंत्री को छोड़कर मंत्रिमण्डल स्तर के मंत्री या राज्य मन्त्री के मामले में 650 रु० प्रति मास से अधिक नहीं होता है और उपमन्त्री के मामले में यह 350 रु० प्रति मास से अधिक न हो ।

(ii) प्रधान मन्त्री को छोड़कर मंत्रिमण्डल स्तर के मन्त्री या राज्य मन्त्री के मामले में

f[ ] English translation.

आवास में 38,500 रु० के मूल्य तक का फर्नीचर तथा बिजली का उपकरण बिना किराया वसूल किये दिया जाता है तथा उपमन्त्री के मामले में यह राशि 22,500 तक सीमित है ।

(iii) मंत्री के आवास पर दिये गये पानी तथा बिजली के लिए कोई किराया वसूल नहीं किया जाता, किन्तु 1-4-1963 से मंत्रियों ने अपनी इच्छा से ऐसे खर्च पर 200 रुपये प्रति माह की अधिकतम सीमा लगा दी है जिससे इससे अधिक होने वाले खर्च का भुगतान सम्बन्धित मन्त्री द्वारा किया जायेगा ।

मंत्रियों द्वारा स्टाफ कार का निःशुल्क प्रयोग सरकारी कार्य के सम्बन्ध में की गई यात्राओं के लिए ही स्वीकार्य है और इसका प्रयोग स्टाफ-कार नियमों द्वारा निर्बन्धित होता है । यह कोई सुविधा नहीं है ।

(ख) वर्तमान सीमाओं के अतिरिक्त कोई अन्य सीमाएं निर्धारित किये जाने का विचार नहीं है ।

tiTHE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F.H. MOHSIN): (a) The expenditure on water, electricity and residences of the Ministers is regulated under the Salaries and Allowances of the Ministers Act, 1952 and the Ministers' Residences Rules, 1962 framed thereunder. Under these provisions :

(i) a Cabinet Minister is ptovided with a rent-free furnished residence of which the standard rent or pooled rent under F.R. 45A does not, as far as possible, exceed Rs. 650 per mensem in the ease of a Cabinet Minister, other than the Prime Minister, or a Minister of State and Rs. 350 per mensem in the case of a Deputy Minister ;

(ii) the value of furniture and electrical appliances provided free of rent in a residence is limited to Rs. 38,500 in the case of a Cabinet Minister (other than the Prime Minister) and a Minister of Stale and Rs. 22,500 in the case of Deputy Minister ;

(iii) no charge is to be recovered fur the electricity and water supplied at the residence of a Minister, but since 1st April, 1963 the Ministers have decided 10 impose a voluntary ceiling of Rs. 200 per mensem on such i xpenditure, charges in excess of this amount being paid by the Minister concerned, The lice use of staff ear by the Ministers is permissible only for journeys performed in connection with official business and its use is regulated by the Staff Car Rules. It is not a perquisite.

(b) No limits are proposed to be fixed in addition to the existing ones.]

1055. *[Transferred to the 29th August, 1972]*

GROUP OF MINISTERS IN CHARGE or PRODUCTION MINISTRIES

1036. SHRI STTARAMJAJPURIA:
SHRI P. S. PATH.:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to sliate :

(a) whether it is a fact that a Group of Ministers in charge of production Minishies has recently been set up ;

(b) if so, the names of the Ministries included in the Group :

(c) what are the functions of the Group ; and

(d) the details of the decisions taken by litis Group so far and the extent to which these decisions have helped in removing bottlenecks in industrial production ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) :

(a) to (d) The honourable Member presumably refers to the informal meetings of Ministers for Planning, Steel, Railways,' Pcirohum ard Chi 'ideals, Industrial Development and Foreign Trade. This is an informal group. Specific, decisions are taken in the concerned Ministries and, when necessary, in the Cabinet or in the concerned | Committee of the Cabinet.

CIA SPY RINGS OPERATING IN ASSAM

1037. SHRI S1TARAM.JAIPUR! A : Will the Minister ofHOME AFFAIRS be pleased to stale :

(a) whether it is a fact thai CIA-financed

spy rings working in Assam have been traced ;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what steps are being taken to check such espionage activities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Government keeps, a watch on the activities of foreign intelligence organisations, including the C.I.A. It will be appreciated that it would no I be in the public interest to disclose the information in the possession of the Government or the details of what the Government does to counter the activities of such organisations.

NEW INDUSTRIES IN TRIPURA

1038. SHRI SWAISINGH SISODIA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the details of the steps that have been taken by the Government of India for setting up new industries in Tripura ?

THE DEPUTY MINTSTFR IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOP-MENT (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : The Industrial Development Bank of India, in association with other financial institutions such as IFC, ICICI, etc. has carrird out an industrial survey of the State and suggested the setting up of various industries such as jute, fiuit canning, fertiliser, glass, plastic, etc. Follow up action is being taken by the Com-mittee of Direction of IDBI in consultation with the State Government and others. Apart from this, a team from the DC(SSI) recently visited Assam and Tripura to explore the possibilities of setting up various industries in these States and has submitted a report suggesting the setting up of a few demand based and resource based industries there. Follow up action on this report is being taken in consultation with Planning Commission and other Organisations.

Besides, Tripura is eligiUe for all the three Incentive Schemes viz. Transport subsidy 10% Central Subsidy and Concessional Finance from Financial Institutions for industries to be set up there. Establishment of a jute mill in the State has been accepted in principle and the State Government has been lequestcd to prepare a feasibility report. It is hoped that as a result of these measures some new industries will be set up in the State in the near future.

खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली

1039. **श्रीमती विद्यावती चतुर्वेदी** : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली में पिछले 8 मास से मैनेजर का पद खाली पड़ा है और वहां का सहायक मैनेजर कार्यवाहक मैनेजर के रूप में कार्य कर रहा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो नया मैनेजर कब तक नियुक्त किया जायेगा ?

KHADI GRAMODYOG BHAWAN NEW DELHI

1039. SHRIMATI VIDYAWATI CHATUR-VEDI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that (he post of Manager in the Khadi Gramodyog Bhawan, New Delhi is lying vacant for the last eight months and the Assistant Manager has been officiating as acting Manager : and

(b) if so, by when the new Manager will be appointed ?]

औद्योगिक विकास मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (प्रो० सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) शीघ्र ही नये प्रबन्धक को नियुक्ति की जायेगी।

f [THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The new manager will be appointed shortly.]

खादी ग्रामोद्योग के सम्बन्ध में अशोक मेहता समिति

1040. **श्रीमती विद्यावती चतुर्वेदी** : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मन्त्री 25 नवम्बर, 1971 को राज्य सभा में अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 633 के दिये गए उत्तर को देखेंगे और यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने खादी ग्रामोद्योग के सम्बन्ध में अशोक मेहता समिति की सिफारिशों पर निर्णय कर लिया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

ASIIOK MEHTA COMMITTEE ON KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES

1040. SHRIMATI VIDYAWATI CHA-TURVEDI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT he pleased to refer to the answer to Unslarred Question No. 633 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 25th November, 1971, and stale :

(a) whether Government have since taken a decision on the recommendations of the Ashok Mehta Committee on Khadi and Village Industries ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?]

औद्योगिक विकास मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (प्रो० सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख) खादी-ग्रामोद्योग पर अशोक मेहता समिति की सिफारिशें अभी सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं ।

f[THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b) The recommendations of the Ashok Mehta Committee on Khadi and village industries are still under consideration of the Government. 1

खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली का कार्यकरण

1041. **श्रीमती विद्यावती चतुर्वेदी** : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या सरकार ने खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली को स्थाई रूप से खादी आयोग के अधीन चलाने का निर्णय किया है ?

FUNCTIONING OF KHADI GRAMODYOG BHAWAN, NEW DELHI

104!. SHRIMATI VIDYAWATI CHA-1TJRVEDI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to slate whether Government have taken a decision to run Khadi Gramodyog 1 hawan, New Delhi, permanently under the Khadi Commission ?J

औद्योगिक विकास मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (प्रो० सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : फिलहाल खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली का संचालन खादी और ग्रामोद्योग आयोग द्वारा ही किये जाते रहने का निश्चय किया गया है ।

खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली के इंचार्जों के विरुद्ध जांच

1042. **श्रीमती विद्यावती चतुर्वेदी** : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि खादी आयोग ने खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली के कुछ इंचार्जों के विरुद्ध जांच की है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

ftTHE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : It has been decided for the present that the Khadi Gramodyog Bhavan, New Delhi may be continued to be run by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission.]

T ENQUIRY AGAINST PERSONS IN CHARGE OF KHADI GRAMODYOG BHAWAN, NEW DELHI

1042. SHRIMATI VIDYAWATI CHA-TURVEDI; Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether i; is a fscl that the Khadi Commission conducted an inquiry against some

persons in charge of the Khadi Gramodyjg Bhawan, New Delhi ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?]

औद्योगिक विकास मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (प्रो० सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) खादी ग्रामोद्योग कमीशन ने बताया है कि जांच चल रही है ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

t[THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) :

(a) The Khadi and Village Industries Com mission has stated that an enquiry is in progress.]

(b) Does not arise.

चल चित्रों में अश्लीलता

1043. श्रीमती विद्यावती चतुर्वेदी : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार चल चित्रों में अश्लीलता को रोकने के लिए कदम उठा रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

OBSCENITY IN FILMS

tl043. SHRIMATI VIDYAWATI CHA-TURVF.DI : Will the Minister of INFORMA-T ION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are taking strps to to stop obscenity in the films ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?]

सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री धर्मवीर सिंह) : (क) तथा (ख) सरकार केन्द्रीय फिल्म सेंसर बोर्ड के माध्यम से फिल्मों में अश्लीलता तथा अन्य बुराइयों को रोकने के कार्य में निरंतर लगी हुई है ।

t[THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) and (b) Government, through the Central Board of Film Censors, is engaged continuously in the task of preventing obscenity, and other evils, in films.J

•f[ ] English translation.

AUTOMOBILE COMPANIES IN INDIA

1044. SHRI V. V. SWAMINATHAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the Directors of three principal automobile companies producing Ambassdor, Fiat and Standard Cars in India ; and

(b) what are the principal companies that pruduce ac-essories and spire parts for the cars of Ambassador, Fiat and Standard ; and who are the directors of those companies ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUS 1 RIAL DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) The names of the Directors of M/s Hindustan Motors, Uttarpara, M/s. Premier Automobiles Lid., Bombay and M/s. Standard Motor Products of India Ltd , Madras, who are the manufacturers of the Ambassador, Fiat and Standard Herald Cars respectively are given below: —

(i) *M/s, Hindustan Motors, Uttarpara :*
Shri B. M. Birla Shri G. P. Birla Shi i Kasturbhai Lalbhai Shri B. P. Khaitan Shri R. N. Maftlal Shri G. D. Kothari

(ii) *Mjs Premier Automobiles Ltd., Bombay :* Shri Lalchand Hirachand Shri Tubidas Kilachand Shri Shnyaus Prasad Jain Shri H. T. Parckh Shri Bharat G. Doshi Shri Pravinchandra V. Gandhi Shri Ganesh Balkrishna Newalkar Shri Madhav Vasudev Sohonie Shri Ravishanker Santoshram Bhatt Shri Kela Bhasker Rao

(iii) *Mjs. Stiindard Motor Pioducls of India Ltd. Madras.*
Shri K. Gopalakrishna Shri V. S. Natarnja Mudaliar Shri K. V. Srinivasan Shri Marthanda Varma Shri M. A. Sreenivasan Shri D. M. Dixit Shri R. R.Jones Shri M.W.J. Sanders

(b) There are hundreds of companies produ-:ing accessories and components/spare parts

which are used in the assembly of the three makes of cars. It is not possible to give a complete list of all these companifs and the list of Directors of each of them.

FILM SHOWING ATTACK ON TAMIL NEWSPAPER OFFICE

1045. SHRI K. A. KRISHNASW'AMY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that a part of the latest newsreel directed and produced by the Films Division of the Government of India, showing the attack on a Tamil newspaper office in Madras, and running to about 10 metres was later on deleted ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MIM3-TRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) and (b) The portion of the concerned newsreel covering the attack on 'Alai Osai' was withdrawn from screening in Tamil Nadu State by the local representative of the Films Division, at the instance of the State Government.

INDUSTRIAL LICENCES FOR MYSORE STATE

1046. SHRI MAQSOOD ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of industrial licences pertaining to Mysore State pending with the Central Government for want of sanction ;

(b) for how long they have been pending ; and

(c) the reasons for such delay ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) 175 applications pertaining to Mysore State are pending.

(b) Of these, one appl'cation is pending since 1968, 5 since 1969, 30 since 1970, 60 since 1971 and 70 out of those received in 1972 (up to 30.6. 1972).

(c) Consideration of industrial licence applications necessitates fairly detailed examination of various aspects of ihe proposals by a number of authorities. The disposal of a particular application is often delayed due to a number of reasons. Sometimes the applications do not provide complete information in the first instance and additional information is required. Occasionally policy decisions on the industries concerned are required. Government is, however, making all possible efforts to ensure expeditious disposal of the pe-iding applications.

DISTRESS ALLOWANCE TO EX-RULERS

1047. SHRIMAHAVIRTYAGI: SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : SHRI NAWAL KISHORE : SHRI GANESHI LAL CHAU-DHURY:

Wdl the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any representation from some of the ex-rulers for sanction of distress allowances ;

(b) if so, the names of the ex-rulers who have made representations and whether such allowances have been sanctioned to any one of them ; if so, the amount sanctioned in each case ; and

(c) whether any criterion has been fixed for sanctioning such allowances *i*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) to (c) Government have received communications from the former Rulers mentioned in the list attached for payment to them by way of compensation or otherwise on the abolition of their privy purses. *{See* below) No payment has been made to them. However, Government propose to make lumpsum ex-gratia payments to the former Rulers to enable them to adjust themselves (o the changed circumstances.

List of former Rulers who have requested for payment of compensation on the abolition of privy purses :

S. No.	*Name of State*
1.	Nimkhera
2.	Manipur
3.	Cochin
4.	Tajpuri
5.	Amarnagnr
6.	Datia
7.	Baoni
8.	Vasavad

SI. No.	*Name nf State*
9.	Bhavnagar
10.	Mohammadgaih
11.	Maliya
12.	Jetpur
13.	Bilkha
14.	Vadia
r,.	Muli
16.	Lathi
17.	Sayla
18.	Koida Sangani
19.	Chuda
20.	Vala
21.	Nayagarh
22.	Naigwan Rebai
23.	Jigr-i
24.	Malerkoila
25.	Savanur
26.	Sakti
27,	Taraon
28.	Ranpur

T. V. SYSTEM

1018. SHRI TH1LLAI VILLALAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state by when the T. V. syste.r. will be introduced thrcughi ut the country ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : Owing to paucity of resources, the extension of TV coverage throughout the country will be taken up in a phased manner under the Fifth and subsecment Plans.

CRITERION TO DETERMINE PENSION TO FREEDOM FIGHTERS

1049. SHRI BANARSI DAS : SHRI S. D. MISRA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state what is the criterion to determine the amount of pension for freedom fighters ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSTN) : Thi amount of persion given to freedom fighters will depend on the pension/monthly allowances being received by th- applicant from the State Government/ Union Terriloiy Administration, the age of the applicant, the number of dependants, annual income from all sources and the nature and extent of the sacrifice undergone during freedom struggle.

ITEMS OF PRODUCTION FOR SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES

1050. SHRT BANARSI DAS :
SHRI S. D. MISRA :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the items of production which have been exclusively reserved for small scale indus tries to save them from competition of the organised units ; and

(b) what are rames of such items ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) :
(a) and (b) A list of items reserved for the Small Scale Sector is attached. *[See* Appendix LXXXI, Annexure No. 67.]

CONCESSIONS IN INDUSTRIAL LICENCES FOR BACKWARD DISTRICTS

1051. SHRI BANARSI DAS:
SHRI S. D. MISRA :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the backward dis ricts selected by Government for being given special treatment and concessions in connection with industrial licenes, and other incentives, State-wise ; and

(by what are the concessions in interest or subsidy that have been given to backward districts ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) Three lists (Annexure I to III) are enclosed. *[See* Appendix LXXXI, Annexure No. 68]

(b) The financial institutions viz. IDBI, IFC and TCICI have announced certain concessions in aranting loan to industrial units in the

selected backward districts/areas. The concession provided by these institutions generally include :

(i) Lower interest vale of 7%. The IDBI lias lowered its rate of inteiest for refinance from 4J% to 3$% if Slate Finai c.al Corporations/Banks advance loans in backward areas at the rate of 70/ .

(ii) Extension of die period for repayment of the first instalment of the principal amount of the loan from the present 3 years to 5 years;

(iii) Longer period for repayment of the loans i.e. 15 to 20 years, as againsi 10 to 12 years normally stipulated;

(iv) 50% reduction in normal service charges ; and

(v) in the case of the TFCI and IOICI, the margin of security reduced to 30-35 percent from 50%.

The Government of India have also announced two central subsidy schemes viz. 10% Subsidy Scheme and Transport Subsidy Scheme for the industries in the selected backward areas. Besides, the respective State Government /Union Territory Administrations are also granting various packages of concessions/incentives to attract investment in the backward areas.

PRODUCTION OF CEMENT IN THE COUNTRY

1052. SHRI BANARSI DAS :
SHRI S. D. MISRA :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to stale :

(a) production of cement in the country, yearwise, since 1970 lodate ; and

(b) the price of cement, as fixed by Government, yearwise, since 1 J70 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) ;
(a) Production figures in respect of cement for the years 1970, 1971 and 1972 are as under :

1970	. . .	13.96 million tonnes	
1971	. . .	14.93	do.
1972 (Ian-June .72)	. . .	7.92	do.

(b) Under the Cement Control Order 1967, the Govt, of India fix the F.O.R- destination price payable all over India at any rail head. The F.O.R. prices fixed since 1970 onwards are as follows :—

With effect from	*F.O.R. destination price per M. T.* (in rupees)
4-4-70	131.13
24-10-70	134.33
7-7-71	136.83
21-4-72	139.00

The above increases in the f. o. r. destination price were given from time to time mainly to provide for the increase in the freight rates announced in the annual budget of the Government.

The maximum wholesale or retail price at which cement is to be sold by a dealer is fixed by the State Government.

SRIIIARIKOTA 'ROCKET RANGE STATION'

1053. SHRI JANARDHANA REDDY : Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any slackness in the work of 'Sreeharikota Rocket Range' Station at Srceharikota, Nellore District, Andhra Pradesh ;

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor ;

(c) bow many persons were employed there for unskilled jobs ; and

(d) how many of them are local people ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Forty-seven persons arc employed in unskilled jobs such as helpers, peons, watchmen, malis and sweepers.

(d) Of these thirty-two are from Nellore District in Andhra Pradesh.

EXISTENCE OP FOREIGN AGENT PROVOCATEURS IN THE COUNTRY

1054. SHRI SITARAM JAIPURIA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be p] to slate :

(a) whether the attention oT the Union Government has been drawn to a news-item

publishcd in the Hindustan Tltnrs of 31st July, 1972 in which the Chief Minister of Rajasthao is reported to have stated that foreign agents are trying to incite communal forces in the country ;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government have made any survey of the existence of foreign agents in the S.ates and Union Territories :

(c) if so, the names ol the States and Union Territories where these agents are active and also the names of the foreign countries to which these agents belong ; and

(d) what slrps are being taken by the Union Government to curb the activities of these agents ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY Of HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) to (d) Government has seen the news item. Government of Rajasthan has reported that the Chief Minister, in the course of his speech at Kanpur on July 30, 1972, referred to the possibility of attempts by hostile foreign elements and reaciionary forces within the country to disrupt communal harmony. Utmost vigilance is maintained to safeguard against the activities of foreign agents. It will be appreciated it would not be in the public interest to disclose the information in the possession of the Government or the details of what the Government does to counter such activities.

1055. *[Transferred t> Ike 23rd August, 1972]*

STATES' FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

1050. DR. V. B. SINGH :
SHRI CHAKRAPANI SHUKLA :

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state the steps that are being taken to involve the State Governments to formulate State plans as well as district plans, with the help of elected representatives as well as experts, well in time to integrate them in the Fifth Five. Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : In order to ensure that the strategy at the national level for the Fifth Yuu Plan takes into account the potentials, prioritifs, capabilities and special endowments of different States, by a communication addressed by the Planning Commission on th< -'8th March, 1972, the State Governments have been requested to spell out their respective approaches to the Fifth Five Year Plan so as to reach the Planning Commission by the end of July 1972. The Planning Commission is already conducting an exercise on the formula-lion of its Approach Paper which will duly take into account the approaches indicated by the various States. Thereafter, in November 1972, it is expected by the Planning Commission that it will be possible to formulate and issue i lines to the Slates for the preparation of Draft Outlines of State Plans which should be ready by the 31st January, 1973 so that they can be fully taken into account in finalising the Draft Outline of the Fifth Five Year Plan by the due date.

Since quite some time, and particularly since August 1971, the State Governments have been requested to set up State planning bodies and to strengthen the State planning machinery by the introduction of experts in various fields for associating with, and giving guidance to, the planning efforts of the State Governments. The State Governments have also been requested to set up Steering Groups and Task Forces under the Chairmanship of experts in the various disciplines, who should also be ex-officio members ol die State Planning Boards. Some of the State Governments have already set up apex planning bodies and others are contemplating to do so. The Planning Commission has decided to share the additional expenditure in the States on account of the setting up of apex planning bodies and of strengthening the State planning machinery. These arrengements will ensure that the approach of the State Govertim"nts to the Fifth Five Y- ar Plan and their Draft Outline-s of State Plan?, will be prepared under as careful and competent a guidance of experts as is available.

On the subject of formulation of District Plans, the Planning Commission has advised the State Governments since long and has also made available i:s services for the preparation itrict Plans in selected Districts on a pilot basis. VVotk is going on in most of the States in this behalf, and it is expected that these District Plans under the guidance of the Sia^e Planning Board.; and such other planning • eisations th-'t the respective State Govern- y set up, will be prepared well in time

for their being integrated into the Draft Outline of the State Fifth Five Year Plats mentioned earli' r.

In the communication sent from the Planning Commission to the State Governments bearing on the subject of formulation of the Fifth Five Year Plan, no specific suggestion has been made for associating elected representatives. The matter is left to the discretion of the State Governments. In the guidelines issued to the S.;ale Governments for the formulation of District Plans, suggestions have been made for the association therewith of local elected bodies like Panchayali Raj institutions.

DEMAND OF KIZHAKKAMBALAM TELEPHONE SUBSCRIBERS

1057. SHRI S. KUMARAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been a demand from telephone subscribers in the Kizhakkambalam area in Kerala that the Kizhakkambalam which is now connected to Alwaye exchange should be connected with Cochin Telephone Exchange ;

(b) whether telephone connections from Cochin exchange have been granted within a radial distance of 5 kilometres from Kizhakkambalam area ; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not accepting this demand ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of Rajya Sabha.

COMPLAINTS ABOUT ALWAYE TELEPHONE SUB-DIVISION

1058. SHRI S. KUMARAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have recently received any complaints from telephone subscribers/applicants about the Alwaye Telephone Sub-Division, Kerala ;

(b) if so, the nature of the cotnplain's received ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) M/S. Anna Aluminium Co. Kizha'<kam-balam has complained of non-provision of telephone connection from Alwaye Telephone Exchange.

(c) Complainants were offered a telephone connection from the Exchange in the locality of the Company i.e. Kizhakkambalam, but they refused it an J filed a writ pstitioe in the High Court which is pending.

POLITICAL SUFFERERS ELIGIBLE FOR PENSION

1059. SHRI DWIJENDRAEAL SEN-GUPTA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(,a) whether Government are aware of the fact that Jail records of those freedom-fighters, who were in Fast Bengal Jails (Now Bangladesh) during British regime are no longer available ;

(b) whether the Government have received any representation for relaxing the conditions for proof of the period of imprisonment and also for the term "Dependants" ; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to include the declared absconders on political ground during British regime and those who lost their lives or limbs during the country's freedom struggle without being imprisoned for Government pension ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHS1N; : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. Government have already decided that a certificate issued by an M. P. or Member of Slate Legislature or ex-M. P. or ex-Member of State Legislature who has been in jail with the applicant supported by an affidavit will be accepted as proof of imprisonment in plate of jail certificate. The term "Dependants" will also include father and widower of freedom fighter.

(c) Persons who remained underground but did not suffer imprisonment would be eligible if they were (1) proclaimed offenders (2) for whom awards for arrest had been announced but were not arrested or (3) for whom detent i in orders were issued but not served.

The families of the Martyrs who gave their lives for the freedom of the country and also persons who b.-came permanently incapacitated during firing or lathi charge would also be eligible for grant of pension.

SPECIAL POLICE FORCE FOR CHECKING THE THEFT OF STATUES

1060. SHRI THILLAI VILLALAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to establish a special police force for averting increasing theft of temple statues and old monuments from our country ; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

GOA BILLS FOR PRESIDENT'S ASSENT

1061. SHRI BINDESHWARI PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AF FAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that over two dozen Bills of Goa Assembly are pending for President's assent in his Ministry ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) No. Sir.

(b) Do:s not arise.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRATIC AND TRADE UNION RIGHT

399. SHRI NIREN GHOSH :
SHRI MONORANJAN ROY : DR. K. MATHEW KURIAN :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the memorandum submitted to the President of India by a delegation of the West Bengal Committees of GITU, UTUC, IITCG (Lenin Sarani) and the Trade Union | Co-ordination regarding the restoration of democratic a;>d trade union right in West Bengal ; and

(b) if sOj what is Government's reaction to the memorandum ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) and (b) AnenJion is i.ivited to the answer given to Unstarrcd Question No. 330 dated 3rd August, 1972.

J ISSUE OF PERMITS TO VISIT DARJEELING

581. SHRI K. B. CHETTRI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a Tact that foreign tourists are required to obtain permits to visit Darjeeling but are not requited to do so to visit a sensitive area like Srinagar in Kashmir ; and

(fc) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) and (b) Darjeeling has been declared as restricted area under the Foreigners (Restricted Areas) Order, 1963, and as such foreigners desiring to visit that place are required to obtain permits. According to the requirements of security, certain areas and places in Jammu and Kashmir have also similarly been declared as restricted or prohibited areas in which Srinagar has not been included.

SOCIAL BOYCOTTS OF HARIJANS

626 SHRI S. G. SARDESAI :
SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA :
SHRI SURAJ PRASAD : DR. Z. A. AHMAD :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fret that in certain parts of the country social boycotts are being organised against the Harijans by forces of caste-domination and feudal elements ;

(b) if so, what action has been taken by the Centre and the States to put a siop to such boycotts ; and

(c) how many persons have been an. t d ami proceeded against with organising such boycolts ?

THE MLMSn-.R OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes
Sir.

(b) The State Governments take necessary action, according lo the law, in specific cases. It ha:; been the policy of the Central Govern ment that the Administration should be solici tous of the welfare of the weaker sections of the Society, particularly whenever any un fortunate incident takes place in which mem bers of such weaker sections are the victims. All authorities concerned have been directed to ensure prompt and effective investigation of offences committed against Harijans and it had been clarified that any failure to do so would amount to a great dereliction of duty on the part of the officers concerned. A Bill to amend the Untouchability. (Offences) Act, 1P55 with a view to enhancing the scope and stringency of its provisions, has been introduced. It has been referred to a Joint Select Committee of both Houses of Parliament.

(c) Information for the period from 1.1.1971 to 30.6.1972 is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

12 NOON-

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORT (1970-71) ON THE WORKING OF THE INDIAN STANDARDS INSTITUTION NEW DELHI

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMA-NTAM) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Twenty-fourth Annual Report on the working of the Indian Standards Institution. New Delhi, for the year 1970-71. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-3365/72]

ANNUAL REPORT OF REGISTRAR OF NEWSPAPERS FOR INDIA—"PRESS IN INDIA 1970" AND RELATED PAPERS

THE DFPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM B1R SINHA) : Sir, I beg 10 lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers :

(i) Fourteenth Annual Report of the Registrar of Newspapers for India, Part II, entitled "Press in India 1970."

(ii) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for not laying simultaneously the Hindi version of the above report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-3373/72 for (i) and (ii).

CALLING ATTENTION TO A MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

RELAY FAST BY THE EMPLOYEES OF THE FOOD CORPORATION OF INDIA OUTSIDE THE PRIME MINISTER'S HOUSE

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL (Gujarat) : Mr. Deputy Chairman, with your permission, I rail the attention of the Minister of Agriculture to the relay fast by the employees of the food Corporation of India outside the Prime Minister's House from the 1st August, 1972, in support of their demands for a thorough probe into the working of the Corporation and the charges of corruption and maladministration against some of the senior officers of the Corporation.

TOE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI FAKHRUDD1N ALI AHMED) : Mr. Deputy Chairman, a group of employees, belonging to the Food Corporation of India, have been on a relay fast outside the residence of the Prime Minister since the 1st August, 1972. This relay fast is claimed to be in protest against the various actions alleged to have bit n taken by the Chairman of the Food Corporation of India to suppress the trade union movement in the Corporation, and also to urge the competent authority to remove him from the Corporation without further delay, and thereafter order an enquiiy into the alleged malpractices indulged in by him.

The Chairman of the Corporation was asked torepon tin-full farts to Government relating to these allegations. His report has been received only recently and is being examined by Government. A number or the allegations made by tiiis section of the employees are already

under investigation by the Central Bureau of Inevstigation. Government have already stated on the floor of the Lok Sabha that if l enquiries reveal any malpractices, appropriate ac-ion would be taken against whosoever is found responsible. Since these allegations are under investigation a(present, it would not be in the public interest to discuss the details at this stage on the floor of the House.

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL : Sir, it is very evident that the Chairman of the Foo I Corporation has misused his powers to gather large sums ofmeney for himself and his friends. His exploits will put the exploits of Dhavam Teja to shame, and yet we are told that tics js under investigation. How long docs the investigation take on a simple matter like this ? Whc.i there was no shortage of mustard oil, mustard oil was purchased. When there wos no shortage of railway wagons, moter trucks weie hired to take stocks from here to Calcutta. At what;price? When the market price was Rs. 40, the t were paid Rs. 200. Any number such allegations have been made which could be verified very easily, and these employees of the Food Corporation are willing to submit the proof. I do not understand why Government is taking so long, perhaps there are some godfathers of the Chairman in the Ministry who are trying to stall the matter and to delay the mater. I would urge th^ Government to immediately take action in this matter. What is the position of the Chairman ? Is he still there or is he under suspension? He -hould be arrested; when such serious allegations have been made, when there is a *prima facie* case made out. at least he should be removed from office because he has already started victimising certain employees. This victimisation must stop. Otherwise Government will never get a clear picture of the situation. For this purpose it is necessary that the Chairman must be deprived of his powers and another Chairman, if necessary, should be appointed, and an impartial enquiry should be ordered into this. If the CBI has been looking into this, when is its report likely to be available and when will this House be given a copy of the report? I should like to know that.

SHRI FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED : The ' hon. Member has complained of the delay in making enquiry into these allegations. May I point out to him that these allegations were received only on the 16th or 17th June, 1972, and another allegation was received some lime in July 1972, and these were forvvai led for report to the Chairman and after his report has been made available to *as,* it is under examination, Tt contains about 200 or $2^{r}>0$ pages! So, the matter is being examined and some of the matters which are alleged in the petition are already under investigation by the CBI, and as soon as the report of the CBI is available to us, we will take necessary action.

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL: When a *prima facie* case is clear, why is the Chairman allowed to continue -so that he victimises the people who have given evidence ? The Chairman should not continue there.

SHRI FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED: No action can be taken without giving an opportunity to the person against whom allegations arc made. An opportunity has been given to him and his report has been submitted and that is undci examalion.

