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NEW DELHI**

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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, 27th November, 1957

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Muir Mills Ltd, Kanpur

+

*528A { Shri S M Banerjee:
 { Shri Tangamani:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware that continuous lay off is going on in the Muir Mills Limited, Kanpur involving nearly 8,000 workers;

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter;

(c) whether it is a fact that workers have not received their wages since October, 1957; and

(d) if so, whether any directions in the matter have been issued to the State Government?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). This subject falls within the jurisdiction of the State Government. The workmen of the Muir Mills were laid-off from 28th September, 1957 to 2nd November, 1957 owing to financial and other difficulties. The Mill was under a Board of Management appointed by the Allahabad High Court. As a result of the efforts of the Chief Minister, Uttar Pradesh, a

settlement was arrived at and the mills started functioning from 2nd November, 1957.

(c) Under the Industrial Disputes Act, the workmen are entitled to lay-off compensation.

(d) Does not arise

11 02 hrs

[MR SPEAKER in the Chair]

Shri S M Banerjee: May I know whether it is a fact that the employers of this mill have declared that they are not responsible for the payment for the period prior to 2nd November, 1957, and, if so, whether any action has been taken by the State or by the Centre for prosecuting the employers for infringing the provisions of the Payment of Wages Act?

Shri Abid Ali: As I have already submitted, that subject falls within the sphere of the State Government, and the Department of Labour of the U.P. Government must be taking appropriate action to see that the amount due to the workers is paid.

Shri S M Banerjee: May I know whether a committee is being appointed, as done in the past in the case of the Kanpur Cotton Mills, to investigate into the causes leading to the temporary closure and continued lay-off in this Mill?

Shri Abid Ali: We are aware of the facts relating to the temporary closure of this mill and it is not necessary to appoint a committee. The matter was discussed in the Allahabad High Court and the Court has appointed a Board of Management under whose supervision the mill is working now.

Shri Tangamani: In view of the fact that this is one of the biggest units in Kanpur engaging nearly 7,000 workers, and in view of the interest taken by the Central Government in the case of the Kanpur Cotton Mills, may I know whether a similar committee will be appointed not only for the continued running of the mills but also for payment of arrears of wages?

Shri Abid Ali: I have already replied to that question.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: Will the research include the figures of people partially employed?

Shri Abid Ali: There is no research, Sir.

Survey of Unemployment

*529. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey of unemployment is being carried out under the auspices of the Research Programmes Committee since its constitution in 1953;

(b) if so, the up-to-date progress made; and

(c) whether any sum has been allotted for this purpose to assist research bodies helping in collection of data?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) Two surveys of unemployment—one in Travancore-Cochin, another in Assam—have been conducted. In addition to these, data regarding unemployment have been collected in 21 cities, as part of socio-economic surveys of these cities, conducted under the auspices of the Research Programmes Committee.

(b) The report on Unemployment in Assam is being revised for publication. The draft report on Unemployment in Travancore-Cochin has not been found satisfactory enough for publication. Of the city surveys, those on Poona and Hyderabad-Secundrabad

have been published. The report on Baroda is in the press. The remaining city surveys are in progress.

(c) Altogether Rs. 28,650 has been paid as grant-in-aid to the institutions which had undertaken the two full surveys on unemployment. Another amount of Rs. 14.7 lakhs has been paid to the Directors of 21 city surveys.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if this survey is confined only to big cities or, is it going to cover some of the towns and some of the sizeable villages in India?

Shri S. N. Mishra: I have indicated in my reply to part (a) of the question that there are two surveys of unemployment, one in Travancore-Cochin and another in Assam, which have been conducted on a wider basis. They were not only confined to the cities. There was the socio-economic survey which was confined to 21 cities.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if the survey is going to be conducted with regard to any universities in India also and, if so, which are those universities where the survey is going to be conducted?

Mr. Speaker: Unemployed graduates in the universities, that is what he means.

Shri S. N. Mishra: As a part of the socio-economic survey of the cities we can have a slice of the picture that obtains in the universities. But, at the moment there is no such scheme under contemplation which may be confined only to the universities.

Shri C. D. Pande: May I know whether after this examination of the size of unemployment the Government is satisfied that today there is less unemployment than it was before; if not, what are the positive steps that the Government has taken to minimise the problem of unemployment?

Mr. Speaker: That is a large question.

Shri C. D. Pande: It is an important question.

Shri S. N. Mishra: Important enough, but a very broad question.

Shri Tyagi: May I know if these surveys made were factual surveys or sample surveys at random?

Shri S. N. Mishra: I could not follow the question

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know whether they were sample surveys or full surveys going into details in any particular area

Shri S. N. Mishra: Surveys of this kind are generally on a sample basis

Shri Thimmalah: May I know whether this survey includes also the figures of unemployment registered in the Employment Exchanges?

Shri S. N. Mishra: In fact, the employment registers are analysed by these investigators. I would also like to mention that there was another kind of a survey conducted under the auspices of the National Sample Survey in the cities. During the course of these surveys an analysis of the Employment Exchange figures is also attempted

Dr K. B. Menon: Even if the Government are not publishing the survey of the Travancore-Cochin State, will the Minister be pleased to state at least the percentage of unemployment?

Shri S. N. Mishra: Where?

Mr Speaker: The hon Member wants to know whether the Minister is in a position to give the percentage of unemployment in Travancore-Cochin

Shri S. N. Mishra: No, Sir. In fact, the difficulty in approving of the publication of the report of Dr Navar was that there was no conformity with certain standard concepts of employment and unemployment. Therefore, it would be difficult to give any figure based upon the investigation of Dr. Nayar.

Shri P. C. Bose: The Minister has stated that the draft report relating to Travancore-Cochin is unsatisfactory. May I know in what respect it is unsatisfactory?

Shri S. N. Mishra: Just now I mentioned that there was lack of conformity with certain standard concepts and definitions. We asked him to revise them according to the suggestions made, but it was not done.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether the word 'unemployment' also includes under-employment, or whether it means only unemployment in the real sense of the word?

Mr Speaker: What was his intention?

Shri D. C. Sharma: I wanted to know whether they are going to.....

Mr Speaker: He means unemployment? Next question.

Gandhi Samadhi Design

*530. { **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Shri Radha Raman:
Shri Keshava:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri Naval Prabhakar:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 1272 on the 28th August, 1957 and state—

(a) whether Government have taken a final decision in the matter of approving designs for Gandhi's Samadhi to be erected at Rajghat;

(b) if so, what are the special features of such designs;

(c) whether any plan estimate has been made; and

(d) if so, the estimated expenditure?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) No, Sir.

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

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know what are the points of difference between the Assessors and the Government on the designs, because it has taken an unusually long time to come to a decision in this respect?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: There is no question of difference of opinion. You may remember, Sir, in the last session I had replied that the Board of Assessors have submitted their recommendations and the Government desired that a big size model of the design placed first should be made. Two big size models have been prepared and they are now being studied.

Shri Radha Raman: May I know, whether, in view of the desire on the part of the Government to have those two big size designs of the original design which was selected or which was recommended, any opinion has been expressed on those big size models by the Board of Assessors?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: The Board of Assessors have already made their recommendations. The Government wanted that the models should be prepared so that the Government could decide on the design after making a close study of the details of the scheme. As I said, the models have just been prepared and are now being studied.

काम दिलाऊ दफ्तर

*५३१. श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या अब और रीब्रगार मंत्री यह बात ने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि काम दिलाऊ दफ्तर में कसकों के कार्य के लिये नाम दर्ज करना बिल्कुल बन्द कर दिया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका क्या कारण है ?

अब उदमंजरी (श्री आशिष खत्री) :

(क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) सवाल पैदा नहीं होता ।

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि इस समय कितने ऐसे व्यक्ति हैं जिन्होंने अपने नाम दिल्ली एक्सचेंज में लिखाए हैं ?

श्री आशिष खत्री : यह तो बहुत से हैं, संख्या के लिए नोटिस की जरूरत होगी ।

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : पिछले एक वर्ष में ऐसे कितने आदमियों को एम्प्लायमेंट दिया गया ?

श्री आशिष खत्री : यह फिगर्स कई वर्षों यहाँ पेश कर दिए गए हैं । अगर मानरेबल मेम्बर को उन की और जरूरत है तो नोटिस दें, वह पेश कर दिए जाएंगे ।

Finance Minister's Interview to New York Correspondent

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Shri Kumaran:

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:

Shri A. K. Gopalan:

Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Shri Narayanankutty Menon:

Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Shri Khushwaqt Rai:

Shri H. N. Mukerjee:

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:

Shri Vajpayee:

Shri T. K. Chandhuri:

Shri Bimal Ghose:

Shri S. A. Dange:

Shri Parulekar:

Shri Sadhan Gupta:

Shri M. Elias:

Shri Panigrahi:

Shri Nana Patil:

Shri Mittera:

Shri Goray:

Shri Ghosal:

Shri Jadhav:

Shri Yajnik:

Shri Sarju Pandey:

Shri Dasaratha Deb:

Shri Prabhat Kar:

Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Shri Tangamani:

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:

Shri Halder:

Shri Balasahab Patil:

*532.

Shri Sugandhi :
 Shri B. C. Kamble:
 Shri B. Das Gupta:
 Shri Fatehsingh Ghodasar:
 Shri Nath Pal:
 Shri Easwara Iyer:
 Shri Kodliyan:
 Shri Kunhan:
 Shri D. V. Rao:
 Shri Ramam:
 Ch. P. S. Dautia:
 Shri Punnoose:
 Shri V. Raja:
 Shri Amjad Ali:
 Shri Braj Raj Singh:
 Shri Naushir Bharucha:
 Shri Manay:
 Shri D. A. Katti:
 Shri Warier:
 Shrimati Renu Chakravarty:
 Shri N. Shivaraj:
 Shri Biren Roy:
 Shri V. P. Nayar:
 Shri Mohamed Imam:
 Shri H. N. Sonule:
 Shri E. V. K. Sampath:
 Shri Yadav:
 Shri Assar:
 Shri Drohar:
 Shri B. C. Mullick:
 Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the statement made by Shri T. T. Krishnamachari, Finance Minister, in an interview given to the *New York Times* on the eve of his departure for Washington; and

(b) whether this statement indicates any change in the basic principles of India's foreign policy?

The Prime Minister and the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes.

(b) No. There has been no change whatever in the basic principles of India's foreign policy. No such change in the policy of the Government was suggested by the

Minister, and this has since been made clear both by him and by the Prime Minister.

Shri Kumaran: In view of the fact that the *New York Times* correspondent who interviewed Shri Krishnamachari has repeatedly affirmed that the statement published in the newspaper was a verbatim report of the interview, and also in view of the fact that a lot of confusion prevails in the public mind over this controversy, may I know whether the Government would advise Shri Krishnamachari to clear up the smoke enveloping the whole affair instead of taking shelter under the Prime Minister?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The first fact, I believe, is correct, namely, that an interview was given. The second fact may be partly correct. That is evidenced even by this question—that a number of Members were led to become somewhat confused on this subject. Otherwise they would not have put in this question. About the third point, if the hon. Members will take the trouble to read rather fully the speeches delivered by the Finance Minister,—I believe they have been placed in the Library of this House, printed copies,—I think this doubt could be removed from their minds.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: May I know whether it is a fact that the Finance Minister stated that one of the reasons for which India wants to build up its defence strength is to defend India against some possible attack from the People's China and the Soviet Union and whether that does not indicate any change in the basic principle of India's foreign policy?

Mr. Speaker: It consists of two questions.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not think the first statement made by the Hon. Member is correct at all. I do not think the Finance Minister said that. He said something which might sound similar to that but which was different.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: May I know whether in that statement there had

been any reference about the leader of the Communist Group here and, if so, whether the Prime Minister will ask the Finance Minister to deny that—the contents of that part of the statement?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Any reference to the Communist Group?

Mr. Speaker: To the leader of the Communist Group.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I believe there was a reference to the leader of the Communist Group in this House. There is no question of denying it. Such a reference was made.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Could I know if the Finance Minister has specifically denied the report in that interview as an envisagement of hostile relationship of our country with countries like the Soviet Union and China and, if so, whether the Finance Minister would be directed to put in a categorical denial to that effect?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): Shall I answer it?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: You may.

Mr. Speaker: I will call both the hon. Ministers.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I would only say this. I do not know exactly what the hon. Member means by calling upon the Finance Minister for any categorical denial. Here was an interview in which hypothetical questions and situations were considered and the Finance Minister said something about it. Let us make it clear if there is any doubt. I do not know if the hon. Member wants to know what the Finance Minister has felt about it; he can read his speeches and know what he said.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The position is this. The hon. Members want me to make a categorical denial—of what? Supposing it is something, that I am alleged to have said, by somebody. I would not like to be unfair to that young man who reported an interview that took place. May-

be, I think perhaps it was for about 15 minutes or probably a little more, and he has tried to dramatise that interview. If the hon. Members read that interview, he has dramatised it: my taking up some folder that I had. I read the report again this morning. In dramatising it, he has drawn, perhaps what he felt quite rightly, a conclusion from something that I said. But I think hon. Members are less than just to the intelligence of an ordinary person if, in the present context, completely torn away from anything that exists now or is likely to exist in future, he said that we envisaged any kind of conflict between Communist China and Soviet Russia and India. In fact, I am not sure if I mentioned Russia at all. Probably, what I really mentioned was that there would be no chance of conflict so far as China is concerned. But it is quite possible,—nobody knows—we have seen some trouble in Burma also—there may be some trouble in the border areas, in which case I did mention that some friends in India are likely to take advantage of that trouble. That is a fact that I did mention and I do not think there is any use in denying it. But, in so far as it relates to any foreign power which is friendly to India and is likely to remain friendly in future, I must say that there a categorical denial can be made and should be made. And I am taking this opportunity of making it.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri Hem Barua: It is a fundamental question—

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: If an interview is given by any hon. Minister and some correspondent makes a report, I am not going to allow, hereafter, this House to be used as a forum for the purpose of every hon. Member coming up and asking the Minister to clear up the position. For example, a report appears in the papers; the report will be contradicted or explained. The Minister is always alert. Inasmuch as some other country which is friendly

to us is also involved—he has referred to it here—and there is some misunderstanding or confusion in the minds of one or the other, they wanted him to clear it up. And I have allowed this question. He has now categorically said that he had never meant that, and that it was far from his intention.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I want to know one thing. If the Finance Minister denies the statement made by one correspondent by which the relations of our country with other countries will be disturbed, what is the remedy for it?

Mr. Speaker: That is why I allowed this question.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: What about the man who made the statement? The question was allowed and there was a denial about the statement. But what about the correspondent who has reported something which, according to the Finance Minister, he never thought of?

Mr. Speaker: Hon. members know that if any statement is made on the floor of the House and any correspondent misreported it, certainly I shall take such action as is proper because it is misreporting what has occurred in this House and it is a privilege of this House. So far as the statements outside are concerned, all that the members can do, they have done here. And the hon. Minister has denied it. More than that, I am not able to envisage what can be done.

Shri Hem Barua: There was a rejoinder by Mr. Rosenthal, correspondent of the *New York Times*. He sticks to what he has reported in the paper. At the same time, he says that he leaves the rest to the conscience of the Finance Minister. It is an important matter. Therefore I want...

Mr. Speaker: I am really surprised at this. That man persists that he is right. The Finance Minister says he is right. I am prepared to take the word of the Finance Minister in preference to that of that man. The Fin-

ance Minister has, both inside and outside the House, categorically said that it is not so. Still, hon. Members want me and this House to allow a discussion over this matter, saying that the *New York Times* correspondent is correct. I am not going to allow any statement to be made trying to put this matter..... (interruptions).

Shri Hem Barua: There was a lot of flare up in the press.

Mr. Speaker: What can be done now?

Shri Hem Barua: In future we shall have to have tape recorders.

Mr. Speaker: Let them do anything they like. What can we do?

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: May I point out that the denial.....

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow any more questions on this subject.

Several Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: I will ask the hon. Members to keep away from the House if they persist in getting up together. Hon. Members ought not to stand up that way; that is No. 1. Then, until I call them, they ought not to speak.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I want to make a submission. You permitted this question to be put on the Order Paper and more than 50 members have signed this question because it is an important question. We wanted.....

Mr. Speaker: He need not explain all this to me. He can say. I allowed this question and it is an important question.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I want only to know that in view of the report of the interview being rigidly adhered to by the correspondent concerned and in view also of the rather tepid nature of the very qualified disclaimer issued by the Finance Minister previously, this House is certainly entitled to know the state of facts. So, I ask the Prime Minister to find out and let us know, if not today, tomorrow or the day after the correct position.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister has said that.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Whatever the rules of this House may be, it is for you to interpret them. We do not want to come in the way of any elucidation of any problem that arises in the minds of members. Personally, I was prepared and I am prepared to explain, in so far as I can, anything that arises out of this matter or any other. In fact, I welcome this question so that we may be able to say clearly what the facts were. The facts have been clearly stated.

First of all, if the House has any doubt—I don't think it has any reason to doubt—that any kind of variation of our policy was intended by anybody, that doubt had to go and I hope it has gone completely.

Secondly, in the last question my friend, Mr. Hiren Mukerjee, has said about the report in the *New York Times* and said one thing has been denied by the Finance Minister and affirmed by the correspondent who reported it. Well, Hiren Mukerjee may have some knowledge of the person. I have some knowledge of the press also and, in my younger and less wise days, I even indulged in writing and reporting to some extent. To catch a phrase here and there or to say quite categorically that you have told a lie to the correspondent is not fair to him or to anybody. Here are people approaching the subject from different view points, getting different impressions of the words without any tape recorder or anything and then recording it. After I heard the Finance Minister, I get the impression that what the correspondent got was obviously a wrong impression. But I am not prepared to say that he has deliberately done that, or that he is deliberately falsifying anything. In the course of a conversation, there is greater difficulty sometimes in explaining something to another man, when our mind is occupied with one thing and the mind of the other person—I won't say it is a closed mind—is thinking of something else. So,

this misapprehension, misunderstanding arose. It ought to be cleared up. There is no use of going about and accusing each other of deliberately falsifying unless there is any purpose behind it. We have avoided doing that. But, hon. members who put this question are perfectly justified in having this matter cleared up and I hope it has been cleared up.