DR. BHAI MAHAVIR (Delhi) : I would like to know what are the complaints into which the CBI is making enquiries at present. Do (he complaints include the cases which my hon. friend Mr. Dahyabha! Patel has just now referred to, wherin 70,000 tonnes of mustard oil \\<-*r* purchased for Bangla Desh requirements and Rs. 10 per tin was paid above the market [nice to funis which almost did not exist—one firm exists and two firms seem to be totally fictitious ? And these orders were placed without making any enquiry jn the market . . .

SHRI DAHYABHAI Y. PAT F.I. : No tenders.

DR. BHAI MAHAVIR : . . . without contacting the oil mills at in.illy supplying these to these contractors and without wen looking to the price's published in the new paper reports daily, the commercial intelligence which appears in the newspapers. Without even caring for thai, excess amount was paid for these. And when after that the parlies were unable to supply the materials which they had offered in time, they asked fa' extension and there was an enquiry by the Vigilance Officer of the Corporation. The Vigilance Officer of the Corporation staled thai there has been no I truth in the allegation of those parties that J they had be n h trassed and therefore 'here

[Dr. Bhai Mahavir] was no ground for giving extension of time. The Chief Commercial Manager wrote to this effect, the Financial Adviser ol the FCI agreed with him, the Managing Director also agreed. But overruling all these senior officials, the Chairman decided to give time to those parties to supply the mustard oil to the FCI. I would like to know if these facts are there before the Government or not, whether the CBI is looking into this or not

Then what I would like to know is whether, according to the Food Corporation of India Act it is not a fact that theChariman has only to preside at the mettings of the Board of Directors and he is not supposed to take executive decisions. If (his is a fact according to law, is it also not a fact that most of the authority regarding purchases, regarding opening offenders, regarding even transfers and postings and recruitment, all this power, has been concentrated by the Chairman in this own hands, which is a violation of the letter and spirit of the Act under the Food Corporation of India was set up and under which it is supposed to govern the working of the Corporation ?

Similarly, is there a complaint before the lion. Minister or before the Government that the purchase of sugar was also made in a similar irregular manner without contacting the mills which are producing sugar, that some private party was given the contract and that private party decided to give tenders which were much above the market rates ? They have brought such complaints but I am not going into all these details. I only want to know from the hon. Minister about the specific complaint into which the CBI is looking.

Lastly, I wish to know if it has come to Government's notice that the association which has put forward this case—which represented to the Prime Minister and which sought the Prime Minister's intervention in this matter— whether the Chairman has derecognised that association without following the procedure laid down for that and whether there are also allegations of the files being tampered with to destroy whatever evidence there exists in them of irregularities and of *mala fide* deals. The association which made the allegation that this is being tampered with 1ms been de-recognised. Perhaps two associations have been derecognised. There are also allegations that victimisation is being resorted to. Sir, I wish to know if the Government have these things in view and whether there are lots of other complaints also. For example, one referred to (he transport of foodgrains to Assam. The Assam Zonal Manager did not want new consignments but new consignments were dumped on him and those consignments were later on sold to the Calcutta mills simply because there were no storage arrangements in Assam. This is a fantastic cock and bull story which a person cannot believe. What T want specifically to know from the hon'ble Minister is what particultar complaints are being looked into, and if there are any complaints againts the Chairman as such. Is it not part of the normal policy that a person against whom the C. B. I. is holding enquiry should not remain in a position where he can influence that enquiry or where he can cause any harassment or damage to the progress of that enquiry or people who made the complaint ? If that policy is there why no action is being taken for the time being to transfer the Chairman if no other action is considered proper ? At least why that is not being done ?

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL : Because he has two godfathers in the Ministry.

SHRI FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED : The only point on which the hon'ble Member wants information is : What arc the casese into which the C. B. I. is making enquiry in this matter ? I may inform him that there are three matters pending with the C. B. I. for the purpose of enquiry. One of them deals with the question of purchase of mustard oil at exhorbitant rates and also the time extended for the. purchase of mustard oil. The second case is one of purchase of wooden crates at exhorbitant rates. The third is the question of the purchase of pulses at exhorbitant rates. These are the three matters which are being enquired into.

SHRI MAHAVIR TYAGI (Uttar Pradesh) : An honest man like you cannot thrive for long.

SHRI FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED : These are the matters which are being enquired into. As soon as the report of the C. B. I. is available whatever action is called for will be taken.

DR. BHAI MAHAVIR : Sir, two of my specific questions have not been touched. I asked what is the legal position. Is it a fact

that the Food Corporation of India and its Chairman have limited authority whereas the present Chairman has transgressed those limits and has concentrated al! executive power in his hands ? Then I asked whether the association has been derecognised in violation of the laid down procrdures and whether files have been tampered with, and if they are, what action is being taken by the Government to prevent this ?

SHRI FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED : 1 have already replied to this question that there are a large number of allegations including the ones mentioned by the hon'ble friend. 1 have called for the report from the Chairman. His report has been received and is being examined by us.

DR. BHAI MAHAVIR : Legal posiiion regarding derecognition. Six', how do you permit the Ministers to simply sidetrack or evade the question ? It is a specific question, namely, whether the association has been derecognised. Now, it has nothing to do wilh corruption charges or the C. B. I. The C. B. I. will not go into this.

SHRI FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED : That is the allegation made by the Association.

DR. BHAI MAHAVIR : Sir, the Minister is as ignorant as we are.

SHRI T. N. SINGH (Uttar Pradesh) : Sir, the Minister is required to answer a specific question. It is a question of fact and not a question of surmise, whether the Union has been derecognised or not. It is not a question of allegation. It is a question of fact whether the trade unions have been derecognised or not.

SHRI FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED : That is the allegation. I have not yet got papers. Therefore, I cannot say whether it is derecognised or not.

DR. BHAI MAHAVIR : Either the Minister dors not have the guts *to* give a correct answer or he is not quite prepared wilh the subject.

श्री नवल किशोर (उत्तर प्रदेश) : श्रीमन्, मैंने हिस्ट्री में कभी पढ़ा था कि हिन्दुस्तान के एक बादशाह मुहम्मद तुगलक साहब हुये थे । अब उसके बाद मालूम पड़ता है कि एफ० सी० आई० में कोई दूसरे मुहम्मद तुगलक पैदा हो गये हैं । अगर कोई भी सेल्फ रेस्पेक्टिंग आदमी होते तो दो रिप्रेजेंटेशंस के बाद और आज जब 16 दिन से प्राइम मिनिस्टर के मकान के सामने भूख हड़ताल चल रही है तो वह स्वयं इस्तीफा दे दिये होते । वे कहते कि मैं अपने पद की इज्जत बचाने के लिए इस्तीफा देता हूं, आप इसकी जांच कीजिये और अगर जांच मुझे मुक्ति दे दें, कोई अपराध साबित न हो, तो मैं फिर वापस चला आऊंगा । श्रीमन्, आप देखिये कि मन्त्री महोदय ने हर सवाल के बारे में कितनी इन्नोसेंटली कह दिया है । इनके पास दो रिप्रेजेंटेशंस आये हैं । एक आया है 27 जून को और एक आया है 21 जून को । आपने सिर्फ तीन शिकायतें सी० बी० आई० को जांच के लिए दी हैं । श्रीमन्, एक तो बड़ा सवाल यह है कि कानपुर से गेहूं गौहाटी भेजा गया । एक एक बोरे पर जिस की कीमत 76 रु० थी 43 रु० सिर्फ उसका कार्टेज आया है । किसी ट्रक वाले का टेंडर नहीं लिया आपने । एक पार्टी को चुपचाप आपने टेंडर दे दिया । उनको जो एफ० सी० आई० ने चेक इश्यू किये हैं वे बेयरर चेक इश्यू किये हैं ।

श्री डाह्याभाई व० पटेल : इकबाल सिंह के नाम के ।

श्री नवल किशोर : श्रीमन्, जो पेयी अकाउन्ट्स चेक आम तौर से इश्यू होते हैं वे इश्यू नहीं हुये । जब वहां का मैनेजर कहता है कि गौहाटी में हमको गेहूं की आवश्यकता नहीं है तो आपके तुगलक साहब कहते हैं कि जो स्टाक आपके पास है उसको आप कलकत्ता भेज दीजिए और जो स्टाक हम भेजते हैं नया उसको अपने यहां आप भरिये । इसकी आपने जांच क्यों नहीं कराई ?

श्रीमन्, यही नहीं, चने की बात मैं बताऊं आपको जो उससे भी ज्यादा संगीन है । 27 जून को जो मन्त्री जी के पास रिप्रेजेंटेशन आया उसमें लिखा हुआ है कि एफ० सी० आई० ने पंजाब में चना खरीदा 92 और 97 रु० के भाव पर ।

[श्री नवल किशोर]

जब 15, 20 दिन तक ये परचेजेज हो गई तो उन्होंने कहा कि इसको बन्द कर दीजिये। फिर वे परचेजेज बन्द हो गई। बाद में प्राइवेट पार्टीज ने फायदा उठा कर के सस्ते दामों पर वहां चना खरीदा। उसके बाद आदेश दिया गया कि जो फर्स्ट टू लाट्स हैं उनको एफ० सी० आई० न खरीदे और थर्ड लाट को खरीदे। उसके बाद जब उस पर आब्जेक्शंस हुये तब यह बन्द हुआ। श्रीमन्, चने का भाव बाद में 113 से 117 रु० हो गया। ये चीजें ऐसी हैं जिन में कोई बड़ी भारी लम्बी जांच कराने की आप को जरूरत नहीं थी।

श्रीमन्, एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं। जिन साहब को यह तेल का कांट्रेक्ट दिया गया उनका कोई वास्ता तेल के व्यापार से नहीं था। मेरे खयाल से उनसे कोई टेंडर आपने नहीं मांगा। श्रीमन्, मैंने एक सवाल पूछा था कि क्या ये जो तीन पार्टीज हैं—तीन नहीं एक ही पार्टी है और उसके ही तीन नाम हैं—सेल्स टैक्स डिपार्टमेंट के साथ इनका रजिस्ट्रेशन हुआ है। आपने मुझको जवाब दिया कि हम को नहीं मालूम है। दो महीने तक यह ऐग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री मालूम नहीं कर पाई कि क्या ये फर्में सेल्स टैक्स डिपार्टमेंट के साथ रजिस्टर्ड थीं या नहीं। वजह इसकी यह है कि जो रजिस्टर्ड फर्म्स होती हैं उनपर एक परसेंट सेल्स टैक्स लगता है और जो नहीं होती हैं उनपर 3 परसेंट सेल्स टैक्स लगता है। तो श्रीमन्, इसमें एक बात नहीं है, इसमें तीन से कहीं ज्यादा बातें हैं। आपने यह ठीक ही कहा कि जिसके खिलाफ चार्जेज न हों उसको हम सस्पेन्ड कैसे करें, मगर आपने क्या इसीलिए उनको यहां बैठा रखा है ताकि फाइल्स की टैम्परिंग हो जाय और जितने एम्पलाइज उसके अगेंस्ट हैं उन सब का ट्रांसफर हो जाय, सब का सस्पेंशन हो जाय। इसके साथ साथ यूनियन को डिरिकगनाइज कर दिया गया। यह फैक्ट है मगर दो महीने के बाद आज माननीय मन्त्री जी कहते हैं कि मुझको इसका पता ही नहीं है। अगर इतने इन्नोसेंटली आप बैठे हैं ऐगरीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री में तो सिवाय चौपट होने के और कोई चीज उसमें होने वाली नहीं है। इसलिए हमारी मांग है कि अगर चेयरमैन साहब में खुददारी नहीं है और अगर वे इस्तीफा नहीं देते हैं तो सरकार में, कृषि मन्त्री में, इस बात की हिम्मत होनी चाहिए कि वे उनका पहले इस्तीफा लें और उनको वहां से हटायें। उनके वहां से बिना हटे हुये इनक्वायरी कराना सिर्फ व्हाइट वाश ही होगा।

SHRI FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED : Sir, as I have already said, all these allegations which have been made are subject to enquiry and at present I cannot say anything about them.

SHRI NAVVAL KISHORE : Why only three cases ? 3^% ^K ^ %7 %3T |, Z\WJti =TT %?r f I Why not give all the cases for enquiry ?

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR (Uttar Pradesh) : Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, . . .

SHRI N. G. GORAY (Maharashtra) : On a point of order. . .

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR : Sir, 1 shall like to raise a point of procedure. Time and again Members from the other side are making allegations against the Chairman. [do not know about the allegations, whether they are true or not. The Minister is neither denying them nor is he saying that as investigations are being made against him also .. . *[Interruptions)* If the OBI inquiry is against the Chairman also, I do not know how the Chairman can continue in his position . . .

DR. BHAI MAHAVTR : At least there is one responsible Member on that side.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR : If the Minister's contention is that the inquiry is of a general nature and the Chairman is personally not involved in it, in all fairness to the Chairman he should say that there is nothing personal against the Chairman and the inquiry is of a general nature. I do not know what the po iiion is. My only concern is this : what image of the public undertakings and of this Pai li&mcnt, of this House, do we want to project outside ? That is my immediate concern.

SHRI I AKHRCDD1N ALI AHMED: As I have said the CBI inquiry is con-

(xi,nil, it is an inquiry against officers of the Food Corporation of India, and unlil and unless . . .

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA {West Bengal) : No, Sir. On a point of order . . .

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI (Maharashtra) : Is h against the Chairman or the officers ?

MR. DEPUTY. CHAIRMAN : Let him first complete (he answer.

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL : It is a deliberate attempt to conceal the issue.

•SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Sir, Mr. Chandra Shi-khar has"'raked a very n 1-vant point. The Minister is now saying that it is an inquiry againsl offi.-ers. It is something like saying an inquiry against officer* of the Prime Minister's Secretariat in i n with the work of the Prime Minister. This is absurd. The memorandum was directed against the chairman and officers, making the chairman the villain of the piece. Whether the allegation is right o wrong, I am not going into it. The inquiry is based on that memorandum. Tin-focus on the charge is on the chairman. Naturally you cannot separate the chairman. The chai Iman sun ly comes in. Mr. Chandra Shekhar has said, if that is so, you had satisfied that *firimi facie* an investigation is called for into the charges mentioned in the memorandum against some of the officers and others connected wiih the chairman as part and parcel of the establishment under him. Then, ' how is it that these officers and the chairman remain in their prsitions ? Are they not going in that case to frustrate the inquiry, withhold documents and manipulate the papers and other things ?

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL : And tamper with tin m.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : This is a strange thing. Kindly teli Mr. Fakluuddin AH Ahmed that he can give, any answer he likes, but we should not be treated as if we arc-in the primary school. We have passed that oi education.

SiHR] FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED: As 1 have already jointed out, so far a? the inquiry is concerned, the CBI is making the inquiry againsl the officers and chairman and unless and until we gel the report from the CBI, we cannot say who is the guilty person.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : That is not right. You cannot have double standards. When there was an allegation made against Mr. K. D. Malnviya, even before the invest i-

0 was ordered and the mattei was referred to somebody to look into it, Pandit Jawahar-la] Nehru had asked Mr. Malaviya to resign. Do I understand that our Food Corporation is a temple of gods and goddesses that whoever i' (here is so pure, that their moral purity can not be questioned at all till the CBI has hauled ihem up before the bar of the whole w ■ Id \' fhere i a *prima facie* case. It is a matter of public standard. I am not saying whether Mr. Iqbal Singh is guilty or not guilty at this siage. There should te some public standard, l'oi example, if there had been such leestigation against me by the Government which, after my d-feat in the election, had a; pointed me as the chairman of the Food Corporation of India, I would have myself stepped down from that post. He has a family to look after. Why should he hang on to that position ? 1 cannot understand it. Mr. ildin Ali Ahmed can till him.

1 is the harm ? Somehow or other, Mr. Fakhruddin AH Ahmed, some of your friends cannot just live without an office sticking belli d their back all the time. Why should it hi p] n so ? For gcodncss's sake, ask (hem to liv without effice for six months and that will be a salvation of their souls at leasl, if nothing else.

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL : Have they a soul ?

SHRI FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED : That is a suggestion given by the hon. Member.

SHRI N. G. GORAY : I wanted to rai-e a point. . .

SHRI BHUPESH GUPi'A: On a point of order. I have gone through the memorandum, d to get a copy just now. I have got other materials and I have also published part of the thing. The allegations are extremely serious. They relate to favouritism, they relate to corruption and making money; they relate to abuse of office ; they relate to favouring certain contractors and favouring certain transport

[Shri Bhupesh Gupla] companies. I cannot imagine how a public Corporation which is supposed to solve the food problem of the country should be engaged in such things and should be open to such charges made by their own cmyloyees, not by others. Government was*ptima facie* satisfied and ordered some kind of CBI inquiiy or investigation. As far as target is concerned, target has not been fulfilled. That bluff is going on. I found out from the employees themselves. You say here—buffer stock! buffer stock!! It is a COIDS-salbluff on the country. It is not buffer stock. Ii is the current stock. Their target was that they should buy ovtr 10 millions of foodgrains every year and the buffer slock should have been 3 years' consumption. Whatever they have got in the current stock—probably 9.5 million tonnes offoodgrains—they call it buffer stock. . .

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA (Orissa) : It is buffer stock !

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : I can use-such phrases also. This is a bluff. Targets have not been fulfilled. In U.P. procurement had failed. In fact they were under obligation to build up stock equal to 3 years' procurement. The tagets should have been much higher this time. Now,thercfore, it is all bluff. We are being fed with false promises.

Secondly, what about the Department ? Four Chairmen and three Managing Directors came and there are lots of officers. What are they doing ? In the course of their work conflicts with the States develop. Patronage is there. These should be gone into. This is a very serious matter. Shri Iqbal Singh has been a politician. I should like to ask Government in this connection. . .

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL: He has got all the files in his house.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : He would not keep his files in your house or mine. He will have files in his house. But what the files contain, I do not know. It is well worth knowing. One question of principle arises again and again in our mind. Why must you always appoint defeated party men to such posts ? If Shri Chandra Sekhar gets defeated in the tlection, let him be afpointed. I have no objection. Why do you appoint nitwits ? There are some people to whom God has not given that much grey matter or stamina or honesty I do not say that Shii Iqbal Singh belongs to that category. B it why should it be like that ? Wny should Government provide for every congress M.P. or for every Minister a post always? Once a M.P. or a Minister then always Governor or Ambassador or Chairman of Food Corporation or BIG or Jute Commission or some such thing. Why should it be like that ? Can't they retire as private citizens or as Congress Secretaries or Congress workers or Congress Treasurers, if the treasury is safe in their hands ?

AN HON. MEMBER : It is a matter of grave doubt.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : Therefore Sir, the Congress Parly should know that a man of integrity, capability, elc. should be appointed irrespective of his party affiliations and so on. Somehow or other, provision should be made for this. But, it is going too far now. Shrimati Indira Gandhi is now at the height of her popularity and under the spreading prolectne wings of Shrimati Indira Gandhi everything should not be protected.

SHRI T. N. SINGH : Probably she is not aware of it.

SHRI MAHAVIR TYAGI : Sir, this is also another point for inquiry as to whether the funds collected by Shri Iqbal Singh have been used by the Congress Party or not.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : It is for you to do thai. I do not think that the Congress Party has to do it. Mr. Tyagi has been long enough in the Congress Party and he knows the secrets of the parly more than anybody eJse. Mr. Tyagi, you know very well that ihey do not require a Food Corporation to run the party. Mr. Tyagi, you know it very well.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Please conclude now.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : Mr. Tyagi, you have run it. You arc not having a vintage car and don't run a vintage party any more.

Therefore, Sir, I say that the matter should be seriously investigated and, pending the investigation, he. should quit the post. This

gentleman, Shri Iqbal Singh, had been a Member of that House and hence a former colleague. May I, as a good friend, may not be a forgotten friend, but as a good friend, appeal to him that it would be useful for him if he himself said that in view of what has been said against such an honourable man, he would not like to stick to that position which, after all, is very small for retired Members of Parliament. He has a future to conquer and a huge past behind him ? Why should he stick to such a position ?

SHRIJAGAN NATH BHARDWAJ (Him-achal Pradesh) : Sir, I cannot understand what is going on here. What'is going on here ?

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : Therefore, Sir, he should quit his post immediately. There are other officers against whom serious allegations are there and they should be removed from the Food Corporation and Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed should take charge of it in the sense that the investigation should be properly carried out and we should be informed of the investigation. The co-operation of the workers should be got. Something more should be done about the targets. All the officers on deputation should be treated as transferees. Those who are from the States are being treated always as officers on deputation and they are not given the same amenities as the transferees from the other departments and Ministries are getting. Many of them are from West Bengal and other States. I would appeal to the Government to treat all of them as transferees. These are all important matters and the whole thing needs a very thorough examination.

SHRI FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED : Sir, my friend has issued an appeal to Sardar Iqbal Singh and I think it is for him to consider the appeal issued by him.

AN HON. MEMBER : Why don't you issue an appeal ?

SHRI FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED : So far as the investigation and examination of the allegations made against him and the other officers are concerned, I can only assure you that will be looked into properly and whatever action is called for will be taken.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Yes, Mr. Bhardwaj.

SHRI JAGAN NATH BHARDWAJ : Sir, may I know whether the Association that is staging a 'drama' in front of the house of the honourable Prime Minister has officers also as members? I want to know whether there are-officers along with the workers in the group that is staging a 'drama'.

DR. BHAI MAHAVIR : What is this 'drama', Sir ?

SHRI JAGAN NATH. BHARDWAJ; Yes, Sir, it is not a 'dharna' but it is a drama. It is not the workers' story alone. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Please let him complete it.

SHRI JAGAN NATH BHARDWAJ : Sir, my second question is this : I want to know whether these people are not drawn from one particular class, that is, those who are on deputation from the other Departments and Ministries. The truth is that they want to just have a stronghold in the Corporation to retain their position.

SHRI FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED : So far as the persons. . .

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA : Who is this actor of the Congress Party ? *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : You are also an actor.

SHRI FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED : So far as these people who are participating in the fast are concerned, I do not know who are the persons who are actually taking part in this last. But I can tell the hon. Members that some of the persons who met me with the allegations were some of the officers of the Food Corporation.

SHRI T. N. SINGH : Sir, a very important point has been raised by Mr. Bhupesh Gupta that the balance in the stock is not what really it is. It is a matter of national importance. He has made that specific point.. .

SHRI A. G. KULKARANI : Not that.

SHRI T. N. SINGH : He has made the point that the stock shown in the balance is not correct. We are entitled to know the Mi'iister's answer to that.

SHRI FAKHRUDDIN ALT AHMED : I am very sorry that some irrelevant questions have been brought in. I may point out that so far as the figures given by us are concerned, they are absolutely correct. Towards the end of June, 72 we had a stock of 9.5 million tonnes and since then we have exhausted some of the stock. I do not know the latest figure. . .

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : Sir, on a point of order. Let him rot mislead the House. This is what is stated in the employees' memorandum :

"Even before the FCI came to replace the Central Food Deparlment's works, the target fixed by ihe Central Food Department for buffer stocks in the country was for 3 years' consuption. The FIC stuck to this target of building up buffer to ensure continuous How of food to the people and to control the irresponsible trends of the markets. Strangely enough, neither the Central Food Department nor the FCI balanced their targets with achievements. There has been a callous neglect in reaching the targets. Rather not a fringe of the requirements has been touched and building up of buffer stocks has turned into a slogan in the FCI. In actual practice, only the current stock is paraded as a buffer stock and people's minds are fed on illusions. Moreover, the imbalance in the zonal allocation of the 'available surplus' (which is actually the current availability) has upsrt the national equilibrium. The FCI's m in concerns, apart from its immediate assignments. .."

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : You need not read it out.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : This is stated by the employees themselves.

SHRI FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED : Sir, whatever the figure of buffer stock we have given is correct. May I inform the lion. Member that so far as the target was concerned, it was only.. .

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : That we know.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Mr. Man-

श्री भूपेन्द्र नारायण मंडल (बिहार): जहां तक हमको मालूम है सी० बी० आई० उसी केस की इंक्वायरी करता है जिसमें उसको इस बारे में पूरा सैटिसफैक्शन हो जाता है कि यह प्राइमाफेसी केस है। अगर इस तरह का कोई केस होता है तो फिर वह इन्क्वायरी अपने हाथ में लेता है। तो उसी तरह का केस सी० बी० आई० ने अपने हाथ में लिया है और इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि यह एक प्राइमाफेसी केस है। जब यह एक प्राइमाफेसी केस है तो उस हालत में क्यों नहीं उनको मुअत्तल किया जा रहा है और मुअत्तल न करने के नतीजे दो हो रहे हैं। जहां तक एविडियेन्स का सवाल है और जितने कागजपत्र सेन्टर में हैं, वे सब मंगाये जा रहे हैं। जो लोग इस केस में इन्टरेस्टेड हैं, ऐसे जो आफिसर हैं, उनको विक्टिमाइज किया जा रहा है। तो मैं मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि वे इस ओर ध्यान क्यों नहीं देते हैं।

अभी हाल ही में श्री भूपेश गुप्त ने इसी तरह के एक केस के बारे मे जिक्र किया था कि जवाहर लाल नेहरू के जमाने में जब एक पार्लियामेन्ट के मेम्बर श्री केशव देव मालवीय के खिलाफ आरोप लगाये गये थे तो उनसे कहा गया था कि आप रिजाइन करें। क्यों नहीं उनको कहते हैं रिजाइन करने के लिए? मुझे आश्चर्य होता है जब प्रधान मन्त्री, जो उसी जवाहरलाल नेहरू की बेटी हैं उनको नहीं कहती हैं। इससे हमको एक डर यह भी मालूम पड़ता है कि जो चुनाव में बहुत बेशी खर्चा हुआ है क्या उस खर्चे को लाने में उसका भी तो हाथ नहीं था? क्या यह कारण तो नहीं है कि उस तरह की बात वे नहीं कह रही हैं जिस बात को उनके फादर ने किसी दूसरे एम० पी० को पहले कहा था?

SHRI FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED : As I have already said, the allegations made against him were brought to his notice and his report has just been received. We arc looking into the matter and it will not be proper to take action against any person without giving him an apportumty. After I have examined the report submitted by him whatever action is called for will be taken.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPI'A : Nobody is asking you to take disciplinary action straightway but rules of propriety should be followed. That is all what we are asking. All that we want is that the rules of decorum should be followed. You can persuade him that in view of all this he should himsell stand down. This is all that I am asking. I do not know whether the allegation is true or false.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA : Because he is not suspended—and there are many allega tions against him.....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : I will give you a chance.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA : Because the Minister is so miserly in his reply I refuse to ask any question. But I want to make one point clear. There is an allegation that a son-in-law of one of the Ministers has been promoted by Mr. Iqbal Singh yesterday ; only in order to get the protection from the Central Government he has promoted the Minister's son-in-law. That is the allegation that has come in the papers.

SHRI FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED: I have no son-in-law.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA : A Central Cabinet Minister's son-in-law.

श्री भूपेन्द्र सिंह (पंजाब) : मिस्टर डिपुटी चेयरमैन, मैं आपके जरिए मन्त्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह दुरुस्त है कि एफ० सी० आई० के चेयरमैन सरदार इकबाल सिंह ने जो पक्का आढ़ती अनाज की खरीद में था उसको हटा दिया, किसानों के हक में आवाज बुलन्द की और क्वालिटी इंस्पेक्टर जिसको आप्शन था कि 72 से 76 रुपए तक रेट मुकर्रर करे उसका यह आप्शन खत्म कर दिया ? इसके साथ ही क्या यह दुरुस्त है कि अक्टूबर 71 में आसाम और त्रिपुरा में एफ० सी० आई० का फूड स्टाक केवल 4 और 2 दिन के लिए बाकी रह गया था और इसी कोताही की वजह से एफ० सी० आई० के मैनेजिंग डाइरेक्टर श्री देव को जबरी छुट्टी भेजा गया था ? क्या यह भी दुरुस्त है कि एस० सी० आई० के चेयरमैन को गवर्नमेंट ने हिदायत दी थी कि 45 दिनों के अन्दर-अन्दर वहां पर तीन महीने का स्टाक जमा किया जाय ? क्या यह भी दुरुस्त है कि दिल्ली से कुछ ऐसे अफसर तब्दील किए गये जो 57 से लगातार यहां पर फूड कारपोरेशन में कब्जा जमाए बैठे थे ? क्या यह भी दुरुस्त है कि एजीटेशन करने वाली यूनियन के प्रेसिडेन्ट पर दफा 324 के तहत किसी अदालत में केस चल रहे हैं और उन पर चार्ज-शीट भी लग चुकी है ? आखिर में मैं मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जो सवाल मैंने दरियाफ्त किए हैं क्या दरहकीकत इस सभी सुधार की वजूहात ही इस चल रहे एजीटेशन की बैक-ग्राउन्ड तो नहीं है ?

SHRI FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED : The only thing I would like to point out is that some statement has been made that Shri Dave had gone on leave because there was some allegation against him. I deny that there was any allegation pending against him on account of which he has taken leave. So far as the other facts are concerned they are in the report and we are examining that.

SHRI JOACHIM ALVA (Nominated) : Sir, the Lady Member here wants to have her say. She should be given the chance.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : I know. You are a senior Mtmber, Mr. Alva. You know there is a certain procedure which we follow in this House. Some of the new Members may not know the procedure but you should know.

SHRI RANBIR SINGH (Haryana) : What procedure is there ? Shri Lokanath Misra can get up any time and speaks anything.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : The way you get up is also not in accordance with procedure.

SHRI G. A. APPAN (Tamil Nadu) : Many of our colleagues have raised a number of serious charges against the Chairman of the Food Corporation of India. The hon. Minister's reply is very uniform that he is not able to take any action against the Chairman. It means that aggrieved people should have gone on fast before the Chairman's house or before the

[Shri G. A. Appan] house of the hon. Minister in charge. I do now know why they should go on a fast before our hon. Prime Minister's house, not that I have any grouse against ihem. I am just telling what anybody in his normal capacity should do. The question is, even in case of small officers, when serious charges, not allegations, are levelled against them, and here, especially in the case of such a big officer as the Chairman when serious charges are levelled like this, no untrue allegations could have been put forward in black and white. People can speak but not put things in black and white. On account of that, the Chairman, —it is also an allegation—has withdrawn recognition from these two Associations, and has resorted to victimisation against the officers, and other things. Propriety demands that he has no honest place, honourable place, as Chairman any further. And if he does not have the decency to resign the job immediately on account of the bad name that he is inflicting upon the Government, not only upon the hon. Minister here, but upon the Government of India also, and is also tarnishing the image of our Piirr.e Minister, at least I appeal to him on the floor of the House to tender his resignation before the House adjourns. First the hon. Minister should have the courage to request him to vacate the post. If he is not complying with this request, then he should direct him to do so. And if he is still adamant, he should send word to his people not to allow him there. There ends the matter.

SHRI FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED : There is nothing to add to what I have already said. This is an appeal by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI SUMITRA G. KULKARNI (Gujarat) : Sir, so far the debate has been centering on the personnel of the Food Corporation of India. But what is worrying me and causing me tremendous concern is the way this Food Corporation has been functioning. This Food Corporation has to find food for 600 million people and it has to provide it at a reasonable price. But I have a great apprehension that this responsibility they may not be able to fulfil because of the way they have been functioning and the way they are reacting to the present crisis that we are experiencing in this country. And this is the first crisis since 19C5 when this Corporation came into existence. I want to make it clear that I am not at al! opposed to State trading. In fact, I have no faithin private traders. We have been at the mercy of these foodgrain merchants and they have made beggars out of us. Also I do not think that we can ever hope to effect any improvement in their trade practices. Otherwise we would not have this parallel economy of blackmarkeling. Therefore, I would like to call upon our Minister to take a very good look at this organisation and its management, as to how it has been functioning and by whom it is being managed. Otherwise, we are exposing ourselves to the serious criticism of the people who are opposed to State trading.

Now the Food Corporation came into existence as an integral part of the multi-pronged food policy which aimed at bringing about the green revolution and also self-reliance in food. The Food Corporation was supposed to deal with distribution, hold buffer stocks and control the prices. If my information is correct—if it is wrong I am liable to correct myself—nearly Rs. 2,000 crores are invested in our food stocks, and nearly Rs. 1,000 crores are invested in the provision of physical facilities, in silos and storage godowns and other such things. Now this Corporation with an investment of nearly Rs. 3,500 crores is more than Hindustan Steel. It is a very vital organisation, and the people there should have guidelines from Government and they should have ability to use this investment and resources in a real crisis. I am afraid they are not able to meet the present crisis, nor are they having the ability to meet it. I will elaborate my point. This sort of Corporation has to function as the watchdog .. .

DR. liHAI MAHAVIR : Is it a general discussion ?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : You took at least more time.

DR. BHAI MAHAVIR: I do not object. I am only saying there are many things regarding the overall working of the Food Corporation. If you are allowing it, we would also like to have some part in it.

SHRIMATI SUMITRA G. KULKARNI : I have nothing against what you have to say about the personnel . . .

(Interruptions)

DR. BHAI MAHAVIR : The question is we are in the midst of a Calling Attention Notice. We are not in the midst of a discussion.

SHRIMATI SUMITRA G. KULKARNI : The question I want to ask is this. My question is, -who are the watchdogs of the market ? The Collector or the Food Secretary of any State cannot give information about what is the condition of any given market. Take for example, the Hapur market. Only the Food Corporation official will know how it is working. Tf they are working as the watchdogs of the Government, they must keep a watch on how the prices are increasing. If there is a marginal variation, i.e., if it is Rs. ICO a quintal and the average price is Rs. 102 per quintal, that dties not really matter, but the moment it becomes Rs. 104, we should feel restless. They must pinpoint the causes and they must at once report to the Government that such and such prices are going up. You should know that. Are they carrying out this responsibility ? J am afraid they are not even aware of this aspect of their responsibilities, nor has the Government examined it. It is the right of the Government to know the causes. This is one thing. Another thing is about the guideline. I do not know whether they have any guidelines. They should know when to step into the market, as a corrective measure. Has the Government given them any instructions ? Now, when the prices have gone up, they should automatically move into the market. This sort of mischief is created in the market by some hoarders. Who are these hoarders ? You should know them, because the entire financing is done by the nationalised banks.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Kindly conclude.

SHRIMATI SUMITRA G. KULKARNI : I want these two things, their policy of control and guidelines as to when and how to step into the market. Has the Government given thought to these points ?

SHRI FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED : I may only point out that there should be no apprehension that the Food Corporation is not working satisfactorily. What we have been doing is to procure foodgrains in sufficient quantities in order to tide over the difficult period, when we are faced with such difficulties. During the past few months we have been facing this difficulty and I may puiaf out that during this period a large number of fair price shops have been opened. Through these fair price shops not only food is distributed, but also the price is attempted to be controlled.

PRESENTATION OF PETITION

SHRI SANDA NARAYANAPPA (Andhra Pradesh) : Sir, I beg to present a petition signed by Shri Gian Jeet Singh, President and Shri N. N. Sharma, General Secretary of the Delhi Schools Library Association, Delhi, regarding removal of disparity in pay scales between the librarians of the Government Schools and the librarians of the Government-aided Higher Secondary Schools in Delhi.

ARREST OF SHRI PREM M4NOH.4R, M. P.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to-inform Members that the following telegram dated the 16th August, 1972, has been received from the District Magistrate, Kanpur :—

"Shri Prem Manohar Member of Rajya Sabha arrested today at 12 Noon u/s 188 IPC for defying prohibitory orders u/s 144 Cr PC by holding demonstration at Collec-torate (.) Arrest made by Narendra Pal Singh Inspector Kotwali (.) He was sent to jail as the refused release *on* bail (.)"

MESSAGE FROM THE LOK SABHA

THE DISTURBED AREAS (SPECIAL COURTS) BILL, 1972

SECRETARY : Sir, I have to report to the House the following message received from the Lok Sabha, signed by the Secretary of the Luk Sabha :—

"I am directed to inform Rajya Sabha that Lok Sabha, at its sitting held on Wednesday, the 16th August, 1972, adopted the annexed motion in regard to the Disturbed Areas (Special Courts) Bill, 1972.

I am to request that the concurrence of Rajya Sabha in the said motion, and also the names of the Members of Rajya Sabha appointed to the Joint Committee, may be communicated to this House."

MOTION

"That the Bill to provide for die speedy trial of certain offences in certain areas and for matters connected therewith, be referred

[Secretary]

to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 45 members, 30 from this House, namely :—

(1) Shri R. D. Bhandare
(2) Shri M. C. Daga
(3) Shri Madhu Dandavate
(4) Shri Tulsklas Dasappa
(5) Shri Biren Dutta
(6) Shri C. D. Gautam
(7) Shri Dinesh Chancier Goswami
(8) Shrimali Subhadra Joshi
(9) Dr. Kailas
(10) Shri Purushottam Kakodkar
(11) Shri Sat Pal Kapur
(12) Shri L. D. Kotoki
(13) Shrimaii T. Lakshrnikanthamma
(14) Shri Mukhliar Singh Malik
(15) Shri Prasannbhai Mehta
(16) ShriG.S. Mishra
(17) Shri F. H. Mohsin
(18) Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munsi
(19) Shri Balakrishna Venkanna Naik
(20) Shri Sarjoo Pandey
(21) Shri K. C. Pant
(22) Shri H. M. Patel
(23) Shri M. Satyanarayan Rao
(24) Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman Sail
(25) Shri Nawal Kish<->re Sharma
(26) Shri P. R. Shukla
(27) Shri N. Tombi Singh
(28) Shri C. M. Stephen
(29) Shri K. Veeriah
(30) Shri R. P. Yadav

and 15 from Rajya Sabha :

that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Gommiltee ;

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the first day of the next session ;

that in other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make ; and

that this House dc recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of 15 memLers to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL (Gujarat) : On unimportant Bills they ask us to concur.

MOTION RE NINETEENTH REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER I OR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES FOR THE YEAR 1969-70—Con id.

श्री गनेशी लाल चौधरी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभापति महोदय, आज हम शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट कमिश्नर की रिपोर्ट के ऊपर इस सदन में चर्चा करने जा रहे हैं। श्रीमन्, यह रिपोर्ट राष्ट्रपति जी को जून 1970 ई० में पेश की गई थी और ठीक 2 वर्ष 48 दिन के बाद आज हम इस रिपोर्ट के ऊपर बहस कर रहे हैं। इससे ऐसा मालूम होता है कि सरकार हरिजनों के लिए कितनी व्याकुल है, हरिजनों की ओर कितना ध्यान देती है कि रिपोर्ट पर 2 वर्ष 48 दिन के बाद इस सदन में चर्चा करने का मौका दिया गया ! गनीमत है, देर आये दुरुस्त आये, यह मौका अच्छा है जब कि इस रिपोर्ट पर हम बहस करने जा रहे हैं, मौसम भी है समां भी है और समय भी है। क्यों ऐसा है ! अभी हमने देश में दो बड़े पर्व मनाये। गांधी शताब्दी का पर्व मनाया और भारत की आजादी की रजत-जयन्ती भी मनाई और मेरे खयाल से इससे अच्छा समय और कोई नहीं हो सकता कि गांधी जी के सिद्धांतों को इतने गहरे में दफना दें कि सदियों तक गांधी जी के सिद्धांत ऊपर न आ सकें। यह एक अच्छा मौका है। मैं याद दिलाना चाहता हूं सरकार को कि गांधी जी ने शराब-बन्दी के लिए सारे देश में आन्दोलन किया था और ऐसे समय पर जब कि गांधी शताब्दी मनाई गई, देश की आजादी की रजत-जयन्ती मनाई गई, महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने शराब पीने के लिए हमारे ओम् मेहता जी को आजाद छोड़ दिया।

संसदीय कार्य विभाग तथा नौवहन और परिवहन मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री ओम् मेहता) : किसके लिये ?

श्री एन० पी० चौधरी (मध्य प्रदेश) : शराब पीने के लिये ?

श्री ओम् मेहता : अरे भाई कहां पिलाते हैं?

श्री एन० पी० चौधरी : आपने इनको इनवाइट नहीं किया शराब पीने के लिये मालूम पड़ता है।

श्री गनेशी लाल चौधरी : श्रीमन्, अगर आप दो तीन साल का इतिहास देखें तो हरिजनों के ऊपर जितने ज्यादा जुल्म हुये हैं इसी समय में हुये हैं। तो आशंका होती है. आज हरिजनों के दिमाग में यह आशंका होती है कि कहीं गांधी जी का वह अछूतोद्धार, छुआछूत को खत्म करने वाला जो एक प्यारा सिद्धांत था वह भी तो नहीं दफनाया जा रहा है। अभी एक दो दिन हुये मैंने अखबार में पढ़ा कि मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार, सेठी जी, जुआ को लीगलाइज करने जा रही है। अच्छा मौका है कि जो गांधी जी के सारे सिद्धांत हैं उनको आप इसी समय पर खत्म कर दीजिये।

श्रीमन्, जब मैं इस रिपोर्ट को देखता हूं तो शिक्षा की बात मुझको याद आ जाती है। हिन्दुस्तान खेतिहर देश है, हिन्दुस्तान का हरिजन खेती में लगा हुआ है। आज अपने देश में खेती से लगी हुई 8 संस्थाएं काम कर रही हैं। इस रिपोर्ट में यह है कि 1964 से 1969 तक केवल 8 विद्यार्थी शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट के थे, 4 विद्यार्थी शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के थे जो खेती के धंधों में लिए गए, जो आपकी उच्च संस्थाएं काम कर रही हैं उनके अन्दर। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं—खेती से लगी हुई संस्था, सेन्ट्रल राइस रिसर्च इन्स्टीट्यूट, कटक—नो रिजर्वेशन। हिन्दुस्तान का शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट खेती करता है, खेती से लगा हुआ है, लेकिन जब रिसर्च की, उच्च शिक्षा की बात आती है तो—नो रिजर्वेशन। इसी तरह से पोटेटो रिसर्च इन्स्टीट्यूट, शिमला —नो रिजर्वेशन। श्रीमन्, यह शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट कमिशनर की रिपोर्ट कह रही है। श्रीमन्, और सुनिये, इंडियन वेटरीनरी इन्स्टीट्यूट, आईजटनगर में 18 परसेन्ट सीट्स रिजर्व्ड हैं, सुरक्षित हैं, लेकिन कोई कैंडिडेट सेलेक्ट नहीं हुआ। श्रीमन्, आइए, नेशनल डेरी रिसर्च इन्स्टीट्यूट, कर्नाल—सरकार द्वारा कोई इन्फार्मेशन नहीं दी गई कि इस इंस्टीट्यूट में शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट के लिए कोई रिजर्वेशन है या नहीं है। श्रीमन्, नेशनल डेरी इन्स्टीट्यूट, बंगलौर—नो रिजर्वेशन। इसी तरह से सेन्ट्रल टेकनालाजी रिसर्च, काटन लैब, बोम्बे —नो रिजर्वेशन। इंडियन लैक रिसर्च इन्स्टीट्यूट, रांची—नो रिजर्वेशन। यह है आपकी हाई एजुकेशन जिसमें आज देश का शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स का तबका लगा हुआ है। उसमें आपके यहां इन 25 वर्षों में कोई रिजर्वेशन नहीं, कोई हमारा स्टूडेन्ट वहां नहीं जा सकता।

1 P.M.

श्रीमन्, आगे सुनिए। स्कालरशिप देते हैं ओवरसीज स्टूडेन्टस के लिए। आपने कितने दिए हैं, इसका नोट है। श्रीमन्, उसमें 9 स्कालरशिप्स दिए हैं। शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स की संख्या कितनी है ? 11 करोड़ 69 लाख, यानी लगभग 12 करोड़ की जनसंख्या है, शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स की मिला कर। आपने केवल 9 स्कालरशिप्स दिए ओवरसीज के लिए। श्रीमन् इन 25 वर्षों में पाकिस्तान ने बंगालियों की अवहेलना की। आपने अभी देखा, बंगला देश बन गया। शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट बहुत ज्यादा दिनों तक आपकी अवहेलना को बर्दाश्त नहीं कर सकता, यह मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूं। कई दफा मैंने इस सदन में इस बात को उठाया है कि कृपा करके, अगर हरिजनों को आप उठाना चाहते हैं—आपने देखा कि 8 इन्स्टीट्यूट काम कर रहे हैं लेकिन हरिजन स्टूडेन्ट्स उनमें नहीं लिए जा रहे हैं—तो हरिजनों के लिए एक अलग विश्वविद्यालय बनाएं, और जब अलग विश्वविद्यालय बनेगा.....

श्री नवल किशोर (उत्तर प्रदेश) : यह आइडिया अच्छी है।

श्री गनेशी लाल चौधरी : तो उन लड़कों को हाई एजुकेशन मिलेगी और जहां रिजर्वेशन में वे नहीं आ पा रहे हैं तहां उनकी खपत हो सकती है।

श्री नवल किशोर : हरिजनिस्तान भी हो जाना चाहिए।

श्री गनेशी लाल चौधरी : श्रीमन्, ब्रात्वृति की बात मैं कह रहा हूं और जरा हमारे कमिशनर महोदय की जो रिपोर्ट है, उसके पन्ने 21 में देखिए कि क्या लिखा हुआ है। हमारे कमिशनर महोदय लिखते हैं :—

"They also observed that though the Commissioner of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes had suggested in his 1962-63 report that the rates of scholarships should be increased considering the rise in the cost of living no positive action has been taken by the Government in this direction."

1962-63 की रिपोर्ट में हमारे कमिशनर महोदय ने कह दिया है कि जो कुछ वजीफे इन लोगों को दिये जाते हैं वे बहुत कम हैं और इसको बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए। आज इस रिपोर्ट को दिये हुए 10 वर्ष हो गये हैं और इस अरसे में कीमतें कितनी ऊंची चली गई हैं, लेकिन सरकार के कानों में जूं नहीं रेंग पायी है। इस रिपोर्ट को दिये हुए 10 वर्ष हो गये हैं, लेकिन स्कालरशिप की तादाद और स्कालरशिप का अमाउन्ट अभी तक नहीं बढ़ाया गया है। तो मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूं कि आप स्कालरशिप की संख्या और स्कालरशिप का अमाउण्ट बढ़ाने की कृपा कीजिये।

श्रीमन्, सर्विसेज के बारे में हम से कहा जाता है कि शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के सूटेबिल कैन्डीडेट हमारे पास नहीं आ रहे हैं। अरे, आप देखें, एक तरफ तो पब्लिक स्कूल हैं, कांवेंट के स्कूल हैं और दूसरी तरफ शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के बच्चों के स्कूल हैं। तो क्या शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के बच्चे कांवेंट और पब्लिक स्कूल के बच्चों से कम्पीट कर सकते हैं ? आप स्टैंडर्ड रख रहे हैं कांवेंट स्कूलों और पब्लिक स्कूलों का और फिर कहते हैं कि इन स्कूलों के लड़कों के मुकाबले में शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के बच्चे कम्पीट करके आयें। आज आजादी को हुए 25 वर्ष हो गये हैं, लेकिन किसी भी विभाग में अभी तक उनके लिए जो रिजर्वेशन रखा गया था वह पूरा नहीं हुआ। इसका सब से पहला कारण यह है और मैं आपके द्वारा सरकार से कहना चाहता हूं कि यह जो रिजर्वेशन अभी तक पूरा नहीं हुआ है उसका कारण यह है कि आप हमारे बच्चों को पब्लिक और कांवेंट के बच्चोंसे कम्पीट कराना चाहते हैं। मैं आपको सलाह दूंगा कि आप कांवेंट और पब्लिक स्कूल के बच्चों को नौकरियों में जाने से रोक दें। जब हम 12 घंटे हल चला सकते हैं, तो आफिसों में 24 घंटे तक काम भी कर सकते हैं। लेकिन जब एप्वाइन्टमेंट की बात आती है, तो उस समय कहा जाता है कि हमारे बच्चे सुटेबिल नहीं हैं। मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूं कि आप कांवेंट और पब्लिक स्कूलों को बन्द कर दें और इसके बाद देखें कि हमारे बच्चे मेहनत किस प्रकार से करते हैं और किस तरह से 24 घंटे दफ्तरों में काम कर सकते हैं।

श्रीमन्, मैं आपके सामने जमीन का मसला रखना चाहता हूं। बहुत शोर सुनते थे पहलू में.....

SHRI MAHABIR DASS (Bihar) : Are we rising for lunch ?

Mr. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, after the speech is over.

श्री गनेशी लाल चौधरी : कल ही हमारे भूतपूर्व चीफ मिनिस्टर साहब बोल रहे थे कि जो कुछ हमारी पार्टी ने किया, गवर्नमेंट ने किया।

श्री लोकनाथ मिश्र (उड़ीसा) : माफ कीजिये, वे तो भूत बन गए हैं।

श्री गनेशी लाल चौधरी : जो रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत की गयी है—20 वर्ष हो गये हैं, दो डिकेड— उसमें हमारे कमिश्नर महोदय क्या लिखते हैं उसको पढ़ें। भूमि सुधार के बारे में वे कह रहे हैं :—

"And yet, it remains that after ne-.rly 20 years of such prescriptions ....."

मैंने श्रीमन्, एक दफा कहा था कि ये लोग डाक्टर नहीं हैं, क्वेक हैं, डाक्टरी नहीं जानते,

बस प्रेस्क्रिप्शन प्रेस्क्राइब करते हैं, जैसे सड़क के ऊपर क्वेक बैठे होते हैं। तो उन्होंने कहा है :—

" ..... the condition of cultivators and agricultural labourers remains at a low level."

इन बीस वर्षों में लेवल भी नहीं बढ़ा पाए। आपका भूमि सुधार कानून, जिसको लेकर सारे देश में हल्ला मचाया गया, गरीबी हटाओ और भूमि सुधार करो उसका यह नतीजा इस रिपोर्ट में हमारे कमिश्नर महोदय ने पेश किया है। श्रीमन्, यही नहीं हमारे कमिश्नर महोदय ने कोशिश की कि आंकड़े भी मिल जायं कि कितने लोगों को भूमि मिली।

श्री नवल किशोर : अब ये लंच के बाद बोल लें।

श्री उपसभापति : अब इनका वक्त खत्म हो रहा है।

श्री गनेशी लाल चौधरी : श्रीमन्, हमारे कमिश्नर महोदय लिखते हैं पेज 28 के पैरा 3,6 पर :—

"In spite of the best efforts of this Organisation, statistical information regarding acreage ofland allotted to landless agriculturists, the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries among them has not been made available from all the State Government/Union Territory Administrations."

तो यह हालत है। आप इनफोर्मेशन भी नहीं देते हैं शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट कमिश्नर को कि कितने लोगों को भूमि दी गई है। *(Time bell rings)*

श्रीमन्, मैं अनटचेबिलिटी के बारे में अपना प्वाइन्ट कह कर समाप्त कर दूंगा दो-तीन मिनट में। कानून बने, हल्ला हुआ कि हम देश में छुआ-छूत मिटा रहे हैं। आप पढ़ें, आज भी छुआछूत किसी न किसी तरह मौजूद है और इस छुआ-छूत के बारे में हमारे कमिश्नर महोदय क्या लिखते हैं पेज 56 पर

"It will thus be seen that the evil practice of untouchability continues in one form or other in spite of efforts made by governmental and non-official agencies. That discrimination against the Scheduled Caste persons is being made even in educational institutions is rather a sad reflection on our society which even after over two decades *of* Independence, have not yet found it possible to treat all human beings alike. To say that this type of deep-rooted social customs will take time to disappear cannot satisfy the critic now."

"... to other, rather undesirable, methods of dealing with the situation, and that may not be in the larger interests of the nation and the country."

श्रीमन्, आज दिक्कत इस बात की है कि 20, 25 वर्ष हो गये हैं फिर भी कुछ नहीं हुआ। मैंने आप को बताया कि 25 वर्ष में बंगला देश के साथ जो बदउनवानियां हुई उसके कारण बंगला देश बना। इसी किताब में हमारे कमिश्नर महोदय ने इस सम्बन्ध में इशारा किया है। 56 पेज के इसी पैरा में हमारे कमिश्नर महोदय ने यह

"Our fear, however, is that if the upper caste people do not start treating their Scheduled Caste brethren as their equals, the latter may take recourse. . ."

तो श्रीमन्, आज कहीं बंगला देश की तरह हमारे शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लोग भी न निकल पड़ें और आपसे डिमांड करें कि इन 25 वर्षों में आपने हम को नीचे रखा है, आपने जो ट्रीटमेंट हमारे साथ किया है हम उस ट्रीटमेंट में नहीं रहना चाहते हैं, हम को एक अलग देश चाहिए जहां पर हम रह सकें अच्छी तरह से। हमारे कमिश्नर महोदय ने बड़ी खूबसूरती के साथ आप के सामने यह पेश किया है :

श्री सूरज प्रसाद (बिहार) : क्या आप अछूतिस्तान बनाना चाहते हैं ?

श्री गनेशी लाल चौधरी : हो सकता है। अगर शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट के लोगों ने अछूतिस्तान की

[श्री गनेशी लाल चौधरी]

मांग कर दी तो हमारे देश का भी कबाड़ा हो जायेगा। बंगला देश ने 25 वर्षों में इसकी मांग की है।

श्रीमन्, मैं आपसे यह प्रार्थना करूंगा कि इस रिपोर्ट में जो कमियां लिखी हैं हमारे कमिश्नर महोदय ने उनको आप जल्दी से जल्दी पूरा करें। देश के शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लोग बहुत ज्यादा दिन तक इस तरह से रहने वाले नहीं हैं।

मैं कमिश्नर महोदय को धन्यवाद दूंगा कि उन्होंने एक ऐसी रिपोर्ट हमारे सामने पेश की है जिस रिपोर्ट में सत्यता और सच्चाई उन्होंने लिखा दी हैं। यह सच्चाई जो सरकार के सामने आई है इसको सरकार को दूर करने की कोशिश करनी चाहिये।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : The House stands adjourned till 2.15 P. M.

The House then adjourned for lunch at eighteen minutes past one of the clock.

The House reassembled after lunch at quarter past two of the clock, MR, DEPCITY CHAIRMAN in the Char.

SHRI BRAHMANANDA PANDA (Orissa) : Mr. Deputy Chairman, there is a saying in Sanskrit that it is only a tree laden with fruits that gets often a shower of stones. Nobody bothers about a fruitless tree. I always take opposition criticism in that light. Tlu-.te is also indiscriminate throwing of s'.ones and that often comes either from extreme right or extreme left. My esteemed colleague and valued friend Shri Subramania Menon also fell a prey to that, when he said that there is no democracy in the country. Probably he was speaking on his Party line. Otherwise, personally I do not blame him.

Sir, at the outset, I must say that it is a good report. I have gone through it thoroughly and it has dealt with the problems deeply. The observations made in the report need proper implementation. The difficulty comes when the question of propel' implementation conns. To cite an example, take primary education. So many Ashram schools have been started for tribals. A tribal family is more socialistic than myself or my friend Shri Goray.

SHRI N. G. GORAY (Mahashtra) : Agreed.

SHRI BRAHMANANDA PANDA : They are more socialistic. If there are three.adults and three children in a tribal family, whatever food is cooked it is equally divided among these six people. The nursing mother takes the baby's share. In the same way when a tribal goes to work either in the jungle or in the field, he expects even his child of five years to accompany him and be a helping hand. To get a tribal boy admitted in an Ashram school and get him educated, therefore, becomes a twofold problem. The first problem is tlie* father never wants to send him there and that is because he wants that the child should be a helping hand in earning his wages. Secondly, if at all the boy is put into the Ashram school, the scholarship that is paid to him is not properly paid and not paid in time also. That is what the Commissioner has observed. As you know, justice delayed is justice denied and so also, scholarship delayed is scholarship denied. It is because, Sir, it takes about three months to get the scholarship. First of all, his name appears and then it takes some time for the boy to get the money which he has to hand over to his father. If he has to get Rs. 100/-, he does not get the full money. At least 10% of it goes into the thin air and the rest of the money he has to give to his father. So, what I say is that there should he a definite and clear method so that the boys get their scholarships regularly and also in time. You know that with a very little variation, all the schools and colleges in the country start functioning from the second or third week of July. Therefore, the scholarships are to reach the boys, whether they are in secondary schools or colleges or in universities, well in time. But, if they reach the boys in the month of October or November or December, what is the use ? In this situation, how do you expect a Harijan or tribal boy to attend a school or college ? I was told in Vishakhapatnam that a medical student who was pursuing his studies wits to get his scholarship. Everything that had o be done was done. He had the communication that he was getting the scholarship. He wanted to stay in the hostel. He approached the Principal and said, "My scholarship will be coming in about two or three months.

Why don't you allow me to stay in the hostel ?". The Principal said that he could not take the risk. Therefore, Sir, the boy had to leave the college and go away. If this is the way in which you are going to give the scholarships, what is the use? If you do dot give them the scholarships in time, you will not be helping them at all and you will not be giving them any real help.

Sir, one or two more points I would like to stress now. I would like to refer to Item 6 of "Important Observations and Recommendations" in the Report. It is about the PODU cultivation. In the Koraput District of Oi issa, which is a tribal district, the tribals have no land now to cultivate. You know, every year he will clear up some part of the hillock and thus extend his plough cultivation and after he gets his harvest, he leaves that area and goes to another part of the hillock and clears it. So, during the course of some years, all these mountains areas with luscious greenery and so much of vegetation are reduced only to stones. But you cannot ask the tribals to go elsewhere. Where else will he go ? The Sundis and the Komtis have driven them to the mountain tops and when they are already on the mountain top, if you are going to ask him to go elsewhere, where will he go ? In areas, the tribals have some places where, since generations, they have been enjoying the fruits like tamarind, mango, and other fruits.

Now, you have got your Panchayats there and your Panchayats say, "This is not your area" and they reserve those areas and they demand tax. Now, whatever tamarind or mangoes he gets, he will have to sell to the Komti or Sundi or Sahukar who goes there. Here your so-called co operatives have miserably failed. So, Sir, if you want them to be protected, you must also look to their sentiments. You cannot simply get a particular type of people into your current of history or civilization. Unless you deal with them in a particular way, you cannot achieve your object. Suppose I am to be taught something by Shri Balachandra Menon, he can do it because he knows that I can understand him. But, on the other hand, suppose it is to be told to another class of people or to a man from a particular group. He cannot hope to do it, because he does not know what their sentiments are or what their reaction will be. So, these tribals or the Scheduled Caste people, as you may call them, must have some special protection. The protection that you have given mostly remains on paper only. It does not reach them.

Sir, in the case of reservations also, something should be done. I was practically wonderstruck to know at Madras, in the Port Trust area, that they could not get any Scheduled Caste candidate for a clerk's job. Can I believe that in a city like Madras you do not have matriculates from the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe communities ? Scheduled Tribe people may not be there. But Scheduled Caste ptople'are definitely there. In most of the institutions of the Central Government or of State Governments, you won't find a first class or a second class officer either from the tribals or from the scheduled castes. Even afther 25 years of independence these people remain at this level of development and growth. It really pains us.

Sir, about primary education I will again urge upon the Government to take up the entire primary education of this country. Unless primary education is in the hands of the Central Government, we cannot achieve much in this matter. We talk of work-oriented education and we talk of craft-oriented education only at a particular stage. But primary education should be taken over by the Government of India. What happens now is that some schools are under the Panchayats, some schools are under the Municipalities, some are directly run by Government, and some others are aided by Government. Why so many categories ? If primary education is taken up by the Central Government, at least certain privileges and protections can lie directly given to the Scheduled Caste people.

As I told you at the beginning, it is a very comprehensive report and they have also suggested that a Panchayat Samiti Chairman should be from the tribal people where they are in majority.

In Orissa, the reservation is 24 per cent so far as tribal people are concerned and 16 per cent so far as scheduled castes are concerned. I will not be surprised if in ten years time a man from the scheduled castes or tribes becomes the Chief Minister of Orissa. I shall be proud of that day if I live by that time ; I am only 50 now and in the next ten years I should like to see at least a man from the Scheduled Casles and Tribes becoming Chief Minister of Orissa.

[Shri Brahmananda Panda]

What happens now is that these tribals are being exploited by Sundhi, Komati merchants. These people have been exploited by these Komati merchants for generations. Unless you make it compulsory that a tribal alone should be a Samiti Chairman, all the benefits would be roped in by these Komati and Sundhi merchants. This has also to be looked into.

Sir, if we say that untohuchability has been removed, we will only be deceiving ourselves. In certain areas where people are large-hearted, they have taken to them kindly. But still there are instances where untouchability is practised in cities and towns also. I can cite an instance here. There is a Government of India officer. His name is Mr. K. P. Duhare. He is Assistant Development Officer in the Directorate General of Technical Development, Udyog Bhawan, New Delhi. He is a Class I Officer. He is residing somewhere in Vinay Nagar. Since he belongs to the Scheduled Caste and he is a tenant there, he is harassed by another official the land lord who works probably in the P and T Department. In the heart of Delhi this is happening. He informed the Deputy Commissioner, Inspector-General of Police, Delhi, the Commissioner of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, R. K. Puram, New Delhi, the Superintendent of Police, South District, New Delhi, the Deputy Director, so on and so forth. But nothing still has happened. I saw him this morning before Coming to this House. He is staying in lhat position. A Scheduled Caste man, an officer of the Central Government, is being harassed in the heart of Delhi ; it sounds something unreal. I am not the man who can speak all these things. I would urge upon the Government to find out what it is, look into the grievances and if they arc genuine they should be redressed soon.

Sir, I will make another suggestion which is not covered in this. In the matter of *ad hoc* appointments and promotions, specially in the Government of India undertakings such as the Port Trusts and the LIC, the trade unions also come as an obstacle because trade unions are based always on class character, and the poor Harijan or tribal man has no chance. When the question of promotion or *ad hoc* appointment comes, although reservations are there, the trade union people try to agitate and pressurise the officers with the result that the Harijan or the Scheduled Tribe man who has to get his promotion according to the roster is delayed and in many cases he does not get it. So I would request trade union leaders like my friends, Mr. Balachandra Menon and Mr. Subramania Menon that when the question of promotion or *ad hoc* appointment of Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes people comes they should not agitate.

SHRI K. P. SUBRAMANIA MENON (Kerala) : They do not oppose.

SHRI BRAHMANANDA PANDA : If you keep that in mind I will be the happiest man.

Another thing also I have to say. When a vacancy in these institutions has to be filled up these institutions have to notify the Employment Exchanges. Take for instance the LIC or the Port Trust in Calcutta. There are reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. But Calcutta is divided into certain zones where a particular people living in a particular area alone can register their names in the Employment Exchange there. When it is so, how can they expect the tribal people to register their names there ? If at all you want to fill up those vacancies, you must notify those vacancies to the Employment Exchanges where their population is the largest—for example, Darjeeling or some other areas where they live in large numbers'—so that in those Employment Exchanges they could register their names and come up for consideration for appointment. I would also suggest to the Government that they should now request the State Governments— and if there is any control over them they should order them—that in the tribal districts-there are certain districts where the tribals are in a vast majority—the Employment Exchange Officers themselves should be tribals. I was constrained to know that in a place in Andhra where the Revenue Divisional Officer who comes from the tribals is not happy. After all, he also has come to a certain level in society and wields a certain authority but he is looked at as a pariah among other offiicers who come from the higher castes.

SHRI BALACHANDRA MENON (Kerala): He does not get even a house.

SHRI BRAHMANANDA PANDA : These are the things. *[Time bell rings). . .*

Sir, I will take five minutes more.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : No, please wind up.

SHRI BRAHMANANDA PANDA : Therefore, these notifications should go to the Employment Exchanges in the areas where they live in a majority. Secondly, where these tribal people live in large numbers, the Employment Exchange Officers there should also be from alongst the tribals.