Some hon. Members: No, no.

Mr. Speaker: All that can possibly be done has been done.

Land Reforms

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*533. { **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:**
Shri Damani:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to conduct an all-India census to ascertain the extent to which various land reform programmes have been actually implemented; and

(b) if not, whether there are any other schemes under way in this direction?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) The Government is aware of the urgent need to investigate how far Land Reform legislations enacted in the country have been actually implemented. For this purpose, the Research Programmes Committee of the Planning Commission has set up a Committee of Direction on Land Reforms to evolve a suitable technique and lay down a uniform pattern of enquiry into the progress and effect of Land Reform measures.

(b) Does not arise.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: When will that uniform pattern of enquiry commence?

Shri S. N. Mishra: We have written to the members to send us a note, giving their suggestions about the

techniques, designs and all that. When we have received a note, we shall convene a meeting of this committee as soon as possible.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether Government are aware of the fact that by the time this enquiry will commence, most of the problems will not be there because the big landholders would have disposed of the land?

Shri S. N. Mishra: I do not quite understand its relation with land so much. This is a kind of objective technical study that we want to undertake; I should not rather say 'we' because we are only assisting the universities and the research institutions to undertake this. It would not take so inordinately long time as the hon Member seems to imagine

Shri Damani: May I know how much of uncultivated land has been brought under cultivation under this scheme?

Shri S. N. Mishra: This is not a scheme for bringing land under cultivation.

Shri Subodh Hasda: May I know whether the Government contemplate recommending to the State Governments to take up some kind of reform regarding ceiling, distribution of land, compensation etc?

Mr. Speaker: This is a kind of census. The question does not refer to any direction being given to the State Governments.

Shri Thimmaiah: May I know whether any time-limit has been fixed for completing the land reforms?

Mr. Speaker: The question relates to census to ascertain something. Let us confine ourselves to that particular question. You can ask: at what stage is the census now?

Shri S. N. Mishra: Only a few days ago I mentioned the time-limit that was suggested by the Standing Committee of the National Development Council, so far as the implementation of the legislations regarding imposition

of ceilings is concerned. In the same way, we have set down some other different period for those States which have not undertaken any legislation on ceiling. So far as this question is concerned, I do not quite understand how this point arises.

Foam Glass

***534. Shri Heda:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute, Calcutta, has been successful in the manufacture of foam glass;

(b) if so, whether Government are contemplating to manufacture it on a commercial basis; and

(c) what would be the price of foam glass manufactured in India and how does it compare with the same in the U.S.S.R. and U.S.A.?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. The process has been entrusted to the National Research Development Corporation of India for passing it on to interested parties on suitable terms.

(c) There is no commercial production of the Foam Glass in the country and it is premature to compare its price with the same in Soviet Russia and U.S.A.

Shri Heda: May I know whether Government have given adequate publicity, since they are not exploiting this themselves, to the private sector to come forward and take this up?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It has been published in the bulletins and also several times given out in the press. It is quite possible, very soon we shall get proposals from the private sector.

Steam Rollers

***535. Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India is going to manufacture steam road-rollers by the end of this year;

(b) if so, the number of rollers to be produced;

(c) its estimated market price for sale; and

(d) how its price is likely to compare with that of foreign make?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). M/S. Britannia Engineering Co. Ltd., Titaghur (West Bengal) have been granted a licence for the manufacture of fifty steam road-rollers per annum. They are expected to go into production shortly.

(c) and (d). It is not possible at this stage to forecast the price.

श्री बिहारी मिश्र : मे यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे यहां जो स्टीम रोडरोलर बनेगा, वह विदेशी स्टीम रोड-रोलर के मुकाबले में कैसा होगा।

श्री म. गार्गी शाह : वैसा ही होगा, जैसा कि बाहर का होता है।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether the Gun Carriage Factory at Jubbalpore is capable of manufacturing road rollers and if so whether this factory is being consulted in this manufacture?

Shri Manubhai Shah: No, Sir. These are only made by Jessops and other private sector factories.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am asking about the public sector.

Shri Manubhai Shah: They are not manufacturing road rollers, either steam or diesel or petrol.

Fertilizers

*536. **Shri Sanganna:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Committee has been appointed by Government to chalk out a programme for the production of a balanced fertilizer comprising

Nitrogen, Phosphorous and Potassium; and

(b) if so, with what result?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Sanganna: May I know when this report is expected?

Shri Satish Chandra: I said that no committee has been appointed for the purpose. The question of getting a report does not arise.

कागज तथा कागज के गुब्बारे उद्योग के लिए नामों की तालिका

*५३६. श्री भक्त बर्तन : क्या बालिग्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री २१ नवम्बर, १९५६ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या २७५ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कागज उद्योग के लिये कच्चे माल के साधनों का सर्वेक्षण करने के लिये विशेषज्ञों का जो दल नियुक्त किया गया था उसने अपना कार्य समाप्त कर लिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उसके प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति सभा-पटल पर रखी जायेगी; और

(ग) उसकी सिफारिशों को कार्यान्वित करने के लिये कौन से कदम उठाये गये हैं अथवा उठाये जाने वाले हैं।

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). The availability of raw materials for the Paper Industry is now being assessed by an Ad Hoc Committee set up by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture on the recommendation of the State Ministers of Forests. After this Committee has submitted the results of its investigations, the Panel for Paper will formulate its recommendations for the development of these sources.

श्री भक्त बर्तन : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि देर से देर कब तक इस सम्बन्ध में अन्तिम निर्णय हो जाने की आशा की जा रही है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : यह एक किस्म की ड्वेलपमेंटल कौंसिल है। यह वैसी नहीं है कि एक कमेटी बनी और उस की रिपोर्ट शाया हो गई, क्योंकि इस का काम यह है कि किस तरह से फ़ारेस्ट में प्राइव्क्शन करना है और किस तरह से वेम्बूज और दूसरा रा मॅटीरियल बढ़ाना है।

श्री भक्त बर्तन : जबकि देश के साधनों का पूरा पता नहीं था और इस विषय में कोई सर्वेक्षण नहीं किया गया था तो फिर द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में इस के बारे में किस तरह से व्यवस्था की गई है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : बहुत हद तक हमारे पास जाच-पडताल पड़ी हुई है। तफ़्तील भी है, लेकिन यह कमेटी ज्यादा ग़ौर से देखेगी कि रा-मॅटीरियल कितना और बढ़ाया जा सकता है और कहा कहाँ एक्सप्लायटेशन हो सकता है।

श्री भक्त बर्तन : क्या इस कमेटी के निर्णय की कोई सीमा—दो महीने, छः महीने एक वर्ष, दो वर्ष—निर्धारित की गई है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : इस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट पर कोई हमारा निर्णय निर्भर नहीं है, क्योंकि जहाँ जहाँ पर पेपर की इडस्ट्री की प्रोग्रेस आती है, हम उस जगह के ऐंजलेबल रा मॅटीरियल को देख कर फ़ौरन एप्रूव कर देते हैं।

Shri Jaipal Singh: May I know whether the Government have abandoned the exploitation of bagasse for paper manufacture?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As the House is aware, we are trying to set up a factory in Shakarnagar based on bagasse.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know the progress so far made in the paper and pulp industry in Assam for which

licence was given to Balmer Lawrie & Co.?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That particular company is going forward. At a recent meeting of the Committee, we are trying to set up one more plant in Assam.

Integrated Housing Scheme

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Shri Panigrahi:
*538. { Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

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

(a) whether any integrated housing scheme is under consideration of the Union Government;

(b) whether there is any proposal by the Union Government for setting up a Central Housing Corporation; and

(c) whether State Governments will be asked to set up similar corporations in the State?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, sir;

(c) It is proposed to set up Housing Corporations in the States.

Shri Panigrahi: There are separate schemes for building houses for the police and industrial workers. May I know whether this integrated scheme is made to integrate all these housing schemes together?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: So far as this Ministry is concerned, we have nothing to do with the construction of houses for the police. The three urban schemes, one for industrial labour, one for slum clearance and the other for low income group,—these are the three schemes which it is proposed to integrate.

Shri Tangamani: In the 15th Annual Labour Conference and also the subsequent conference that was held in Bangalore, it was decided that the

crew or a passenger, could be allowed State Housing Boards should be very soon set up. May I know how soon that Housing Board will be set up?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: For setting up State Housing Corporation, enabling legislation at the Centre will be necessary.

Shri Tangamani: May I know when that legislation is likely to come up?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: We are working on it.

Shri Heda: In the low income group housing scheme, in the beginning, Government had decided to give loans to individuals. Then they made a condition that they should join some co-operative society or other. Are Government aware that because of that condition, progress in the low income group housing scheme has not been adequate and if so, whether the Government would retrace and go to their original position?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: Individuals still continue to enjoy the benefit of loans from Government. In some of the States a lot of construction is going on in this field.

National Industrial Development Corporation

*539. { **Shri Morarka:**
Shri Nathwani:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the names of new industrial units for which project reports have been prepared by the National Industrial Development Corporation with the help of foreign technical teams;

(b) what is the total expenditure involved in preparing these reports; and

(c) whether these industrial units would be launched by Government or whether private sector would be asked to undertake any of such projects?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) May I draw the attention of the Hon'ble Member to the Annual Report of the Corporation for the year 1956-57 and also to my reply to the Starred Question No. 373 on the 26th July, 1957.

(b) About Rupees Two Lakhs and Eighty-Seven thousand.

(c) Government will consider and decide the manner in which these projects should be set up as soon as they are ready for implementation.

Shri Morarka: May I know whether any commitment has been made in respect of any of these projects on which report has been finalised?

Shri Manubhai Shah: So far as the technical side is concerned, practically all the surveys and reports are ready. It is not only the credit payments which are being negotiated.

Shri Morarka: May I know whether these schemes have been examined by the Planning Commission and whether they have been included in the core of the Plan before any commitment is made of foreign exchange in respect of these schemes?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Internally all these questions always arise. The Planning Commission is consulted by the Ministry at all stages. Whether it will be included in the core of the Plan or not will depend upon the credit payment terms whether they will cast a burden on the foreign exchange position or relieve it.

सेठ अजय सिंह : इन स्कीमों—प्राजेक्ट रिपोर्टम्—को तैयार करने में कौन कौन सी फारेन टीमों ने हिस्सा लिया ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : अलग अलग स्कीमों हैं—एलुमिनियम, टंगस्टन कारबाइड, एलाय टूल स्टील, सिन्थेटिक रबर, न्यूज प्रिन्ट फ्राम बगाम, सेल्यूलस पल्प, आरगेनिक इंटरमीडिएट्स, रा फ़िल्म, सल्फर, सल्फ्यूरिक एसिड, फ़ासफ़ोरस और बेसिक रिफ़ाइनरीज

बरीह : इनमें से हर एक के लिए अलग अलग टोनों से बातचीत होती है ।

Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know whether the scope of the corporation is to only finance rehabilitation of the industrial units or also for installation of new plants?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Principally this is a developmental corporation for setting up new basic heavy industries. Also incidentally it has taken over the work of modernisation and rehabilitation of cotton textile and jute industries.

Shri Morarka: May I know whether one of the schemes undertaken by the Government is for the setting up of a forge foundry costing about Rs. 20 crores? What actual progress has been made in connection with that scheme? May I also know whether the Planning Commission has been consulted for making any commitment about that scheme?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The programme of this Corporation does include a foundry forge shop. Much progress has been made in that. We got quotations from four different parties. More or less the final stages have arrived for finalising the project. The Planning Commission, as I said in an earlier answer, is always in the picture.

Shri Dasappa: Is it not a fact that the question of saving foreign exchange for import of manufactured articles is also an important consideration for developing some of these industries?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Yes, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Next Question.

Some Hon. Members: He has not answered Shri Dasappa's question.

Mr. Speaker: I think he has answered.

Shri Manubhai Shah: I have said in reply, yes, that is one of the very important considerations: saving of foreign exchange.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members have not heard it here. Next Question.

Shri Abdul Salam absent. Next Question.

First Year of the Second Five Year Plan

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*541. { **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**
 Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 146 on the 18th July, 1957 and state:

(a) whether the promised detailed comprehensive review of the working of the first year of the Second Five Year Plan is ready; and

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

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) The review of the working of the Second Five Year Plan during 1956-57 is under preparation. There has been some delay on account of the difficulty in obtaining returns from certain States effected by reorganisation.

(b) Yes. It is hoped to publish the review before the end of the session.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: What was the amount of foreign exchange expenditure originally estimated for the first year of the Second Five Year Plan, and what was the amount actually incurred?

Shri S. N. Mishra: That is quite apart from this question. This relates to the preparation of the review on the working of 1956-57.

Indian Crew at Portuguese Port

*542. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether it is a fact that on the 6th of September, 1957 at Lourence Marques, a Portuguese port, only the crew and citizens of Indian origin travelling in T.S.S. Karanjia were barred from landing and visiting the town?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): Yes, Sir. When T.S.S. Karanjia arrived at Lourence Marques on 6 September, 1957, the Portuguese authorities informed the Commander of the ship that no Indian national, whether a member of the

to disembark. This order was strictly enforced and even the Supervisor of the ship was not allowed to go down and meet the Shore Supervisor on official duties.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : इसके सम्बन्ध में भागे के लिए भारत सरकार द्वारा क्या प्रबन्ध किया जा रहा है ? हिन्दुस्तानियों की जो इतनी बेइज्जती की गई है और उनको पोर्ट पर उतरने नहीं दिया गया है, इसके बारे में आप लोगो ने क्या किया है ?

श्री साबित जेरी जी पुर्तगाल की जो हालत है वह आप जानते ही हैं और ऐसे हालात में उनके साथ किया ही क्या जा सकता है और न ही हम इस काबिल हैं कि कुछ उनसे कहें।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : पुर्तगाल के जहाज अगर हमारी इंडियन पोर्ट पर आयेंगे, तो जो व्यवहार उन्होंने हमारे साथ किया है, वही व्यवहार क्या हम उनके साथ करेंगे और किस तरह से उनके इस व्यवहार का उत्तर देंगे ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री (श्री जवाहर लाल नेहरू) : जो कुछ भी करना है वह उस वक्त देखा जाएगा और देखा जाएगा कि क्या हालत है, क्या मौका है और फिर तय किया जाएगा। पहले से ही ऐसी बातें कह देना, आप जानते हैं यो भी मुनासिब नहीं है और अगर किसी से लड़ाई लड़नी है तो पहले से कोई ऐलान नहीं करता है।

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if we make use of the good offices of any country or any Embassy for bringing to the notice of the Portuguese such complaints?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: We have sent a number of complaints of this kind, and we shall no doubt send others, but not with any great result in this particular matter. If I may say so, it is not much good complaining of another person's rudeness or lack of civilised manners.

Demand for Foreign Exchange

*550. **Shri T. K. Chaudhuri:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether any reassessment of the total and year-to-year demands for foreign exchange in terms of Dollar, Sterling, Deutsch-Mark, Roub'e and other foreign currencies, arising out of the Second Five Year Plan, has been made by the Planning Commission or by any agency of Government since the beginning of the current financial year;

(b) if so, the considerations taken into account for the purposes of this assessment; and

(c) whether Government will lay on the Table a comprehensive statement showing the results of these assessments?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) Foreign exchange requirements for the Second Plan are reviewed by the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance from time to time. It is not possible to work out with any precision these requirements in terms of the different currencies mentioned.

(b) For purposes of estimating foreign exchange requirements, account is taken of (i) changes in the prices of imports and in freight rates; (ii) the latest available cost estimates of the projects in the Plan, in particular, the requirements of the core projects; (iii) the likely level of non-plan imports, including food imports and defence requirements; (iv) any foreseeable changes either on the receipts or on the payments side;

(c) No such statement can be placed on the Table of the House. In this matter of the foreign exchange situation, Government take the House into confidence as and when that is appropriate.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: The hon. Deputy Minister just stated in answer to part (a) of the question that the year-to-year or periodical reassessment will not be made. May I know why that cannot be exactly calculated and made? Government cannot proceed on a rule-of-thumb method.

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): In relation to the Plan projects one has to wait for a period, that is to say until some of

these schemes get a momentum and negotiations are complete in regard to other schemes. I mentioned the other day in my speech on the Plan that we might be able to give some idea about it round about the Budget session, perhaps in April, as to what will be the schemes that we have finally taken over and what might be the schemes that we might take over because of an offer of some foreign exchange assistance.

So far as the particular question is concerned, viz., part (a), it is not a matter of either the Planning Commission or the Finance Ministry looking into our foreign exchange need in terms of particular currencies, because except in special cases, the foreign currency that is available to us is convertible. If I get Dutch Marks, it is convertible into sterling, and also into dollars. If we get dollars, unless it be that it is earmarked for payment in a particular country as it might be in the case of a World Bank loan where a particular country makes available its own portion of its contribution to the World Bank, it is convertible. So, any assessment in terms of particular currencies is not necessary, and it would be a futile exercise.

Of course, I also mentioned the other day, the hon. Member might remember, that we are making half-yearly budgets in regard to our foreign exchange position not merely in regard to the Plan expenditure but also in regard to the non-Plan expenditure which is of a normal nature. So, these exercises are made, and it would not be necessary to make them in the terms required by the hon. Member, but they are being made.

Shri Tyagi: In view of the foreign exchange difficulties, are the Government or the Planning Commission keeping an account of the deferred payment agreements arrived at with various countries and the years of their maturity, and are we planning for the payment in those particular years in future?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Yes, Sir. It is the duty of the Finance Ministry to do it, keeping an account is not that of the Planning Commission.

The Planning Commission calls for this information from the appropriate Ministry. The Finance Ministry is keeping an account as to what will be the payment that will fall due either in regard to loans or in regard to deferred payment terms which private parties have entered into. I do not know if the hon. Member has seen a notification that was issued a couple of months back that every deferred payment arrangement which involves payment of foreign exchange should be registered with the Chief Controller of Imports. These figures are transmitted to the Finance Ministry so that we know at a given time what would be our commitments say in 1960-61, 1961-62 and so on.

Shri Tyagi: Has any one of these countries agreed to the non-convertible rupee basis of trade?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: There are various cases in which minor agreements of this nature involving small amounts have been made, but anything which is perhaps of some substantial nature happens to be agreements made with East European countries.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: May I know whether any register is kept of the demands that might be made of our foreign exchange resources in respect of the import licences that are issued periodically, particularly, the import licences that are issued to the private sector? Is there any liaison with the private sector so that Government might ascertain their foreign exchange commitments?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Yes. We are now attempting to do it, because formerly the issue of licences did not necessarily mean that they will mature for payment, for, people often got a licence but did not use it, whereas, today with the restriction that obtains we can reasonably presume that every licence will be used. So, these figures are kept, and not merely these, but we have a cross check also. We also know the quantum of letters of credit that are outstanding. That comes on the Reserve Bank. We have various cross checks now in this manner as to what our liabilities will be at a given period approximately.

Textile Mills

*552. **Shri N. R. Munisamy:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India have recently ordered an enquiry into the affairs of three textile mills in Bombay State;

(b) if so, the terms of reference; and

(c) the total number of workers who have been rendered unemployed?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir; in October, 1957.

(b) To make a full and complete investigation into the circumstances of fall or likely fall in the production of these three mills.

(c) The total number of workers affected is 2,108

Shri N. R. Munisamy: May I know the total loss of production in these three units?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is about a million yards.

Shri N. R. Munisamy: May I know whether it is a fact that these three units had asked for some financial assistance but the Government of India were not able to pay the full requirements of these three units?

Shri Manubhai Shah: No. The reasons are quite different for each unit, and we are awaiting the report of the committee which has been set up to investigate the reasons.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know whether the report of this committee will be received unit-wise or for all the three units at a stretch?

Shri Manubhai Shah: They do come in an interim manner, but the three should not take too much time. Within a month or two the reports should be with us.

Shri N. N. Patel: May I know the names of those three textile mills and where they are situated?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The names of the mills are: The Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Mills, Sholapur; Chagan-lal Textile Mills, Chalisgaon; and Gajinda Lal Mills, Jalgaon.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether there is a proposal to have a similar enquiry into the affairs of the jute mills which have been closed?

Shri Manubhai Shah: No. That is not necessary, because the reasons for the closure of jute mills are quite different from those for the closure of the textile mills. Over and above that, in the case of jute mills, there is also a ceiling prescribed by the Indian Jute Mills Association, and because of that only certain looms go out of production.

Shri Dasappa: May I know how many textile mills are in a similar plight?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I laid a statement the other day on the Table of the House. There are 22 mills totally closed up to date due to several reasons, since the last five years.

Shri Yajnik: May I know whether any enquiry of this character has been conducted in the case of the mills in Gujarat that have been closed for more than a year?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Yes, Sir. They are: Gopal Mills, Broach; Sayaji Jubilee Mills, Sidhpur; and Hathi-singh Mills. The enquiries are being conducted in the case of these.

Small Scale Industries

*555. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that medium and small scale industries in the Punjab, are handicapped due to financial limitations and they are unable to obtain technical skill and know-how of the requisite standard; and

(b) if so, whether Government are contemplating any steps to encourage them on the co-operative lines for pooling their resources and thereby

raising their efficiency and lowering their cost of production?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Medium and small scale industries in the Punjab, as everywhere else, are handicapped because of lack of adequate financial resources and technical know-how, but the Government's programmes are designed to remove these handicaps.

(b) Organisation of industrial co-operatives is mainly the responsibility of the State Governments, to whom liberal financial assistance is given by the Central Government for this purpose.

National Instruments (Private) Limited

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*558. { Shri Biren Roy:
 Shri Sadhan Gupta:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the ownership and management of the National Instruments Factory, Calcutta, has been transferred to a private limited company;

(b) if so, from what date;

(c) who are the Directors of this new company; and

(d) whether permanent and other pensionable employees will continue to get the same privileges when their services are transferred to the new management?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir; the ownership and management of this concern have been transferred to the National Instruments (Private) Ltd.—a Government sponsored Company all the shares of which are held by the President.

(b) 26th June, 1957.

(c) The Directors are:—

Chairman

- (1) Shri N. Subrahmanyam, I.C.S., Joint Secretary, Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Directors

- (2) Shri A. Mitra, I.C.S., Secretary, Department of Commerce and Industry, Government of West Bengal.
- (3) Shri N. R. Banerjee, M/s. Sankey Electrical Stampings (Private) Ltd., Calcutta.
- (4) Dr. B. D. Kalelkar, Industrial Adviser (Engineering), Ministry of Commerce and Industry.
- (5) Shri S. D. Joshi, General Manager, Nahan Foundry, Nahan (Himachal Pradesh).
- (6) Shri A. S. Bam, I.C.S., Iron and Steel Controller, Calcutta.
- (7) Shri T. R. Gupta, Chief Engineer and Technical Director, M/s. Jay Engineering Works, Calcutta.
- (8) Shri A. P. Mathur, Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Calcutta.
- (9) Shri B. R. Murgai, Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Finance.

(d) The terms and conditions of service of the permanent and pensionable employees, at the time of transfer, will remain substantially the same.

Shri Biren Roy: Is it a fact that the permanent employees who were in enjoyment of housing accommodation have been given notices, after this private company has been formed, that they should vacate at once?

Shri Manubhai Shah: No

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: May I know whether it is a fact that in the articles of association there is a clause that empowers the company to make any changes in the terms and conditions of service, pay and other things?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is usually so in all the companies governed by the Companies Act. But as a general rule, whenever the Government of

India form any private limited company in the public sector, we do not usually change the terms of employment, but we continue to protect the existing interests of the workers.

Shri Biren Roy: It has now been transferred from a Government department into a private limited concern. Has that been done because of the profit motive, so that this company will go to manufacture such items as would give them profit, or will it be considered as a research institution still?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The Estimates Committee of Parliament, as the hon. Member and the House are aware, made a recommendation that practically all such commercial concerns which are run departmentally, should be gradually converted into private limited companies. That was one of the reasons.

The other reason is that to increase the efficiency it is better that such concerns are looked after by a board of directors and managed by a company rather than by departments.

As for the other part of the question, the hon. Member is correct in saying that the main idea is to convert it into a commercially profitable concern and not merely to keep it as a research factory.

Indians in Burma

559. { **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:**
Shri Vajpayee:
Pandit D. N. Tiwary:
Shri Assar:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the All-Burma Indian Congress had presented him a memorandum when he was recently in Rangoon on his way back from Japan;

(b) if so, what are the main grievances of the Indians now settled in

Burma as contained in the memorandum; and

(c) the action Government propose to take in the matter?

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

(b) The main grievances relate to the amendments to the Burmese Immigration and Registration of Foreigners Acts, recently enacted by the Burmese Parliament.

(c) The matter has been taken up by the Ambassador of India in Rangoon at a high level for obtaining relief.

Minor Irrigation Schemes

560. **Shri Tangamani:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Conference of Representatives from Southern States of Madras, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Mysore has recently been held regarding Minor Irrigation Schemes and reallocation;

(b) the amount allotted to each State;

(c) the extra amount to be allotted; and

(d) whether any of these State Governments have forwarded fresh proposals?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) Yes.

(b) At this meeting the amount sanctioned for additional Minor Irrigation schemes during 1957-58 was as follows:—

States	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
Madras	8.64
Kerala	7.71
Andhra Pradesh	22.50
Mysore	50.60
TOTAL	89.45

(c) Nil, except in the case of Madras, which is under consideration.

(d) No.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether this allotment of Rs. 89 lakhs odd is in addition to the allotment already made under the Second Plan?

Shri S. N. Mishra: It is expected that from within the ceiling, the resources for the purpose would be available.

Shri Tangamani: There was a press report that an extra 50 per cent. over what has been allotted under the Second Plan was going to be given for minor irrigation because of the importance of minor irrigation. Is that report true?

Shri S. N. Mishra: In the interests of additional agricultural production, it has been said by the Planning Commission that whatever adjustments are required to be made will be made through the annual plans.

Shri Heda: Is it a fact that these grants are made on the condition that the expenditure will be borne on a 50:50 basis, and if so, in view of the fact that most of the States are running into deficit budgets, have Government assured themselves that the States would be able to bring forth that much finance?

Shri S. N. Mishra: I could not catch the full import of the question.

Shri Heda: If there is a condition that this amount would be available to the States if an equal amount is also raised by the States, then, in view of the fact that the States have not got adequate money and they are having deficit budgets, have Government assured themselves that the States would be bringing forth the necessary finance? Otherwise, there will be so much amount on paper only, and nothing will be used.

Shri S. N. Mishra: That can be only a hypothetical thing at the moment. We have not been confronted with any difficulty at the moment.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Hides and Skins Industry

*540. **Shri Abdul Salam:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the total provision made for the development of hides and skins industry in India during the Second Five Year Plan;

(b) whether Government are trying to find out new foreign markets for tanned skins with a view to promote its trade in foreign countries; and

(c) if so, the success achieved so far in this regard?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The expenditure proposed to be incurred by Central Government on the schemes for the development of hides and skins is Rs. 5.09 crores;

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) It is too early to assess results.

Industrial Workers

*543. **Shri Narayanankutty Menon:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to set up a uniform basis for granting of bonus to the industrial workers in India; and

(b) the steps that Government have taken to fix fair wages in the various Industries in accordance with the recommendation of the 15th Indian Labour Conference?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Government's policy in this regard is to encourage voluntary agreements between parties.

(b) The report of the Study Group on wages together with the recommendations of the Indian Labour Conference concerning the same have been circulated to the States Governments and wage fixing authorities set up by the Central Government.

Exchange of Evacuee Properties

*544. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a large number of displaced persons who have migrated from East Pakistan to India, have exchanged their properties;

(b) whether Government are aware that such exchanged properties are not accepted as mortgages while loans are advanced to them; and

(c) what steps Government will take to recognise such exchanges of properties and give them a legal status so that they can mortgage them while securing loan?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Some displaced persons are reported to have exchanged their properties in East Pakistan for properties in India.

(b) and (c). Exchanged property is accepted as mortgage in cases where the displaced persons have secured valid title

Migration

*545. Pandit D. N. Tiwary: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of East Bengal refugees have again migrated from India to East Pakistan and have settled in their original homes; and

(b) if so, their approximate number?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

बाल बियरिंग तथा रोलर बियरिंग का उत्पादन

*५४६. श्री ह० च० शर्मा : क्या वास्तव्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को विदित है कि देश में बाल बियरिंग तथा रोलर बियरिंग का उत्पादन बहुत कम है ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या सरकार का भारत में बाल बियरिंग तथा रोलर बियरिंग बनाने वाले और कारखाने स्थापित करने का विचार है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार को व्यापारियों से इस बारे में कोई सुझाव प्राप्त हुए हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) :

(क) देश में बाल बियरिंग का उत्पादन काफी होता है। हा, रोलर बियरिंग का उत्पादन जरूर कम है।

(ख) तथा (ग). बाल बियरिंग तथा रोलर बियरिंग बनाने वाले कारखाने खुद स्थापित करने का सरकार का विचार नहीं है। ये चीजें बनाने के लिये कुछ प्राइवेट फर्मों की योजनाओं को सरकार ने मंजूर दे दो है। जब इन योजनाओं पर अमल हो जायेगा, तो देश में इन चीजों की जो मांग है वह काफी हद तक पूरी हो सकेगी।

Industries in Assam

*548. Shri Basumatari: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted to develop cement, lime and coal industries in the district of Garo Hills of Assam; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Investigations regarding the availability of suitable grade limestone for the manufacture of cement in Garo Hills were conducted by Messrs. Associated Cement Companies Ltd., who now hold a mining lease for the area. The preliminary estimate indicates availability of about 15 million tons of limestone,

sufficient to run a factory of 1·65 lakh tons capacity for 60 years.

As regards coal, the geological survey of India have conducted some drilling operations in Garo Hills early this Year. The operations are not yet complete.

Coir Products

*549. **Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) how much of the provision of Rs. 10 lakhs made under the Second Five Year Plan of the Coir Board for propaganda and advertisement in foreign countries for Coir Products has so far been spent; and

(b) in which countries and in what way the amount has been spent?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The provision of Rs. 10 lakhs made in the Second Five Year Plan of the Coir Board relates to propaganda both inside and outside India. The Board has spent a sum of Rs. 23,892 till September 1957, from this provision, towards advertisements and exhibitions in foreign countries.

(b) An amount of Rs. 3,248 was spent in the U.K. for Advertisements, and an amount of Rs. 20,644 was spent for participation in Exhibitions in Czechoslovakia, West Germany, Yugoslavia, Thailand, Nairobi, U.S.A., Italy, Poland, East Germany, Sweden, Syria, and China.

Handicrafts

*551. **Shri Balarama Krishniah:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government extended any help for the development of handicrafts to Andhra Pradesh during the First Five Year Plan period;

(b) whether carpet making industry of Ellora and dyeing industry (Kalan-kari) of Masulipatam have received any assistance from Government during the above period; and

(c) if so, how much money has been given?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir; for the development of the dyeing industry (Kalan-kari) of Masulipatam. No Financial assistance was sanctioned for the carpet making industry of Ellora during this period.

(c) A grant of Rs. 5,000 was sanctioned for the development of dyeing and printing industry (Kalan-kari) of Masulipatam, during the year 1954-55.

U.N. Secretariat

*553. **Shri Jhulan Sinha:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1562 on 18th April, 1956 and state how far the suggestions made by the Indian representative during the 9th and 10th Sessions of General Assembly in regard to the international character of the United Nations Secretariat have been implemented?

The Prime Minister and the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I have placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha a statement giving the information the hon. Member has asked for. [See Appendix II, annexure No 100.]

Mysore's Second Five Year Plan

*554. **Shri Shivananjappa:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Planning Commission has fixed a ceiling for the Second Five Year Plan for the new State of Mysore;

(b) if so, the total amount to be spent on the State's Second Plan after fixation of ceiling; and

(c) whether the State Government have been advised by the Planning Commission to adhere to the ceiling by a suitable readjustment of allocations of the different departments?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs. 145.15 crores.

(c) Yes Sir.

Polish Scientists

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Polish Government has expressed its desire to send Polish Scientists for study in the Indian Atomic Centre; and

(b) if so, whether the Government of India intend to award fellowship to Polish Scientists for the purpose?

The Prime Minister and the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes.

(b) The Government intend to award two fellowships to Polish Scientists to work in the Atomic Energy Establishment, Trombay.

Indians in South Africa

*557. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state the further developments that have taken place in the United Nations Organisation in regard to the dispute between India and South Africa on the discriminatory treatment meted out to Indians in South Africa in the recent session of the United Nations General Assembly?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): The U.N. Special Political Committee passed a resolution on the 12th November, 1957 making a fresh appeal to the South African Government to participate in negotiations with India and Pakistan with a view to settling this outstanding dispute in accordance with the principles of the U.N. Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The resolution is now expected to be considered by the General Assembly.

New Textile Mills

*561. Shri Damani: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state whether any licences

have been granted for the installation of new Textile Mills in India during the years 1956-57 and 1957-58 so far?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): Yes, Sir. A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha [See Appendix II, annexure No. 101].

Occupation of Charland by Pakistanis

Shri Sadhan Gupta:
Shri Anirudh Sinha:
*562. { Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri L. Achaw Singh:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Charland along the Surma River opposite Levarputa Camp near Karimganj was occupied by the Pakistanis under armed protection;

(b) if so, the circumstances in which such occupation took place;

(c) the number and nature of Pakistani forces involved in the incident;

(d) whether any protest has been lodged with the Government of Pakistan about this incident; and

(e) if so, with what result?

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

(b) A length of about 13 miles of Indo-Pakistan boundary between Cachar District in Assam and Sylhet District in East Pakistan runs along the left high bank of the Surma River. The entire breadth of the river in this stretch thus lies in Indian territory. However, Pakistan has in recent years begun to claim that the boundary runs along the midstream of the river. This claim has been refuted but Pakistanis continue to make attempts to start cultivation on the slopes of the left bank and on Charlands which emerge when

the river level drops after the flood season.

(c) Pakistan border police is involved in the incident, but their number is not known.

(d) and (e). Strong protests have been lodged with the Pakistan authorities at the District as well as State Government levels. Their reply is awaited. The Indian High Commission at Karachi has also been instructed to lodge a protest with the Pakistan Central Government.

Import of Jute Cuttings from Pakistan

*563. { Shri Mohammed Tahir:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India have entered into an agreement with Pakistan to purchase jute cuttings from Pakistan;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that only the jute cuttings are being purchased by the jute mills in India neglecting the jute produced in India;

(c) whether it is a fact that due to the agreement for the purchase of jute cuttings from Pakistan, the prices of jute produced in India have gone down to a considerable extent; and

(d) if so, whether Government contemplate compensating the jute growers for the loss they have sustained due to untimely agreement?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The Indo-Pakistan Trade Agreement of January 1957 provides for import of raw jute (which includes also cuttings) from Pakistan. There is no separate agreement to purchase jute cuttings

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir. The decline in Indian raw jute prices (mainly Bihar jute) is due to an all round decline in prices of raw jute. It is not correct to say that the fall in price is due to imports from Pakistan under the Agreement.

(d) Does not arise.

Super Phosphate Factory

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

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the super phosphate factory in Bihar has gone into production; and

(b) if so, the total installed capacity?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) Not yet.

(b) The capacity sanctioned for installation is 16,500 tons of super-phosphate per year.

Investment in Private Sector

*566. { Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri Mahanty:
Shri Rameshwar Tanti:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the investment in the private sector has exceeded so far the target for the Second Five Year Plan period; and

(b) if so, by what amount?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Indian Economic Mission

*567. { Shri Heda:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Indian Economic Mission led by Shri Bharat Ram has returned from West Germany;

(b) if so, whether they have submitted any report;

(c) the salient features thereof; and

(d) the evaluation of their report?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra):

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 102].