My last point—last but not the least—is, whenever we see the tribals and their life in pictures, we see all naked prictures. Talk of tribal culture and you have a bow and an arrow, a man with boads and other and a girl naked up to the waist. These things should be prohibited and those areas where these tribal people live in their naked innocence should be prohibited to the tourists and others until they learn to put on clothes. They should be allowed at least to live their lives until you change them. Why go on with sexual perversity with your cameras ? I was really shocked to see in a recent issue of the *Illustrated Weekly of India* an article about the Onges of Andamans. There is a photograph of a retired Station Director of the All India Radio, Port Blair—and from his photograph I could see that he is not less than 60 years of age, with a full white beard, with black spectacles—posing for a photograph with a girl of seventeen who has nothing on her breasts. This is shocking. Fortunately he has retired last month. Government should make it a point that no Indian journal should publish such things; they can have their beauty contests if they want to satisfy their sexual perversities. Why should they display the nudity of the tribal grils ? These things should be suppressed and the Home Department should see to it that no photograph of a tribal girls comes out without the permission of her father or her husband or at least the clan leader.

श्री सूरज प्रसाद (बिहार) : श्रीमन्, हम लोग आज अछूत और आदिवासियों की समस्या पर विचार कर रहे हैं जिनकी जनसंख्या हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर करीब 20 प्रतिशत है। यह अछूत और आदिवासी समाज का वह हिस्सा है जो अभी सबसे शोषित, पीड़ित और सबसे पिछड़ा हुआ हिस्सा है। समाज में और लोग हैं जो शोषित हैं, पीड़ित हैं और दूसरी जातियों में भी लोग हैं जो बहुत ही गरीब हैं, लेकिन जो आदिवासी और हरिजन हैं उनकी समस्या समाज के दूसरे लोगों से बिलकुल ही भिन्न समस्या है। समाज के दूसरे हिस्से में जो लोग गरीब हैं वे सिर्फ एक ही शोषण से पीड़ित हैं और वह है आर्थिक शोषण। लेकिन हरिजन और आदिवासी जो देश के अन्दर हैं वे दोहरे शोषण से पीड़ित हैं, एक तरफ आर्थिक शोषण से पीड़ित हैं और दूसरी तरफ समाजिक शोषण से भी पीड़ित हैं और इसलिए उनका सवाल दूसरे लोगों के सवाल से और भी अधिक गम्भीर, गुरुतर और कठिन हो जाता है और उनकी समस्याएं भी जटिल और उनका हल भी उसी तरह से जटिल और गुरुतर हो जाता है। भारतीय संविधान के अन्दर यह सिद्धान्त उद्घोषित किया गया है कि भारत के अन्दर सब आदमियों को सामाजिक न्याय दिया जायेगा, सबको समानता दी जायेगी, सबको स्वतंत्रता दी जायेगी और सबको भाईचारे का व्यवहार दिया जायेगा, लेकिन यह सिद्धान्त वास्तव में सिद्धान्त के रूप में ही रह गया, खास कर हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के लिए। यह केवल कोरे रस्सी सिद्धान्त के रूप में रह गया है। न इन्हें समाज के अन्दर सामाजिक न्याय मिला है, न इन्हें सामानता मिला है, न इन्हें देश के अन्दर व्यक्ति की आजादी मिली है और न इन्हें समाज के अन्दर बढ़ने और फलने-फूलने का समान अवसर मिला है। आजादी के 25 वर्ष उनके लिए आर्थिक शोषण और सामाजिक शोषण का इतिहास रहा है। इस सवाल पर कमिश्नर महोदय ने जो विचार किया है मेरी दृष्टि में उन्होंने इस समस्या के अन्दर गहराई से प्रवेश करने की कोशिश नहीं की है। जो भी रिपोर्ट पेश की गई वह बिलकुल छिछली और रस्मी है। इस वर्ग की जो समस्या है, अस्पृश्यता की समस्या है, उसके समाधान के लिए जो रास्ता बताया गया है वह बहुत ही उपयुक्त और बहुत ही अच्छा नहीं लगता। रिपोर्ट में एक सवाल को लिया गया है, अस्पृश्यता के सवाल को लिया गया है, अनटचेबिलिटी के सवाल को लिया गया है। यह सवाल रिपोर्ट के अन्दर किस रूप में पेश होता है ? रिपोर्ट के अन्दर कहा गया है कि अस्पृश्यता को दूर करने के लिए,

[श्री सूरज प्रसाद]

छुआछूत को दूर करने के लिए देश के अन्दर केन्द्रीय हुकूमत ने 1955 में अनटचेबिलिटी ऐक्ट को पास किया और बहुत सी राज्य सरकारों ने सिविल डिसएबिलिटीज ऐक्ट पास किया। यानी कानूनी कदम उठाये गये। छुआछूत के सवाल को हल करने के लिए रिपोर्ट में यह बात भी दी गई है कि रेडियो से इस बात का प्रचार होता है कि छुआछूत को हमको मिटाना चाहिए। लेकिन इसका नतीजा क्या है ? नतीजा यह है कि अस्पृश्यता, छुआछूत आज से 25 वर्ष पहले जितनी थी, करीब करीब उतनी ही आज भी है। खास करके हिन्दुस्तान का जो देहाती हिस्सा है, रूरल एरिया है, उसमें तो इसमें कोई खास कमी नजर नहीं आती। चाहे वे सामाजिक फंक्शंस हो, चाहे दूसरी कोई चीजें हों, कोई खास चीज इसमें नजर नहीं आती है। तो कानूनी कदम उठाये गये, प्रचारात्मक कदम उठाये गये, कुछ शैक्षणिक कदम उठाये गये, फिर भी अस्पृश्यता को कम करने में कोई खास प्रगति न हो तो ऐसा लगता है कि समाज के अन्दर ठीक ढंग से प्रवेश करने की कोशिश नहीं की गई है। हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर जो छुआछूत की समस्या है वह कोई दस पन्द्रह वर्षों की समस्या नहीं है। हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर यह समस्या हजारों वर्षों से है। हिन्दुस्तान के इतिहास के अनुसार इस समस्या को हल करने की तरफ कोई आज कदम नहीं उठाया जा रहा है, इन 25 वर्षों में हिन्दुस्तान की हुकूमत ने ही सिर्फ कोई कदम उठाने का प्रयास नहीं किया है बल्कि इसको हल करने की तरफ पहले भी बहुत से ऋषि और महर्षि ऐसे हिन्दुस्तान में हुये हैं जिन्होंने कदम उठाया है। बुद्ध ने छुआछूत के खिलाफ संघातिक चोट की। जब मध्य-युग आया तो हम पाते हैं कि उस समय के संत कवियों ने, कबीर ने, रामानन्द ने, दादू ने और इसी तरह के बहुत से समाज-सुधारक थे, उन्होंने छुआछूत के खिलाफ कदम उठाया। रामानन्द ने तो यहां तक कहा कि :

"जात पांत पूछे ना कोई,
हरि को भजै सो हरि का होई।"

उन्होंने यहां तक कहा कि समाज में बड़ा छोटा होने का मापदंड यह नहीं है कि कोई बड़ी जाति में जन्म लेता है, या छोटी जाति में जन्म लेता है, क्योंकि जो ईश्वर को भजता है वह सब लोग बराबर हैं और उनमें कोई छोटा बड़ा नहीं होता। बाद में हम यह पाते हैं कि आधुनिक युग में राजा राम मोहन राय हुए, विवेकानन्द हुए, दयानन्द सरस्वती हुए। इन तमाम लोगों ने छुआछूत के खिलाफ कदम उठाये, लेकिन फिर भी आज हिन्दुस्तान में छुआछूत की समस्या ज्यों की त्यों है। इन लोगों ने इस सवाल को, इस समस्या को हल करने के लिए कदम उठाये, प्रचारात्मक कदम उठाये, लोगों को उस ओर बढ़ाने का प्रयास किया, लेकिन अगर समस्या ज्यों की त्यों बनी हुई है तो हमको समझना चाहिए कि उसका कारण बहुत गहरा है। कोई मामूली कारण नहीं है। क्योंकि सबसे बड़ा दोष जो उन लोगों के कदम में था वह यह था कि उन लोगों ने उस के खिलाफ कदम तो उठाये, उसके खिलाफ भाषण किये, किताबें लिखीं, लेकिन सब से बड़ी बात जिसने इस अस्पृश्यता को जिन्दा रखा वह यह थी कि हिन्दुस्तान की जो आर्थिक व्यवस्था थी, जो वर्षों से है, वह ज्यों की त्यों बनी रही। यह व्यवस्था मोटा-मोटी बुद्ध के समय में भी थी, उस समय सामन्तवाद जीवित था और वही व्यवस्था मध्य युग में भी रही और राजा राम मोहन राय के समय में भी वह ज्यों की त्यों बनी रही। उसमें वह कोई परिवर्तन नहीं कर सके, कोई बुनियादी परिवर्तन नहीं कर सके। उस व्यवस्था में जमीन का मालिक मुट्ठी भर लोग बने हुए थे। बुद्ध के समय में, मध्य युग में और दयानन्द सरस्वती और विवेकानन्द आदि के युग में तमाम जो जमीन के मालिक थे वह मुट्ठी भर लोग ही थे और उन्होंने उस व्यवस्था में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं किया और इसलिए हिन्दुस्तान में उनके कहने और लिखने के बाद भी, इस समस्या पर संघातिक चोट करने के बाद भी समस्या ज्यों की त्यों बनी रही। इस 25 वर्ष के दरम्यान में, हम क्या पाते हैं कि कानून बन जाते हैं, रेडियो से भाषण हो जाते हैं, किताबें लिख दी जाती हैं, सेमिनार हो जाते हैं, लेकिन जो मुख्य बात है, जो

समस्या का बुनयादी पहलू है उसमें परिवर्तन करने की कोई कोशिश नहीं की गयी है और हालत यह है कि हिन्दुस्तान का आर्थिक ढांचा जो पुरातन जमाने से चला आ रहा है वही आर्थिक ढांचा मोर ओर लेस, कमीबेश ज्यों का त्यों है। इस 25 वर्ष में क्या हुआ ? जमींदारी उठाने की कोशिश की गयी आर्थिक ढांचे को परिवर्तित करने के लिए, उसके बाद जमीन की हदबन्दी करने की कोशिश की गयी। इस रिपोर्ट में आप पायेंगे कि इसमें यह बात लिखी हुई है कि जमीन के सुधार करने के लिए जो कदम उठाये गये हैं उससे हिन्दुस्तान में जो हरिजन हैं उनको कोई खास जमीन नहीं मिली। जो आदिवासी हैं उनको कोई खास जमीन नहीं मिली। बल्कि दूसरी तरफ दूसरी तरह की रिपोर्ट हमको मिलती है जो इसमें नहीं लिखी है और वह यह है कि पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में आज यह समस्या जो अस्पृश्यता की समस्या है, अछूतों की जो समस्या है वह हिन्दुस्तान की आर्थिक समस्या के साथ गहरे रूप से जुड़ी हुई है। हम हिन्दुस्तान के देहातों में क्या पाते हैं ? जो जमीन के बड़े-बड़े मालिक है वे लोग आज छुआछूत का मुख्य केन्द्रबिन्दु बने हुए हैं और जब तक उनके ऊपर आघात नहीं होता, जब तक उनके हाथों में जो जमीन का केन्द्रीयकरण हो गया है उसको तोड़ा नहीं जाता है तब तक हिन्दुस्तान में अस्पृश्यता की समस्या का समाधान नहीं हो सकता है। क्या हिन्दुस्तान के पिछले 25 वर्ष का इतिहास इस तरह का नहीं है ? और यही कारण है कि आज भी अस्पृश्यता ज्यों की त्यों बनी हुई है। इतना ही नहीं, दूसरी तरफ हम दूसरी बात पाते हैं। वह क्या है ? आदिवासी हैं। बिहार के बारे में मुझको जानकारी हैं। बिहार में जो आदिवासी हैं उनके हाथों में पहले जमीन थी और कानून के मुताबिक उस जमीन को किसी गैर-आदिवासी को खरीदने का अधिकार नहीं था, लेकिन मैनीपुलेट करके गोल माल करके बहुत से ऐसे गैर हैं आदिवासी है जिन्होंने आदिवासियों की जमीन छीन ली है, ले ली है। बिहार में बहुत से प्रयास जारी है कि उस जमीन को उन हरिजनों और आदिवासियों को लौटा दिया जाय, लेकिन क्या सफलता मिली ? आज भी वह उमीन आदिवासियों की गैर-आदिवासियों के हाथ में है। दूसरी तरफ, दूसरी जगहों में हम क्या पाते है ? मैं बिहार के बारे में जानता हूं, कम से कम वहां दो लाख लोग ऐसे हैं कि जो जमीन से मरहूम हैं, जो जमीन से वंचित हैं और उन में अधिकतर हरिजन हैं और वह जमीन गैर-आदिवासियों लोगों के पास है। तो आर्थिक रूप में जमीन का सवाल एक बुनियादी सवाल है, एक प्रमुख सवाल है। अगर वह जमीन आदिवासियों को दे दी जाय जो उनसे छीन ली गयी है, अगर वह जमीन हरिजनों को वापस कर दी जाय तो अस्पृश्यता में, छुआछूत में बहुत हद तक कमी हो सकती है। देहातों के अन्दर में जोर, जुल्म, अत्याचार का केन्द्र कौन बने हुये हैं, जमींदार बने हुये हैं, भूमिपति बने हुये है, जिनके हाथ में जमीन सिमटी हुई है। यही लोग हैं जो कि हरिजनों पर लाठी बरसाते हैं, आदिवासियों पर लाठी बरसाते हैं यही लोग हरिजनों और आदिवासियों को कर्ज देते हैं और जिसके ऊपर सूद सौ प्रतिशत लेते हैं, यही लोग हैं जो कि हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के घरों में घुस कर उनकी बहू-बेटियों को बेइज्जत करते हैं, यही लोग हैं जो कि देहातों में इनके मकानों को जला देते है, अगर इन लोगों के हाथों से जमीन निकल जाती है तो फिर ये देहात के अन्दर में जुल्म और अत्याचार करने में सफल नहीं हो सकते हैं। इसलिए हरिजनों का सवाल हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर कोई मामूली, रफा-दफा करने का सवाल नहीं है, यह कोई मामूली सुधार का प्रश्न नहीं है, यह प्रश्न बहुत बुनियादी है और यह तब तक हल नहीं होगा जब तक कि हिन्दुस्तान के आर्थिक मामले में कोई बुनियादी परिवर्तन नहीं होगा।

इस रिपोर्ट को जब मैं देखता हूं तो पहली बात यह है कि इस रिपोर्ट में इस दिशा में कोई खास बात नहीं की गई है, इस तरफ कोई खास ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। कहा गया है कि हरिजनों को जमीन मिलनी चाहिए, सरकार ने जमीन दी नहीं है, इसमें असफल रह गई है, हमने बहुत सरकारों से पूछा और जांच-पड़ताल

[श्री सूरज प्रसाद]

किया तो पता चला कि कोई खास जमीन हरिजनों को मिल नहीं पाई हैं लेकिन इसमें कोई सिद्धांत नहीं निश्चित किया गया है कि हरिजनों का सवाल देहात के अन्दर में इस बात से जुड़ा हुआ है कि उनको जमीन मिलती है कि नहीं। अभी सरकार ने भूमि-सुधार का जो कानून बनाने का ऐलान किया है उससे भी कोई सवाल हल होने वाला नहीं है। इसलिये हल नहीं होगा कि उसके अन्दर में बहुत से छिद्र छोड़ दिये गये हैं। अभी कांग्रेस वर्किंग कमेटी ने क्या पास कर दिया? उसने पास कर दिया कि यह कानून 1970 ई० से नहीं लागू होंगे बल्कि 1971 ई० से लागू होंगे। उन्होंने यह कह दिया है।

श्री रोशन लाल (हिमाचल प्रदेश) : इससे इसका क्या सम्बन्ध ?

श्री सूरज प्रसाद : आप कांग्रेस कमेटी का प्रस्ताव पढ़िये। उसको फिर से पढ़ लीजिये। उसने कह दिया कि 1970 ई० से नहीं लागू होगा। सितम्बर 1970 ई० से लागू नहीं होगा बल्कि जनवरी 1971 ई० से लागू होगा। उन्होंने यह कह दिया कि स्त्री-धन जो बाप अपनी बेटी को लिख दिया है उसको नहीं छुआ जायगा, उसने यह लिख दिया कि बगीचे के नाम पर 54 एकड़ तक जमीन दी जा सकती है। तो भला इससे जमीन मिलने वाली है और इससे हरिजनों का सवाल हल होने वाला है! यह तो बिल्कुल जमींदारपक्षी रुख अख्तियार किया गया है और इससे हरिजनों के सवाल का कोई समाधान नहीं होगा। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर हिन्दुस्तान में हरिजनों के सवाल को हल करना है तो आपको एक बुनियादी कदम उठाना होगा। हरिजनों का सवाल कोई मामूली सवाल नहीं है, यह बिल्कुल आर्थिक और सामाजिक प्रश्न है जिसकी तरफ कदम उठाना पड़ेगा। मानता हूं कि कानून जरूरी है, कानून बनना चाहिये, अस्पृश्यता के खिलाफ कटोर से कठोर कदम बढ़ाना चाहिए लेकिन उसी से सवाल हल होने वाला नहीं है, उससे और अधिक आगे जाने की जरूरत है।

दूसरी बात जो मैं इस सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहूंगा वह यह है कि इस रिपोर्ट के अन्दर में यह बात कही गई है कि हरिजनों के सामने निवास के लिये जमीन का प्रश्न है, होमस्टेड का एक प्रश्न है। मैं सरकार से पूछता हूं कि कितनी राज्य सरकारें हैं हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर जिन्होंने इसके लिये कानून पास किया है कि हरिजनों को, आदिवासियों को निवास के लिये, उनको बसाने के लिये, होमस्टेड के लिये, जमीन दी जायगी। मुझे जहां तक जानकारी है केवल केरल की सरकार है और बिहार की सरकार है जिसने कि होमस्टेड के लिए, बासित जमीन, निवास के लिये जमीन देने के बारे में फैसला किया है और कोई भी सरकार ने इसके सम्बन्ध में फैसला नहीं लिया है। हिन्दुस्तान की हकूमत बजट में हर साल प्राविजन करती है और राज्य सरकार को कहती है कि आप जमीन खरीदिये और हरिजनों को बासित जमीन दीजिये—जहां तक मुझे जानकारी है चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्दर कुछ करोड़ रुपये का प्राविजन है लेकिन मैं पूछता हूं कि कितनी ऐसी राज्य सरकारे है जिन्होंने कि उस रुपये का इस्तेमाल किया है जमीन को एक्वायर करने में और हरिजनों को बसाने में। मुझे जानकारी है कि जब बिहार की हुकूमत को यह रुपया गया हैं तो उसने लौटा दिया है, उसमें जमीन एक्वायर नहीं किया है और एक इंच जमीन में भी हरिजनों को नहीं बसाया है। इस देश के अन्दर मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जंगल में जंगली जानवरों को आजादी से विचरण करने का अधिकार है, इस देश के अन्दर में चूहे जमीन के अन्दर में, बिल बना कर रह सकते हैं, इस देश के अन्दर में चिड़िया पेड़ों पर घोंसला बना कर रह सकती है लेकिन हरिजन को बसने के लिये जमीन पाने का अधिकार इस देश के अन्दर नहीं है। और तब आप सोचते रहते हैं कि हम इस देश के अन्दर हरिजनों के सवाल को हल करेंगे। यह बिल्कुल आंखों को धोखा देने की बात है।

(Time bell rings)

तीसरी बात, जो मैं कहना चाहूंगा उपसभापति महोदय, वह शिक्षा का प्रश्न है। मैं रिपोर्ट

की एक-दो बातों को कहना चाहूंगा। इस रिपोर्ट में लिखा हुआ है कि हरिजन शिक्षा की सुविधा जो सरकार की तरफ से दी गई है, उसको इस्तेमाल करने की उनमें योग्यता हासिल नहीं हुई। तो यह प्रश्न है कि हरिजनों में शिक्षा क्यों नहीं है ? उसका बुनियादी कारण यह है कि वे गरीब हैं, वे सोचते यह हैं कि हम अपने बेटों को स्कूल भेजें या अपने बेटों को किसी के यहां काम करने भेजें। उनके बेटों के हाथ में जब पढ़ने के लिए स्लेट होनी चाहिए, जब उनके बेटों के हाथ में पेन्सिल और कलम होनी चाहिए थी, किताब होनी चाहिए था, अफसोस है कि आज उनके बेटों के हाथ में भैंस चराने के लिए लाठी और बकरी चराने के लिए डंडा है। उनको जो शिक्षा की सुविधा दी गई है, उसका इस्तेमाल करना नहीं जानते। हिन्दुस्तान के संविधान में लिखा हुआ है कि 6 से 11 वर्ष के लड़कों को हम अनिवार्य मुफ्त शिक्षा देंगे। आपने उसका क्या किया है ? हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर 30 प्रतिशत लोग ऐसे हैं जो अपनी कमायी से अपने बच्चों को नहीं पढ़ा सकते हैं। इस रिपोर्ट में लिखा हुआ है कि समाज का यह दूसरा हिस्सा शिक्षा का उपयोग कर रहा है, शिक्षा की जो सुविधाएं दी जा रही हैं उनका उपयोग कर रहा है लेकिन हरिजन नहीं कर रहा है। क्या यह रिपोर्ट उसकी गहराई में गई कि क्या कारण हैं। उसका प्रधान कारण यह है कि हरिजन का अधिकांश में रोटी और रोजी का प्रश्न है। आज जो एजुकेशन है, कालेज की जो पढ़ाई है, उसमें तो मैं जानता हूं कि उनको आप स्कालरशिप्स दे देते हैं लेकिन नीचे की स्टेज में, मिडल स्टेज में आप कितने प्रतिशत लोगों को स्कालरशिप देते हैं ? महज दस-बीस परसेन्ट लोगों को, और इससे आप समझते हैं कि शिक्षा बढ़ सकती है हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर जहां 386 मिलियन लोग इल्लिटरेट हैं। सरकारी आंकड़ों के अनुसार 386 मिलियन जो अशिक्षित हैं उनमें सबसे अधिक संख्या हरिजनों की है।

एक और सवाल मैं रखना चाहूंगा, वह है नौकरी की समस्या। इसमें लिखा हुआ है कि सरकार से हम लोगों ने पूछा है कि जो रिजर्वेशन है उसके अन्तर्गत हरिजनों को रिजर्वेशन के मुताबिक नौकरी मिलती है कि नहीं। इसमें साइड कमेन्ट्री है, उसमें कमिश्नर का कहना है कि कोई राज्य सरकार ने यह रिपोर्ट नहीं दी है कि रिजर्वेशन के मुताबिक नौकरी दी जाती है। यह है हालत। *(Time bell rings)* आप बार-बार घंटी बजा रहे हैं इसलिए मैं कुछ सुझाव दे रहा हूं। तो मेरा सुझाव यह है कि हरिजनों की और आदिवासियों की समस्या का अगर समाधान चाहते हैं तो सिर्फ मरहम-पट्टी करने से यह समस्या हल होने वाली नहीं है। यह समस्या बुनियादी समस्या है। इसके लिए शल्य चिकित्सा (सर्जरी) की जरूरत है। अगर आप चाहते हैं यह समस्या दूर हो तो सबसे पहली बात यह है कि इसमें क्रांतिकारी सुधार कीजिए, और इससे भी खाली काम नहीं चलेगा। इसलिए जरूरत इस बात की है कि कोआपरेटिव्ह फार्मिन्ग की तरह कदम उठाया जाए जैसे भूमि सुधार के लिए किया गया है। दूसरी बात मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि फ्री कम्पलसरी एजुकेशन को जल्दी से जल्दी चलाइए। आपने लक्ष्य रखा है 1976 और 1980 तक करेंगे, उसमें काम चलने वाला नहीं है। तीसरी बात यह है कि सेकेन्डरी एजुकेशन में जितने भी हरिजन छात्र हैं, उन तमाम को आप मुफ्त स्कालरशिप दीजिए। चौथी बात यह है कि जो लोग बेकार हैं उनको काम दीजिए, नहीं तो भत्ता दीजिए। एक सवाल और है जो इस संबंध में मैं कहना चाहूंगा। वह यह कि देहातों के अन्दर जो हरिजन हैं वे अधिकतर खेत मजदूर हैं लेकिन उनके लिए कोई मजदूरी की दर निश्चित नहीं है और राज्य सरकारों ने जो दर निश्चित की है वह रस्मी है, कागज पर है। उसका कभी इम्पलीमेन्टेशन नहीं होता। इस वक्त जरूरत इस बात की है कि केन्द्र की हुकूमत इस तरह का कोई कानून बनाये जो कानून ऐसा हो कि तमाम देहातों में काम करने वाले खेतिहर मजदूर जो हैं उन्हें कम से कम चार रुपया मजदूरी की गारन्टी दी जा सके। इस तरह का एक केन्द्रीय कानून बनाया जाना चाहिए।

3 P. M. अन्त में, मैं शिक्षा के बारे में एक बात कह दूं। अगर आपको अस्पृश्यता मिटानी है तो

[श्री सूरज प्रसाद]

शिक्षा में बुनियादी सुधार करना जरूरी है। मैं आपके सामने रामायण की एक लाइन पढ़ता हूं, जो इस प्रकार से है :—

भजहूं विप्र जो बुद्धि विहीना,
पूजहूं शूद्र न गुण प्रविणा।

ब्राह्मण की पूजा करो यद्यपि वह मूर्ख भी हो। शूद्र अगर सभी गुणों से परिपूर्ण भी हो, तब भी उसकी पूजा मत करो। आज इस तरह की बातें स्कूलों की किताबों में लिखी हुई हैं और कई किताबों में इस तरह की बातें लिखी हुई हैं। आज आप शिक्षा द्वारा अस्पृश्यता को मिटाना चाहते हैं, देश के अन्दर छुआछूत को मिटाना चाहते हैं, तो आपको शिक्षा में बुनियादी सुधार करना होगा। आज देश के अन्दर जातीयता की शिक्षा दी जाती है और इस तरह से यह चीज मिट नहीं सकती है। इसलिए शिक्षा के अन्दर बुनियादी सुधार करना जरूरी है ताकि उसके द्वारा सिक्यूलरिज्म की, डैमोक्रैसी की शिक्षा दी जा सके, उसमें समानता का आधार हो और उन्नति की भावना पैदा हो। इस तरह की शिक्षा के द्वारा आम देश से अस्पृश्यता को दूर कर सकते हैं।

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA (West Bengal) : I have a submission to make. Sir, you have noted that only the Minister of Education is present. Many of the things relate actually to the Home Ministry, if not the Labour Ministry also. I understand in the past some of them took interest in the debate. Now they are conspicuous by their absence. Sir, with the best of his intentions the Education Minister cannot deal with the problem of appointment of various posts and other things. Under our Constitution, which is a subject matter of discussion, certain guarantees were given with regard to the appointment of members belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Certain allegations are made regarding funds to be used for the development of the areas where they reside. We find that they dismiss everything in a cavalier manner. In fact, they should come and listen. It is not a parly matter at all. They should listen to what Member from this side or that side of the House have to say I over a subject like that. If they are responsible Ministers they should benefit from what the Members have to say from their life experience. But surprisingly enough by their callousness and absence they are making themselves conspicuous. It is the way to treat the House ? I ask you. What is the use ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND AGRICULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : May I make a submission ? On the point the hon'ble Member has raised I can give this assurance that it will be my duly to bring all the points raised by the hon'ble Members to the attention of my various colleagues in the different Ministries and Departments, and to add wherever I can.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : That is very good of Prof. S. Nurul Hasan. Excellent Samaritan job he will be doing. Generally speaking, it is a good volunteer's job. But this is not the Parliamentary way of handling it. Then anybody can say, when the Budget is discussed, that since the Minister of Planning is sitting he will carry all the notes there and deliver them to the Finance Minister. That is not the way. I am sure you will convey everything. But surely, you are not taking the spirit of that speech. Ycu are not expected to read the whole thing, make a summary of it and give it to the Ministers concerned. It will be too slrenous for him. Besides the point made by Members on this side Members on that side will also be making some points and then they may ask some questions. The Minister may certainly say something. But the whole parliamentary debate becomes a farce if it is transmitted. Then only one Minister need be present. The proceedings are there. None of them need be present. All that we need is to send a copy of the stenographic report to the Ministries concerned and everything will be done. Therefore, Sir, it is highly improper. Why I have got up here is to emphasise the impropriety and the callous manner in which the Government is dealing with the question when 21 per cent of our population belongs to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. They live in neglect and they have serious grievances, which is why Constitutional guarantees are extended periodically. And yet, we find that when this matter is debated, after a prolonged pause, in Parliament, the Ministers who are directly involved in this matter do not have the courtesy even to be present in the House and listen to I what the hem. Members have to say by wav

of criticism or by way of suggestions. That shows utter collousncss on the part of the Government in this matter. It can only be condemned and deplored.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Yes, Mr. Chaudhari.