(d) The possibilities are very considerable, but these can be realised only if Indian business organisation succeed in forging intimate and fruitful commercial links with German import houses.

वृत्त-चित्र

*५८८. श्री भक्त बर्जन : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह बात सरकार के ध्यान में लाई गई है कि दिल्ली व अन्य हिन्दी भाषी क्षेत्रों के सिनेमाघरों में जो वृत्त-चित्र प्रदर्शित किये जाते हैं, कभी कभी उनकी समीक्षायें अंग्रेजी में होती हैं, जिन्हें अधिकांश श्रोता नहीं समझ पाते हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो स्थिति में सुधार करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (डा० केश-कर) : (क) और (ख). सिनेमा प्रदर्शकों को वृत्त-चित्रों की प्रतियाँ उन्हीं भाषाओं में दी जाती हैं जिन्हें वह पसन्द करें। यदि वे चाहें तो सरकार उनको ऐसे वृत्त-चित्र दे सकती है जिन की समीक्षा हिन्दी में हो।

Rice Mills

*569. Shri Sanganna: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to Starred Question No. 1273 dated the 28th August, 1957 in respect of the Karve Committee Report and state:

(a) which of the State Governments have exercised discretion to give licences for putting up new rice mills.

(b) if so, what is the number of mills granted licence in each State; and

(c) whether these mills will not affect the cottage industry of hand pounding of rice in the rural areas?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 103].

Tea Plantations

*570. Shri Narayanankutty Menon: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that in the tea plantations owned by foreign companies in India replanting is not done in time;

(b) whether it is a fact that production of tea has gone down in 1956-57 as compared to the previous years; and

(c) if so, what steps Government propose to take to get replantation done in time in order to safeguard continued production of Tea in India?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Government do not consider that replanting including replacement and infilling in plantations owned by foreign companies has been neglected.

(b) Production in 1956 was more than the average production in the preceding 5 years

(c) Does not arise

बिजली के मोटर

*५७१. श्री ह० च० शर्मा : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में बिजली के मोटरों की अत्यधिक कमी को ध्यान में रखते हुए, क्या नेशनल इन्स्ट्रूमेन्ट्स फैक्टरी इस प्रकार के

मीटर बनाने का कार्य अपने हाथ में लेगी;
और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो सरकार का किस प्रकार बिजली के इन मीटरों की कमी को दूर करने का विचार है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) : (क)
जी नहीं ।

(ख) बिजली के मीटरों में आत्म निर्भर होने के लिये उद्योग (विकास और नियमन) अधिनियमन के अन्तर्गत वर्तमान कारखानों का विस्तार करने और नये कारखाने खोलने के लाइसेन्स दिये गये हैं । देश में इन मीटरों की माग स्वदेशी साधनों से यथाशीघ्र काफी हद तक पूरी होने लगेगी । स बीच पुराने आयातकों की मार्फत बहुत सीमित मर्या में इनके आयात की अनुमति दी जाती है । स्वयं उपयोग करने वाले राज्यों और अन्य बिजली मग नों को भी उनकी जरूरी आवश्यकताओं के लिये आयात करने की अनुमति दी जाती है ।

Consumer Goods

*572. Shri Kumaran: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state what precautionary steps Government have taken to prevent rise in prices and deterioration in quality of domestic consumer goods as a result of ban or restriction imposed on the import of several items of consumers' interest?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): Prices are constantly kept under watch with a view to taking such remedial or corrective measures as are possible. Steps have been taken to encourage and maximise indigenous production. Imports of certain items are canalised through agencies approved by Government. Moreover, the Government have appealed to trade and industry not to increase their prices above the level prevailing in the first quarter of 1957 and the response has been quite encouraging.

The prices of indigenous goods have not in general shown any appreciable increase, and the Government do not apprehend any significant deterioration in the quality of domestic consumer goods; no instances of deterioration in quality have so far been brought to the notice of the Government.

Small Scale Industries in Orissa

*573. Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether small-scale industries in Orissa have secured orders from the National Small Scale Industries Corporation;

(b) if so, the names of those small scale industries; and

(c) the amount of orders placed by the National Small Scale Industries Corporation during 1957-58 so far, State-wise?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 104].

Coir Mats and Mattings

*574. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps have been taken by Government to lessen the high tariffs imposed by foreign countries on imports of Indian Coir Mats and Mattings; and

(b) which of the countries have so far responded to the efforts made by the Government of India in this regard?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 105].

Foundry Forge Project

*575. { Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shrimati Ganga Devi:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) how far negotiations for establishing a Foundry Forge Project in India with Foreign interests has succeeded; and

(b) whether there are any prospects of getting any credit facilities and technical collaboration for at least Heavy Machine Tool Plant in India?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Negotiations are still in progress for the establishment of Foundry/Forge and Heavy Machine Tool Plants in India.

Report of Cost Accountant on TELCO

*576. { Shri Morarka:
Shri Nathwani:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to lay on the Table a copy of the Report submitted by the Cost Accountant and the Foreign Expert on Telco on the basis of which the Tariff Commission has based its recommendations?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): Copies of the two documents have been separately made available to the Parliament Library.

Closure of Textile Mill, Kishengarh (Rajasthan)

*577. Shri Vajpayee: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the textile mill at Kishengarh in Rajasthan has closed down;

(b) whether Government have investigated the causes for closure of this mill;

(c) if so, the effects being made to re-open the mill; and

(d) whether any relief has been provided to the workers?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. The enquiry into the causes of closure has revealed that there is mismanagement of the affairs of the mill. The mill company is also short of working capital and no arrangement could be made by the mill company to find the requisite finance to run the mill. The mill can be restarted and worked smoothly only if sufficient working capital is found by the mill management and the essential repairs and renewals also done.

(d) The matter has been taken up with the Government of Rajasthan.

Jute Products

*578. { Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Jhulan Sinha:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any steps to increase India's export of Jute products; and

(b) if so, the result thereof, (country-wise)?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha showing the trend of exports. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 106].

त्रिभुवन राज-पथ पर ट्रक दुर्घटना

*५७६ { श्री विभूति मिश्र:
श्री बाजपेयी:

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बतान की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि २३ अक्टूबर, १९५७ को त्रिभुवन राज-पथ पर मोटर ट्रक के उलट जाने से लगभग २० व्यक्ति, जिनमें पटना विश्वविद्यालय के पांच विद्यार्थी भी सम्मिलित हैं, मारे गये।

(ख) क्या नेपाल सरकार इस दुर्घटना के कारणों की जांच करवाई है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ?

बैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री के सभा सचिव (श्री साबित बनो खाँ) : (क) २३ अक्टूबर १९५७ का त्रिभुवन राजपथ पर एक माटर ट्रक दुर्घटना हुई, जिसमें बारह लोगों की मृत्यु हो गई; इनमें पटना विश्वविद्यालय के पांच विद्यार्थी भी थे।

(ख) और (ग) : जी हां। जांच कमिशन की राय है कि यह दुर्घटना ड्राइवर की असावधानी के कारण हुई; वह प्रायः नशे को हालत में मोटर चलाया करता था।

Export and Import Trade

*581. { Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the value of imports made so far since the beginning of the year 1957; and

(b) the value of exports made during the said period?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra):

(a) The value of imports made during January-June 1957 was Rs. 498 crores.

(b) The value of exports (including re-exports) made during January-June 1957 was Rs. 314 crores.

इंजीनियरिंग उद्योग

५८२. श्री हरिश्चन्द्र शर्मा : क्या बालिष्ठ तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का औद्योगिक विकास के प्रयोजन के इंजीनियरिंग उद्योग के लिये कोई सलाहकार अथवा सलाहकार

ममिति बनाने का विचार है जो उत्पादन की उत्तमता में सुधार आदि के प्रश्नों पर विचार करेगी; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस ममिति के कब तक बन जाने की सम्भावना है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह)

(क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उत्तर।

Supply of Iron Ore to Japan

{ Shri Sanganna:
Shri Thimmalah:
Shri T. Subramanyam:
Shri N. R. Munisamy:
Shri M. R. Krishna:
Shri Surendranath
Dwivedy:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Shivananjappa:
Shri Wodeyar:
Shri Balarama Krishniah:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement has been reached with the eight-man Japanese Delegation which visited India in October, 1957 in connection with long-term supplies of iron ore and also finalising a programme for developing Indian ports and railway facilities therefor;

(b) if so, the main features of the agreement;

(c) the names of the ports which are covered by the development programme; and

(d) the total foreign exchange which is likely to be earned by increased supplies of iron ore to Japan?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). Discussions have taken place between the Japanese Preliminary Survey Mission and the representatives of the Government of India in regard to the projects for collaboration for the development of iron-ore mines in India and for supply of iron-ore to Japan on a long term basis. It has

been agreed that the project for the supply of iron ore from the Rourkela area through the port of Vizagapatnam will be given primacy of consideration. The Japanese Main Team is expected in India in December and further discussions will take place.

(d) It is not possible to make precise forecast at this stage.

Cement Factories

*584. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 444 on the 27th November, 1956 and state the location of cement factories proposed to be set up in Punjab during the Second Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): Except for expansion of capacity of the existing cement factory at Dalmiadadri from 70,000 tons to 2,35,000 tons per annum, there are no proposals as yet for establishment of new cement factories in the Punjab during the Second Plan Period.

Anti-Oxidants

*585. **Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the value of anti-oxidants imported into India in 1956-57;

(b) what is the requirement (in value) of anti-oxidants for packing and preserving vegetable oils and fats in India;

(c) whether any effective anti-oxidants have been evolved from indigenous material; and

(d) if so, whether such anti-oxidants are now made indigenously on a commercial scale?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) and (b). Precise information is not available. The figures of imports of anti-oxidants for various purposes including those for vegetable oils and

fats are not shown separately in the sea-borne trade statistics.

(c) Not yet, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Ashoka Hotel

718. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state the total expenditure incurred so far on the construction of Ashoka Hotel buildings including the quarters for officers and servants and other ancillary structures?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): The expenditure incurred on the construction of Ashoka Hotel buildings upto the 31st October, 1957 is given below:—

	Rs.
(i) Construction of buildings.	1,28,05,077/-
(ii) Air conditioning and cold storage	14,68,855/-
(iii) Electric installations and light fittings etc.	25,38,092/-
(iv) Sanitary installations and water supply system.	16,80,197/-
(v) Lifts	3,34,816/-
(vi) Plant & Machinery like boilers, chimneys, transformers etc.	4,25,675/-
TOTAL	1,92,52,712/-

Displaced Persons in Tripura

719. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of displaced persons living in camps of Tripura, at present; and

(b) the total quantity of clothes and blankets distributed among them during 1956-57 and 1957-58?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand

Khanna): (a) 35,000 persons as on 15th October, 1957.

(b) The details showing the quantity of clothes and blankets distributed during 1956-57 and 1957-58 are given in the statement placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 107].

Distribution of C.I. Sheets to Displaced Persons

720. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of C.I. sheets distributed among the displaced persons during 1956-57 and 1957-58 in Tripura;

(b) the total quantity distributed among the inmates of displaced persons colonies;

(c) whether Government have received any complaint against the Relief and Rehabilitation Department of Tripura in matters of distribution of C.I. sheets; and

(d) whether Government propose to set up a non-official body to assist the Relief and Rehabilitation Department in the proper distribution of the C.I. sheets?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) 978 bundles (100 tons) in 1956-57 and 684 bundles (70 tons) in 1957-58

(b) 61 bundles (6½ tons) in 1956-57. 36 bundles (3½ tons) in 1957-58.

(c) There were no complaints against the Relief and Rehabilitation Department of Tripura in regard to distribution, but there were some complaints about the shortage of supplies.

(d) No.

Employment Exchange, Imphal

721. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of persons registered with the Employment Exchange at Imphal up-to-date;

(b) how many of them have been absorbed in different Government Departments in Manipur; and

(c) the total number of educated unemployed persons registered with the above exchange so far?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) 2,054 upto 30.9.1957.

(b) Local Government 19, Central Government 6.

(c) 284

All India Radio

722. Shri B. C. Mullick: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of money being spent per annum for the maintenance of transports to carry staff of News Services Division of All India Radio;

(b) which of the staff are being provided transport facility every day; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) An expenditure of about Rs. 60,000/- is being incurred per annum for the maintenance of the transport in the News Services Division, which is used for carrying the staff of the News Services Division as well as the External Services Division.

(b) Transport is provided from residence to office and back to:

(i) Essential staff who have to come to duty more than once during a day and who live at a distance of more than 3½ miles (5 miles in the case of External Services Division), for their second and subsequent visits;

(ii) Essential staff who have to attend office at odd hours, if

they live at a distance of more than 1 mile;

(iii) Staff Artists who have to attend duty during hours when public transport is not normally available;

(iv) Staff Artists, who have to attend duty more than once, for their second and subsequent visits;

(v) Unaccompanied lady staff artists, between 8 p.m. and 7 a.m.; and

(vi) Disabled staff artists, at all times.

(c) Transport is provided to members of the essential staff as they should come to duty punctually in order to ensure that the various News and External Services broadcasts are put out strictly according to schedule

Handloom Industry in Andhra

723. Shri M. V. Krishna Rao: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether any amount has been allotted as loans and grants to the Andhra Pradesh for the development of handloom industry during the Second Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, what?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Rupees 505.92 lakhs

कारिगरोँ का प्रशिक्षण

७२४. डा० राम सुभग सिंह : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या टेलीविजन के कारिगरोँ के प्रशिक्षण के लिये कोई योजना बनाई गई है ,

(ख) इस समय भारत में इस प्रशिक्षण के लिये कहा कहा और किस प्रकार का प्रबन्ध है ; और

(ग) क्या इस प्रकार शिक्षा देने वाली प्राइवेट संस्थाओं का नियन्त्रण करने के लिये कोई योजना बनाई गई है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (डा० केश-कर) : (क) टेलीविजन के कारिगरोँ की भारत में ट्रेनिंग के लिये अभी कोई योजना नहीं बनाई गई है । ताहम विभिन्न विदेशी सहायता प्रोग्रामों, जैसे कोलम्बो प्लान, पाइंट फोर प्रोग्राम (Point Four Programme) आदि के अन्तर्गत आकाश-वाणी के इंजीनियरोँ को टेलीविजन प्रशिक्षण दिलवाने के लिये एक योजना तैयार की गई है । यह योजना अभी तक कार्यान्वित नहीं हो सकी ।

(ख) और (ग) . कोई नहीं ।

बच्चा-गाडियों का निर्यात

७२५ डा० राम सुभग सिंह क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या बच्चा-गाडियो का निर्यात किया जा रहा है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो उनके निर्यात के लिये क्या कोई कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) :

(क) जी हा । थोड़ी तादाद में ।

(ख) इंजीनियरिंग निर्यात प्रोत्साहन परिपद् बच्चा गाडिया और अन्य इंजीनियरिंग उत्पादनों के निर्यात को बढ़ावा दे रही है ।

पटसन की खपत

७२६ डा० राम सुभग सिंह : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि भारतीय जूट मिलों में प्रति वर्ष भारतीय तथा पाकिस्तानी पटसन की अलग अलग कितनी खपत होती है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) : एक विवरण सभा के पटल पर रख दिया गया है ।
[देखिये परिशिष्ट २, अनुसूच संख्या १०६]

नेपा कागज मिल

७२७. श्रीमती मंगल बेबी : क्या बालिष्ठ तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नेपा मिल के लिये रासायनिक गूदे के आयात के विषय में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है;

(ख) इस पर कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा व्यय की गई; और

(ग) भारत में रासायनिक गूदे के निर्माण के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) :
(क) और (ख). जनवरी १९५६ के बाद से मिल ने आयात की हुई रासायनिक लुगदी का प्रयोग करना बन्द कर दिया।

(ग) रासायनिक लुगदी बनाने का काम निजी क्षेत्र के लिये छोड़ दिया गया है। जो लोग इसे बनाना चाहते हैं उन्हें संयंत्र और मशीनों का आयात करने के लिये तथा इमारतें बनाने का सामान व औद्योगिक कच्चा माल प्राप्त करने में सरकार सभी उचित सुविधायें प्रदान करती है।

नाप तथा तोल की मीट्रिक प्रणाली

७२८. श्री राजा राम मिश्र : क्या बालिष्ठ तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नये बाट और पैमाने तैयार कराने के लिये क्या प्रबन्ध किया जा रहा है; और

(ख) क्या प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को इन्हें तैयार करने की अनुमति होगी ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) :

(क) नये बाटों के प्रतिमान अन्तिम रूप से तैयार कर लिये गये हैं और प्रकाशित कर दिये गये हैं। लम्बाई और तरल पदार्थ नापने के पैमानों के प्रारूप प्रतिमान जनता की राय

जानने के लिए प्रसारित कर दिये गये हैं। इन बाट और पैमानों के बनाने वालों की एक अस्थायी सूची तैयार कर ली गयी है और राज्य सरकारों के पास भेज दी गयी है। उनकी रायों को ध्यान में रखते हुए यह सूची अन्तिम रूप से तैयार की जाएगी। राज्य सरकारों को सलाह दी जाएगी कि वे बाट और पैमाने लागू करने के राज्यीय अधिनियमों के अधीन लाइसेंस देने के लिए निर्माताओं को इसी सूची में से छांटें। बाट और पैमानों को सरकारी शस्त्रास्त्र कारखानों में भी बनाया जाएगा।

(ख) जी हां; बशर्ते कि सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों से इसके लिए लाइसेंस ले लें।

नेपा कागज मिल

७२९. श्री राजा राम मिश्र : क्या बालिष्ठ तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि नेपा कागज मिल पर अब तक कुल कितना व्यय हुआ है और उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) :
चूंकि यह मिल केन्द्रीय सरकार के सीधे नियंत्रण में नहीं है इसलिये केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह ज्ञात नहीं है कि इस पर कितना व्यय हुआ है। पर उसने इस मिल को दिये जाने के लिए (लगभग) २८३ ६० का ऋण मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को दिया है।

गन्ने की खोई से समाचारपत्र का कागज

७३०. श्री राम सहाय तिबारी : क्या बालिष्ठ तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार के चीनी मिल क्षेत्रों में उपलब्ध गन्ने की खोई से समाचारपत्र के कागज के निर्माण की सम्भावनाओं की जांच की है?

(ख) इन क्षेत्रों में गन्ने की कितनी खोई मिल सकती है, और

(ग) क्या गन्ने की खोई से तैयार किया गया समाचार पत्र का कागज इस क्षेत्र के समाचार पत्रों की आवश्यकताओं के लिये पर्याप्त होगा ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) :
(क) जी, हा ।

(ख) और (ग) बिल्कुल सूखी हुई, गन्ने की लगभग १७ लाख टन खोई मिल सकती है बशर्ते कि चीनी की मिलों को उसकी जगह इस्तेमाल करने के लिये उपयुक्त ईंधन दिया जा सके ।

समाचार पत्र का कागज बनाने के कारखाने स्थापित करना इस बात पर निर्भर होगा कि इसके लिए कितने घटकनी साधन और कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा उपलब्ध हो सकती है ।

Small Scale Industries in Himachal Pradesh

731. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing the allocation of funds made for each of the schemes undertaken or proposed to be undertaken for the development of Small Scale Industries in Himachal Pradesh in the Second Five Year Plan period?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): Allocations have been made for the development of various industries or groups of industries included in the Second Five Year Plan of Himachal Pradesh. A statement appendix II, annexure No. 109] industries are found from the allocations showing these allocations is placed on made for those industries schemes pertaining to the various in- No allocations are made for individual schemes, as funds required for the the Table of the Lok Sabha [See Ap-

बेतिया के विस्थापित व्यक्ति

७३२. श्री बिजुलि मिश्र : क्या पुनर्वास तथा अत्यवसंख्यक कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) बेतिया (जिला बम्पारन, बिहार) में विस्थापित व्यक्तियों को काम देने के लिये ३१ अक्टूबर १९५७ तक केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कौन कौन से उद्योग स्थापित किये;

(ख) उनमें अब तक कितने विस्थापित व्यक्तियों को काम दिया जा चुका है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का वहाँ कोई कारखाना खोलने का विचार है; और

(घ) यदि हा, तो किस चीज का और कहा ?

पुनर्वास तथा अत्यवसंख्यक कार्य मंत्री (श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना) (क) से (घ). बेतिया का कैम्प शरणार्थियों के पुनर्वास के लिये नहीं बल्कि यह शरणार्थियों को वहाँ जमा करके इधर उधर भेजने के लिये है । इसलिये शरणार्थियों को स्थायी रूप से बसाने के लिये इस कैम्प में उद्योगों को शुरू करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता । फिर भी इस कैम्प में रहने वाले ४२४ शरणार्थियों के प्रशिक्षण के लिये एक प्रशिक्षण तथा उत्पादन केन्द्र को हाल ही में मजूरी दी जा चुकी है ।

इस समय बेतिया कैम्प में रहने वाले शरणार्थियों को रोजगार दिलाने के लिये निम्नलिखित योजनाएँ विचाराधीन हैं —

(१) भागलपुर में २५,००० तकलों वाला एक कताई का कारखाना,

(२) लाल सरैया में बिजली द्वारा चलाये जाने वाले २०० करघों का कारखाना; और

(३) साहिब गंज में अशोक पेपर मिल्स को कर्ज का दिया जाना ।

National Plan Day

733. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Universities where the 13th of September, 1957 was celebrated as the National Plan Day; and

(b) the aid given to them, separately?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) According to reports received so far, National Plan day was celebrated by 89 Planning forums formed in Universities and colleges throughout the country, as per statement laid on the Table of Lok Sabha [See Appendix II, annexure No 110] There may be more Forums which have observed the Day, but have not yet sent any report

(b) The question of giving assistance to Planning Forums on this account is still under consideration

New Lajpat Rai Market

734 { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Vajapayee:

Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 776 on the 21st August, 1957 and state

(a) whether the construction of New Lajpat Rai Market, opposite Red Fort, Delhi has been completed,

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay in the construction; and

(c) the total cost of construction of the market?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Yes

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Rs 11,14,110/-

विक्रय-पत्र

७३५. श्री मन्मथ प्रसाद : क्या पुनर्वास तथा अहरसंरक्षक कार्य मंत्री २२ अप्रैल, १९५५ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या २४६८ के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या कीर्तिनगर बस्ती के प्लाटो के विक्रय-पत्र सम्बन्धित व्यक्तियों को दान के सम्बन्ध में जो वैधानिक अडचनें थी वे दूर कर दी गई हैं; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कितने व्यक्तियों को अब तक विक्रय-पत्र दिये जा चुके हैं?

पुनर्वास तथा अहरसंरक्षक कार्य मंत्री (श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना) : (क) और (ख)। अब कोई वैधानिक अडचन नहीं रही है, क्योंकि रिहैबिलिटेशन हाऊसिंग कारपोरेशन ने जमीन का अधिकार प्राप्त कर लिया है। कीर्तिनगर में सेवाओं की व्यवस्था की मजूरी का प्रश्न दिल्ली डिबेलपमेंट प्राविजनल अथॉरिटी के विचाराधीन होने के कारण कोई आवश्यक-पत्र कार्यान्वित नहीं किये जा सके। हाँ है कि यह मजूरी जल्द ही ले ली जायेगी

Distributing Agencies of Cement

737. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Trading Corporation has effected any change in the distributing agencies of cement which had been set up by the cement manufacturers,

(b) how the control, if any, is exercised by the State Trading Corporation over the distributing agents of cement: and

(c) the rate of their commission?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah) (a) No, Sir.

(b) The control is exercised under the terms of the Agreements entered into by the State Trading Corporation with the Selling Agents. The Control broadly takes the form of submission by the Selling Agents of periodical returns and statements of purchases and sales, inspection and audit of their accounts, approval of replacements and new appointments of stockists made by the Selling Agents and issue of general directions regarding equitable distribution and economical railment of cement.

(c) The rate of commission paid to the Selling Agents varies from Rs. 1½% to Rs. 2½% per ton.

Bindbasini Committee Report

738. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been received from Kanpur regarding introduction of the Rationalisation Scheme in Textile Mills in accordance with the recommendations of Bindbasini Committee; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

German Reparation Machinery

739. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state the total quantity and cost of German reparation machinery secured by India and how this machinery has been utilised or disposed of?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): 10431 items of German Reparation machinery costing Rs. 2.61 crores, were received by India. Over 85 per cent. of these were allocated to Priority indentors including educational institutions; the remaining items were either issued to industrial users or sold to the public by auction.

पर्वतारोही दल

७४०., श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या प्रधान मंत्री इस आशय का एक विवरण समा की टेबल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे ;

(क) १९५७ में किन किन विदेशी पर्वतारोही दलों ने हिमालय की विभिन्न चोटियों पर चढ़ने का प्रयत्न किया;

(ख) हिमालय की किन किन चोटियों पर चढ़ने का प्रयत्न किया गया;

(ग) उन पर्वतारोही दलों के क्या उद्देश्य व सक्षम थे;

(घ) उन्हें उनमें कहां तक सफलता मिली;

(ङ) इन विदेशी पर्वतारोही दलों के साथ किन किन भारतीयों ने सम्पर्क पदाधिकारियों के रूप में काम किया;

(च) इन दलों को किस प्रकार की वित्तीय अथवा अन्य सहायता दी गई; और

(छ) नेपाल, भूटान और सिक्किम, की सरकारों ने इस सम्बन्ध में भारत सरकार को किस प्रकार का सहयोग दिया ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : (क) भारत सरकार के पास सिर्फ उन्ही पर्वतारोही दलों की पूरी जानकारी है, जो हिमालय की उन चोटियों पर चढ़ना चाहते हैं जो भारत में हैं। १९५७ के दौरान में ऐसे दलों की संख्या दो थी।

(१) मार्कशायर हिमालय पर्वतारोही दल, जिसके नेता श्री विलियम काउली को मिलाकर, दल के सातों सदस्य यूनाइटेड किंगडम के थे।

(२) पर्वतारोही दल, जिसमें श्री जेफ्रे डगलस और श्री एच० मैकइनेस नामक यूनाइटेड किंगडम के दो राष्ट्रिक थे।

(ख) के (घ). (१) पहले दल को भारत में पड़ने वाले हिमालय के पर्वती क्षेत्र में चोटियों पर चढ़ाई करने की अनुमति दी गई थी। मौसम सराब होने के कारण यह दल एक-दो को छोड़कर, अन्य चोटियों पर चढ़ाई न कर सका; इनमें से सबसे ऊंची थी—बसुनाग चोटी, जिसकी ऊंचाई १७,२५० फीट है।

२. दूसरे दल को हाल में ही पंजाब के कांगड़ा जिले के कुलू-साहील सब-डिवीजन में हिमालय की चोटियों पर चढ़ने की अनुमति दी गई है। पर्वतारोही दल ने चढ़ाई का काम हाल में ही शुरू किया है और नतीजे अभी मालूम नहीं हैं।

दोनों ही मामलों में, पर्वतारोही दलों को ३२.३० डिग्री अक्षांश (लैटीच्यूड) के उत्तर वाले, और ७८.०० डिग्री देशान्तर (लॉन्गिच्यूड) के पूर्व वाले इलाकों में जाने की मनाही कर दी गई है।

(ङ) चढ़ाई किये जाने वाले इलाकों को ध्यान में रख कर, यह जरूरी नहीं समझा गया कि इन में से किसी पर्वतारोही दल के साथ कोई भारतीय संपर्क अधिकारी (लियाज़ा ऑफिसर) भेजा जाय।

(च) २० दिसम्बर, १९५५ को लोक-सभा के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ७०५ के उत्तर में जिन सुविधाओं का हवाला दिया गया है, वसी ही सुविधायें इनको भी दी गई हैं।

(छ) सवाल नहीं उठता।

क्वार्टरों में बिजली लगाना

७४१. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या निर्माणा, आवास और संभरण मंत्री १५ जुलाई, १९५७ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १४ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों के सभी क्वार्टरों में बिजली लगा दी गई है;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो किन-किन क्षेत्रों में अब तक यह सुविधा नहीं दी गई है; और

(ग) यह सुविधा इन क्षेत्रों में कब तक पहुंच जाने की सम्भावना है ?

निर्माण, आवास और संभरण उपमंत्री (श्री अनिल कुं. चन्दा) : (क) नहीं।

(ख) १. तीमारपुर, दिल्ली के ७० क्वार्टर।

२. अलीगंज, नई दिल्ली, के ४७ क्वार्टर।

३. पंचकुई रोड, नई दिल्ली के ११५१ क्वार्टर।

(ग) आशा है कि तीमारपुर क्षेत्र में बिजली चार छः हफ्ते में मिल जायेगी। बाकी दो क्षेत्रों में यह प्रश्न नहीं छतें बनाने के सुझाव से सम्बन्धित है और नहीं छतें बन जाने के बाद बिजली मिल जायेगी।

Fertilizers for Coffee and Tea Estates

742. Shri S. R. Arumugham: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the yields of tea and coffee during the last three years in South India; and

(b) if yields have gone down as a result of non-manuring to the required quantity, what steps Government have taken to see that the estates are properly manured?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Tea:—

Year	Production (in thousand lbs.)
1954	120,955
1955	123,397
1956	128,937

Office:—

Year	Production (in tons)
1954-55	24,852
1955-56	33,930
1956-57 (entire crop)	42,000 (estimated).

(b) The yields have gone up. This part of the question does not arise.

Indian Labour in Goa

743. Shri Radha Raman: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian labour employed in the Manganese Industry in Goa have returned to India due to ill-treatment there; and

(b) if so, action taken by the Government of India in this regard?

The Prime Minister and the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Most of the Indian labourers employed in Goa were expelled in August, 1954, by the Portuguese authorities. Thereafter, labourers in small batches have gone to Goa but their number is not large. Some labourers have returned to India complaining of unsatisfactory conditions in Goa.

(b) Government do not propose to take any action on this matter except to try to prevent all illegal crossing of the border.

कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि अधिनियम

७४४. श्री ह० च० शर्मा : क्या अब और रोजगार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि अधिनियम के दिसम्बर, १९५६ में संसद् द्वारा संशोधित होने के पश्चात् देश के कितने अमिकों को इस के अन्तर्गत लाभ हुआ;

(ख) इस अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत आने वाले देश के कितने कारखानों ने अब तक

इस अधिनियम के उपबन्धों के अनुसार सम्बन्धित अधिकारियों के पास भविष्य निधि का धन जमा नहीं कराया है; और

(ग) इस प्रकार के कारखानों के स्नामियों के विरुद्ध सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

अब उपमंत्री (श्री आबिद अली)

(क) चार लाख चौरानव्वे हजार (३०

सितम्बर, १९५७ तक) ।

(ख) २६२ (३० सितम्बर, १९५७ तक) ।

(ग) कर्मचारी प्रोविडेंट फंड कानून १९५२ की धारा ८ के अधीन वसूली की कार्रवाई की गई है । आवश्यकता अनुसार मुकद्दमे भी चलाये गये हैं ।

Remittances by N.E.F.A.

745. Shri Anirudh Sinha: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have received a request from N.E.F.A. administration at Jorhat to allow the remittances for paying the charterers for food dropping business by draft on any branch of the Reserve Bank of India; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Prime Minister and the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes

(b) It has been decided that the Central Treasury at Rowrah should be regarded as a "Treasury Agency" of the Reserve Bank of India under the Bank's Scheme of Remittance Facilities and that remittances will be drawn on and by the Central Treasury subject to the conditions laid down in the Scheme with immediate effect.

Housing Colonies in Tea Plantations

746. Shri Basumatari: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether any suggestion has been received from the Government of

Assam about the utilisation of the provision made for loans for Housing Colonies in Tea Plantation; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in regard thereto?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) and (b). No specific proposals in regard to utilisation of funds have so far been received from the Assam Government. The State Government had, however, made certain suggestions in regard to the enhancement of the loan assistance admissible under the scheme, liberalisation of mode of disbursement of loans, etc., to make the scheme more attractive to planters in the State. All these suggestions were accepted and the decision communicated to the State Government in September, 1957.

Low Income Group Housing Scheme

747. Shri Basumatari: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state whether the Government of Assam has requested the Central Government for increase of funds to assist the Low Income Group Housing Scheme?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): Yes. The Assam Government's request for an increase in allocation from Rs 8.90 lakhs (recently revised) to Rs. 16 lakhs, during 1957-58 under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme is under scrutiny.

Balance of Trade

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:

748. { Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Sardar Iqbal Singh: .

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the position of India's trade balance with the following countries for the period 1st April to 30th September, 1957:

(i) United States of America,

- (ii) U.S.S.R.,
- (iii) Japan,
- (iv) West Germany,
- (v) United Kingdom,
- (vi) Canada,
- (vii) Australia; and

(b) the reasons for adverse balance of trade, if any, with these countries?

The Minister of Industry (Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The required information in respect of the six months ending 30th June 1957, for which information is readily available, has been set out in the statement laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha [See Appendix II, annexure No. 111]. It will be seen that the balance of trade with Canada and Australia is favourable to India. In respect of other countries, the balance is adverse largely because of heavier imports of machinery and metals.

Indian official for Sudan

749. Shri Shivananjappa: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Sudan Government have requested the Government of India to lend them the services of a senior Indian officer to head the Pay Commission they propose to appoint;

(b) if so, whether the Government of India have accepted the request; and

(c) if so, the name of the person to be appointed?

The Prime Minister and the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). Yes.

(c) Shri P. V. R. Rao, Chief Secretary to the Government of Mysore, was selected for the purpose, but he could not leave India earlier than the 15th December 1957. The Government of Sudan wanted the officer to reach Sudan by the 15th October, 1957. As the Sudan Government were unable to wait till mid-December, and as no other officer was available immediately, they were requested to make alternative arrangements.

The Hague Court

750. Shri Shivananjappa: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the election of five members of the International Court of Justice sitting at the Hague was held recently;

(b) whether Indian Government had set up its candidate for the election; and

(c) the candidates elected in the five seats?

The Prime Minister and the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) The candidates elected to the five seats are:—

(1) Mr. Abdel Hamid Badwi (Egypt)

(2) Mr. Wellington Koo (Formosa)

(3) Sir Percy Spender (Australia)

(4) Mr. Jean Spiropoulos (Greece)

(5) Mr. Bohdan Winiarki (Poland).

Import of Electrolytic Copper

751. Shri Biren Roy: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state how much electrolytic copper is imported annually?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): Electrolytic copper was not separately classified in import statistics upto end of December 1956; hence import figures for this article prior to 1957 are not available. During January-June 1957 imports have been as follows:—

Electrolytic Copper	
rods including coils	7501 Cwts.
Copper wire bars	
Electrolytic	357630 Cwts.

Motor Cycle and Cycle-Rikshaw parts

752. Shri Bangshi Thakur: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the total amount

spent by the Tripura Administration on the purchase of Motor-parts including nuts and bolts, Cycle and Cycle-Rikshaw parts annually?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): About Rupees two thousand during 1956-57.

Recruitment of Engineers

753. Dr. Y. S. Parmar: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Executive Engineers are not ordinarily recruited from the open market but that is being done in the case of Manipur and Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the U.P.S.C. had called applications for filling 4 posts of Executive Engineers in Himachal Pradesh recently and had laid down that an experience of 7 years of Buildings and Roads was essential?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The mode of recruitment to civil Service/posts is required to be determined in consultation with the U.P.S.C. Usually Recruitment Rules for a service/grade stipulate the mode of recruitment. Unless otherwise provided in the Recruitment Rules, the recruitment to these Class I posts is made through U. P. S. C., from open market.