श्री एन० पी० चौधरी : माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, जब कभी भी हरिजनों और आदिवासियों की समस्याओं पर कहीं चर्चा होती हैं, चाहे प्रजातंत्र का वह मन्दिर संसद भवन हो, विधान सभाएं हों या और कोई सदन हो तो मुझे सहसा राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी की याद आ जाती है। सभी लोग जानते हैं कि जितनी सहानुभूति महात्मा गांधी को हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के लिए थी उनकी गिरी हुई दशा को देखकर शायद ही देश के किसी नेता को उतनी सहानुभूति उनके प्रति रही हो। यही कारण था कि महात्मा गाँधी ने जो अपने उद्देश्य बनाए थे जीवन के उनमें उन्होंने एक बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के लिए रखा था। उनका उद्देश्य यह था कि जितनी जल्दी से जल्दी हो सके हम असमानता दूर कर सकें, हरिजनों का उत्थान कर सकें, अस्पृश्यता का निवारण कर सकें। और भी इसी तरह से अनेक उनकी समस्यायें थीं। दुर्भाग्य से आजादी मिलने के थोड़े ही दिनों बाद हमें महात्मा गांधी को खो देना पड़ा। हरिजन और आदिवासी एक प्रकार से अपने को अनाथ महसूस करने लगे, किन्तु सौभाग्य की बात थी कि उसी वक्त कांग्रेस के हाथ में देश की सत्ता आई। उन्होंने जब यह देखा कि कांग्रेस के नेताओं ने महात्मा गांधी के उन उद्देश्यों को भुलाया नहीं है तो उन्हें कुछ हिम्मत हुई, उन्हें मालूम हुआ, उन्हें इस बात का अनुभव हुआ कि कोई है जो उनकी समस्याओं की ओर ध्यान देगा। महात्मा गांधी के उन सिद्धान्तों को और कांग्रेस पार्टी के विचारों को देखते हुए, जनता की समस्याओं को देखते हुए हमारे संविधान में भी इस बात का प्रावधान किया गया था कि हम इस कमजोर वर्ग को उठाने के लिए, पिछड़े वर्गों के लोगों को उठाने के लिए अधिक से अधिक सहायता देंगे, समानता का दर्जा देंगे। इसी प्रकार से अनेक प्रावधान संविधान में किये गए हैं।

इसी के साथ ही साथ आजादी के 25 वर्षों में अनेक कमेटियां इस देश में नियुक्त की गई हैं, वे चाहे जिस स्तर की रही हों। हरिजन और आदिवासी भाइयों की समस्याओं को दुनिया के सामने रखने के लिए और उनका हल कराने के लिए इस देश में एक आयुक्त की भी नियुक्ति हुई जिन्होंने यह रिपोर्ट हमारे सामने प्रस्तुत की है। इसके पूर्व हम 18 रिपोर्टों पर विचार कर चुके हैं और यह 19 वीं रिपोर्ट संसद के सामने, सदस्यों के सामने विचारार्थ प्रस्तुत हुई है, परन्तु जब हम यह देखते हैं कि उन 19 रिपोर्टों में क्या-क्या सिफारिशें हमारे सामने आई हैं जो विभिन्न समितियां इस देश में नियुक्त हुई थीं उन्होंने क्या सिफारिशें इस मामले पर की हैं और उस पर हमने कितना विचार किया है, कितना कार्यान्वयन किया है तो मुझे दुख होता है। यदि आप इस सबका योग लगाएं, जोड़ लगाएं तो आप देखेंगे एक प्रतिशत से अधिक कार्यान्वयन नहीं हुआ। तो केवल हम इन आयुक्तों की रिपोर्ट को; उनके विचारों को सदन में रख कर, उन पर विचार करके और विभिन्न समितियों की रिपोर्ट लाकर उस पर विचार करके अपने मन में संतोष कर लेते हैं और यथार्थ में उन भाइयों की समस्याओं को हल कराने के लिए कोई कदम नहीं उठा सकते। कोई भी सिफारिश हम कार्यान्वित नहीं करा सके, यह दुर्भाग्य की बात रही है। इसलिए मुझे लगता है कि जो सिफारिशें इस सदन में पेश की जाती हैं, जो रिपोर्ट इस सदन में आया करती है उनका कोई महत्व नहीं है, केवल कागज की टोकरी के बराबर उनका मूल्य है।

मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं। यह संयोग की ही बात है कि यह 19 वीं रिपोर्ट, जो हमारे सामने विचारार्थ प्रस्तुत है उस पर हम इस 25 वीं वर्षगांठ के अवसर पर, रजत जयन्ती के अवसर पर विचार कर रहे हैं। जयन्ती हर वर्ष मनाई जाती है और रजत जयन्ती 25 वर्ष के बाद मनाई जाती है। वह केवल इसलिए नहीं

[श्री एन० पी० चौधरी]

मनाई जाती कि हम खुशियां मनायें, पार्टियां उड़ायें, उत्सव मनायें बल्कि इसके लिए मनाई जाती है कि पिछले वर्षों में हमने क्या निश्चय किये थे, क्या हमने लक्ष्य निर्धारित किये थे और उसकी प्राप्ति हमने कहां तक की है। इन सब का सिंहावलोकन करने के लिए, इन सब बातों की विवेचना करने के लिए हम इन जयंतियों को मनाया करते हैं। यह संयोग की बात है कि आज जब हम इस रिपोर्ट पर विचार कर रहे हैं तो हमारे देश में स्वतंत्रता की रजत जयन्ती मनाई जा रही है। तो हमको यह देखना है कि आखिर हमने इन 25 वर्षों में इस दिशा में क्या प्रगति की है। क्या हमने दिया है इन हरिजन और आदिवासी भाइयों को जिनके हम हिमायती बनते हैं, जिनके हम इतने हमदर्द बनते हैं, जिनके लिए हम इतनी रिपोर्ट यहां पर लाते हैं, जिनके लिए हम इतनी कमेटियां बनाते हैं और जिनके लिए हम करोड़ों रुपया खर्च करते हैं। मुझे बड़े दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि जब इस पर हम नजर डालते हैं तो हम आज भी देखते हैं कि देश में करोड़ों नंगे लोग घूम रहे हैं, करोड़ों भूखे लोग घूम रहे हैं, बेकार लोग घूम रहे हैं। सड़कों पर मारे-मारे घूमते हुये आप बहुत से लोगों को देखेंगे। बहुत से लोग ऐसे हैं जिनके पास शिक्षा की सुविधाएं नहीं हैं, जीवनोपार्जन के कोई साधन नहीं हैं, रहने के लिए कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है, आज भी वे छायों के तले, झोपड़ियों में, गन्दे स्थानों पर रह रहे हैं। अधिकांश लोग उनमें से वही हैं जिनके हम हिमायती बनते हैं, जिनके हम जनप्रतिनिधि बनते हैं, जिनके बल पर हम यहां पर टिके हुये हैं। तो अधिकांश लोग उनमें हरिजन और आदिवासी हैं। क्या यही हमने लक्ष्य अपना निर्धारित किया था इन 25 वर्षों में कि हम इनको उन्नति के रास्ते पर ले जायेंगे, इनकी मदद करेंगे और इनको समानता का दर्जा देंगे। दुख होता है इन सब बातों पर विचार व्यक्त करते हुये। मैं माननीय मन्त्री महोदय से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि वे देखें कि इन 25 वर्षों में कितनी रिपोर्टें आई हैं, कितनी सिफारिशें आई हैं और उनको कहां तक क्रियान्वित किया गया है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज एक प्रगति के जमाने से हम गुजर रहे हैं। आज हर वर्ग प्रगति कर रहा है। एक उन्नति की दौड़, एक उन्नति की लहर इस देश के अन्दर आई हुई है। चाहे वह छोटा समाज हो या बड़ा समाज हो, सभी उन्नति की दौड़ में लगे हुए हैं। जिसके जो साधन हैं उसके अनुसार, उसकी शक्ति के अनुसार वह आगे बढ़ता चला जा रहा है। जो सम्पन्न लोग हैं, जो सवर्ण लोग हैं, अधिक साधन होने की वजह से वे तेजी से इस दौड़ में बढ़ते चले जा रहे हैं। दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि जो पिछड़े लोग हैं, जो हरिजन और आदिवासी लोग हैं उनके पास साधन की कमी है और इस दौड़ में वे उनका मुकाबिला नहीं कर सकते। चाहे यह दौड़ हजारों वर्ष चलती रहे मगर उनमें समानता नहीं आ सकती और कभी वे उन्नत वर्ग को पा नही सकते। उसके समक्ष नहीं आ सकते। इसलिए आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि जो पिछड़े वर्ग के लोगों के लिए हमने वादा किया है, जो संविधान में हमने प्रावधान किया है उसके अनुसार हम सीधे-सीधे ईमानदारी से उनको अधिकार दें और उनको ऊंचे उठने के लिए अधिक से अधिक सुविधाएं दें जिससे वे उन्नत समाज के समकक्ष आ सकें और इस उन्नति की दौड़ में अपने को भी आगे ला सकें।

माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, एक बात आप को यह बताना चाहता हूं कि यह आयुक्त महोदय का पद जब से हमारे देश में कायम किया गया है उस वक्त से उन्होंने इतनी रिपोर्टें दी हैं। ये तो सवर्ण वर्ग के लोग थे जो कि इस पद पर नियुक्त होते थे और इतनी सिफारिशें करते थे। यदि कोई हरिजन वर्ग का या आदिवासी वर्ग का व्यक्ति इस पद पर नियुक्त होता तो मेरा ऐसा अनुमान है कि इसमें सिफारिशें और अधिक होतीं। इसके लिए बहुत दिनों से मांग भी की जा रही है कि इस पद पर आप किसी हरिजन या आदिवासी व्यक्ति को नियुक्त करें। किन्तु मुझे दुख है यह

कहते हुये कि आज तक इस मांग पर कोई विचार नहीं किया गया और न इस मांग की पूर्ति की गई। में मंत्री महोदय से इस बात की अपेक्षा करता हूं इस बात की मांग करता हूं और कहना चाहता हूं कि इस देश की जनता की मांग है कि इस पद पर आप हरिजन या आदिवासी वर्ग के किसी व्यक्ति को नियुक्त करें। मेरा ख्याल है कि इस बात पर वह ध्यान देंगे और किसी हरिजन या आदिवासी व्यक्ति को उस पद पर नियुक्त करेंगे। (**समय की घंटी**) माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी मैं आप से यह कह रहा था कि हरिजन और आदिवासी किसी व्यक्ति को उस पद पर नियुक्त करना चाहिए। और उसका कार्य और बढ़ाना चाहिए। मुझे दुख है यह कहते हुए कि अभी हमारे आयुक्त महोदय के पास जो अधिकार हैं वह इतने कम हैं कि वह कुछ कर नहीं सकते। किसी विभाग को अगर वह लिखते हैं कि हमें यह जानकारी दी जाय, हम जांच करना चाहते हैं तो उस विभाग के लोग उनके उस कागज को, उनके उस पत्र को निरा कागज का टुकड़ा समझ कर फेंक देते हैं और उसका जवाब नहीं देते और अगर कभी कोई जवाब दे भी देते हैं तो गलत-सलत जवाब दे देते हैं ऐसा कि वह बेचारा चुप रह जाता है। हम उनकी इन बातों को, उनकी इन तकलीफों को इस रिपोर्ट में अच्छी तरह से देख सकते हैं। माननीय उपाध्यक्ष यहोदय, यदि सचमुच में हमें इस दिशा में कुछ करना है और आयुक्त के पद को इस देश में कायम रखना है तो हमें सोचना पड़ेगा कि क्या हम इस आयुक्त के पद को एक खिलौने के रूप में, एक गुड्डे के रूप में बनाये रखेंगे या उसको कुछ अधिकार दे कर कारगर भी सावित करना चाहेंगे। आज जरूरत इस बात की है और मैं माननीय मन्त्री जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि उनके अन्तर्गत जब यह विमाग आया है और आयुक्त का इतना महत्वपूर्ण पद है, देश के पन्द्रह करोड़ लोगों का जब वह हित देख रहे हैं उनकी सयस्याओं की ओर देख रहे हैं तो हमारे मन्त्री महोदय का यह कर्त्तव्य हो जाता है कि आयुक्त महोदय को वह ज्यादा अधिकार दिलाने का प्रयास करें। बिना अधिकार के उनका कुछ नहीं होने वाला है। मैंने आपको बतलाया कि 25 वर्ष गुजर जाने के बाद भी इस वर्ग के लोगों का विशेष भला नहीं हो पाया है और उनकी हालत आज भी वैसी ही बनी हुई है। आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि न केवल हर प्रान्त में, बल्कि हर जिले में इस वर्ग के लोगों को देखने के लिये कार्यालय खुलें, ऐसा होना जरूरी था। मुझे दुख है इस बात को कहते हुए कि जिला स्तर और प्रान्तीय स्तर पर इस पद पर लोगों की नियुक्ति करने के बजाय हमारी इस सरकार ने उस पद को बहुत सी जगहों से समाप्त कर दिया है और उस जगह में उन्होंने केवल 5 जोन्स बना कर, 5 जोनल आफिसर बना दिये। क्या मैं मन्त्री महोदय से पूछ सकता हूं कि उन्होंने इन पदों को क्यों समाप्त किया? जो हर स्टेट में शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के कमिश्नर थे उन के पदों को क्यों समाप्त किया गया? क्या उन की दृष्टि में उन प्रान्तों में हरिजनों और आदिवासियों की कोई सयस्या नहीं है? यदि ऐसी बात नहीं है तो इस बात को उनको देखना चाहिए और जैसे पूर्व में आयुक्त के पद थे और जिला स्तर तक पर कार्यालय खुले हुए थे उन को मन्त्री जी को रिवाइव करना चाहिए जिस से अधिक से अधिक इन लोगों का भला हो सके।

मैं एक बात और बताना चाहता हूं। (*Time bell rings*) मैं थोड़ा समय और लूंगा।

श्री उपसभापति : अब आप खत्म कीजिए। कांग्रेस पार्टी के 11 स्पीकर्स और हैं। अगर आपने और साथियों को समय नहीं देना चाहते हों तो बात दूसरी है। सबको दस-दस मिनट से ज्यादा नहीं मिलेंगे।

श्री एन० पी० चौधरी : मैं उनसे रेक्वेस्ट कर लूंगा, मैं अपने माननीय सदस्यों को मना लूंगा। मैं मन्त्री महोदय से एक बात यह कहना चाहता हूं कि उनके विभाग को हमारे हरिजनों और आदिवासियों में कितनी रुचि है वह इसी बात से पता लग जाता है कि आज हम जिस रिपोर्ट पर विचार कर रहे हैं वह 1969-70

[श्री एन० पी० चौधरी]

की है और आज 1972 में हम उस पर विचार करने जा रहे हैं। अगर यही प्रगति रही तो आप सहज ही अन्दाजा लगा सकते हैं कि हम इसमें आगे कितनी प्रगति कर सकते हैं। और यह मंत्रालय हमारे उन भाइयों की कितनी मदद कर सकता है।

उपसभापति महोदय, शिक्षा के बारे में मैं आप से कहना चाहूंगा कि इस वर्ग के लोगों को शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में आप देखें कि कितनी तकलीफ होती है। नाम के लिए स्कालरशिप्स की बड़ी-बड़ी रकमें रिपोर्ट में दिखला दी जाती हैं कि हम कितनी स्कालरशिप दे रहे हैं, लेकिन यथार्थ में समय पर उनको स्कालरशिप नहीं मिल पाती है जिसकी वजह से बहुत से विद्यार्थियों की शिक्षा बीच में ही बंद हो जाती है। और इसके साथ ही साथ स्कालरशिप की राशि इतनी कम दी जाती है कि उससे उसकी पूर्ति नहीं हो सकती और उन लोगों को बहुत कठिनाई हो रही है। आप जानते हैं कि देश में महंगाई किस तरह से बढ़ती जा रही है। मेरा ऐसा अनुमान है कि 1954-55 में जो स्कालरशिप के रेट नियुक्त किये गये थे, जो रेट फिक्स किये गये थे वही रेट आज भी हमारे देश में प्रचलित हैं जब कि महंगाई हमारे देश में 300 परसेंट बढ़ गयी है। तब मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि स्कालरशिप की रकम आज तक क्यों नहीं बढ़ाई गयी? मैं मन्त्री महोदय से यह कहना चाहूंगा कि स्कालरशिप का जो पुराना रेट है उसको रिवाइज करें और उसको रिवाइज करने के साथ-साथ यह देखें कि लोगों को समय पर स्कालरशिप मिल सके। (*Time bell rings*)

श्रीमन्, अब चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के बाद पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना में प्रवेश करने जा रहे हैं और आप देखेंगे कि उसमें जिस अनुपात से हमारे हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के लिए रकम रखी जाती है उसके अनुसार उसका प्रावधान बजट में नहीं हो पाता है। मैं मन्त्री महोदय से यह भी निवेदन करूंगा कि उनके कल्याणकारी कार्यों के लिये बजट में जो भी आप प्रावधान करने जा रहे हैं उसमें कम से कम इतनी अच्छी रकम तो आप दें जिससे कि उनकी समस्या कुछ हद तक हल हो सके। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए कि जो ऊंट के मुंह में जीरे के समान छोटी सी रकम दे करके उनको तसल्ली देना चाहते हैं। (*Time bell rings*)

मेरे पास तो बहुत सी बातें थीं जो मैं कहना चाहता हूं लेकिन बार-बार उपाध्यक्ष महोदय घंटी बजा कर मुझे रोक रहे हैं इसलिए मैं पुनः एक बार अपील करूंगा कि मन्त्री महोदय के सामने जो बातें मैंने दर्शायी हैं उनकी ओर वह ध्यान देंगे और इस समस्या को हल करने का प्रयत्न करेंगे।

SHRI M. RUTHNASWAMY (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, thanks to aiticle 338 of the Constitution this Report is submitted every two or three years to Parliament. The particular Section provided for an officer to report on the conditions of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe communities. But it did not specify the title of the Officer. The Government has given him the title of Commissioner. A Commissioner, according to the Indian administrative history, is one who, is charged with executive functions. But, the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has no executive functions at all.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. B. RAJU) in the Chair]

He cannot put into execulion any of the recommendations that he makes. He is just a reporter of the conditions that prevail in the States amongst these Castes and Tribes. I think, Sir, it is high time that we gave up this title of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. It is a jargon of the British bureaucracy. Nowhere in the world is any community or any group, however depressed, put in a schedule. They are treated as backward classes and provision is being made for the improvement of these classes. In the United States of America, the Red Indians are not called the Scheduled Tribes. They are just called Red Indians and provision is made for thtir improvement.

Now, Sir, the Report for 1969-70 is like all the previous Reports, containing the same

tale of things not done, the tale of things done which should not have been done.

Take the case of education or literacy, for instance. In the case of elementary education amongst the Scheduled Castes as well as the Scheduled Tribes, it is much lower than that amongst the general population. If in Tamil Nadu and Kerala the percentage of literacy is higher, it is because the general population is much more literate than in other States. On an average, it is almost one-third of [he literacy of the general population.

Then, take the case of housing. Land sites are provided to them. House sites are provided to these Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people. Now, what is the use of providing house sites without also providing the building materials ? Without these materials, how are these poor people going to build houses on the sites that you are providing them ?

Then, take the case of employment. We have heard complaints in this House, almost every Session, by representatives of the depressed classes, by the representatives of the aboriginals, to *adivasis,* etc. about the little place they find in the administrative services and the discouragement they get once they enter the administrative services and the bars and obstacles that are put in the way of their promotion so that one thinks that it is hopeless to get into administrative services. Some other avenues of employment must be found for them and my suggestion will be they should be provided with technical training on a large scale. Most of these Scheduled Caste people are landless people and it is no use giving them land. You should/ also give them the capital, bullocks, seeds and fertilizers and such other things. So, instead of giving them free lands—you are distributing lands to them—it would be much better to provide them elementary technical training with which they will be ale to find jobs in the towns and cities.

Then, Sir. fhere is the Army and the Navy. We should find employment for members of these classes in thi? Army and the Navy. In the British days, there was a corps knows as the Bhil Corps. I do not know whether it still exists now. If it does exist, members of this tribe, which is known for its fighting quality, should be recruited in iarge numbers. And, in the Navy, the coastal people, the fisher folk, should also find a way into the ratings, into the ranks of sailors.

The one great and decisive test of the provision made by the Government for these classes in the financial provision. What is the financial provision made for these classes ? According to the Planning Commission's Reports, in the 18 years of planning, Rs, 273 crores was provided which works out to about Rs. 15 crores a year and that too to be distributed among 100 millions. It docs not amount to more than one rupee per head per year. Now, with this provision, what kind of progress or improvement cau you make in the fields of education, housing, etc. for these people ? Can you provide all these with this miserable pittance ? Of course, some improvement has been made. In the Fourth Plan Rs. 200 crores was provided—142 crores by the States and about Rs. 60 crores by the Centre, Rs. 170 crores on education, Rs. 91 crores on economic development, Rs. 69 crores on health and other services and so on. Here again, what will be the effect of Rs. 240 crores amongst the 100 million population ? The Government has really got to double this amount. It has got to spend Rs. 100 crores per year on this population of 100 million in order to make a dent in their social condition, economic and their educational condition. So, Sir, it seems to me that besides this increased financial provision, there should be a special -Depar'ment not a Ministry, but a separate Department at the Centre and in the States charged with the special duty of looking after these backward classes. Here, Sir, I am really tempted to follow Mr. Bhupesh Gupta in his suggestion that it would be better if the Ministry of Home Affairs were entrusted with the responsibility of looking after these backward classes. I am not casting any reflection on the Education Ministry, much less on the present holder of the Ministership. But the Home Ministry has got a longer history, has got a tradition of prestige and power behind it and it would be able to influence the State Governments more effectively than the Education Ministry. In fact, in the United States of America, it is the Secretary of the Interior who is in charge of the Indian Tribes. There is a special bureau known as the Red Indian Bureau in the Department of the Interior and that Bureau is charged with the duty of looking after five hundred thousand Red Indians only, whereas here we have got 100 millions belonging to these classes and there is no special department, no special Ministry, for them. I

[Shri M. Ruthnaswamy]

is only a p a r t of a larger sphere of work and jurisdiction, that is, the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare. Then, Sir. in spite ;oi' all these laws against untouchability, in spile of the financial provision, in spite of all the enthusiasm of the Central and the State Governments if there has been little improvement made in their conditions, it is because the general attitude of the people, the general attitude of the higher castes has not changed. We have heard of atrocities, we have heard of murders in cold blood of Harijans in recent years—in the present year also. That is because the attitude of the higher caste people has not been converted into a more sympathetic attitude towards these unfortunate people ; that is because the higher caste people have not been educated. The present Government, (he present rulers take, their inspiration from the communist countries. Why do they not adopt one important technique of the communist countries ? And that is, to use the modern mass media of instruction, propaganda to educate the people, to rouse the social consciousness of the people. Why should not the Prime Minister arid the President, week after week, go on hammering at this iron attitude of the higher classes ? Make a dent in that attitude of antipathy or indifference at the base of the higher castes towards these backward elasses. It is in this way, by making more financial provision—really meaningful financial provision—and it is by educating the higher castes with regard to their attitude that any improvement can be made in, what I may call, this forgotten fringe of the Indian population. These classes have been forgotten for a long lime. Throughout history the tribes were locked up in their hills, in their forests, always forgotten by the general population. It is only when people from Rajasthan and others went and conquered these tribes and sel up government over them that they came into contact with others. And if I followed the Hindi speech delivered behind my bench, it seems that these tribal people have not benefited from all the anti-zamindari legislation that this Government introduced. The lands have not gone to them—it was their land, tribal land belonging to the tribal people. These tribal people have not benefited from the consequences of the anti-zamindari legislation.

So, I think it is not merely through a legal provision but through a general change in the attitude of the higher classes that we can lo^k forward to the improvement of this old forgotten fringe but now neglected fringe of the Indian population.

SHRT NABIN CHANDRA BURAGOHAIN (Assam) : Vice-Chairman, Sir, at the outset I would like to record my gratitude to the architect of this Report on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. He lias taken enough care and pains to find out all the problems and their solutions. I fully share the sentiments expressed here by my colleagues, particularly those belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I would like to draw the attention of this august House to some of the developments that have occurred in the regions predominantly inhabited by the Scheduled Tribes in Eastern India. In Assam there is a District, Naga, Hills District, which is predominantly inhabited by the Nagas ; they are a combination of many Tribes of Nagas. A few years back they wanted to be ruled by themselves according to their own will. They wanted to keep alive their traditions and customs in a State unit manned by themselves. The Government of India appreciated their sentiments and honoured their sentiments by giving them a provincial unit. Recently the people of Scheduled Tribes inhabiting two Districts in Assam, the Gara Hills and the Khasi Hills, wanted to be ruled by themselves in a provincial unit of their own. They also expressed the same sentiments as the Nagas did and they demanded to have a State of their own. The Government of India acceded to their demand and they were also given a provincial unit. In the same way in one District inhabited by the Mizos they wanted to be ruled by themselves and the Government of India accepted their demand. So this shows that the Covernment and the public are alive to the grievances of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Now many of our friends here raised the point about exploitation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes but in our society exploitation is everywhere. At every level of our society there is exploitation. Exploitation is inherent in the blood of every Indian. I would draw the attention of this august House to a passage in this Report which will show that exploitation is everywhere, whether it is Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe people, or any other community. I would therefore repeat that exploitation is inherent in the blood of every Indian. I would draw the attention of

this august House to page 120 of this Report. In the District of Khasi and Jaintia Hills in Assam there are some villages in the Bhoi area where the people of the Scheduled Tribes exploit others belonging to same Scheduled Tribes. Here it says :

> "It appears from Statement No. 1 that lands of these Bhoi people arc mainly mortgaged to the dominating Khasi tribe of Shillong and adjacent area wilhin the same district. We thus observe here that a comparatively advanced community within the same broad tribal group can exploit the Jess advanced section. Khasis of Shillong and adjacent area exploit the Bhois who are comparatively backward."

So, Sir, exploitation is everywhere.

Sir, I am glad that the Indian society is conscious of the grievances of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. They have formed many organisations so that these people can enjoy the rights and privileges granted by the Constitution and the laws. Here in this Report everything is included. I like to add to the suggestions and recommendations contained in this Report, and I have got a few suggestions only. The Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe boys should be given primary education in the same institution where the other students belonging to the high classes read. Also there should be provision for midday meals in primary schools. In that event the inferiority complex of the people belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes will go off, and the superiority complex of the people belonging to the high classes will also come down, and thus both the complexes will evaporate.

Then, Sir, some of my friends raised the question that the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people should have a separate university which I do not approve of, but I say, Sir, the Scheduled Caste and Tribe students for higher education should not be allowed to stay away from the other students. If they happen to be students living in hostels, they should be allowed to stay together. There should not be any hostel earmarked for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students but more percentage of seats in the hostels should be reserved for them.

Then, Sir, one of my friends raised this point that even after twenty-five years of India's independence the Scheduled Cas:e people are carrying night-soil on their heads. Really it is a shame on the part of every Indian and also on the part of the Government of India. So, Sir, there should be strict orders to every municipal corporation, municipality, or town commitiee that in no case night-soil should be allowed to be carried on human heads.

Then I find, Sir, that the penal provisions in the Untouchability Act are not enough ; the penal provisions should be harsher. Then, Sir, the conduct of the advanced classes should be such that on no occasion the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people will feel that they are treated discrimtnately.

Then I draw the attention of this august House to the havoc caused to the whole of Assam by recent floods. There is one Sub-Division-Dhemaji in the district ofLakhimpur in Assam. Almost all the residents of that Sub-Division belong to Scheduled Tribes and in the recent floods more than a dozen of them died and hundreds of cattle were swept away. So I draw the attention of the Government that substantial assistance should be given to them so that may not have any scope to think that they arc victims of discrimination.

Now, Sir, I again thank the architect of this Report for taking so much care to find out the problems and also to find out the solutions.

Thank you, Sir.

SHRI SHOWALESS K. SHILLA (Megha-laya) : Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, it is indeed regrettable that even today, after twenty-five years of independence, the lot of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has not improved. On the contrary, it has deteriorated. When I say it has deteriorated, we have to look at it in the context of cou'itry as a whole. The successive Five Year Plans may not have brought what is desired, but certainly it has brought a lot of good for the entire country. It is in that centext I say that we, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, have not come up the way we should have. The reasons are not far to seek. In fact, now to go on enumerating or adding to the list of grievances of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes will be pointless. Since j yesterday Members have been enumerating ' and naming them and adding to the list. It is ! pointless to add more when one considers what

[Shri Showaless K. Siiilla]

one would get out of it or what would be the ultimate result. It pains one to find that there have been as eighteen reports prior to this one. as many One wonders what really has been done about these eighteen reports. What has been done about the various recommendations and the discussions that were htld in this august House in the past eighteen years ? What is the mandate ? What it calls for now is a change of heart or, I should say, a change of attitude, an attitude not to leave things as they are. It is not enough to leave things as they are. We must take it up sincerely and that is the only way. I make this appeal not only to the upper classes, as they are called, but also to the Government. We see that this is the nineteenth Report. In fact, we should have been discussing the twenty-first report. This was submitted in June, 1970. Probably there was one last year, in June, 1971. his is August and we should have had another one. We could have saved a lot of time if the Government had been sincere and brought all the three reports together this time. I hope the two reports which are lying somewhere in the shelves of the Ministry of Social Welfare will be coming to this House shortly. I sincerely request the hon. Minister to bring them lorward. What is the purpose of this discussion, if nothing comes out of it? This Report is two years old. It is is a *post mortem* report. Suggestions that should have been made two years ago we are going to make now. Instead of discussing three reports, we are discussing a two-year old report. I hope the Government will be sincere about it, not only just to mean well, but also to do well. Otherwise, even next year, though the words of the speeches may not be the same, the sentiments will be the same as have been expressed on the last eighteen occasions by different Members at different time. Therefore, Mr. Vice-Chairman, I request the Government to be sincere and to help by increasing the powers of the Commissioner. The Commissioner. Mr. Vice-Chairman, is, what I should call him, a poor, powerless man. He has no executive authority. He is not even an adviser. He calls for information. The report states that he calls for information from as many as two hundred odd public undertakings. Not even 20 per cent care to reply. We wish to increase his powers. Bv increased powers I mean that he should not. only give a report like this, he should have the authority, the responsibility to follow it up The Constitution envisages these privileges to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes not because it wants to give them these privileges but it is in order to do justice, to enable the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, who are backward, to come up. Mr. Vice-Chairman, every time I am inclined to speak by appealing to the sincerity of the Government. I sincerely hope the Government doss not take this report as a formality to be placed before Parliament. I am inclined very much to think so taking into consideration that this report has been placed after two years when we should have been discussing the 21st report. You know this is the state of affairs not only in the Central Government but at the State Government level also. Talking of Meghalaya, it is mandatory on the part of the State Government to send the district budget to the District Council. Why ? To give them a chance to discuss and give suggestions. District Councils were established in 1952 and this is 1972, that is, they have been in existence for 20 years. I have had also experience of one term in a District Council. I have found that in the entire period of 20 years in which the district budgets were sent to the District Councils with the idea of having them given their suggestions, never a comma was changed. What was sent was the printed copies. Printed copies were sent to the District Councils. Discussions were made and ihose copies were sent back to the State Government. The same printed copies would be circulated in the State Legislature. It was a sheer waste of time and money to the District Council. What can we do ? I am sorry to say that that seems to be the same thing here. Of course the Government lias done something but it is not enough. That sincerity factor is lacking. They mean well, I appreciate that very much, but the sincerity of implementing it, that change of attitude to make it a success, that the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should come up, that is absolutely necessary.

Mr. Vice-Chairman, we the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes want these privileges that the Constitution gives not because we want them but because we hope that they will enable us to come up and be at par with our brothers and sisters in other parts of the country. It is because of that we want them. We are not proud to be a liability on the nation. We want to be assets. We want to be worthy citizens of our country, to contribute our mite for the development and welfare of our nation—to make it a prosperous country, a country worthy of its name, to make it great. So, with these words, I once again appeal not

only to the Government but to all of us here also, I appeal to all the upper classes—let us make—if we are to make—this 25th anniversary a memorable one, change this 21 per cent population of this country, because in changing that we will also change the country and let us in that way go 1'orwnrd to put them on per as equals with others.

Thank you.

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA (Andhra Pradesh) : The Constitution-framers wanted to create this institution of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and they wanted this Report to be submitted to the President direct every year. The intentions of the Constitution-makers were very noble. They never wanted this Report should be a perennial tiling as long as the world lasts, that this kind of Reports should be submitted and action on them might be delayed. That was not the intention of the Constitution-makers. The very fact that the Report is to be submitted to the President shows that the Constitution-makers attached the greatest importance to this Report and they never trusted any other agency to deal with the affairs of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. And they wanted the highest official of this land to be concerned with the problems of these communities. Added to that, the country's Home Ministry which is supposed to be the most powerful Ministry, at that time dealing with all the States, was entrusted with the responsibility of implementing the recommendations and decisions made in the Report. For all practical purposes—and being answerable to Parliament—the Home Minister was supposed to deal with this problem.

I can mention one thing which happened some years back, and I was a personal witness *to* that. The Members of Parliament belonging to both the Houses made a representation to the then Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru, and they wanted a separate Ministry to be constituted to look after the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduted Tribes. A meeting of all the Members belonging to both the Houses belonging to these communities was called. And the two great men, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant,explained to the Members the raason why they wanted this subject to be dealt with by the Home Ministry. At that time, it was also dealt with by the Prime Minister himself—the Scheduled Tribes' welfare was directly under the Prime Minister—and the Home Ministry was dealing with the Scheduled Castes' welfare, Both these greatmen explained to the Members of Parliament that for particular reasons, in order to see that all the measures recommended by the Commissioner are properly implemented in time and also to make the State Governments to implement the recommendations expeditiously, they wanted these subjects to be handled by these two Ministries.

Now, Sir. every year we see the Report. Sometimes we get disgusted to go through these Reports because what do we find in these Reports ? Right from the beginning, the whole country was agitated, the entire Parliament was moved, because certain happenings in the country were reported in the first Report—about not filling the vacancies in the services and the atrocities committed in the various Stales—and Parliament and the country thought that any action taken by the Government on the Report would completely minimise the atrocities and would increase the facilities to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. There is not much difference between the first report and the second report. There is nothing surprising if some Harijans had been burnt in some village of U. P. in 1952 because the same thing is being repeated in Andhra Pradesh or Madhya Pradesh in 1971 and 1972. If the vacancies had not been filled up for want of qualified candidates in 1952. the same thing is being repeated even today. Therefere, there is nothing very much surprising if one were to go through the reports regularly. I would, therefore, like to take the cue from the Prime Ministers. She said that she was fed up with slogans, statements and reports. Instead the country should spend its lime and energy in implementing the suggestions and programmes already made earlier. Therefore, my humble suggestion in my maiden speech to the Minister and to the Government would be : Please for God'5 sake, give rest to the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Let the recommendations already made be implemented at least for 2-3 years, and lei the Government be satisfied that at least in some sphere, either in providing drinking water facilities or providing houses or the house sites or in fulfilling the obligations committed by the Constitution, for services they have done something in that regard,

4 P. M.

[Shri M, R. Krishna]

Thereafter we may ask the Commission to report about the remaining recommendations or problems otherwise the report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes simply becomes a mockery and the people and Parliament will not attach much importance to it.