For well established Engineering Services the post of Executive Engineer is generally a promotion post. The Engineering cadres in the Union Territories are not yet well established. Recruitment to the post of Executive Engineers was therefore resorted to from open market through U.P.S.C.

(c) Applications were invited altogether for filling 8 vacancies of Executive Engineers. Experience of about 7 years in construction of buildings and roads was an essential qualification needed for these posts.

India and Eastern Newspaper Society

754. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representation from the Madras State Committee of the India and Eastern Newspaper Society regarding Government's proposal for fixation of prices for daily newspapers; and

(b) if so, action taken thereon?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keshkar): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. All such suggestions will be taken into account in formulating a Schedule.

Labour Department in Himachal Pradesh

755. Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any labour department in Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, the number of officers working in the Department;

(c) the number of Conciliation Officers in Himachal Pradesh;

(d) the number of industrial disputes referred to them during 1956 and 1957 so far; and

(e) the labour laws which are applicable to Himachal Pradesh?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) There is no separate department for labour as such. The work pertaining to labour matters is handled by the Department of Industries, Himachal Pradesh.

(b) Five viz.,

1. Director of Industries who also acts as Labour Commissioner.

2. Assistant Director of Industries who also acts as Chief Inspector of Factories.

3. Inspector of Factories.

4. Two Labour Inspectors.

(c) Four.

(d) Nil.

(e) All the labour laws which are applicable to other centrally administered areas.

C.P.W.D.

756. Ch. Bahbir Singh: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 700 tons of slack coal have been lying with rehabilitation circle, Central Public Works Department at Delhi for many years;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a multipurpose Cooperative Society offered to purchase the coal on the condition that the society may be allowed to export it outside Delhi;

(c) whether it is also a fact that on receipt of the permission from Deputy Coal Controller, Calcutta to export the coal outside, the Cooperative Society has not been offered the full quantity for sale;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the reasons for the delay in the disposal of the slack coal?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Yes, A Multi-purpose Co-operative Society offered to purchase a part of the stocks. There are 6 other applicants for the purchase of coal.

(c) The question of disposal of this coal is still under consideration.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The Coal was not fetching the money that Govt. had spent on it in the Delhi Market but it has a ready market outside Delhi. Permission had been received on 8.10.57 to export the coal outside Delhi & Govt. is considering the question of meeting the genuine demands of the various applicants.

सिन्दरी उर्वरक कारखाना

७५७. श्री भदौरिया : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सिन्दरी कारखाने में कुल कितनी पूंजी लगी हुई है, और उस में कितने मजदूर काम करते हैं;

(ख) देश के विभिन्न भागों में सिन्दरी के उर्वरक का मूल्य क्या है; और

(ग) उर्वरक के नाइट्रोजन प्रतिशत को देखते हुये एक मन नाइट्रोजन के लिये किसान को कितना दाम देना पड़ता है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) :

(क) (१) ३१-३-५७ तक लगी हुई कुल पूंजी २८.२५ करोड़ ० ।

(२) कभी कभी रखे जाने वाले मजदूरों को छोड़कर ३१-१०-५७ को मजदूरों की संख्या-७३१२

(ख) ३५० ० प्रति टन एफ० ओ० ग्राम रेल का कोई भी स्टेशन ।

(ग) लगभग ६८ रु०

Passports

758. Shri Damani: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state the number of passports issued for pleasure trips, business trips and educational trips up-to-date after restrictions were imposed on foreign travel with a view to save foreign exchange?

The Prime Minister and the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Between 28-6-1957, the day on which certain measures to conserve foreign exchange in the context of travel were announced in the newspapers, and now, the number of international passports issued is as follows:—

(i) For pleasure trips—857

(ii) For business trips—788

(iii) For educational trips—2893

Total—4638.

2. The application for a passport of each individual is considered on its own merits irrespective of whether the Reserve Bank has or has not sanctioned any foreign exchange. The problem of foreign exchange has no bearing on the issue of passports.

Training in Black-smithy

759. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the number of schools opened by the Central Government to impart training in black-smithy and the number of black-smiths who have received training during the period 1955-56, 1956-57 and 1957-58 (upto 30th September, 1957);

(b) how many of them have been given help by Government in starting workshops; and

(c) whether some of them are still without work?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) There are 22 Training Centres imparting training in black-smithy. The number of persons who received training in black-smithy during 1955-56 and 1956-57 is 225 and 106 respectively. Information for the period 1957-58 is not yet available.

(b) No such help is given by the Central Government.

(c) No information is available. However 196 persons were on the live register of the Employment Exchanges on 30-9-1957.

पुनर्वास मंत्री सम्मेलन

७६०. श्री बाबुरेयी :
[श्री स० म० बनर्जी :

क्या पुनर्वास तथा अल्पसंख्यक काय मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि हाल ही में दार्जिलिंग में हुये पुनर्वास मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में क्या-क्या निर्णय किये गये ?

पुनर्वास तथा ग्रहण संयोजक कार्य मंत्री (श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना) : सम्मेलन द्वारा की गयी मुख्य सिफारिशों का एक नोट सभा की मेज पर रख दिया गया है । [देखिये परिशिष्ट २, अनुबन्ध संख्या ११२]

Programme Evaluation Organisation

761. Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Programme Evaluation Organisation of the Planning Commission has so far not extended its activities to the State of Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) if so, whether it proposes to cover the Community Development and National Extension Service Blocks of the State in future; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The matter is under consideration.

Indian Trade Missions and Delegations

762. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian Trade Missions and Delegations relating to his Ministry which visited foreign countries during the period from the 1st January, 1957 to 31st July, 1957;

(b) the countries visited by them; and

(c) the names of persons included in each of these missions and delegations and the expenditure incurred thereon?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). A statement is placed on the Table of

the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 113].

Local Development Works in Punjab

763. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state whether it is a fact that due to late intimation of providing grants to Punjab State last year works under Local Development Works could not be executed?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): No, Sir. According to the Progress Statement, out of 2,409 works approved by the Punjab Government in 1956-57, 2,000 works were taken up for execution during the year.

Industries in Punjab

764. { Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether any of the Industries proposed under the Second Five Year Plan have already been set up in Punjab;

(b) if so, what is the progress made;

(c) what financial aid has been asked for by the State Government for these industries; and

(d) the amount sanctioned by Government as loans and grants?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (d). The Nangal Fertilizer-cum-Heavy Water Factory is being set up in Punjab State under Central auspices involving a total cost of about Rs. 27.5 crores. The entire expenditure on the establishment of the factory will be met by the Central Government.

Under the State auspices the Punjab State Government propose to participate to the extent of Rs. 159 lakhs in the following large and

medium scale industries to be set up by the Private Sector in the State:

(i) Four Sugar Mills on Co-operative basis.

(ii) One Textile Mill.

(iii) Processing and Finishing Plants for Textiles.

(iv) Shoddy Spinning Plants.

(v) Steel Furance and Steel Casting Foundry.

(vi) Hosiery needles.

Licences have been issued for the establishment of two sugar units at Morinda and Batala on co-operative basis and the Central Government has so far granted loans of Rs. 12 lakhs and Rs. 14.1 lakhs to the Punjab State Government for participating in the share capital of these units respectively.

A.I.R. Station at Jullundur

765. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Information and Broad-

casting be pleased to state the progress made in the scheme for the development and improvement of the All India Radio Station at Jullundur?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): The purchase of existing studio building for the All India Radio Jullundur has been finalised and plans for the construction of additional office accommodation are under preparation. Steps are also being taken for the construction of a permanent receiving centre in place of the existing temporary one and for providing additional technical facilities in the studios.

Low Income Group Housing Scheme

766. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state the progress made in 1957-58 so far under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda):

The requisite information is given below :

S. No.	Name of the State Government/Union Administration.	Revised amount allocated for 1957-58	Amount disbursed from 1-4-1957 to 19-11-57	NUMBER OF HOUSE COMPLETED UNDER CONSTRUCTION			
				up to 31-3-57	up to 30-6-57	up to 31-3-57	up to 30-6-57
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(Lakhs of rupees)							
1	Andhra Pradesh	53.00	..	971	**	622	**
2	Assam	8.90	2.22	354	368	160	280
3	Bihar	45.25	30.00	126	166	67	156
4	Bombay	88.75	..	1,638	1,960	1,588	1,575
5	Jammu & Kashmir	13.75	9.00	191	297	110	52
6	Kerala	12.95	..	22	42	56	82

**Information not received as yet.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7. Madhya Pradesh .	35.30	..	525	822	**	**	
8. Madras .	22.30	14.48	529	999	1,365	701	
9. Mysore .	35.50	..	681	1,072	808		
10. Orissa .	7.75	7.00	96	185	232	173	
11. Punjab .	66.75	30.00	5,502	6,415	6,276	5,780	
12. Rajasthan .	22.20	10.00	851	1,087	95	180	
13. Uttar Pradesh .	49.20	20.50	..	2,951	1,251	1,171	
14. West Bengal .	38.40	..	194	529	288	619	
15. Andaman & Nicobar Islands .	4.00	..	②	②	②	②	
16. Delhi .	30.00	20.00	1,178	703	1,178	703	
17. Himachal Pradesh .	10.00	..	92	113	..	65	
18. Manipur .	3.00	1.00	..	**	**	**	
19. N.E.F.A. .	2.00	1.50	②	②	②	②	
20. Pondicherry .	5.00	*	**	**	
21. Tripura .	2.00	1.25	..	43	..	43	
	556.00	146.95	15,529	17,752	14,958	13,103	

(Data incomplete)

** Information not received as yet.

② Scheme is being introduced in these territories during this year only.

NOTE :—The above information is based on the latest progress reports received from the State/Governments Union Administrations.

Munji Industry

767. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the amount given so far by the Centre to Punjab as grants and loans for the encouragement, production, reeling, weaving and spinning of Munji industry;

(b) the number of co-operative societies connected with this industry;

(c) the number of new experiments made in this regard; and

(d) the programme for this industry in the Second Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No scheme for the development of the munji industry has been received from the Government of the Punjab. In 1956-57, however, a scheme for the fibre industry generally was forwarded by that Government and a sum of Rs. 4,400 was sanctioned for the establishment of four training cum production centres. The Punjab Government later intimated that the scheme was not implemented during 1956-57 nor was it included in the programme of 1957-58 and that it had been decided to drop it.

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

Textile Mills

768. Shri Damani: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing the names of textile mills which remained closed upto the end of October, 1957?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): A statement showing the names of textile mills which remained closed upto the end of October, 1957 is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 114].

Slum Clearance in U.P.

769. Shri Vajpayee: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Uttar Pradesh Government have submitted any scheme for the clearance and improvement of slums in Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Five slum clearance projects have been formulated for the towns of Kanpur, Allahabad, Varanasi, Agra and Lucknow at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.96 crores, for the provision of 4420 single storey tenements, 3949 double storey tenements and 17 open developed plots, for rehousing the slum families.

Industrial Projects in Public Sector

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

(a) whether it is a fact that an agreement for the establishment of industrial projects in the public sector has been finalised between the Governments of the U.S.S.R. and India; and

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

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Copies of the Agreement have been separately made available to the Parliament Library.

Schemes for Andaman and Nicobar Islands

**771. { Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Sardar A. S. Saigal:**

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to lay on the Table a statement showing:

(a) the concrete schemes formulated for execution during the First and Second Years of the Plan of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

(b) the progress of works achieved so far;

(c) the reasons for the slow progress;

(d) whether some important schemes like the Long Ferry Jetty at Port Blair are held up due to lack of material, technical personnel and financial sanctions; and

(e) the action Government propose to take to improve matters?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). A statement is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [Placed in Library: See No. LT 397/57].

(c) Slow progress of works is mainly due to:—

(i) late finalisation of the schemes.

(ii) transport difficulties between the mainland to the islands.

(iii) lack of technical personnel.

(d) So far there is no such scheme in the approved Plan.

(e) Steps are being taken to accelerate the execution of the schemes under the Plan.

(i) It is proposed to purchase one launch, one small ship and one

other ship during 1957-58. Provision for that purpose has been made in the current year's budget.

(ii) Recruitment of technical personnel required for the implementation of the Plan, is being made.

Radio Talks

772. Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) the number of M.P.s including Central Ministers who have been invited by the stations of A.I.R. to give talks on various subjects during 1957 so far; and

(b) how many of them belong to opposition parties?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) and (b). 110 M.P.s from 1st January to 15th November 1957. Selection of persons, including M.P.s to give talks over All India Radio is made irrespective of political affiliations or party considerations. It depends on the subject matter of the talk and the suitability of the person concerned for speaking on that subject. As political subjects or controversies are not generally allowed on the Radio the question of inviting talkers on party basis does not arise.

Gramdan Work

773. Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether any amount of money was given to Sarva Seva Sangh by the Central Government for the promotion of Gramdan work in the Koraput district of Orissa and in other States of India; and

(b) if so, how much?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). A statement is placed on the table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 115].

Textile Mills

774. Shri T. Subramanyam: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether a census of the Textile Industry has been undertaken at the instance of Government;

(b) if so, whether the work has been completed; and

(c) the number of mills registered and the number of employees working therein?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). No separate census of Textile Industry as such has been ordered or undertaken at the instance of the Government. However, the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta, collects statistics in respect of Indian Manufacturers including Textile Manufacturers and brings out an annual publication entitled, "Report of census of Indian Manufacturers." Besides, the Textile Commissioner collects from time to time statistics in respect of Cotton Textile, Woollen and Art Silk Industries.

(c) The information as available in the Textile Commissioner's records is given below:—

Name of industry	Number of mills units registered	Estimated No. of workers
Cotton Textile	463	9,40,000
Woollen	118	17,000
Art Silk	4,000	60,000
	<u>4,581</u>	<u>10,17,000</u>

Handloom Cloth

775. Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of accumulated stock of handloom cloth held by the various primary and State Handloom Co-operative Societies in different States upto the 31st October, 1957; and

(b) whether the State Handloom Co-operative Societies are pressing

for any loans from the Union Government to purchase such accumulated stock from the primary Societies?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) According to State Government reports, the accumulated stocks amounted to 25 million yards (approximately), as on the 31st August, 1957. The stock position beyond this date has not been reported.

(b) No, Sir.

Visas

776. Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the countries where Indian nationals do not require entry visas; and

(b) whether similar facilities are given to the nationals of those countries in India?

The Prime Minister and the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Indian nationals do not require visas to visit Commonwealth Countries (excepting Pakistan and Ceylon), Eire and the Federal Republic of Germany. However, Indian nationals, who intend to take up an employment, or practice a profession or establish a business in the Federal Republic of Germany do require visas.

(b) Except in the case of Commonwealth countries (excluding Pakistan, Ceylon and Eire) similar facilities have not been extended to the nationals of the Federal Republic of Germany.

Fome Concrete and Thermo Cole

777. Shri K. U. Parmar: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Fome concrete and Thermo cole are manufactured in India both in Public and Private Sectors;

(b) if so, the quantity produced in each sector during the year 1956-57; and

(c) the total quantity of such products purchased by Government for Government building?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Fome concrete is manufactured in both the sectors. Thermo cole is manufactured in private sector only.

(b) and (c). Fome concrete: While information regarding production in the private sector is not available, production in the public sector during the period from August 1956 to July 1957 was 105,000 cubic feet (including 45,000 cubic feet of partition blocks). Government purchases amounted to 58,500 cubic feet (including 42,000 cubic feet of partition blocks).

Thermo cole: 26.7 tons were produced during 1956-57. Information in regard to purchases by Government is not readily available.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

AMENDMENT TO TEA RULES

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): I beg to lay on the Table, under subsection (3) of section 49 of the Tea Act, 1953, a copy of the Notification No. S.R.O. 3630, dated the 16th November, 1957, making certain further amendment to the Tea Rules, 1954.

[Placed in Library. See No. L7—395/57].

AMENDMENT TO CENTRAL EXCISE RULES

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): In the absence of my colleague, Shri B. R. Bhagat, I beg, with your permission, to lay on the Table, under section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, a copy of each of the following Notifications, making certain further amendments to the Central Excise Rules, 1944:—

- (1) S.R.O. No. 3324, dated the 19th October, 1957,
- (2) S.R.O. No. 3325, dated the 19th October, 1957,
- (3) S.R.O. No. 3458, dated the 9th November, 1957,

- (4) S.R.O. No. 3575, dated the 9th November, 1957,
 (5) S.R.O. No. 3576, dated the 9th November, 1957,
 (6) S.R.O. No. 3577, dated the 9th November, 1957, and
 (7) S.R.O. No. 3625, dated the 16th November, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-396/57].

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 125 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 25th November, 1957, agreed without any amendment to the Public Employment (Requirement as to Residence) Bill, 1957, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 14th November, 1957".

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

TENTH REPORT

Sardar Hukam Singh (Bhatinda): I beg to present the Tenth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

DELHI MUNICIPAL CORPORATION BILL—contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now resume further discussion of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Bill. Out of 4 hours agreed to by the House for the general discussion, 2 hours and 3 minutes have already been availed of, and 1 hour and 57 minutes now remain. After the general discussion is over, clause by clause consideration and third reading of the Bill will be taken up for which 6 hours will be available.

Ch. P. S. Daulta may now continue his speech.

Shri Jaipal Singh (Ranchi West—Reserved-Sch. Tribes): May we know what is the time-table for this afternoon?

Mr. Speaker: At 15.30 hours, we start discussion on the Motion tabled.

Shri Jaipal Singh: How long?

Mr. Speaker: The time that is provided is 2½ hours.

Shri Heda (Nizamabad): We have the Vice-President's party at 16.30 hours.

Mr. Speaker: If it is the general desire, we may adjourn at 16.30 hours and continue the discussion tomorrow.

Shri Jaipal Singh: That is why I raised this question.

Shri Frank Anthony (Nominated-Anglo-Indians): I do not wish to appear discourteous, but it would be better for us to postpone the discussion of the question. Are we setting a healthy practice by postponing the business of this House, however estimable a person may be? I cannot understand that even the Head of the State and his programme was such that they could not help having the party at half past four. I feel it is not a very healthy precedent for us to break into the business of this House.

Mr. Speaker: The Chairman of the other House is giving the party. We can resume further consideration tomorrow, if it is the general desire. There is no harm if hon. Members get to know of the discussion, think it over and start again tomorrow. So far as today is concerned, let us create an exception. They have gone so far, and this is winter particularly. Nothing will be lost, but I would not like that this should be a precedent for any future request on this point.

We shall adjourn at 16.30 hours and then continue the discussion for 1½ hours tomorrow, so that hon. Members may come fresh.

Shri T. K. Chandhuri (Berhampore): If we adjourn at 16.30 hours, there will be only one hour's discussion and it would not serve any purpose. Moreover, this is an integrated discussion. If there is a break, the purpose may not be served.

Mr. Speaker: Suppose I say at 17.00 hours, 'We will adjourn till the next day?'. Now Ch. P. S. Daulta may continue.

श्री० प्र० सि० बोलता (अज्जर) :
जनाब स्पीकर सहाब, आल्डरमैनो के सिलसिले में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली कारपोरेशन में मुन्तखिबशुदा मेम्बरों के अलावा किसी और अन्सर को लाने की जरूरत नहीं है। एक दलील यह दी जाती है कि कुछ आदमी ऐसे हैं जो एलेक्शन के गर्द व गुबार को बर्दाश्त नहीं कर सकेंगे, लेकिन उन को लाने की जरूरत है। मेरी भर्ज यह है कि दिल्ली में गर्द व गुबार है ही नहीं, और कोई भी आदमी जो एलेक्शन में दिलचस्पी रखता है, वह जानता है कि दिल्ली सब से अच्छी जगह है जहाँ दर्जनो अखबार छपते हैं, जहाँ के नेता लोग हर वक्त तकरीरे करते रहते हैं। दिल्ली का माहोल एक ऐसा माहोल है कि वहाँ का कोई भी आदमी काफ़िडेस के साथ एलेक्शन की अखाडे में कुद सकता है और अहालियाने दिल्ली की जो काबिलियत है, सयासी शऊर है, उस की पुस्तगी में वह यकीन रख सकता है। इस लिये इस के मुताल्लिक ज्यादा वक्त न लेते हुए, मेरी यह भर्ज यही है कि बुनियादी कमेटीयों में जो नामीनेटेड अन्सर हैं वह नहीं होना चाहिये।

अब मैं एक जरूरी चीज की तरफ सबज्जह दिलाना चाहता हूँ। यहाँ न होम मिनिस्टर हैं और न डिप्टी मिनिस्टर हैं।
(An Hon. Member: He is here) He is roaming about. He is not attentive to me. I am not supposed to speak in the air.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): I am here.

श्री० प्र० सिंह बोलता : मैं भर्ज करूँ कि इस कारपोरेशन का सब से मायूसकुन पहलू है देहात की रूरल कमेटी। तबारीक मैं, जैसा होम मिनिस्टर ने कहा, कोई मिसाल नहीं मिलती कि एक शटके के साथ ऐसे बड़े इलाके को कारपोरेशन के साथ जोड़ दिया गया हो। उन लोगों को, जिन्हें स्टेट असेम्बली से महकूम होना पड़ा, आप डिस्ट्रिक्ट बोर्ड से भी महकूम कर रहे हैं और उन्हें दे रहे हैं रूरल कमेटी, जो कमेटी इतनी अस्त्यार वाली भी नहीं है। जितनी की ट्रांसपोर्ट, पानी या बिजली वाली कमेटी है। जहाँ तक नई दिल्ली को निकालने का ताल्लूक है इस रकबे को होम मिनिस्टर साहब ने बड़ी अहमियत दी है। मैं भर्ज करूँ कि आबादी के लिहाज से जो शहरी या अर्बन यूनिट है वह देहाती यूनिट के मुकाबिले में आठ गुना है, लेकिन रकबे के लिहाज से देहाती यूनिट शहरी यूनिट के मुकाबिले में बारह गुना है। लेकिन देहाती यूनिट को स्कीम ग्राफ दी बिल में कोई अहमियत नहीं दी गई। जो कमेटी बनी है, पहले ऐड-वाइजरी थी। आप कहते हैं कि रिक्मैन्डेटरि होगी। मेरी भर्ज यह है कि वह स्टैंटुटरी बाड़ी होनी चाहिये। अगर वह डिस्ट्रिक्ट बोर्ड बोर्ड से कुछ ज्यादा न हो तो कम से कम डिस्ट्रिक्ट बोर्ड जितनी तो होनी चाहिये। लेकिन आप को उसका एहसास नहीं है।

दूसरी चीज में देहात के बारे में जो भर्ज करना चाहता हूँ वह डेफिनिशन के बारे में है। जो डिस्ट्रिक्ट बोर्ड का रकबा होगा वही रूरल एरिया का रकबा होगा। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो देहात म्यूनिसिपल कमेटी में मिला लिए गए लेकिन जिनका नवीयती कंरेक्टर बिल्कुल देहाती है, वह रूरल एरिया को दिए जाएँ। यानी नई दिल्ली और पुरानी दिल्ली को छोड़कर दिल्ली स्टेट का जो भी बाकी हिस्सा है वह सारे का सारा रूरल एरिया को, देहाती

यूनिट को, मिलना चाहिये । जो स्माल टाउन्स की म्यूनिसिपल कमेटियाँ हैं वह अर्बन एरियाज में नहीं होनी चाहियें, वरना छोटे छोटे जजीरे बन जाएंगे ।

तीसरी चीज यह है कि शेड्यूल ३ के मुताबिक बड़ी भारी गलती हुई । शेड्यूल ३ नकल है बम्बे ऐक्ट की । उस में दूध देने वाली भैंस पर ५० रु०, बैलगाड़ी पर ७५ रु०, बैलो पर भी बहुत बड़ा टैक्स । इतना टैक्स लाद दिया गया है कि देहात की आबादी का, अलावा दूसरे टैक्सों के, इस टैक्स से कच्चा नुकल जाएगा । यह नकल बम्बे ऐक्ट से की गई है, लेकिन बम्बई से मिला हुआ कोई लम्बा चौड़ा इलाका देहात का नहीं है । इस लिये महज डिस्टिक्शन पर इस चीज को नहीं छोड़ना चाहिये कि जो कारपोरेशन आइन्दा वजूद में आएगा उस के मेम्बरान फैसला कर लेंगे कि कोई टैक्स लागू हो या न हो । मैं इस चीज को स्पेसिफिक चाहता हूँ । खास प्राविजन हो कि सिवा अर्बन एरिया के कहीं टैक्स न लगे । नई दिल्ली में कोई भैंस बाधता है, वह शहर की खूबसूरती खराब करता है और नई दिल्ली में आप नहीं चाहते कि कोई खालिस दूध पिए, तो वहाँ पर टैक्स लगा दीजिए, मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं । लेकिन देहात के जो किसान हैं, जिन का हलो, बैलो के बगैर गुजारा नहीं चल सकता, उन पर ५०, ५० रु० टैक्स नहीं होना चाहिये । इस के लिये स्पेसिफिक प्राविजन हो कि यह सिर्फ अर्बन यूनिट पर, जो कि कारपोरेशन में होगा, लागू होगा । देहात के मवेशियों पर यह लागू नहीं होगा ।

अब मैं इस कारपोरेशन के इन्तख़ाब के ऊपर कुछ अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ । आप ने प्लूरल कास्टिट्यूटन्सी के साथ डिस्ट्रिक्टिव सिंगल वोट का जो सिस्टम कायम किया है, मुझे शक है कि कोई भी ठेठ देहाती इस तरह के इन्तख़ाब में एलेक्ट हो सकेगा । अगर आप बम्बई की नकल करते हैं तो पूरी नकल कीजिए, वह भी मुझे मजूर है । अगर वह नहीं तो जिस तरह इस वक्त हमारी पार्लियामेंट

और प्रेसेम्बलीज के एनेक्टेन्स हो रहे हैं, सिंगल कास्टिट्यूटन्सी, सिंगल वोट, रिजर्वेशन ऐपार्ट बिल्कुल उस पर कीजिये ताकि देहात के नुमाइन्दे आ सकें । यह जो देहात का इलाका है दिल्ली के चारों तरफ की आबादी का, उस के लिए डिस्ट्रिक्ट बोर्ड को जो मलसूस हुकम है उन का प्राविजन बन सकता है इस स्टैट्यूटरी कमेट्री में । उन का अपना फाइनेन्स, अपना टैक्सेशन । जो टैक्स लगे हुए हैं उन के अलावा कोई ऐडिशनल टैक्सेशन नहीं लगना चाहिये । लैंड रेवेन्यू का एक ग्रहम हिस्सा उन को मिलना चाहिये देहात को डेवेलप करने के लिये और वह स्टैट्यूटरी कमेट्री का जो अपना फाइनेन्स है उस में जाना चाहिये ।

देहात की कमेट्री के बारे में जो मुझे मीरियस प्रान्जेक्शन है, जो स्क्रीम आफ दि बिल है उस के बारे में, जो दूसरा बिल दिल्ली के डिवेलपमेंट के बारे में आया, उस वक्त अर्ज करूंगा । इस वक्त तो सिर्फ यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि तमाम एरिया जो दिल्ली और नई दिल्ली का है उस को छोड़ कर, मारा एरिया देहाती यूनिट में आना चाहिये और उस को आप उस में शामिल कीजिए । शेड्यूल ३ में बिल्कुल स्पेसिफिकली कर दिया जाये कि वह सिर्फ अर्बन एरिया पर लागू होगा । एलेक्शन सिस्टम को तब्दील किया जाये वरना देहात के लोग जो बदकिस्मती से इस नई दिल्ली का पोषण बन गए हैं, जो बकरी ऊट के साथ बाध दी गई है वह हमेशा फछताती रहेगी और उस का कोई सोल्यूशन नहीं होगा ।

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani (New Delhi). Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Delhi Corporation Bill is a long awaited Bill. The People of Delhi, since the abolition of the democratic set up here, have been looking forward to this Bill as a substitute, however defective it may be. Even today they are keenly watching the progress of the Bill and they want to see in what shape it will ultimately come out.

[*Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani*]

This Bill, as it has come back from the Joint Committee, is considerably improved with many amendments. I would like to say a word of appreciation about the work of the Chairman of the Joint Select Committee. He was very considerate; he allowed everybody ample opportunity to express his views and tried to adjust various viewpoints. The Bill, therefore, rectifies many of the defects of the present Delhi municipal administration—the defects which caused conflict and inefficiency in the past. As you know, Delhi suffered from a multiplicity of local bodies and authorities, some independent, some autonomous; and, as a result, there was considerable conflict and overlapping. This conflict sometimes gave rise to very disastrous results. As you know, when the jaundice epidemic broke out, there was a feeling—and I think rightly—that because there was no proper adjustment between the authorities such an occurrence could take place.

The Bill remedies many of these defects, all the authorities and all the areas of local administration have now come under the Corporation. But, Sir, I am very sorry to say that the Bill does not go far enough. Two areas, the New Delhi area and the Cantonment area, have been excluded and the D.D.A. will continue as an independent authority. This has caused considerable disappointment to the people of Delhi. Our Chairman who was very willing to compromise on all points, however, did not show any inclination to compromise on these points. Maybe it was our fault; we could not convince him. I hope even at this late stage we shall be able to convince him that by bringing these bodies under one authority one administration, we shall further improve....

Acharya Kripalani (Sitamarhi): But where is he?

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani:....The municipal administration of Delhi. I for one would have reconciled myself to the exclusion of these bodies from the Corporation if I were convinced that this would lead to better administration. We should, therefore,

assess if the administration would improve by the exclusion of those authorities.

Let us take the D.D.A. first. I do not know why the D.D.A. is being given this special treatment. All other bodies have been included under the Corporation. The hon. Home Minister, yesterday, in introducing the Bill told us that the scope of the D.D.A. would be very limited both in function as well as in area. We know that the work of the preparation of the development plan and the execution of the development of projects will be done by the Union Ministry. The services on which the plan would relay would be under the Corporation. If that is so, what is the special function of the D.D.A.? How is the separate existence of the D.D.A. justified and what is its utility? I may say a very convincing case has not been made out for the continued separate existence of the D.D.A.

Now, I come to the point of the exclusion of New Delhi and the Cantonment from the scope of the Corporation. Here, I would like to deal with it at a little length. I happen to represent New Delhi here and I am in close touch with the people and I know their difficulties and their troubles. As you know there was a strong opinion in Delhi for the inclusion of New Delhi and the Cantonment areas in the Corporation. It is also a fact that some representations have come to the Government from people who hold a contrary opinion. I do not want to hide that. There are some people in New Delhi who want it to remain separate.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member would kindly resume her seat. I would like to know how long the hon. Minister would like to take for his reply.

Shri Datar: About half an hour or three-quarters of an hour.

Mr. Speaker: What remains out of the 4 hours allotted for general discussion is 1 hour and 57 minutes—roughly 2 hours. We started at about

12.5 or 12.6 and we must conclude by about 2 o'clock. The hon. Minister will be called at.....

Shri Datar: At 1.15 or even at 1.30. I have no objection.

Mr. Speaker: So, hon. Members will be short and sweet. I will call the hon. Minister at 1.15. The hon. Member may now continue.

12.17 hrs.

[**PANDIT THAKUR DAS BHARGAVA**
in the Chair]

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani: We should, therefore, study the background and see how these two municipalities came into existence. Under the alien British rule an exclusive government township was created in New Delhi for offering them better municipal facilities. At that time the intention was to have a small town. You know the houses were big with large grounds meant for the white officials with certain areas for the clerks and peons, in slightly more congested areas. The idea was not to allow private construction, as far as possible, within these areas. The whole purpose was to have a town for the white rulers with their necessary staff. These conditions do not obtain now.

Now, I am sure the mentality both of the people and of the Government has changed. The Government is not keen to have this township exclusively for a certain class of people. The people, too do not like to see any discrimination between persons living in one part and those living in another part of Delhi. Besides, a very large number of private constructions have been built. New Delhi is no longer just a government town. There are certain areas which are occupied exclusively by private buildings. For instance, take the Baber Road, take the Barakhamba Road, the Curzon Road and other roads. I can mention other areas where there is hardly a single government construction; they are all private buildings. What is the justification for excluding these areas

from the Corporation? We, the M.Ps. of Delhi had given an amendment by which we had tried to bring in all the private buildings under the Corporation. But even that amendment was not accepted on the ground that that would leave too small an area for the New Delhi Administration.

The other argument advanced by the Government is that because government servants largely live here they cannot stand for election, therefore this area need not be included under the Corporation. It may not be possible for them to stand for elections, but, they certainly have a right to exercise their vote. This is done everywhere else. Let us take Bombay; let us take Calcutta. I am sure a large number of government servants live there. They may not stand for election; but they do exercise their franchise and send their own representatives to represent them in the local bodies.

The other ground forwarded is an economic one that, it is not advisable to allow New Delhi to come under the Corporation because there are many government buildings which would be tax-free, and therefore additional financial burden would fall on the Corporation. This argument too is not convincing because, after all, the New Delhi Municipal Committee is financed by the Central Government. It would have to be heavily financed by the Central Government if they want to maintain a better standard of efficiency. Had it been added to the Corporation the Central Government could have given the same aid to the Corporation in order to enable it to carry on its work in this area.

Then the biggest point made out is that in New Delhi we want a better standard of municipal administration because this is the capital and foreign diplomats stay here. My real criticism is on this account. We want better functioning of the administration here. But what is the standard of efficiency of the work of N.D.M.C.? Is the set-up such that we have better adminis-

[Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani]

tration? I am very sorry to say that the present set-up of New Delhi municipal administration is such that it cannot function efficiently. It has very many defects.

For instance, all N.D.M.C. construction is done by the CPWD. NDMC has no hand or control over the unit of the CPWD that undertakes these constructions. There is no proper control over the efficient and good working of this department. We also suffer from multiplicity of authorities in New Delhi. What is the position in New Delhi in this respect? How many authorities have we to deal with? I have personal experience because I take up the cases of the people and go from door to door. Just to quote one instance. For a single case, I have gone for two years knocking at different doors without knowing which is the proper authority to deal with. We have to deal with the Health Ministry, Home Ministry, Delhi Administration, NDMC, and DDPA. There are these five authorities concerned with the municipal administration of Delhi. I am very sorry. The hon. Home Minister is not here. Once over a small matter, I had gone to him. He is usually very kind and he wants to help. He immediately directed me to Shri Mukerjee, of the Delhi Development Provisional Authority. When I went to him, I was told that it was not his business at all and that I should go to somebody else. I next went to the New Delhi Municipal authorities and kept on knocking at their door. Such is the multiplicity of authorities in the administration of N.D.M.C. The NDMC has not also got proper powers to enable it to function efficiently and well.

I am ashamed and my head hangs in shame when I think of the performance of the NDMC vis-a-vis the slum dwellers of New Delhi. There are thousands of slum dwellers. We have a few huge coolie camps or colonies where people employed in the construction work live. Their number goes up to 32,000. Besides this construction labour which is by its nature

temporary, there are other slum dwellers who are the third and the fourth grade servants of the Government of India, other domestic servants serving the officers and other highly placed people in New Delhi. All these people by the very nature of their work have to live in New Delhi. Some provision must be made for them to stay. Whenever I have requested for any improvement of the slums, my request had been turned down on the ground that these are temporary colonies or unauthorised colonies, therefore no facilities should be given, and that if facilities are given, the people would stay there permanently. Some of these colonies are existing in these areas for the last 5-10 years. They are living in these areas without latrines, water and without the basic municipal amenities. We want that New Delhi should give us an example of municipal administration. The standard of municipal administration should be so good that it should be much better than that of old Delhi. On this ground it is being kept away from the Corporation but its performance does not justify that argument.