Sir, the reason why I am forced to say this is that today the problem of the Scheduled castes is handled by the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare. I do not find anything lacking either in the Minister or in the Ministry because they, like anybody else, will definitely have sympathy and kindness towards these communities. But their domain and their power is very much limited and they would not be able to do much since more powerful Ministries like the Home Ministry, which dealt with this earlier, have not been able to complete their task. Therefore, a Ministry like the Ministry of Education will not be able to handle it most effectively. The problem is very gigantic. In this country it is not only the Congress Government which has failed, even governments like the Communist governments or the Socialist governments, including the D. K. M. Government, cannot claim that they have been able to do much to those communities. And if I have to narrate the incidents that occurred in those States which have been governed by these parties, I think I might even exceed the number given in the Commissioner's report itself. Therefore, this problem is a very gigantic one, and when I say that the Education Ministry will not be in a position effectively to handle this, you need not think that I am casting any aspersion on ihem. The problem is a very big one and the whole country will have to take note of it and they have to work to help these communities.

If you only think of untouchability, the Government of India have provided money. They have given money to some of those people to go round the villages and preach against untouchability. But that did not help. Even in places where a lot of money has been spent for the removal of untouchability work you will find a lot of untouchability prevailing. Therefore, untouchability cannot be removed hy one party or by one community. This should be done by the entire nation. Therefore, if the entire Members of Parliament and Legislatures in the country can seriously take up this problem, I think much could be done. All these atrocities which are committed every day, well, they are known to the local leaders, they are known to the Members of Parliament, they are known to the Members of the Assemblies. But still we do not raise our little finger. This problem cannot be tackled by the administration alone because, in the first place, the administration is not at all committed. Officers are there who know most of the problems and most of the programmes. But they are not very serious about it. Take a small instance, the small-scale industries. The whole country must have progressed in small-scale industries. Crores of rupees have been spent. But if you ask the Industries Department whether they can give a list of members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, a list of 100 members belonging to these communities, who have been benefited, I am sure they will not be able to give a list or correct information. This is the situation today. Therefore, the Education Ministry will not be able to tackle this problem. Take their own sphere. To-day it is said that for most of the jobs, they are not getting qualified people. Now who should be accused for this kind of lacuna. Is it not the Education Ministry which is supposed to create people who have got the required qualifications ? We have invested crores of rupees in education. We have created hostels ; we have given scholarships. Yet, to fill Class III posts, we do not have competent men. But Members of Parliament, not only those belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes but even those belonging to the other communities, must be receiving a number of young boys and young girls who have got very good qualifications, for recommendations for various jobs. Yet if we see the report, it is stated that even for Class III posts, there are not enough qualified Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates avilable. Now this is really a charge against the Education Ministry of the Government of India which has spent crores of rupees for the education of these downtrodden communities, for not equippii g them with proper education and training. Therefore, the Education Ministry should now think of having a perfect scheme. The Government is certainly giving wcightage to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. But with all that, these people are said to possess less qualificationSj that they are not efficient enough and that they do not have the equipment to fill certain vacancies. So, the Education Ministry should

start at least now and see that they really give them education which can gainfully employ them. Now plans are being prepared by various departments and given to the Planning Commission, without understanding what the real need of these communities are. Over-weightage is supposed to be given to these communities, but even equal opportunity is not being given to them. Therefore, if the Education Ministry can now think of something very concrete either in the form of training or in the form of equipping them with additional knowledge which can qualify them to fill very important posts, I drink the Education Ministry would have done a right thing and they would have served the community most effectively.

Sir, having seen the condition and the plight of these people, nobody would deny that the Government has spent a colossal amount on the welfare of the Scheduled Castes. No one in this country or outside this country can say that the Congress Government has neglected (hem. But what is being levelled against the Government or the people who are in the Government is that proper and effective plans to suit them are not being prepared even to-day. The Planning Commission, I suppose, has never cared to do anything for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as a community. It has left all these things to the various State Governments and Government of India Departments concerned with their welfare. The Education Ministry and other concerned Departments will have to make a proper plan so that whatever money is earmarked for them is properly utilised, so that these people will not remain half-baked and be a liability on the nation. If you look at the statistics— the Education Minister must be having them before him—the number of graduates and postgraduates who are coming out of the universities is becoming colossal. But what is the good you are getting out of them ? In what way are you putting their education in useful activities ? What is the benefit you are getting out of them ? In spite of all their education they cannot earn their livelihood and live a decent life. They are not being helpful in any way. They have become a liability. Because, after getting education they do not like to do the manual job which they were used to. And they were incompetent to take up higher posts. Therefore, you are leaving them half way. You do not have any training facilities or programmes for them. Nothing of the kind. Therefore, it is necessary that the Education Ministry should have concrete plans and they should do something very definite. I would implore that this subject, be once again transferred to the Prime Minister and to the Home Ministry ; otherwise, the crimes which are being committed in the country cannot be minimised. The people and the States know what punishment they will get in case they violate the law. But nobody has been arrested because it is difficult for anybody to prove that so and so has really treated someone as an untouchable. It is impossible even for a Government official to give evidence. Therefore, something has got to be done in a concrete way ; the punishment should be made severe.

Now about land distribution. In many places what it is the type of land that these Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people are getting ? In the first piace you are giving the land to a pauper. But the land you are giving is not at all worth cultivating. This is adding to the misery of these people in many places. River valley projects have come. But are there any statistics with the Government to prove that these people, say, 10,000 or 20,000 or a lakh of people, have been given lands which have got perennial irrigation facilities ? I do not think there is any such data with the Government nor was there any effort to prepare the statistics at the time of distribution and see that the really poor, the really deserving man, is given the land and that he can easily cultivate the land. Secondly, I do not think many Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people have benefited by the loans which were being given for agriculture, for developing the land, and so on. All these things should be taken into consideration and concrete measures should be adopted for their welfare ; otherwise, it will be a futile exercise and we will not be able to achieve anything while at the same time we will be spending lots of money without creating the proper cadre or the proper people to earn their living. If concrete steps are not taken, they will continue to be a liability and look to Government patronage. We have seen the refugees who came from West Pakistan, how they have been rehabilitated. We have got examples, 'we have got experience. I am only surprised that thes examples, this experience and knowledge, are not being properly utilised in order to uplift these downtrodden communities. Industrial finance corporations have been created in order to help those people who have been up-rooted. They have been advised to start new

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industries, small-scale industries, cottage industries, and all that. These are the concrete steps which one has to take in order to improve their conditions. But that is not being done. I do not want to go into the instances where people who applied for grants were denied those grants. There may he hundreds and thousands of such cases. The very fact that the Government is not in a position to give a list of people who have benefited by various economic measures is quite enough for us to come to the conclusion ' that there is no scheme of this nature for them. At (his stage I do not want to elaborate this point. I will only say that this subject will have to be transferred to the Home Ministry under the Prime Minister and the Commissioner should function under the Cabinet Secretariat so that at least though without any power of his own he can do something towards the implementation of these recommendations. The Constitution makers were very definite when they said that the Commissioner should report to the Government, so that Government should take steps to implement his recommendations. He should function under the Cabinet Secretariat so that no other Ministry can interfere with his affairs, and he can report to the House correct things that are happering in this country. I am sure there will be some good coming out of this arrangement. I do not think that he should function any longer under the Ministry of Education, because he cannot be that effective there as was envisaged by our Constitution-makers. Mr, Vice-Chairman, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this subject.

SHRI N. G. GORAY (Maharashtra) : Tin-contrast between the call the Prime Minister gave to the country from the Red Fort only two days back to build a strong, prosperous and integrated nation and the tale of woe that has been narrated by the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, is so obvious and so patent that almost every speaker in this House has taken note of it. Speaker after speaker who got up has said that 25 years after independence the situation in which Scheduled Castes and Tribes find themselves has not altered. Just now my friend Shri Krishna even went to the length of suggesting that for two or three years the Commissioner should asked to take leave or holiday and the subject should be transferred to the Prime Minister or to the Home Ministry.

I think if you read this report; the very first pragraph indicates that the Commissioner himself is conscious of the fact that he has not been able to achieve much because he has posed the question how we can bring about any alteration and he has suggested that these suffering communities may perhaps lake to Satyagrah of the Gandhian model. This, I do not think, is a counsel of despair. A very sensitive mind like that of Shri Nirmal /Kumar Bose, a Gandhian, must have come to'the conclusion that though year after year he ' has been reporting on the conditions of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, what he finds is no amelioration, modification and reform. On the contrary the fact is that their condition has worsened. We must try to find out why this is happening. At various levels we can consider this—at the educational level, at the economic level and at the social level. Sir. so far as economic level is concerned, we have heard complaints that the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes do not get a fair deal. It is ttue, Sir, just take the nationalized industries. I do not go to the private sector at all. Look at the 14 nationalized hanks. Let us try to find out how many Scheduled Caste people are employed there. Sir, I can tell you, so far as Poona and Bombay are concerned, and even the Reserve Bank of India is concerned, there is hardly anybody in the officers cadre. Of course, 'chaprasis' and sweepers are there. And that is how the percentage is made up, because hundred per cent of Vhaprasis' and cleaners of lavatories and other things there are people belonging to Scheduled Castes ; nobody else applies for it. You look at the public sector undertakings. You look at the Army, over which Jagjivan Ram is presiding. I put him a question. I asked : How many Commissioned officers are there in the Army who belong to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes ? He said, "Mr. Goray, I am conscious of this fact, but, unfortunately, no applications come". Why does it happen like this ? It is because, Sir, while trying to understand this problem we refuse to go to the heart of the matter.

Sir, this is a problem which has faced no other community except the Hindu community. Why do you say it is a national problem ? This is not a national problem. This is a problem which the Hindu community has been facing for the last 2,000 years and which the Hindu community is trying to evade for the last 2,000 years. It is only some sort of patch-work ; they never go deeper into it and try to

find out an answer. And the answer is that it is rooted in 'Chaturvarna'. The hard core of registence which you find everywhere will not disappear unless you accept this. There is no other solution possible, Once you accept this concept that some people are born high and some are born low, it naturally follows that those who are born low will remain low. And when a particular concept is rooted in religion, it becomes very difficult to eradicate it. The sanction for this particular type of operation is in the Hindu religion itself—in the religions thought. My Communist friends here were saying that we do not observe caste distinctions. It is not true. So long as they are in the factory, it is all right. But as soon as they go home, the class distinction is there. As soon as they go back to their villages, caste distinction is there. The same thing applies even to the Communist countries. Even after 50 years of successful Marxism they have not been able to absorb the Jews because hatred for the Jews is rooted in the Christian religion.

Therefore, I say that if you really want to go to the root of the matter, it will not be by transferring the subject to the Prime Minister or to the Home Minister. The question is : Is the Prime Minister or the Home Minister, whoever she or he may be, ready to attach or launch a frontal attack against this particularly nefarious social theory ? That is the point. Therefore, I say, Sir, that no political party can be trusted so far as this question is concerned. Therefore, whenever there is a struggle between untouchables and touchables or between the higher castes and lower castes, the Harijans and the others, all that we say is that this ought not to have happened ; we express our sympathy and the matter ends there.

Here, in this House, many times we have discussed this. When in Bihar the Santhals were shot down, a committee was appointed ; I wonder if Paswan Shastriji was the Chief Minister at that time. A judge was appointed. I do not know how many people were punished ; I wonder how many of them had been sent to the gallows. Fourteen people were massacred there. Now, such happenings occur again and again and again. One time it may be in Andhra, another time in Maharashtra, a third time in Madras and so on. This is what is happening.

I tell you, in this country, a new contradiction is coming in. The lower classes are becoming more and more conscious of their rights. They come and vote. They listen to your speeches. They hear your slogans. And as soon as the elections are over, they find there is nothing like equality, they are there where they were. Therefore, the tension continues. They hear about the ceilings on land and your saying that when ceiling is there, there will be so many lakhs of acres of land to be distributed among the Hnrijans. Now the ceiling law is gradually modified because there is a high pressure lobby of the kulaks, and the old promise is watered down, is diluted, and now the Chief Minister says that instead of 10 lakh acres only 2 lakh acres will be there for the Harijans. You will find that at the end of two or three years no land has been distributed at all. Or if the Harijans will get some land it will be some sort of a discarded piece of land. Therefore, he thinks that there is a contradiction between slogans, the promises that are made and the implementation. And, therefore, he gets more and more worried, more and more disallusioned and then you find a tension.

He thinks that because he is equal, why can't he stand for elections for District Local Board ? That is what happened in Bawda, about 80 miles from Poona. There was a Dirtrict Local Board election. The Congress set up candidates and the Harijans said. "We shall also set up candidates." The Congress people went to them and told them : You cannot set up a candidate like this, you cannot stand independently. Therefore, a tycott lollowed. It is not surprising that a brother of a Minister was involved. It might have been somebody else. I am not at all concerned whether it was a brother or a sister cr aunt or uncle. The point is that the ruling castes are so conscious of the. privileges and they think : All right, the Harijans can also stand provided they have got our support, they cannot stand nguiiist us. Bit' because all the lards belong to the caste peasants, they see to it that no Harijan is given work. So this is another way of pressurising them. It is economic strangulation. Now they are given work only in Public Relief Works because of drought, which lasts for two or three months. After that, there is no work sgain. What happens then? The chief men in the village will go to them and tell them: After all, you have to live here at d you withdraw all your accusations, you say 'we were not harassed at all, you say that you want to make up and cases will be withdrawn and everything will be all right, but if

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you try to stand up, if you challenge our authority, then the conflict will be there. Therefore, Sir, I am saying that if you want to bring these people, down-trodden people, oppressed people, to the level of all others, then a serious struggle is inevitable . . . *(Time bell rings).* I have no doubt in my mind if that you go on only tinkering with this problem, go on appealing to the higher elapses that they must do something for them, that will not be enough to bring about a real integration, a social integration. I really look to my young people, the young friend here who spoke just now. It is they who must give a lead that they will have to go through this fire or this ordeal of conflict. I am not saying that they should be necessarily violent but they will have to suffer. Unless they are ready to suffer and put up a fight the abject will not be achieved. If they go on waiting for crumbs at'the lables of the richer and higher people, they are nor going to get anything. If they want full bread, they will have to fight for it ; otherwise they will have to be satisfied wilh the crumbs.

श्री महाबीर दास (बिहार) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी मैं माननीय सदस्य की बात सुन रहा था और सोच रहा था कि उनके सुझावों को क्या हरिजन अमल में लायें या सवर्ण अमल में लायें। बीमारी अगर सिर पर हो और इलाज पैर का किया जाय, तो क्या वह बीमारी ठीक हो सकती है ? बीमारी तो सवर्णों में है जिन्होंने यह चीज पैदा की है और जो यह कहते हैं कि तुम अछूत हो, तुम मन्दिर में नहीं जा सकते हो, तुम हमारे बीच में नहीं बैठ सकते हो, तुम हमारे साथ खाना नहीं खा सकते हो और इस तरह की तरह-तरह की बातें कहते हैं। जो बीमारी स्वयं सवर्ण स्पीकर लोगों ने पैदा की है जब तक वह उसको ठीक नहीं करते उसके लिए आन्दोलन नहीं करते तब तक यह बीमारी दूर नहीं हो सकती है। हरिजन बेचारे से कहा जाता है कि वह आन्दोलन करे, तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि वह कहां तक आन्दोलन करेगा क्योंकि उसके पैरों में शक्ति नहीं है, उसके बाहों में अब ताकत नहीं रह गई है। उनसे आप कहते हैं कि लड़ाई करो, आन्दोलन करो और जब वह आन्दोलन करता है तो उसका घर जला दिया जाता है और उजाड़ दिया जाता है। इसलिए मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि अब क्यों नहीं सब पार्टियां मिलकर उनकी भलाई के लिए आन्दोलन करें और सवर्ण लोग उनको अछूत कहना बन्द कर दें।

श्रीमन्, ये रिपोर्ट सचमुच में सरकार को दी जाती है, प्रेसीडेंट को सबमिट की जाती है, एकार्डिंग टु दि कांस्टीट्यूशन हम उसको डिसकस करते हैं कि क्या सरकार इस बारे में जागरूक है ? आज हमें आजाद हुए 25 वर्ष हो गये हैं, तो क्या सरकार इस बारे में संतुष्ट हो गई है जो हम इस चीज के बारे में बड़ा क्रिटिसिज्म कर रहे हैं ? मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार इस बारे में संतुष्ट है, राष्ट्रपति जी संतुष्ट हैं, प्रधान मन्त्री जी संतुष्ट हैं और उप-राष्ट्रपति जी संतुष्ट हैं ? इसका जवाब होगा, नहीं। वे लोग संतुष्ट नहीं हैं। अगर वे संतुष्ट होते तो आज 25 वर्ष पूरे होने पर भी, इस रजत जयन्ती के अवसर पर राष्ट्रपति जी ने यह नहीं बोला होता। वे बोलते हैं : "इस उन्नति और प्रगति में भारत में जन्मे प्रत्येक नागरिक को बराबर का हक है।" समाज के कमजोर वर्ग और पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों पर विशेष ध्यान देना राज्य की जिम्मेदारी है और उनके उत्थान में सहायता देने का प्रयास करना तथा उनके संरक्षण बनाये रखना या कुछ विशेष अधिकार दिलाना ही नहीं होना चाहिए बल्कि उनके जरिए समाज के अन्य वर्ग को सब के समान स्तर पर लाने का ध्येय सुनिश्चित कार्यक्रम द्वारा बनाया जाना चाहिए ताकि उन्हें किसी के अनुग्रहपूर्ण व्यवहार पर निर्भर रहना न पड़े। यह एक महत्वपूर्ण बात है कि राष्ट्रपति जी ने रजत जयन्ती के अवसर पर इस प्रकार की घोषणा की है। इससे साफ जाहिर होता है कि जो कुछ शिड्यूल्डकास्ट्स कमिश्नर ने खामियां बतलाई हैं, त्रुटियां बतलाई हैं, जिन्हें हम पूरा नहीं कर सके हैं, उससे सरकार अवगत है, चिन्तित है। प्रधान मंत्री जी खुद कहती है और उन्होंने रजत जयन्ती के अवसर पर अपने भाषण में कहा : "मैं यह विश्वास के साथ कह सकती हूं कि हमारी सजगता और राष्ट्रीय गौरव बढ़ा है। यह बात ठीक है। साथ ही उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि हमने एक

मजबूत बुनियाद डाल दी है, यह बात भी ठीक है। हमने महत्वपूर्ण प्रगति की है, यह बात भी ठीक है। उन्होंने आगे यह कहा कि इतनी बातें करने के बाद हमें एक बात यह करनी है कि जो हमारे आगे की रफ्तार है उसको तेज करना है। इस बात से साफ जाहिर होता है कि सरकार असेसमेंट करती आई है और करने के बाद जो आवश्यक पग होगा, उसके बारे में सोचना है। हमें सिर्फ इतनी बात कह देने से मान नहीं लेना चाहिए क्योंकि जहां तक त्रुटियों का सवाल है और सरकार यह जो काम कर रही है, उसके जरिये इन त्रुटियों को जल्द से जल्द दूर करना है। जो हमारे सामने रिपोर्ट है उसके सम्बन्ध में मैं शिड्यूल्डकास्ट कमिश्नर और मिनिस्ट्री से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या कारण है कि अभी कुछ राज्यों से आंकड़े प्राप्त हो गये हैं और कुछ राज्यों से आंकड़े प्राप्त नहीं हुए हैं। यह क्या बात है? अगर आप कुछ राज्यों के आंकड़े प्राप्त कर सकें, कुछ के प्राप्त नहीं कर सके तो उसके लिए आपने कदम क्या उठाये? अध्याय 2 में देखिए पृष्ठ 15 पर तो आपको पता लगेगा कि गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र, मध्य प्रदेश इत्यादि राज्यों के तो आंकड़े मिले लेकिन बिहार के नहीं मिले, उत्तर प्रदेश के नहीं मिले। क्यों? इस पर सरकार क्या कर रही है? इस पर सरकार क्यों चुप है? समूचे हिन्दुस्तान की बात पर विचार करने के लिए हम बैठे हैं और अगर यहां कुछ राज्यों के आंकड़े नहीं आते हैं तो उससे हम चिन्तित हैं और इस पर सरकार का ध्यान जाना चाहिए। इससे हम राष्ट्रपति को पूरी रिपोर्ट पेश नहीं कर सकते। मैं आपसे निवेदन करूंगा, मिनिस्ट्री से निवेदन करूंगा कि इस बात को ध्यान में रखें कि हम जो कुछ करते हैं उसके आंकड़े पूरे के पूरे सामने आएं। आप देखेंगे कि जितनी यूनीवर्सिटीज हैं उनमें से दो-एक यूनीवर्सिटी में ही कुछ सुरक्षित स्थान रखे गए हैं, लेकिन 39 यूनीवर्सिटी ऐसी हैं जहां एक भी स्थान हरिजनों के लिए सुरक्षित नहीं है। यह तो एजूकेशन मिनिस्ट्री के हाथ की बात है। दूसरी मिनिस्ट्री इम्प्लीमेंट न करती हो तो वह समझ में आ सकता है लेकिन एजूकेशन मिनिस्ट्री कैसे चुप बैठी है? 39 यूनीवर्सिटियों में एक भी सुरक्षित स्थान नहीं है, यह तो उनके दायरे की बात है। मैं आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करूंगा कि इस पर आप पुनः ध्यान दें।

उसके बाद में यूनियन पबलिक सर्विस कमीशन के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। यूनियन पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन है, स्टेट पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन हैं, रेलवे पबलिक सर्विस कमीशन है, लेकिन उनमें कितने लोग हैं? उनमें इने-गिने लोग हैं, उंगली पर गिनने लायक। उस ओर आपका ध्यान नहीं जाता। आप देख सकते हैं कि इतने कमीशन में कहां-कहां उचित स्थानों में हरिजनों को आपने रखा है। एक उदाहरण देता हूं पेज 92 से। 11 मन्त्रालयों में 300 नियुक्तियां हुईं, लेकिन उनमें हरिजनों की केवल 10 हुई और वे भी तृतीय श्रेणी में, 3 द्वितीय श्रेणी में। एक बड़ी बात यह है कि कुछ डिपार्टमेंट्स में, जैसे सुरक्षा मंत्रालय, विधि मंत्रालय, खाद्य एवं कृषि मंत्रालय, संभरण मंत्रालय, पेट्रोल और रसायन मंत्रालय, औद्योगिक मंत्रालय—इनमें एक भी नियुक्ति नहीं हुई—तृतीय श्रेणी में भी। यह विचार करने की बात है।

मैं आपके सामने दो-तीन बातें और रखना चाहूंगा। पढ़े लिखे युवकों की—जिन्हें आप बी० ए०, एम० ए०, हायर सेकण्डरी तक पढ़ाते हैं—बेकारी किस रफ्तार से बढ़ती जा रही है रोज। आप पढ़ाते जा रहे हैं और उनकी बेकारी बढ़ती चली जा रही है। मैं गवर्नमेंट से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि या तो आप पढ़ाना बन्द करें हरिजनों और आदिवासियों को क्योंकि आप उन पर इतना रुपया खर्च करते हैं पढ़ाने लिखाने पर और फिर उनको फ्रस्ट्रेटेड रहना पड़ता है और अगर पढ़ाते लिखाते हैं तो उनकी सर्विस के लिए, रोजी-रोटी की जिम्मेदारी लें।

श्री गनेशी लाल चौधरी : क्या बिना पढ़े को रोजी-रोटी नहीं चाहिए?

श्री महाबीर दास : मैं कह रहा हूं शिक्षा विभाग से जो सम्बन्धित विषय हैं उनके बारे में।

[श्री महाबीर दास]

अगर आप उन पर खर्चा करते हैं तो यह भी जिम्मेदारी आपको लेनी पड़ेगी कि जिस आदमी को पढ़ा-लिखा कर ट्रेंड करते हैं उसके लिए कुछ करें। जनरल तो मैं नहीं कह रहा हूं, मैं पर्टीकुलर कह रहा था।

दूसरी बात मैं यह निवेदन करूंगा कि सरकारी, अर्द्ध-सरकारी, राज्य सभा, राज्य की विधान परिषदों आदि में भी आपको हरिजनों को, आदिवासियों को प्रतिनिधित्व देना चाहिए। वास्तव में यह है नहीं। आप खुद अपने यहां देखें कि हम क्या कर रहे हैं और हमें क्या करना चाहिए।

अभी सीलिंग से जमीनें बचने वाली हैं, आप सिलिंग से बचने वाली जमीन को बांटेंगे, लेकिन हमको डर है कि कहीं फिर सवर्ण उसे हड़प कर जाएंगे। इसलिए मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि यह कानून ऐसा बनना चाहिए कि जो हरिजन और आदिवासी को जमीन दी जाय वह ट्रांसफरेबिल, सेलेबिल न हो। तभी यह जमीन उसके हाथ में सुरक्षित रहेगी, नहीं तो सीलिंग की बची हुई जमीन जो आप देंगे वह उसके हाथ से निकल जायगी। मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूं कि छात्र-वृत्तियों में वृद्धि होनी चाहिए और छात्र-वृत्तियों की जो रकम है उसमें आज की परिस्थिति को मद्देनजर रखते हुए कम से कम तिगुनी वृद्धि होनी चाहिए ताकि हरिजन छात्रावासों में रह कर अच्छी तरह से पढ़ सकें। तो मैं आप से निवेदन करूंगा कि उनकी शिक्षा की तरफ आप विशेष रूप से तवज्जेह दें।

श्री गनेशी लाल चौधरी : श्रीमन्, तारीफ करने के बाद भी माननीय सदस्य ने वही बातें कही जो कि मैंने कही थीं।

श्री सीताराम सिंह (बिहार) : श्रीमन्, आज दो दिनों से अनुसूचित जातियों और जनजातियों की रपट पर विचार चल रहा है। 25 वर्षों की आजादी के बाद भी उनके रहन-सहन, जीवन स्तर को उठाने का काम इस सरकार ने नहीं किया। उन के जीवन स्तर को उठाना तो दूर रहा, विधान सम्मत जो उन को अधिकार मिला हुआ है उसे भी पालन कराने में यह सरकार विफल रही है। एक तरफ रजत जयन्ती मनायी जा रही है

[श्री **उपसभापति** पीठासीन हुए।]

और दूसरी तरफ हरिजन और आदिवासियों को कत्ल किया जाता है, जिन्दा जलाया जाता है और उनकी बहू बेटियों के साथ बलात्कार होता है। यह मानवता पर कलंक है, अपने को सभ्य और सुसंस्कृत कहने वाले समाज के ऊपर लानत है और है यह जंगलीपन की निशानी। आखिर यह होता क्यों है? इसलिए कि वर्ण व्यवस्था, जाति व्यवस्था के बनाने वाले मक्कार और गद्दार लोगों ने समाज के ऊंच-नीच, छुआछूत का भेद फैला कर हजारों साल से इन लोगों को कमजोर बना कर रखा है, शोषण किया है। अपने स्वार्थ साधन के लिए इन को वस्तु मान बैठा है। आज हिंदुस्तान के किसी भी छोर में चले जाइये, जाति के नाम पर गांव बसा है—चमार टोली, दुसाध टोली, ब्राह्मण टोली, इत्यादि। यह भयंकर सामाजिक विषमता का बोधक है। जल्दी से जल्दी सरकार को चाहिए कि वह इस को खत्म करे। सदन और सरकार से मेरा सुझाव यह होगा कि अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति एवं हरिजनों की जितनी जनसंख्या है उसके आधार पर केन्द्र और राज्य सरकार की सभी स्तर की नौकरियों में तथा शिक्षण संस्थाओं में नामांकन से ले कर नौकरियों तक में तथा प्राइवेट फर्मों में इनका स्थान सुरक्षित किया जाय। इनके निवास स्थान वाले इलाकों में इनकी ही जाति के सरकारी अधिकारियों की नियुक्ति की जाय। प्रमोशन में भी रिजर्वेशन इसी आधार पर किया जाय। एक निश्चित अवधि की योजना बना कर इनके सामाजिक और आर्थिक एवं शिक्षण के विकास के लिए युद्ध-स्तर पर काम किया जाय।

उपर्युक्त कार्यवाही का पालन कराने के लिए एक अधिकार युक्त निगरानी समिति बनायी जाय। हरिजन, अनुसूचित जातियां तथा आदिवासियों की समस्या राष्ट्रीय समस्या है। जब

तक राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर इसको हल नहीं किया जायगा तब तक राष्ट्र कमजोर रहेगा। मैं सरकार को चेतावनी देना चाहता हूं कि समय रहते अगर समस्या का समाधान नहीं किया गया तो भयंकर विस्फोट होगा और गृह युद्ध की आग भड़केगी जो सर्वथा देश और राष्ट्र के लिए घातक होगी। क्षेत्रीय विषमता और सामाजिक विषमता पेट से पृथकता और अलगाव पैदा होता है। जातिप्रथा को खत्म करने के लिए चौतरफा हमला करना होगा। आर्थिक क्षेत्र में, सामाजिक क्षेत्र में, शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में, व्यापार के क्षेत्र में, नौकरी के क्षेत्र में, तभी जा कर जातिवाद खत्म होगा। श्रीमन्, आज 25 वर्ष के बाद आज जो मुल्क की स्थिति है वह बहुत भयावह है और चिन्तनीय स्थिति है। अगर समय से इस समस्या का समाधान न निकाला गया तो एक कवि ने कहा है :—

'सत्य मांगने से न मिले सांघातिक पाप हो जायें,
तो बोलो धर्मराज जियें या कि मिट जायें ।।'

यही स्थिति होने वाली है। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूं।

SHRIMATI JAHANARA JAIPAL SINGH (Bihar) : Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, 1 thank you for giving me this opportunity of saying a a few words and adding to the discussion on the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Twelve years ago when I first spoke in Parliament, I spoke on the same subject and it is with a sense of sorrow that I read through all the speeches made then and listen to the speeches made now and find that there is not much of a difference. The only difference I find is that twelve years ago there was a lot of optimism. The Members who spoke thought that sonic-thing would be done, that something was going to happen. Other Members may not agree with me, but I find a sense of frustration running through all the speeches today. The other difference is that at that time the Department of Social Welfare was with the Ministry of Home Affairs. Since then it wandered to the Ministry of Law and now it is resting with the Ministry of Education. However, this does not matter, as long as it does what it was set UP to do. When this Department came into being, it was recognised in the Constitution that there were people who needed protection. One of the aims of the Constitution is 'the protection of the weaker sections of the people from social injustice and all forms of ex-ploition.' That was why reservations were provided for these two communities, viz., the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. It was thought that after 1960 it would not be needed any mop' and they would join the rest of the country in the main stream of national life. Unfortunately in 1960 this protection was extended by ten years. Then, in 1970 it has been extended for another ten years. At least in 1980 I hope that it will no longer be necessary. As I said, it is immaterial to which Ministry the Department of Social Welfare belongs, as long as il does what it was set up to do. I would ask Government, through you, Sir, whether they have got any positive programme to briny these people into the main stream of our national life at the end of the eight years that are left.

I have a few suggestions to make about my own people. The problems that affect the Scheduled Casles are quite different from the problems that affect the Scheduled Tribes. Perhaps it is for the first time the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has written a Report in which he has taken particular notice of the problems of the tribals. He has written with insight and understanding of their problems. It is not surprising. He is a man who has studied the history of man particularly of the tribal communities of this country. He knows what they suffer from or what they lack. Now, my colic agues from both sides of the House have given many in-stances of injustice and exploitation. I am going to confine myself particularly to the tribals who live in Central India, in South Bihar and in Orissa. In the North the tribals have got their own State and I wish them all success in their efforts to bring prosperity to their people and I hope that they will do it long before these eight years are over. In Central India ve are living in one of the most industrially rich areas of the country. AH around us Stale projects are coming up. Public Sector projects, like steel mills and mines are coming up, but I ask the Government : Have you thought about the people who live there. Have you done anything to help them to enable them to lake a part in this ? Even for carrying bricks for the buildings, labour gangs are brought from other parts of India. When the

[Shrimati Jahatvara Jaipal Singh] Heavy Engineering Corporation was set up in Ranchi, we thought that this was going to provide employment opportunities and so many things, but now has anybody thought exactly what effect it has had on us ? I do not want to say much. I do not want to complain too much. There is not much time, but I would suggest now that Social Security is with Education. As somebody on this side said before, this is a chance which is there tor the Ministry of Education. People who live there are of two kinds. Tribal people are the same as others everywhere, there are conservative people, old people, who cannot change their ways. They are primarily agriculture-based. Apart from that they depend on forest economy. In this report you will find it says how we are not taking advantage of this, how we arc not using their services in this respect, how the Forest Department officers arc misbehaving with the tribals, and we are losing a wealth of man power. Men are the wealth of the nation. Here is a huge labour force that we can use in the conservation of our forests. Among the younger generation of the tribals they do realise that education is the kingpin to their progress, to prosperity, to permanent prosperity. What is being done for their education ? This report very correctly lays stress on craft-hased employment-oriented education. I should have thought that in all the public sector projects this would be the chance to do something positive. Why cannot you have enough technical institutes ? You have aptitude tests for those who can go higher up, and the others can even do lesser things. Even there we are not doing anything. The Heavy Engineering Corporation employs 20,000 of whom only 600 are tribals.

Apart from this there is not much to say, but with your permission I would like to read a few lines from this report where it says :

> "Zila Parishads and Panchayat Samitis who have been entrusted with Tribal Development Blocks aie dominated by powerful vested interests composed mostly of non-tribals. The landlord, the money-lender, the Forest and Public Works Department contractor and the liquer vendor—all agents of exploitation of the tribals—dominate the tribal scene and are not enthusiastic about programmes for the weaker sections."

J would appeal through you to the Government that this should be taken note of and sonic positive programme should be drawn up with people, men and women, who are dedicated to working for the welfare of theit less fortunate brethren. Then only will all the money spent and all the efforts that are being made bring some results. 1 hank you.

SHRIMATI SATYAVATI DANG (Hima-chal Pradesh) : Mr. Deputy Chairman, I know that time is very short and I do not want to take much of your time. I come from a State which has got Scheduled Castes but it has not a big Scheduled Tribe area. As my friend, Shri Roshan Lai, is going to speak after me, I am just taking up certain matters which I think I should touch upon. The first thing is in my country in a way the Government realise the difficulty of the people who are not born in so lucky a family and not getting higher places in life. The upper class conservative people who are also officers and others in high places are a hindrance in their progress and Government's policy is not working as it should. But I am glad to tell you that in Himachal Pradesh in the Municipal Corporation last time when the pay scales were revised, the Government had taken a very good decision regarding the pay scales of sicavengers and sweepers who are doing the worst jobs and who are paid the lowest. You will be surprised to know that the sweepers used to get as fixed pay only Rs. 35, altogether Rs. 183 per month. The pay has not been revised. Now they are getting Rs. 263, whereas in the same place junior clerks are only getting Rs. 241. That means the Government has realised that the work has got something to do with the pay scales and not caste. It is not only a question of whether the people are born or what class they belong to. It is the job which makes the difference.

The other point which I am just coming to is that the Himachal Pradesh—I think—is the only Pradesh where Scheduled Area has not been declared. At first, we were a Union territory and the people at the Centre kept telling us that you cannot have it because you are a Union territory. From 1968 onwards we have become a State and we expected the Central Government to look into the matter and declare it scheduled area. Letter was posted to them by Himachal Government on the 24th April, 1971. Again letters have bri'u sen!, with all the required information in March, in April and in July 1972. Instead of taking action by the Centre they kept on

writing for more information. We were surp-priscd this lime—on the 19l!i *June* again the Central Minister has written to the Himachal Pradesh Government to give information After all these informatory letters from Himachal I wonder what son of information they are wanting. Whether officers here are they sitting on the files I wonder even if they at all read the letters ? As my friends all round have said, people are not interested in Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people. I can see that in this office the officers and other people working are not interested as to what is happening to the tribal people in Himachal or other places. They have been paid to do the job but they are sitting on the files and are not doing anything. When the Prime Minister went to Sumda in Border area in 1968, the No No the priest of that place asked her to declare those areas as Scheduled Areas. He said there were areas which were Scheduled area in Punjab before. He wanted them to be declared as Scheduled Arras again they wanted tribal Advisory Committee to be reconstituted and all facilities to be given to them. I would request the Minister to look into the leiters which have come from Himachal. The Centre is again and again asking for information which is already in front of them. No new information can be given to them. We have asked these areas to be declared Scheduled Area. Two full districts, Lahaul and Spiti and Kinnaur which is Scheduled Caste area Tehsil Pangi and Sub-Tehsil Bharmaur. Then 13 potwar circles of the Chamba District, 4 patwar circles of the Kangra District, 4 pa', war circles of the Mandi District and 15 patwar circles of the Mahasu District. The Himachal Government has asked all these to be notified as Scheduled Areas. Without it you know, so many developmental work cannot be done for those people and they cannot be done unless these areas are declared as Scheduled Areas. I would request the hon. Minister here very humbly—please look into the letters which have come from the Himachal Pradesh Government and declare these areas as Scheduled Areas so that we can start the tribal advisory committee and do the work there.

One or two things before I sit down-—and I know you are also in a hurry. I feel very strongly that in the tribal areas the non-tribal people are not allowed to buy land. But the tribal area people are allowed to settle down anywhere. All the educated ttibal people are coming out of their tribal areas and are settling outside. That means, all the educated and intelligent people who can do some work for those tribal people are going out of the tribal area and those tribal people who are uneducated, they are left in those artas. Either people from 'imside should be allowed to settle there—you can put a ceiling on them, on their number— so that new blood can come and improve those tribal people's life or the educated tribal people should not be allowed to settle outside their areas, after their retirement they should settle down in the tribal area with their own people and improve their life for them. Help has been ii to the tribal people in Himachal as our Chief Secretary was a tribal man, the Director of Animal Husbandry is a tribal man, the Director of Agriculture was a tribal man, two or three other tribal people are D. C. and Under Secretary. But all of them have bought land outside and they are going to settle there. What help is going to be given to these people in tribal area by these officers who ate staying there outside their home area ? You'should not slop non-tribal people who would like to come and settle in tribal atea and do work for these people. These tribal people are as they were fifty years at,o and there will be nobody to teach them or to impiove their life, if all educated people will come out of their Home to out side placts :

Another thing which I want the hon. Minister to look into it—I do not know what is the position in the other tribal areas—in our tribal areas we have Scheduled Tribe and in the Scheduled Caste which may be very rare because we have got ali caste people like Brahmins, Rajputs and Scheduled Castes like Lobars, Koli etc. And what happens ? I agree that the money earmarked for the tribal areas is being used in the tribal areas. But for whom ? You will be surprised to know that when T visited the village of the Chief Secretary I found there was only one girl educated and that one was educated only up to the sixth class though the High School is there.

Then among the Scheduled Tribes people there are the Scheduled Caste people who are looked down upon by the Scheduled Tribes themselves. Tiny are the lowest of the low. They first suffered as tribals and then now they ate suffering as Scheduled Castes among the Scheduled Tribes people. We have brought this thing to the notice of the officers dealing with the subject. These people go for enquiry and ask about i; from the Chief Secretary or the Directors, or such high class people those

[Slirimati Satyavati Dang] who are not Scheduled Caste people. Naturally, they do not want to give the right answer. Not that the Centre's policy is wrong but this Tact is not made known to them Som. -thing should be dor.e to ameliorate the condition of these Scheduled Castes among the Scheduled Tribes. Some amount should be set apart for these downtrodden people, the Scheduled Castes among the Scheduled Tribes.

I thank.you very much for having allowed me to say a few words.

श्री रोशन लाल (हिमाचल प्रदेश): डिप्टी-चेयरमैन साहब, शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट कमिश्नर साहब की जो रिपोर्ट सामने आई है, उसको देखने के बाद सिर शर्म से झुक जाता है, इसलिए कि बिक्टिमाइजेशन, डिसक्रिमिनेशन, एट्रोसीटिज, अनटचैबिलिटी, एक्सप्लाइटेशन—हर एक चीज बदस्तूर 25 सालों से चली आ रही है। तो इन बातों को देखने के बाद जबान पर एक शेर आता है :—

जमाना बड़े गौर से सुन रहा था,
हम ही सो गये दास्तां कहते कहते।

25 वर्ष हुए जब हम आजाद हुए थे, तो हमारे मुल्क के रहनुमाओं ने, जो काबिले फक्र और काबिले ताजीम थे, उन्होंने देश के सामने एक अहद किया था जिसका नस्बुलऐन यह था कि हम एक ऐसे समाज, सोशलिज्म, सिक्युलरिज्म की बुनियाद रख रहे हैं, जिसमें हर कौम बिला लिहाज, मजहब व मिल्लत, अकीदा और ख्यालात, रंग और नस्ल, जबान से, सब तरह के मकसा हकूक मिलेंगे और मसावी हकूक होंगे। लेकिन 25 वर्ष गुजर जाने के बाद आज वही हालत है जो 25 वर्ष पहले थी।

कई दफा जब हम देहातों में जाते हैं, इंटीरियर में जाते हैं, तो हरिजन और दूसरे कबाली लोगों को जिनको पिछड़ी जाति का कहा जाता है, पिछड़ा कहा जाता है, वे सामने आकर कहते हैं कि हम गुलामी के वक्त, उन राजाओं के वक्त और अंग्रेजी हुकूमत के वक्त बदर्जा बेहतर थे। उस वक्त हम पर इतने जुल्म नहीं होते थे, जितने कि आज कल होते हैं। आज हमें जमीन से बेदखल किया है और छुआछूत के मामले में हमारे साथ बहुत ज्यादा जुल्म का बर्ताव किया जाता है, तो जब ये बात सुनते हैं तो सिर शर्म से झुक जाता है। महात्मा गांधी जी ने अपनी जिन्दगी का बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा इस जिद्दोजहद में लगाया था और वे मुल्क में कास्टिज्म और कम्युनलिज्म और बारबेरिक कस्टम की लड़ाई लड़ते रहे और उसके खिलाफ जिद्दोजहद करते रहे, लेकिन वे ही पहले कम्युनलिज्म के शिकार हुए और उनकी आहुती भी इसी बात ने ली। यह बात आज की नहीं है, बल्कि जब से हम आजादी की लड़ाई की जिद्दोजहद कर रहे थे, तो उससे पहले नेशनलिज्म और कम्युनलिज्म दोनों एक मुतजाद चीजें थीं, जैसे आग और पानी होते हैं। इन दोनों के बीच उस वक्त भी लड़ाई रहती थी। जो ये कम्युनलिज्म वाले लोग हैं जो अब भी नारे लगाते हैं, उस वक्त भी राजाओं की झोली उठाते थे। आज भी तकरीबन उनके पास कोई काम नहीं है और इस वक्त भी जो गरीब लोग हैं, जिनको वे पहले गुलाम रखना चाहते थे, उनको ये फिर गुलाम बनाये रखना चाहते हैं और उस कहानी को बदस्तूर कायम रखना चाहते हैं। मैं यह बात इसलिए कह रहा हूं कि पहले जो हालत थी, वही हालत आज भी है। अगरचे हमारी गवर्नमेंट ने कांस्टीट्यूशन में इस बारे में कुछ प्राविजन्स व गारन्टी दी है, बड़े तौहफज दिये हैं और इन तौहफजों के लिए गारन्टी दी है, लेकिन इसके बावजूद भी हरिजनों का मजाक ही नहीं उड़ाया गया है बल्कि मैं समझता हूं गवर्नमेंट का और कांस्टीट्यूशन का भी मजाक उड़ाया गया है। बावजूद इसके जितनी रिकमेंडेशन्स शेड्यूल्ड काट कमिश्नर की जानिब से गवर्नमेंट को मिलती हैं, उन पर इम्प्लीमेंटशन नहीं होता, तो मैं समझता हूं कि यह मजाक नहीं तो क्या है।

तालीम एक बेसिक इशू है। गुरबत कैसे दूर हो? जब गुरबत दूर होगी तो अनटचेबिलिटी पर भी उसका असर होगा, जब ये दोनों चीजें सामने आती हैं तो बेसिक चीज तालीम है। शुरू में हरिजनों के बच्चों के लिए वजीफे मुकर्रर किए गए—पहले तो यह कहा जाता है कि

इंटेलीजेंशिया है ही नहीं—लेकिन वजीफे भी वक्त मुकर्रर पर नहीं मिलते। मैं कई ऐसे होनहार नौजवानों को जानता हूं, जिनको वक्त पर वजीफे नहीं मिले। मैंने एक-दो बच्चों का दाखिला कराया अपनी गिरह से पैसे देकर, 32—40 रुपए के स्टाम्प पर सिक्योरिटी भी अपने आप दी। सरकार देना चाहती है लेकिन सरकार का जो एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन है उसकी तरफ से ठीक ढंग से अमल नहीं होता। उसका कारण क्या है? हमारे यहां पुरानी रवायत है जाट महासर, बनिया हाकिम, ब्राह्मण शाह तो समझो कहरे खुदा जब ये तीनों कौमें इकट्ठी होंगी—और ये डोमिनेट कर रही हैं सारे भारतवर्ष को—तो आपको इन्साफ नहीं मिलेगा, कहरे खुदा होगा जब ये तीनों इकट्ठे हो जाएंगे। आप कितने ही रिजोल्यूशन लाएं, कितना ही लॉ बनाएं उनके तहफ्फुज के लिए, लेकिन वे तो इनको गुलाम रखना चाहते हैं ताकि बेगार ले सकें। जिन लोगों ने अपना पेशा छोड़ दिया है . . .

श्री मान सिंह वर्मा (उत्तर प्रदेश) : कौमों का नाम बता दीजिए।

श्री रोशन लाल . बाद में बता देंगे।

सर्विसेज में आपने रिजर्वेशन किए। हमने अभी एक टूर किया इस कमेटी का, मैं मेम्बर हूं। मैंने बहुत से प्रदेशों का टूर किया, तो हमने देखा कि किस किस्म का डिस्क्रिमिनेशन होता है। पहले तो क्लास वन में कोई लिया ही नहीं जाता और अगर कोई निकल भी गया तो उसे किसी अच्छी पोस्ट पर रखा नहीं जाता। मिसाल के तौर पर इस वक्त हमारे पास कुछ नौजवान आई० ए० एस० भी हैं, आई० पी० एस० भी हैं, पी० सी० एस० भी हैं, उनको आफिस में लगाया जाता है अन्डर सेक्रेटरी, डिपुटी सेक्रेटरी, उनको कभी फील्ड में काम करने के लिए मौका नहीं दिया जाता, ताकि लोग उनकी हुकूमत को बर्दाश्त न कर सकें, इसलिए कि वे अछूत जाति के हैं। अभी हमने गुजरात का दौरा किया। हम एक एम० बी० बी० एस० और एम० डी० डाक्टर से मिले जो अछूत जाति के थे। अनटचेबिलिटी की इन्तहा क्या होती है? एक लेडी मरीज आई। वह जानती थी कि वह फलां कौम का, हरिजन का लड़का है, वह हाइली क्वालीफाइड था, उसने उसको देखा, बोडी को छुआ तो बाहर जाकर एक लोटे से दूसरी महिला उसके ऊपर पानी डालने लगी, लोगों ने सोचा शायद यह मर रही हो—यह मेडिकल कालेज की बात है—डाक्टर भाग कर गए, वह कहने लगी कि मैं अछूत से दवाई लेने से मरना प्रिफर करती हूं। यह दशा इस देश की है।

श्री महावीर त्यागी : ऐसा नहीं है। आपके हरियाणे में होगा।

श्री रणबीर सिंह : हरियाणा तो बहुत बढ़िया है।

श्री रोशन लाल : मुरादाबाद में मछरिया गांव में क्या हुआ। गुजरात जामनगर में भारत दर्शन के नाम से स्थान है, जहां मुर्दों का क्रीमेशन किया जाता है, वहां दोनों तरफ बहुत अच्छा बाग है। जितने हमारे पीर पैगम्बर, ऋषि, मुनि, महापुरुष हुए हैं उनकी बड़ी-बड़ी स्टेचू बनाई गई हैं वहां, जैसे ईसा मसीह है उनके हाथ में बाइबिल है, जैसे शेख सादी है उनके हाथ में कुरान है, महर्षि दयानन्द, महात्मा गांधी, कृष्ण इनकी स्टेचू बनाई हुई है। उसके बाद हमने क्रीमेशन ग्राउन्ड देखा जिसको भारत दर्शन कहते हैं। वहां हमने हरिजनों से पूछा और हरिजनों ने हमसे शिकायत भी की कि हमको यहां जलाने नहीं देते, हम को दबाते हैं। मुझे दुःख हुआ कि गुजरात में जहां बड़े-बड़े मुदब्बर महात्मा गांधी, स्वामी दयानन्द जी, सरदार पटेल और दूसरे-दूसरे महापुरुष हुए हैं, उस प्रदेश की प्रेक्टिस और प्रोफेशन अलग-अलग हों। हमारा सिर इस पर शर्म से झुक जाता है। यह दशा इस देश की है। जहां इतने बड़े-बड़े नेता हुए हैं, जहां इतने बड़े-बड़े ऋषि हुए हैं, जिसको देवता स्थान कहा जाता है, जहां बड़े-बड़े तीर्थ स्थान हैं वहां यह पोजीशन है कि हरिजनों को क्रीमेशन ग्राउन्ड में जलाने नहीं दिया जाता। यह हालत इस देश

[श्री रोशन लाल]

की है तो आप समझ सकते हैं कि हम इसके सिवा और क्या कह सकते हैं कि गवर्नमेंट कुछ करे।

अभी त्यागी जी बोल रहे थे। आज यू० पी० को लीजिए, बिहार को लीजिए, बिहार में संथाल कबाइलियों को जिन्दा जला दिया गया। क्या यह अत्याचार नहीं है, क्या यह जुल्म नहीं है? एक कौम का दूसरी कौम के साथ। अभी मुरादाबाद के अन्दर हरिजनों के एक सौ आठ घर जला दिये गये, बच्चों को जिन्दा जला दिया गया, क्या यह अत्याचार नहीं है? क्या इसको आप अत्याचार नहीं समझते हैं? आंध्र प्रदेश में या महाराष्ट्र में पिछले दिनों जो केसेज हुये, क्या उसको आप अत्याचार नहीं समझते हैं? क्या अभी तक जुल्म और तशद्दुद नहीं चल रहा है। क्या यह पिछले अंग्रेजों के वक्त में था, राजाओं के वक्त में था? हर्गिज नहीं था। उनके यहां ज्यादतियां होती थीं, वे बेगार लेते थे, लेकिन तब इतना जुल्म नहीं होता था। आज अगर हरिजन किसी जमींदार की बेगार देने नहीं जाता है तो उस पर जुल्म किया जाता है। होम मिनिस्टर साहब श्री मिर्धा यहां मौजूद नहीं हैं। उन्होंने इस सिलसिले में कहा कि साहब, यह तो गलत बात है, यह तो इत्तफा किया आग लगने का मामला है। मैं समझता हूं कि यह गलत है। जो आज मशीनरी रिपोर्ट देती है, जिसके ऊपर हम भरोसा करते हैं, वह गवर्नमेंट को भी धोखा दे रही है। मेरे कहने का मुद्दा यह है कि मजाक सिर्फ शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट का नहीं उड़ाया जाता, बल्कि गवर्नमेंट का भी उड़ाया जाता है। आज कांस्टिट्यूशन की धज्जियां उड़ा दी गई हैं।

मैं अम्बाला जिले से पंजाब असेम्बली का मेम्बर था। मेरे हलके में एक हरिजन का कत्ल हुआ। एक जमींदार साहब के पास एक हरिजन नौकर था, उसके जाट की एक लड़की के साथ नजायज ताल्लुकात हो गये। उन्होंने उसका गला घोंट कर उसको अपने कुएं में डाल दिया। लोग भागे हुए गए। उनकी कम्युनिटी के एक मिनिस्टर थे जिनके पास वे गये। उन्होंने एस० पी० से रिपोर्ट मंगवाई। एस० पी० ने रिपोर्ट लिख दी कि यह सुइसाइड का मैटर है। वहां जाटों की एक दूसरी पार्टी थी। उसने उनको उकसाया और उन्होंने कह दिया कि हमने उसको काम करते हुये देखा था। और उसको मारा गया है। वह लाश भी कुएं से निकल आई। डाक्टर ने उसकी पोस्टमार्टम रिपोर्ट दे दी कि खुदकुशी का मामला है। यह सब हो गया। लेकिन सरदार प्रताप सिंह कैरो एक आला एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर थे, मैं उनको खिराजे तहसीन अदा करता हूं। मैंने उनसे कहा कि यह मर्डर का केस है। रात को मीटिंग हो रही थी। मैं एग्जिक्युटिव कमेटी का मेम्बर था। मैंने कैरो साहब के सामने उनकी अर्जी रखी। उन्होंने फौरन मुझे बाहर अंधेरे में बुला लिया और बुला कर के कहा कि तुम ने इंक्वायरी की इसकी? मैंने कहा कि मैंने नहीं की, मैं तो यहीं सेशन में था। उन्होंने कहा कि सुबह 6 बजे जाओ। मैंने कहा कि मेरे पास कोई गाड़ी नहीं है। उन्होंने कहा कि कांग्रेस के आफिस से आपको गाड़ी देता हूं। उन्होंने गाड़ी मंगवा दी और मैं 6 बजे गया और उस गांव के मुदब्बिर आदमी और सरपंच को लिया। फिर इंक्वायरी कर के मैंने 12 एक बजे वापस आ कर के उनके पास रिपोर्ट पेश कर दी। मेरे पीछे उन्होंने 10 बजे टेलीफोन किया डी० सी० को और उनसे कहा कि तुम पर्सनली जाओ, तहसीलदार या एस० डी० ओ० से नहीं बल्कि खुद अपने आप जाकर के मौके से रिपोर्ट लाओ कि क्या वाकया है। मेरे बाद डी० सी० भी वहां गये। जब 2 बजे के बाद डी० सी० की रिपोर्ट आई तो उसके बाद एस० पी० से उन्होंने कहा। एस० पी० ने अपनी रिपोर्ट पहले दी हुई थी। उसने अपनी वही रिपोर्ट भेज दी। एस० पी० को अपने आफिस में बुला करके खूब उन्होंने थ्रेटेन किया कि यह रिपोर्ट तुम्हारे थानेदार की पहले से बनी हुई है, तुमने हमारे हुक्म की कोताही की है, खुद जाओ और खुद जा कर के रिपोर्ट मुरत्तब करो, कल तक मैं तुम्हें मौका देता हूं। चुनांचे वे एस० पी० खुद गये और मौके पर जा कर के जो उन्होंने रिपोर्ट दी वह मेरी और डी० सी० की रिपोर्ट से कारोबोरेट होती थी। मेरे कहने का मुद्दा यह है कि जब तक इस किस्म की

मशीनरी है तब तक आप उनको इंसाफ नहीं दिला सकते हैं। आपके पास थानेदार या तहसीलदार रिपोर्ट भेज देगा कि साहब, यह वाकया तो इत्तिफाक का है। अगर किसी का मकान जला दिया जाय, किसी को कत्ल कर दिया जाय तो कह दिया जायगा कि इत्तिफाक से आग लग गई या उसने खुदकुशी कर ली। जब तक गवर्नमेंट सख्त ऐक्शन न ले तब तक कोई नतीजा निकलने वाला नहीं है। मैं आपके जरिये प्राइम-मिनिस्टर से कहना चाहता हूं कि साविका चार सालों में उन्होंने बड़े इंकलाबी और माजजा एक-दाम लिये हैं और अगर आने वाली नसलें उनको करामाती औतार मान लें तो इसमें कोई गलत बात नहीं होगी। उन्होंने बैंक नेशनलाइजेशन किया, इंश्योरेंश का नेशनलाइजेशन किया और उसके लिये कारपोरेशन बनाया, प्रीवी पर्सेस का खात्मा किया, इसके अलावा फंडामेंटल राइट्स हैं, सिलिंग है, और इसलिए अगर इस कौमी मसले को हल करने के मुताल्लिक भी वे सोच विचार करें तो इससे कौम का वकार बढ़ेगा और देश ऊंचा होगा और अगर वे हरिजनों के मसले का कोई हल तलाश करेंगी और उस पर अच्छी तरह से विचार करेंगी तो उससे मुल्क आगे बढ़ सकता है। अदरवाइज, मैं तो यह समझता हूं कि अब लोगों में बड़ी जागृति आ गयी है। अब लोग उतने बेवकूफ नहीं रहे जितने कि आप बीस, तीस साल पहले समझते थे। अभी आपने पाकिस्तान के बंगला देश के लोगों के जज्बात को देखा है और यह देखा है कि उन्होंने अपने कौम के वकार के लिए अपना कितना खून बहाया है। इसी तरह से आप वियतनाम को लीजिए। तो लोगों में अब जागृति आ गयी है, उनमें एक इंकलाब आ गया है और उसमें लोग आगे बढ़ना चाहते हैं। इसलिए मैं पहले ही चेतावनी दे देना चाहता हूं कि अभी वक्त है, आप वक्त के तकाजे का अहसास करें और बदलते हुए हालात का अहसास करके उसके मुताबिक कदम उठायें।

श्री बलराम दास (मध्य प्रदेश) : आदरणीय उपसभापति जी, आज हमारे सामने विचार के लिए अनुसूचित जाति और आदिम जातियों की रिपोर्ट है और हर साल यह रिपोर्ट संसद् के सामने पेश की जाती है। उसके ऊपर बहस की जाती है, लेकिन जहां तक अमल का सवाल है, उसके ऊपर अमल कितना होता है यह संसद् सदस्यों ने अपने विचार प्रकट किये उसी से जाहिर होता है। बड़े दुख की बात है कि आज हम रजत जयन्ती मना रहे हैं, लेकिन भारतवर्ष के इतने बड़े हिस्से की आज यह हालत है और यह सब देख कर हमारा सिर शर्म से नीचे झुक जाता है और हमें लज्जा मालूम होती है। वास्तव में हमारे हरिजन और आदिवासी हैं इनकी हालत कब सुधरेगी ? यदि वास्तव में जो यह कमिश्नर ने रिपोर्ट पेश की है उसके सभी सुझावों को, उन की सभी सिफारिशों को मान लिया जाय, उनके ऊपर यदि अमल किया जाय तो मैं समझता हूं कि हरिजन और आदिवासियों का जीवन इतना परिवर्तित हो सकता है जितना कि वे चाहते हैं। लेकिन मैं आप के सामने अपने मध्य प्रदेश की पिछले वर्ष की एक छुआछूत की रिपोर्ट रखना चाहता हूं। एक ही साल हुआ है मध्य प्रदेश के गुना, दुर्ग, रायगढ़, रतलाम, पन्ना, शहडोल, सीधी, सरगुजा, मण्डला और बस्तर, इन जिलों में मध्य प्रदेश हरिजन सेवक संघ ने एक सर्वे किया था छुआछूत की जानकारी करने के लिए। उन्होंने 311 ग्रामों का सर्वेक्षण किया तो पाया कि उन गांवों में से 177 ग्राम ऐसे थे जिनमें हरिजन कुएं से समानतापूर्वक पानी भर सकते थे, लेकिन 102 गांव उनमें ऐसे थे जहां आज भी हरिजन लोग एक बूंद पानी के लिए तरसते हैं और वे उन कुओं से पानी नहीं भर पाते। 105 मंदिरों में हरिजन लोग प्रवेश कर सकते हैं लेकिन आज भी 78 मंदिर ऐसे हैं जिनमें अभी हरिजनों का प्रवेश नहीं है। इन ग्रामों में से 46 ऐसे हैं जहां के होटलों में जा कर हरिजन समानतापूर्वक चाय पी सकते हैं, खाना खा सकते हैं लेकिन 35 ग्राम ऐसे हैं जिनके होटलों में हरिजनों का प्रवेश निषिद्ध है, यदि वह जाते हैं तो उनको वहां से उठा दिया जाता है और यदि कोई किसी प्रकार का दबाव डाला जाता है तो हरिजनों को मारा पीटा तक जाता है। 311

[श्री बलराम दास]

ग्राम-पंचायतों में से 211 ग्राम-पंचायतें ऐसी हैं जिनमें हरिजन पंच बराबरी के साथ दूसरे पंचों के साथ दरी पर बैठ सकते हैं लेकिन 49 पंचायतें ऐसी हैं जिनमें कि हरिजनों को ग्राम-पंचायत की जो सभा होती है उसके बाहर दरवाजे पर उनको बैठने दिया जाता है और वह दरवाजे पर ही बैठ कर के इन ग्राम-पंचायतों की सभाओं की कार्यवाही में भाग लेते हैं। जहां तक नाइयों का सवाल है करीब 116 ऐसे नाई हैं जो कि हरिजनों के बाल बनाते हैं लेकिन 121 ऐसे नाई हैं जो कि हरिजनों के बाल नहीं बनाते। यह जो आंकड़े मैं आपको दे रहा हूं वह इसलिए कि कई लोगों से मेरा परिचय है, मैं उनको जानता हूं, उनका यह कहना है कि गांव के जो ब्राह्मण ठाकुर होते हैं वे उनको मना कर देते हैं। नाई और धोबियों का यह कहना होता है कि यदि ऊंची जाति के लोग हमें परिमिशन दे दें, वह हमसे कह दें कि तुम हरिजनों की भी सेवा करो तो हम सेवा करने के लिये तैयार हैं। तो मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि जब तक ऊंची जाति के लोग अपना हृदय परिवर्तन नहीं करते, वह अपने में किसी प्रकार का सुधार नहीं लाते तब तक हरिजनों को समानता का अधिकार मिलना चाहिए वह नहीं मिल सकता। यह कहा जाता है कि भाई धीरे-धीरे हो जायेगा लेकिन मेरा कहना यह है कि जो अन्याय करने वाले हैं और खड़े होकर अन्याय देखने वाले हैं वे धीरज रख सकते हैं लेकिन जो अन्याय सहने वाले हैं वह कब तक धीरज रखेंगे। यह बड़े दुख की बात है, उनके अन्दर इतनी सामर्थ्य नहीं है कि वह इन अन्यायों के खिलाफ लड़ सकें, उनके अन्दर इतनी ताकत नहीं है कि वह समाज का मुकाबला कर सकें इसलिए मेरा सरकार से यह निवेदन है कि कमिश्नर ने जो रिपोर्ट में सिफारिशें दी हैं उनको यदि अमली रूप दिया जाय तो हरिजनों की भलाई हो सकती है। (*Time bell rings*) सिर्फ दो मिनट में खत्म किये देता हूं।

श्री उपसभापति : अब आप खत्म कीजिये, समय नहीं है। एक मिनट में आप खत्म कर दीजिये।

श्री बलराम दास : श्रीमन्, दो बातें मैं सरकार को बताना चाहता हूं। सब से बड़ी समस्या ग्रामीण लोगों की भूमि की समस्या मालूम होती है, यदि भूमि-सुधार कर दिया जाय तो हरिजनों में जो बेरोजगारी की समस्या है या जो यह गुलामी की समस्या है वह खत्म हो सकती है। जैसे कि केरल सरकार ने भूमि-सुधार किया, हरिजनों को मकानों के लिये प्लाट्स दिये और केरल सरकार ने तो मंदिरों में हरिजनों को पुजारी तक नियुक्त किया है। यदि इस प्रकार की भावना, इस प्रकार का आदर्श लेकर हर राज्य सरकार चलेगी तो मैं समझता हूं कि हरिजनों की यह समस्या कुछ हल हो सकती है? अनएम्पलायमेंट का जहां तक सवाल है तो हर साल हमारे भारतवर्ष में चार-पांच लाख लोग यूनिवर्सिटी से ग्रेजुएशन की डीग्री ले कर निकलते हैं और उसमें से करीब 20-25 हजार हरिजन लोग होते हैं, तो उनकी आजक्या हालत है? जो दूसरे लोग हैं उनके पिता भी उनको सपोर्ट करते हैं, मेनटेन करते हैं लेकिन जो हरिजन हैं उनके पास न कोई पूंजी है, न कोई जमीन है, उसके पास सिवाय नौकरी पाने के और कोई रास्ता नहीं है। इसलिये मैं समझता हूं कि रिजर्वेशन के बारे में जो लापरवाही की जाती है, पक्षपात किया जाता है, उसको दूर कर के हरिजन-आदिवासी को रिजर्वेशन का पूरा स्थान मिलना चाहिये। इसके साथ-साथ मैं यह भी आपसे निवेदन करूंगा कि जो विद्यार्थी पढ़ रहे हैं उनको जो स्कालरशिप मिलती है वह समय पर दी जानी चाहिये। (*Time bell rings*)

समय की कमी की वजह से अब कुछ नहीं कहूंगा। धन्यवाद।

कुमारी सरोज पुरुषोत्तम खापर्डे (महाराष्ट्र): उपसभापति जी, आज अपने सदन के सामने जो रिपोर्ट आफ कमिश्नर फार शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स एण्ड शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स की पेश हुई उसके बारे में संक्षेप में अपने विचार रखना चाहूंगी। सबसे पहले मैं शैक्षणिक प्रश्न पर अपने विचार रखूंगी। महाराष्ट्र राज्य का उदाहरण देते हुए मैं कहूंगी कि शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स कम्युनिटी

के जो पढ़े-लिखे नौजवान लड़के और लड़कियां आगे आना चाहते हैं वे अपने जीवन की शुरुआत शैक्षणिक कामों को हाथ में लेकर करते हैं। मैं उदाहरण दूंगी कि महाराष्ट्र में कितने पढ़े-लिखे शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शेडयूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोग हैं जो कि अपने गांवों में छोटे-छोटे स्कूल्स (छात्रालयों) को चलाते हैं। आप सोचिएगा, एक गांव में कोई नौजवान लड़का या लड़की प्राइमरी स्कूल चलाता है तो उस स्कूल को चलाते वक्त उनके सामने कितनी प्रकार की समस्याएं, कितने प्रकार की कठिनाइयां आती होंगी। यह आदिवासी और हरिजन, दोनों समाज सदियों से पीड़ित हैं, सभी दृष्टि से पीड़ित हैं, आर्थिक, सामाजिक और शैक्षणिक दृष्टियों से पीड़ित हैं। उनके पास पूंजी कम होने के कारण, वे जब नयी संस्थाएं खोलते हैं, उसको चलाना चाहते हैं, तो उसको ठीक ढंग से चला नहीं सकते और उनको सरकार से जो अनुदान मिलता है वह इतने कम परिमाण में मिलता है कि उस अनुदान में वे ठीक ढंग से अपने स्कूल चला नहीं सकते हैं। महाराष्ट्र में एक कक्षा की उन्होंने एक निश्चित स्ट्रेन्थ बनायी है, एक कक्षा में अगर 40 विद्यार्थी हों तो उस कक्षा को रिकगनिशन मिलता है सरकार से। छोटे-छोटे गांवों में 40 की संख्या पूरी नहीं हो पाती है, कभी पच्चीस, कभी तीस, कभी पैंतीस, इस प्रकार की संख्या बच्चों की रहती है। इसी आधार पर उस स्कूल को रिकगनिशन नहीं देते हैं। खैर, बेचारे आगे आना चाहते हैं, अन्य जातियों से, अन्य समाज से, कम्पिटीशन में उतरना चाहते हैं। बड़ी नाजुक अवस्था में वे स्कूल चलाते हैं। साल दो साल के बाद स्कूल में संख्या बढ़ती है और जब रिकगनिशन का सवाल आता है तो हमने कई बार इस बात को मार्क किया है कि जो अन्य समाज के लोग हैं—हमारे यहां महाराष्ट्र में डी० एम० के० का मतलब यह कहते हैं देशमुख, मराठी और कुनवी—अगर उस समाज के, उस कम्युनिटी के लोग किसी प्रकार की संस्था चलाते हैं यदि उस स्कूल या, उस छात्रालय में, विद्यार्थियों की संख्या कम भी हो तो भी उनको रिकगनिशन दिया जाता है लेकिन हमारे यहां के स्कूल में, छात्रालय में, अगर एक-आध स्टूडेन्ट्स कम हों और दो-तीन साल से चलाते रहे हों, तो उनको रिकगनिशन नहीं दी जाती है। यह एक प्रकार का अन्याय है। आगे मैं कहना चाहती हूं कि हमारे यहां जो प्राइवेट छात्रालय चलाते हैं, वहां लड़कियों के छात्रालय में हर लड़की के पीछे महाराष्ट्र शासन पहले 30 रु० देता था, आजकल 35 रु० देना शुरू किया है, तो 35 रु० का अनुदान हर लड़की के पीछे मिलता है। आप सोचिएगा, 35 रु० में आप अपने घर में बच्चों को महीने का खाना नहीं खिला सकते, उनकी पढ़ाई का खर्चा नहीं कर सकते और न उनको अच्छा रख सकते हैं। क्या आप कह सकते हैं कि एक संस्था चलाने वाले लोग वहां के रहने वाले इनमेट्स को अच्छा खाना दे सकेंगे? क्या दाल, चावल, रोटी दे सकेंगे? नहीं दे सकेंगे। हमने कहा, आप अनुदान बढ़ाइए, हमारे बजट में जितना है उतना हम दे सकते हैं। यह 35 रु० जो हमको गवर्नमेंट से मिलता है, इसके साथ हम इनमेट्स से लेते हैं 5 रुपया पर मन्थ। प्राइवेट स्कूल चलाने वाले लोग अपने यहां रहने वाली लड़कियों से 5 रु० फीस लेते हैं और यह 5 रु० और सरकार से मिलने वाले 35 रु०, कुल 40 रु० में एक लड़की का होस्टल का खर्चा कैसे चला सकते हैं? कहने का मतलब यह है कि यह अनुदान हमको कम पड़ता है और हम अपने होस्टल्स ठीक ढंग से चला नहीं सकते और होस्टल का जिला परिषद् के पास जो कोटा होता है, रिकगनिशन का, उसके लिए वे कहते हैं, आपके होस्टल में ये कमी है वो कमी है, आपको रिकगनिशन नहीं मिल सकता है। अन्य समाज द्वारा चलने वाले होस्टल की स्ट्रेन्थ अगर इतनी भी है कि उनके पास बीस या पच्चीस लड़कियां हैं तो उनको रिकगनिशन मिल जाता है। अन्य प्रकार के लोग जो होस्टल्स चलाते हैं उनके पास भले ही 10 लड़कियां ही हों लेकिन इस प्रकार का एक बोगस रिकार्ड रखते हैं कि उनको रिकगनिशन मिल जाता है, ग्रान्ट मिल जाती है। और हम लोगों को ढाई-ढाई साल तक बगैर किसी ग्रान्ट के होस्टलों का काम चलाना पड़ता है। हमको इस तरह से कोई रिकगनिशन नहीं मिलती है और न ही किसी

[कुमारी सरोज पुरुषोत्तम खापर्डे]

प्रकार का कोई ग्रान्ट मिलता है। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि हम जिस नौजवान लड़के या लड़की को आगे लाना चाहते हैं, उसकी शैक्षणिक शिक्षा में प्रगति लाना चाहते हैं, अपने समाज में लड़कों को और लड़कियों को ऊंचा लाना चाहते हैं, उनको समाज में ज्यादा से ज्यादा लाभ और फायदा देना चाहते हैं, वह हम इन लोगों को नहीं दे सकते हैं और अल्टीमेटली इसका परिणाम यह होता है कि हमें अपनी संस्थाओं को बन्द कर देना पड़ता है।

दूसरी बात मैं आपसे ऊंची शिक्षा के बारे में कहना चाहती हूं। शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स की लड़की और लड़कों का सिलेक्शन ऊंची शिक्षा के लिए हमने होता नहीं देखा है। इक्का-दुक्का किसी का हो गया हो वह दूसरी बात है और वह भी किसी का पोलिटिक्स की वजह से, किसी के प्रेशर की वजह से या किसी के पीछे किसी का हाथ हो, उसका हो गया हो, लेकिन आम तौर पर यह देखने में आता है कि इन लोगों का सलैक्शन ऊंची शिक्षा के लिए बहुत कम होता है।

दूसरी बात मैं कहना चाहती हूं कि अन्याय किस ढंग से होता है। आपने अखबारों में पढ़ा होगा कि महाराष्ट्र के पर्भणी जिले में एक गांव ब्राह्मणगांव नाम का है और वह एक देहात है। उस देहात की तीन हरिजन महिलाएं अपने लिए सूखी लकड़ियां तोड़ने के लिए बाहर निकलीं। हम और आप तो अच्छे खाने पीने वाले लोग हैं, लेकिन वहां देहात की जो हालत है वह कम लोग जानते हैं। जिन लोगों ने कभी गैस के दर्शन नहीं किये, जिन्होंने कभी स्टोव नहीं देखा, जिन लोगों के पास खाना खाने के लिए नहीं है, पकाने के लिए लकड़ी नहीं है, जो सूखी लकड़ी ढूंढ़ कर तीन ईंटों के बीच अपना चूल्हा बनाती हैं, इस तरह की तीन महिलाएं सूखी लकड़ी ढूंढ़ने के लिए बाहर निकलीं और किसी पटेल, किसी देशमुख के खेत में गईं। ये महिलाएं उनके खेत में लकड़ी ढूंढ़ने के लिए क्यों आईं, इस अपराध पर उनको नग्न होने के लिए विवश किया गया। यह बात कहते हुए मुझे शर्म आ रही है, लेकिन कहना भी जरूरी है। उनके शरीर में जो फटा हुआ कपड़ा लिपटा हुआ था, उसको हटवाया गया। तो मैं यह कहना चाहती हूं कि जब हम आज अपने देश में स्वतंत्रता की रजत जयन्ती मना रहे हैं तो हमारे हरिजन महिलाओं की इस तरह से इज्जत बढ़ाई जा रही है। उन महिलाओं के ऊपर क्या बीती होगी यह माननीय सदस्यगण अच्छी तरह से जान सकते हैं। मैंने इस घटना के बारे में महाराष्ट्र के चीफ मिनिस्टर साहब से कहा। जब मैं उनके रेजीडेंस में गई तो जाकर कहा कि साहब क्या आपने यह बात पढ़ी है। उन्होंने कहा, क्या है? मैंने कहा कि यह देखो अखबार में यह खबर आई है कि किस तरह से महाराष्ट्र के ब्राह्मण गांव में हरिजन महिलाओं को नग्न कराया गया है। इस पर उन्होंने कहा, हां, हां, मैंने इस घटना के बारे में पढ़ा है और मैंने इस पर उचित कार्यवाही करने के लिए कह दिया है।

SHRI G. A. APPAN : On a point of order, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : What is your point of order ?

SHRI G. A. APPAN: May I know if the hon. Minister will please take note of this and . . .

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : It is not a point of order.

AN HON. MEMBER : Please sit down.

कुमारी सरोज पुरुषोत्तम खापर्डे : मैंने उनसे कहा कि मुझे वहां से निमंत्रण आया है कि मैं पर्सनली वहां आऊं और यह सब चीज देखूं, लेकिन मैं किस मुंह से वहां जा सकती हूं और उनको क्या जवाब दूं। चीफ मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा कि आप जाइये और उनसे कहिए कि चीफ-मिनिस्टर साहब ने यह कहने के लिए कहा है कि ऐसे लोगों के खिलाफ उचित कार्यवाही की जायेगी। इसके बाद मैंने यह देखा कि इस सम्बन्ध में कोई भी कार्यवाही नहीं की गई। जिन्होंने यह काम किया, वह किसी बड़े आदमी

के भतीजे निकले, किसी के मामा निकले, किसी के अपने निकले और इस तरह से इस सम्बन्ध में कोई भी कार्यवाही नहीं की गई। इस प्रकार की घटनाएं हो रही हैं। वहां की महिलाओं ने मुझे निमंत्रण में बुलाया है और मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है कि किस मुंह से उनके सामने जाऊं और इसीलिए मैंने आपके सामने यह बात रखी है।

हम महिलाओं की, हरिजन महिलाओं की, आदिवासी महिलाओं की, कोई सिक्योरिटी हो, ऐसी बात मुझे नहीं लगती है। मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि इस आजाद देश में इस प्रकार से महिलाओं को विवश किया जाता है, तो इस प्रकार की घटनाओं की जांच होनी चाहिये। मैंने अभी तक हिन्दुस्तान के इतिहास में इस तरह की बात नहीं देखी है और न किसी अन्य जाति में इस तरह से महिलाओं को नग्न किया जाता सुना। यह मैंने आपके सामने एक उदाहरण रख दिया है और इस तरह के अनेक उदाहरण महिलाओं के साथ घटना के बारे में दिये जा सकते हैं। साथ ही साथ महिलाओं का क्या दर्जा है ? अगेर हम महिलाएं महाराष्ट्र में गांव में जाती हैं तो जब तक जाति नहीं मालूम होती तब तक पीतल के गिलास में पानी पीने को जरूर मिलेगा। मैं इंटीरियर की बात कहती हूं। अगर महाराष्ट्र का कोई कहेगा कि गलत कहती हूं तो मैं कहूंगी कि गलत नहीं कह रही हूं, मैं हकीकत बता रही हूं। उनको अगर पता चले कि यह शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट महिला है तो पीतल के गिलास में पानी देने के बजाय कांच के गिलास में पानी पीने के लिए देंगे। उसके पीछे मतलब यह होता है कि कांच का गिलास फोड़ सकते हैं, फेंक सकते हैं, पीतल का गिलास नहीं फेंक सकते। इस प्रकार का हसारे साथ व्यवहार किया जाता है।

दूसरी बात हम औद्योगिक प्रगति के बारे में कहेंगे। कोई ब्राह्मण है, कोई सिख है या और कोई बड़ा है तो उसको तो आप औद्योगिक प्रगति के लिए बड़े-बड़े लाइसेंस दे देते हो, बड़ी-बड़ी फैक्ट्री के लिए परमीशन दे देते हो। कोई शेड्-यूल्ड कास्ट, कोई आदिवासी अगर शासन के पास पहुंचे और यह कहे कि साहब मैं, इस प्रकार की फैक्ट्री बैकवर्ड इलाके में डालना चाहता हूं, आप मुझे लाइसेंस दीजिए तो वह अफसर यह देखता है कि यह लाइसेंस मांगने वाला शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट है, उसको जूतों से ऊपर तक देखता है, इसका रंग काला है या गोरा है, यह पढ़ा कितना है, जाति कौन सी है, पतलून में है या धोती में है, अंग्रेजी बोलनी आती है या नहीं। अगर वह पतलून वाला हुआ, अंग्रेजी बोलने वाला हुआ, अगर वह अच्छे कलर का हुआ तो विचार हो सकता है। दूसरी तरफ अगर काला हो, अंग्रेजी जानने वाला न हो तो वह यह कहता है कि आप इस फैक्ट्री को चलाने के काबिल नहीं हैं, क्यों इस लाइसेंस के पीछे पड़ते हो। यह आज हम लोगों के साथ खिलवाड़ होती है। मैं यह समझती हूं कि जो यह रिपोर्ट रखी गई है मैं इस रिपोर्ट का सही माने में महत्व समझूंगी अगर इस रिपोर्ट में दी गई सूचनाओं और सिफारिशों को आप अमल में लाएं। मैं यह कहती हूं अपने युवकों से और अपनी महिलाओं से कि मांगने से भीख मिलती है, अधिकार के लिए लड़ाई करनी पड़ती है, इसलिए शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और आदिवासी अपने हक और अधिकार मांगते हैं तो मांगने से नहीं मिलेंगे, उसके लिए हमको लड़ाई छेड़नी पड़ेगी। और इसलिए मैं यह कहूंगी कि इसमें दी हुई सूचनाओं और सिफारिशों पर आप अमल करें। मैं शासन से कहूंगी कि आप इस पर विचार करें और हम लोगों के साथ जो खिलवाड़ होती है उसकी ओर आप ध्यान रखें।

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN : Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I am extremely grateful to the hon. Members for the extremely valuable suggestions and criticisms which they have made and of which Government will take flue note. I may be forgiven. Sir, if I do not touch on all the points that have been raised with such warm passion which I would like to share. Sir, I have barely twenty minutes in which to speak.

SHRI G. A. APPAN : You can speak more also.

SHRI GANESHI LAL CHAUDHARY : If you like.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: Sir, I would like to join the lion. Members in paying a tribute to the then Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Prof. Nirmal Kumar Iiose, who wrote his famous first paragraph because he felt so strongly and I wish to congratulate him for the depth of his feeling and passion ; I also wish to congratulate him for the fact that lie paid special attention to the problems of Scheduled Tribes which had not been given the significance and importance that they deserve.

Sir, I should like to agree entirely with many hon. Members who would like to look upon this as a national problem. Thai it is a national problem has been made clear by this debate. It was difficult to find out who was speaking for the opposition and who. was speaking for the Government. It is a national problem, and if I may be permitted—I do not know, Sir, whether parliamentary eticjuette permits it—

SHRI MAHAVIR 1YAGI : (Utlar Pradesh) : Is the hon. Minister not speaking on behalf of the Government ?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: Government shares these sentiments and I think it has been righily pointed out that the President and the Prime Minister, in their most significant speeches delivered on the occasion of the twenty fifth anniversary of our freedom, highlighted this problem and therefore, Sir, it is a national problem. There is no difference between the Government and the opposition about the seriousness of this problem.

Sir, I would not like to waste the lime of the House in scoring debating point; but I would like to submit that actually mest of the things that I have to say are in support of the points already made by hon. Members and there is no question of disagree merit. Sir, this is a period—these twenly-five years'—v\hen what has been done is a great deal. I think the record should be put straight. What has been done is a great deal. 1 am not attempting to take credit for any one group because our national movement frcm its earliest inception was conscious of the fact that this is a probli m to be tackled. Therefore, at no s'age was Parliament oblivious lo the importance of this problem, and what has been deme—it should go on record—has been a great deal. But what remains to be done is much more. On ihat there is no difference of opinion. I stress the first point because, I think, it Would have been unfair to the earlier Parliaments if I were to say that nothing has been done in these twenty five years. What has been done is absolutely remarkable but what remains to be done is very much mire. Therefore, Sir, it is time that we rethink whether the strategy that we had adopted for quarter of a century has been adequate to tackle this prol>lem,or is rethinking necessary. Whatever steps have been taken are necessary and we should continue to take those subjects and we should see that those policies are implemented. But that is not going to be enough. If it had been enough, the situation would have already undergone a change. New formulations have to be worked out ia order that an additional thrust may be made in attacking this particular problem. Therefore, Sir, when I make my submissions I am not saying that what we were doing should be enough. Of course it cannot be given up. It has to be taken up, continued, and continued with all seriousness lo ensure that nothing goes wrong. All that I am trying to submit is that it is not enough. We have lo think of new ways of tackling this problem as I ventured to submit in a conference of social scientists, who were asked to advise Government as to how to tackle this problem, thfct it seemed to me that we had reached a plateau when pursuing the same line would delay the achievement of the nationally accepted objective. And I hope that as a result of the joint thinking by the scholars and social scientists and social workers, the Government of India and the State Governments will be able to device new methods and new ways of tackling this problem. Sir, there is no denying the fact that without a complete socio-economic change this problem cannot be solved. Bin ihe socio-economic change by itself cannot take place unless we are conscious of this problem and seek to solve this. Now, the two are intei-relaied problems. Amongst those who are the most deprived sections of our population, as the Constitution rightly points out, are the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and, therefore, no attempt to bring about an improvement in the condition of these classes is likely to succeed without bringing about a qualitative change in the position oT Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In adelition to ordinary socio-economic deprivation, they are also suffering from a cultural prejudice which is thousands of years old. The minds of people will have to be changed. I still (eel lhal the highest priority has 10 be given to socio-economic change, but

by itself, as many hen. Members have pointed out, it is not going to solve the problem. This will have to be accompanied by an ideological struggle and 1 invite every party in the House to join the Government in fighting this ideological struggle. This ideological struggle has to start with the child. I agree with my hon. friend, who is not present here, Prof. Ruthnaswamy, a distinguished educationist, and I am quite prepared to go in for indoctrination if it is necessary to achieve the nationally accepted objective on which there is no difference of opinion between any sections of the House. Therefore, all the mass media and al! the school curricula will be geared, I hope very soon, to fighting this particular prejudice that has been handed from generation to generation and this will be accompanied by other changes, socio-economic changes, changes in land laws and various measures that are being contemplated.

So far as education is concerned, we are proposing not only to make education available to every child up to the age of eleven years within the short period of three years, but we are also making desperate attempts to ensure that at least the brighter children of the most deprived sections of the population are enabled to receive education of the best quality. Naturally I want every one to receive education of the best quality, but anyone connected wilh education knows that you cannot do it overnight. It will have to be a phased programme. At least what we can do is to see that about ten per cent of our schools meant for the common people are enabled by governmental efforts to give education of very high quality and that there is adequate reservation for the children of the most deprived sections of the population, w'ith adequate financial support indeed. Secondly remedial measures are necessary. I have quite frequently mentioned this fact that you cannot compare the child, say of a university professor'_ with the child, of a sweeper and say one is more intelligent according to I. Q. and one gels more points than the other. That is meaningless. These are not culture-free tests. We have to provide special incentives, special measures and special courses, so that the children coming from the socially and culturally deprived sections of our population are given extra facilities and extra assistance, so that they ca'i come up and complete on terms of equality by the time they have taken their university degree. Sir, the Government hopes to bring in very soon a modified scheme of national service. Tn this scheme of national service it is hoped that we will be able to utilise our Harijan children who have taken their university degree and to take special steps to overcome illiteracy and lack of education among the backward and other children.

Then, Sir, there is another realisation which I think we ought to have—that was pointed out by some hon. Members, I do not wart to go into the details of it—that within the broad term of Scheduled Castes and within the broad term of Scheduled Tribes there have been sections which have comparatively benefited from the various measures taken by the Government, but there are vast sections which have been totally left behind and they are just as backward, just as poor as they used to be. Therefore, addi'ional effort has to be made in order to ensure that these pet pie who have been particularly left behind are enabled at least to come up to that level to which the more advanced sections or comparatively more advanced sections within the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been able to come up. This means specially in the context of the Scheduled Tribes that certain new measures have to be taken. I am sorry I cannot spell these out because there is hardly any time at my disposal, but we discussed them with the Ministers of Social Welfare and Backward Classes from the various States and I am happy to report, Sir, that there is a great deal of agreement on the fundamental strategy and policies that have to be adopted. I did not find that there was any question of a conflict and therefore I will not make any attempt, as the American say, to pass on the buck. It is a problem, as I said, I look at it as a national problem and I see no reason why I will not be able to get the full support and co-operation of the Ministers of the Stale Governments.

Now, Sir, I must in order to put the record straight make a few observations on a few points. Firstly, for the delay in submitting the report, my apologies. The report was sent for printing on the 27th of July, 1970—it was received in June 1970. Before the printing could be completed the general elections came and all the Government presses stopped doing any other work. It was finally received by my Ministry, the English and Hindi versions, on the 17th of December, 1971 ; it was placed by my colleague on the Table of Parliament on the 22nd December, 1971. In the Budget session I gave a notice for discussion in the

[Prof. S. Nurul Hasan]

other House because T was told that the other House might be able to find time, but unfortunately it could not find time. Therefore, I tried this House. I thought (his House might be more indulgent. I am a Member of this House and I am grateful to the House for having given me this opportunity to learn and benefit from this discussion.

SHRI MAHAVIR TYAGI : You hold a vcary important portfolio, and with your clarity of mind and best sentiments it is the desire of the whole House that you must be a full-fledged Cabinet Minister.

SHRI G. A. APPAN : I support it.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN : It is very generous of my hon. friend and colleague. He has been most kind. I think it is "necessary for me also to clarify one point and that is, what is the position of the Department of Social Welfare ? The Department of Social Welfare is not an appendage of the Department of Education. To merge this Department into any other Department howsoever politically powerful that other Department may be, would mean that the focus would be shifted from this activity to so many other activities which are taking place. Therefore, I would like to clarify before the House that it is an independent Department.]t so happens that the Minister who is holding charge of this Department happens to be holding charge of the Department of Education. In this Department we arc now bringing about a further reorganisation. We feel that the problems of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, although similar in certian respects, nevertheless, have their own individuality. We are therefore placing both the two sections of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes under senior officers and ensuring that there is adequate coordination between them. We are also working with the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Zonal officers' services will be available, and about whatever other staff that is needed, we will try our best to see that there is no dearth of staff to do this extremely important work.

Sir, I think I owe to the House to give this assurance that the Government will do everything that lies in its power to see that the Commissioner is able to discharge his obligations which are given lo him under the Constitution. Anil Parliament—this House and the other House—has given so much significance to the work of the Commissioner that a special Parliamentary Committee on the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has been constituted, and one of its principal functions is to keep on reviewing the Report of the Commissioner and to see to what extent the Government has been acting accordingly. Now, many of the hon. Members of this House are members of this Committee. They are aware of the importance of this Committee and the Government will—I have no doubt—deeply benefit by the recommendations that are made by such a high-power Committee and take such steps that are possible to implement them. We have also written to the State Governments to set up similar Committees of the State Legislatures to examine the recommendations of the Commissioner with particular reference to each State. Therefore, I hope that this problem is now clear. Do you really think, Sir, that any Ministry can achieve the same importance which a Parliamentary Committee of the t_w Houses can ? I think that is the highest importance that could be given to any Report, that is to say, the performance of the Government in the light of the Commissioner's Reports is going to be judged by a Joint Committee of the two Houses of Parliament. And at least, I am speaking on behalf of my colleagues when I say that a report of a Parliamentary Committee is considered by us to be far more important than the report of any Ministry.

I would have liked to say many things but only a few small points I would like to mention. The Union Public Service Commission, because it has a very important role to play, has already a member belonging to the Scheduled Caste and the. other member belonging to the Scheduled Tribe. The Parliamentary Committee has made a recommendation that this should be done and it has been done. Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mysore, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, UP, West Bengal and Rajasthan are also there. The Chairman of the Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission has also a Scheduled Caste member as my hon. friend, Slni Appan, pointed out quite correctly. Similarly. the Public Service Commission of Assam has a Scheduled Tribe member as its Chairman. The Nagaland Public Service Commission has only two members and both of them belong to the Scheduled Tribes. The Union Government has given instructions that the candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the

Scheduled Tribes—to the extent of the number of vacancies reserved for these communities—if they cannot be filled on the basis of the general standard, they can be recommended by the UPSC or other recruiting authority by relaxing the standard to make up for the deficiency in the reserved quota. In the same manner there are three Judges of High Co-irfs who belong to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Instructions have been issued that merit being equal preference is to be given to the Harijans in the selection of High Court Judges, I deeply regret that unfortunately many Harijan young people have not chosen to come into the legal profession, and among (hose who are al the top of the legal profession there are very few Harijans.

SHRI G. A. APPAN : Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is not a fact that many people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes do not come to the legal profession. In every State even in the legal profession there arc eminent people. It is really unfortunate that the Government do not recruit from amongst them . . .

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN : If the hon'ble Member does not want to listen to me I will keep quiet.

SHRI G. A. APPAN : For your kind information, you could press upon the State Governments to recommend suitable candidates. I am placing a list before the House.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN : The hon'ble Member has made a full speech and I listened to every word of it with great respect . . .

SHRI G. A. APPAN : I am only putting it for your information.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN : So far as government set vices are concerned, I would iike to give the percentages of Scheduled Castes as on 1.1.71, excluding the Ministry of Defence and the Department of Family Planning for which I do not have the figures and—Mr. Goray is not here—excluding the Sweepers :

	Scheduled Castes Percentage	Scheduled Tribes Percentage
Class I ..	2.7	0.45
Class II ..	4.41	0.48
Class III ..	10.00	1.85
Class IV ..	17.72	3.96

I am deeply conscious of the fact that this percentage is not what we would like it to be. But I wculd request the House to remember that, for example, since 1964 in the I. A. S. and the Central Services the quota of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes has been fully utilised by recruitment o[f] the officers belonging to the Scheduled Tribes. The low figure is really due to the backlog of a very long time. We are conscious of the fact 'that there is so much backlog. Sir, definite instructions have been issued that the reservation should be ensured in public undertakings. This point was raised here. I think on 15.11.71 directives had been issued to 68 of the public undertakings and for the others directives are being issued so that every public under'aktng would be covered.

Sir, so far as the universities are concerned, I have drawn the attention myself of the University Grants Commission to ensure that the seats reserved in admissions are filled with candidates 1 e'onging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Sir, I am conscious that in some cases we have not been able to get adequate number of Scheduled Caste children. For example, in the I. T. Is. out of about 1,700 seats that should have gone to the Scheduled Castes there are barely 600 Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people in the I. T. I. s. Now this is not a defence ; all that I am trying to say is that this is the magnitude of the problem and as I submitted earlier, we will have to provide special training and special coaching in order to ensure that without reducing their minimum admission standards, the ITIs' quota can be fufilled.

About the assistance to small farmers, suggestions have been made. The small farmers development agency scheme applies to all small farmers and such of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe farmers as satisfy the criteria will be given assistance. I would like my colleague to have a further discussion of this.

On the question of alienation of land, I think there is general agreement and the State Ministers have assured me that they will be taking immediate and suitable steps.

Now, Sir, there is one point which I have already told my colleagues on the Consultative Committee. I am very sorry that I am not in a position to increase the amount of scholarship during the current Plan period because for all

[Prof. S. Nurul Hasan]

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Scheduled Caslc children within an income ceiling, post-matrie scholarship is available. Now 1 would like more and more people to go to college and benefit from college education. Till now the number has been steadily increasing. Now if I were to impose a ceiling, unless more allocation is available for higher education, I am afraid it would have an adverse effect and I am quite sure that the lion, friend who said

"पढ़ाना बन्द कर दीजिए, अगर पढ़ाते हैं तो नौकरी भी दीजिए"

did not mean it seriously and I do hope that the Education Minister does not consider that his job is to provide employment and that if he cannot provide employment, he should stop educating. At least as a parent, I would not like that attitude and, therefore, as Education Minister I am not going to accept that attitude. Teaching is good even for its own sake, although I quite agree that teaching must be oriented to productive purposes so that production in the country goes up and education itself has a multiplier effect. So far as the time of distribution of scholarsips is concerned, the Ministry has sent instructions to the State Governments, ft has paid the entire scholarship amount to the State Governments in June. So in ad/ance we have paid it. We hope that the State Governments will follow our recommendations and we are going to conduct a review very soon as to whether they have accepted the modified scheme which we have suggested, or not.

""hen I come to the shame of the country—untouchabilily. I would have liked to say something, but there is a Joint Select Committee or the Houses which is going into the legislation with regard to untouchability and I have no doubt that all the vaious measures that need to be taken in order to enforce the ban on untouchability would be recommended in a legal sense by the Joint Select Committee and in the other socio-econcmic and political sense, by the Parliamentary Committee. We have raised this question with the State Ministers that representatives from the Harijan Welfare Department at the Centre and in the States should be associated with the magisterial officers enquiring into cases of harassment, atrocities, etc., against the Scheduled Castes and also that for enquiring into such cases which are not referred to magisterial officers, a high level officer in the State may be appointed as Special Enquiry Officer. I have been in correspondence with the State Governments and I hope that something worthwhile will come out,

I am again taking this opportunity of expressing my gratitude to the honourable Members, through you, and I crave your indulgence for listening to me patiently.

Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : The House stands adjourned till 11 A. M. tomorrow.

The House then adjourned at ten minutes past six of the clock till eleven of the clock on Friday, the 18ih August, 1972.

Raja) Ram Kumar Press, Lko., 29-11-72/570.