I do not want to blame unnecessarily any body. I have sympathy for their difficulties. I know the refugees came to Delhi and the NDMC had to bear great strains. But all the same we cannot shut our eyes to the needs of the slum dwellers. I have repeatedly urged this point that if you cannot clear the slums immediately, at least have some interim slum improvement scheme. Have the slum clearance scheme side by side with slum improvement scheme. If the people have to stay temporarily in any area for a number of years, at least give them the basic amenities even for the interim period. But so far nothing has moved.

If I were to tell you some of my harrowing experiences in one of these bastis near Lodi Coloni, it will be a long story. There is a Basti called Badwala camp where about 4,000 people live. There was a large open

area which they could use for latrine purposes. But as buildings grew up all the extra land has got covered. Now, these 4,000 people, the slum dwellers are practically without any latrines. There are just a few latrines. About 2½ years back a new block of latrines was built but even after repeated requests because of some confusion of authorities, there was some difficulty and the latrines could not be used. I went from pillar to post, I represented and fought out as much as possible but nothing could be done. I do not know the latest position whether it has been opened or not, but till a few weeks back, it had not been opened. It is the same story about water. These people who are building New Delhi and contributing to the beautification of New Delhi at least they should be given latrine and water facilities. The New Delhi authorities as well as the Union Government have undertaken a large programme of construction. They should think of the people who are going to construct the buildings. If they have to stay in temporarily colonies at least let them live, under certain human conditions of living. Those human conditions, we do not find now.

Under the provisions of the Bill we know that New Delhi will not come under the Corporation but we do not know also what is going to be its future set-up. I beg the Home Minister to give his attention to this matter. The present set-up in New Delhi Municipal Committee is not good enough to shoulder the responsibilities. If the people of New Delhi who are enlightened, educated are denied their democratic rights and are being prevented from exercising their vote, at least give them an administration which would offer them the basic amenities of municipal life. It is not enough to build palaces and Ashoka Hotels when adjoining to them are huge coolie colonies. I am very sorry to say this. But when the Ashoka Hotel was built and the UNESCO Conference took place here, I happened to meet some of the foreign delegates. One of them asked "who live

here in these shacks?" My head hung in shame. I had no reply. If that is the condition, it does not redound to the credit of the administration of New Delhi Municipal Committee. Something has to be done to improve the administration of the N.D.M.C.

Leaving the slums apart take their other activities. I had a representation from the people living in Golf Link and Jor Bagh about the bad condition of the roads. These are rich areas; big houses have built, but the roads are full of holes with their surface torn up, and they have been recently built.

In its present set-up, New Delhi Municipal Committee is a wholly nominated body. On principle, I am against nomination to local bodies. Before independence, we opposed even partially nominated local bodies. Today we have in the capital of India a wholly nominated body. What is the justification? Apparently, it is there on the belief that such a nominated body will function better and that there would not be any politics and that they shall function harmoniously. But, there is no harmonious functioning. Even the few nominated members are fighting with each for places and positions for one or two elected posts that exist there. As a result there is constant friction, delay, inefficiency, etc. I know the last two Senior Vice Presidents. I have great regard for them. Both of them were good workers. I would request the hon. Home Minister to talk to them and find out what happened. They felt frustrated, they felt defeated in their efforts to serve this area. Therefore, the justification for perpetuating an undemocratic arrangement on the grounds of efficiency is not there. I would even at this late stage urge upon the Home Minister to reconsider the matter and bring in the New Delhi area under the Corporation so that the people may have the right to elect their own representatives and the organisation may function better.

I would also like to trace the history of the Cantt. area Sir. The British

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wanted the army to be kept apart from the general population. It was very natural for them and they did this for political reasons. They did not want the army and the civilian population to have any close relations or sympathy with each other. They wanted to use the army for certain purposes. So, these cantonment areas came into existence. The civilian area of the cantt. and the civilian population there used to be very small. There were very small bazars and very few civilians lived there. Only such people lived there who had something to do with the Army. Now the position has totally changed. Big bazars have developed and a number of civilians have built houses in cantonment areas. For what reason are these non-Army personnel living there and being deprived of their democratic rights? Therefore, I would urge that let the land actually occupied by the Army be under the Cantonment, but the bazars and the civilian area of the Cantonment should be taken within the Corporation.

I feel Sir, there is a very strong case for a completely unified and integrated Corporation in Delhi. The demand for a unified and integrated Corporation is of very old standing. As Shri Brahm Perkash pointed out yesterday, even in 1938 Shri Asaf Ali in his resolution to the Government urged the creation of such a Corporation. The Enquiry Committee for Municipal Reorganization in 1946 also made a similar recommendation. The recommendation of the States Reorganisation Commission is the strongest on which we can take our stand. The States Reorganisation Commission, when it recommended the abolition of the democratic set-up in Delhi, said in very clear words that the set-up of Municipal Corporation should include the entire area. They went out of their way to mention that there was really no justification for keeping New Delhi and Old Delhi separate.

I would say, therefore, that even now the Government should reconsider their views on this matter. I am

happy to welcome the Bill. I know this Bill is a great advance on the existing municipal administration in Delhi, but I would like to see these major defects remedied so that all the citizens of Delhi can whole-heartedly welcome the Bill and, afterwards work for a better and more beautiful Delhi.

श्री नवल प्रभाकर (बाह्य दिल्ली-रक्षित-अनुसूचित जातियाँ) : सभापति महोदय, इस बिल के सम्बन्ध में ग्राम तौर से तीन चार बातें कही गई हैं। उधर बैठे हुए मेरे एक दोस्त ने देहाती इलाके के लिये बहुत ज्यादा जोर से कहा। वह प्रवर समिति के भी एक सदस्य थे। प्रवर समिति में उन्होंने क्या सुझाव दिए, यह मुझे पता नहीं है। अगर उन के दिल में देहात के लिये दर्द होता, तो वह वहां इस बारे में सुझाव देते, किन्तु यहां पर उन्होंने बहुत जोर से कुछ बातें कही और देहात को कारपोरेशन के अन्तर्गत लाने के सम्बन्ध में उन्होंने कहा कि ऊंट के साथ बकरी को जोड़ दिया गया है। यह बड़ी अजीब बात है। अगर वह इस बिल को पढ़ते और उस में जो नई धाराएं जोड़ दी गई हैं, उन को देखते, तो उन को यह स्पष्ट हो जाता कि देहात में जो कुछ भी काम होने वाला है, वह देहात के मदस्यों के द्वारा ही होने वाला है। जो देहात कमेटी बनेगी, उस की सिफारिश से ही देहात सम्बन्धी सब कार्य किए जायेंगे। अगर देहात कमेटी रिकमेंड करेगी, तभी देहात में टैक्स लगाए जायेंगे। अगर वह सिफारिश नहीं करेगी, तो कोई टैक्स लगाने वाला नहीं है।

मेरे भाई ने यह भी कहा कि डिस्ट्रिक्ट बोर्ड ही इससे अच्छा है। अगर आज के डिस्ट्रिक्ट बोर्ड के हालात उन को मालूम होते, तो शायद उन्होंने यह बात न कही होती। उन्होंने दस्तकतों की बात भी कही। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि गांवों में जो दस्तकत कराए गए, वह लोगों को गलत बातें कह कर कराए गए। उन से कहा गया कि तुम्हारी

गाय-भैरों पर और मकानों पर टैक्स लगाए जा रहे हैं, इस लिए यहाँ-दस्तखत कर दो। अगर माननीय सदस्य को वर्तमान डिस्ट्रिक्ट बोर्ड का पता होता कि वह किस अवस्था में चल रहा है, तो वह ऐसा न कहते। आज डिस्ट्रिक्ट बोर्ड को केवल भाठ लाख की धामदनी है, जब कि जाने वाले समय में जायंट वाटर एंड सियुएज बोर्ड की जो धामदनी होगी, ट्रांसपोर्ट की जो धामदनी होगी, बिजली की जो धामदनी होगी, उस सब का भाग देहात को मिलने वाला है। उस में से देहात को कुछ विशेष मिलने वाला है। आज तो उन की आर्थिक अवस्था इतनी दयनीय है कि वह प्राइमरी स्कूल तक नहीं चला पाते। डिस्ट्रिक्ट बोर्ड ने एक रेजोल्यूशन पास कर के सरकार को कह दिया है कि हम प्राइमरी स्कूल चलाने के काबिल नहीं हैं, क्योंकि हमारे पास फंड्स नहीं हैं। इस लिये दिल्ली प्रशासन को उन के प्राइमरी स्कूल चलाने पड़ रहे हैं।

आज डिस्ट्रिक्ट बोर्ड की हालत क्या है? मुझे मालूम है कि डिस्ट्रिक्ट बोर्ड को चार भागों में विभक्त किया हुआ है। वहाँ चार सैनिटरी इंस्पेक्टर हैं, जिन के नीचे मामूली सा स्टाफ है।

जो डिस्ट्रिक्ट बोर्ड का चेयरमैन है या मिनिस्टर साहिबान हैं वे जब वहाँ आते हैं तो वहाँ पर उन गलियों और मुहल्लों की जहाँ उनको जाना होता है, सफाई कर दी जाती है। इसके अतिरिक्त डिस्ट्रिक्ट बोर्ड के पास न तो कोई सफाई का इतिजाम है न वह सड़कें ही बना सकता है। दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा ही आजकल सड़कें बनवाई जाती हैं। ज्यादा से ज्यादा जो वह करता है वह यह है कि वह रास्तों को लेबल करवा देता है। इतना ही आज उसका काम है। जाने वाला समय बतलायेगा कि वह जो कारपोरेशन की रूपरेखा है और जैसा कि इस विधेयक को देखने से मालूम होता है, कि देहातों को आज के डिस्ट्रिक्ट बोर्डों से

कहीं अधिक मिलने वाला है। मैं ने अक्सबारों में पढ़ा और इसकी बहुत चर्चा भी हुई और इसके बारे में बहुत कुछ लिखा भी गया कि ११ तारीख को एक बहुत भारी प्रदर्शन होने वाला है और जिस को कि देहात के लोगों की तरफ से आर्गनाइज किया जायगा। लेकिन जिस वक्त देहात के लोगों को यह पता चला कि कुछ स्वार्थी तत्वों की तरफ से, कुछ राजनीतिक तत्वों की ओर से उनको गलतफहमी में डाला गया है तो उन्होंने इस प्रदर्शन में हिस्सा लेने से साफ इन्कार कर दिया, उन्होंने प्रदर्शन करने से साफ इन्कार कर दिया। अगर उन लोगों की बात में कोई सच्चाई है जो इस प्रदर्शन को करवाने वाले थे, तो आज को यह प्रदर्शन अवश्य हो गया होता। लेकिन चूंकि वह नहीं हुआ, इस वास्ते मैं समझता हूँ कि उनकी बात में सच्चाई नहीं थी। अब मैं समझता हूँ कि उनको यह बात साफ हो गई होगी।

एक बात मेरे भाई ने कही है कि अंट के साथ बकरी को बांध दिया गया है। इसके सम्बन्ध में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर वह एक बैलगाड़ी है तो उसके ऊपर बैठा हुआ कोचवान, जो उस बैलगाड़ी को चलाने वाला है, वह देहात का धादमी है। देहात का जो मेम्बर है उसको यह हक हासिल है कि वह देहात के सम्बन्ध में अपनी राय का इजिहार कर सके, इसका उसे पूरा अधिकार है और साथ ही साथ तमाम दिल्ली के निर्माण के लिये भी अपना सहयोग प्रदान करे। इस तरह से उसको देहाती क्षेत्रों तथा शहरी क्षेत्रों के बारे में काफी अधिकार है, काफी हक हासिल है। लेकिन जो शहर का मेम्बर होगा उसको इतना हक हासिल नहीं होगा। उसको देहात के सम्बन्ध में कोई हक हासिल नहीं होगा और वह किसी तरह से भी उसमें मुदाखलत नहीं कर सकेगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि अब यह बात उन मेम्बर साहब की पूरी तरह से समझ में आ गई होगी और उनको मालम हो गया होगा कि देहात के मेम्बर को काफी अधिकार हासिल है

[श्री नवल प्रभाकर]

घर के अधिकार हासिल हैं जो शहर के मैनबर को नहीं हैं।

नई दिल्ली के बारे में बहुत कुछ कहा गया है। मैं बड़े भदब के साथ यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि नई दिल्ली एक सजी हुई दुल्हन है और उसको कारपोरेशन के साथ जोड़ कर किसी गरीब के पल्ले बांधना आप क्यों चाहते हैं और आप जानते ही हैं कि इसके साथ दहेज भी दिया जाता है—बैसे दहेज देना तो नहीं चाहिये—आज के जमाने में दहेज भी रह जायगा अगर उसके देने की मनाही है। ऐसी दशा में वह नई दिल्ली हमको नहीं चाहिये क्योंकि उसके नाज और नखरे हम बर्दाश्त नहीं कर सकते। मुझे मालूम है कि जो कमेटी का मैनबर होता है वह ज्यादा उसी स्थान की परवाह करता है जहाँ से चुन कर वह आता है। मैं यह इसलिये कह रहा हूँ कि मैं भी दिल्ली म्यूनिसिपल कमेटी का मैनबर रह चुका हूँ। नई दिल्ली में पार्लियामेंट हाउस है, यहाँ सेक्रेटेरियट है, यहाँ दूतावास है, और यहाँ पर कोई मतदाता नहीं रहते हैं। ऐसी सूरत में इस नई दिल्ली की कौन परवाह करेगा। ऐसी अवस्था में यहाँ पर सफाई का इतिजाम अच्छा नहीं होगा तथा दूसरे प्रबन्ध ठीक नहीं होंगे, और जब ये इतिजाम ठीक नहीं होंगे तो यहाँ के बड़े बड़े मिनिस्टर कारपोरेशन के मामले में दखल देंगे और कारपोरेशन से कहेंगे कि सफाई नहीं होती है, पानी का अच्छा इतिजाम नहीं है या दूसरी तरह का इतिजाम अच्छा नहीं है। उस अवस्था में वह कहा जायेगा कि हमारे काम में दखल दिया जाता है और इसके बारे में खूब चिल्लाया जायेगा और हल्ला मचाया जायगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि बहुत सोच समझ कर नई दिल्ली को बाहर रखा गया है और नई दिल्ली को बाहर रखा जाना चाहिये। इसको बाहर रखने के बारे में यह इलील काफी नहीं है कि यहाँ ६०

प्रतिशत सरकारी कर्मचारी रहते हैं या दूतावास हैं या सरकारी मकान हैं लेकिन यहाँ का जो स्टैंडर्ड है वह बहुत ऊँचा है। आप देखें तो आपको पता लगेगा कि पुरानी दिल्ली और नई दिल्ली के स्टैंडर्ड में बहुत फर्क है। अगर पुरानी दिल्ली वालों से टैक्स वसूल करके नई दिल्ली वालों पर खर्च किया जायगा तो वह ठीक है कि नई दिल्ली को तो फायदा हो जायगा लेकिन पुरानी दिल्ली का उस सूरत में क्या बनेगा? अब भी लोग कहते हैं कि जो केन्द्रीय सरकार है वह नई दिल्ली को कुछ देती है। यह बात ठीक हो सकती है। लेकिन जब आपस का बटवारा होने लगा तो उसने काम नहीं चल सकता है। साथ ही उस सूरत में यह भी कहा जाता है कि इतना इसका बजट है और उसमें से ही काम चलाया जाये। वैसी हालत में जो पिछड़े हुये इलाके हैं उनका विकास कैसे सम्भव होगा। आज भी पुरानी दिल्ली के अन्दर बहुत सी गन्दी बस्तियाँ हैं, वहाँ की जो सड़कें हैं उनका विकास करना है, वहाँ पर बहुत छोटी छोटी सड़कें हैं, जिन को चौड़ा करना है। वहाँ गलियारे हैं, वहाँ ऐसी गलियाँ हैं जिन के अन्दर सड़कें पक्की नहीं बन पाई हैं, वहाँ पर बिजली नहीं है, वहाँ सीवेज सिस्टम नहीं है, गन्दगी बहुत ज्यादा है और इस सब चीज को हमें ठीक करना है। आज जहरत इस बात की है कि दूल्हे को पहले संवारा जाये, उसको सजाया जाये फिर जब वह नई दिल्ली के स्टैंडर्ड के बराबर आ जाये, तो उसके साथ नई दिल्ली को जोड़ा जाये। जब ऐसा हो जायगा तो मैं इस हाउस के अन्दर इस बात की माग करूँगा कि अब हमारा स्टैंडर्ड बराबर हो गया है और अब हमें नई दिल्ली को दे दीजिये और अब हम उस दुल्हन के नाज नखरे सहन करने को तैयार हैं।

डी० डी० ए० के सम्बन्ध में भी यहाँ काफी चर्चा हुई है। दिल्ली डिबेलेपमेंट

अधिकरण के सम्बन्ध में कहा गया है कि वह हमें मिलना चाहिये। मैं बड़े अदब के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह एक सफेद हाथी है और वह हमें नहीं चाहिये। उस में केवल खर्चा ही खर्चा है, आमदनी कुछ नहीं है। उसको विकास कार्य करने है बिना आमदनी के। अगर हम चाहते हैं कि दिल्ली वालों के गाढ़े पसीने की कमाई को लेकर हम दिल्ली डिवेलपमेंट अधिकरण को दें तो इस अधिकरण को हमें अवश्य सौंपा जा सकता है लेकिन हम यह नहीं चाहते। माननीय गृह मंत्री जी ने कल यह कहा कि जहाँ तक विकास का सम्बन्ध है वह कारपोरेशन करेगी और अगर कारपोरेशन किसी बात में यह कहेगी कि यह हमारे बस की बात नहीं है तो वैसी अवस्था में जो विकास अधिकरण है वह उसको करेगा। ये कुछ वास्तविकताएँ हैं, कुछ तथ्य हैं, जो मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता था।

मेरे भाई ने कहा कि साहब जो मल्टी कंस्ट्रिक्ट्युएन्सीज रखी गई है वह बहुत विचित्र बात है। जब किसी पार्टी को यह दिखाई देता है कि निर्वाचन की एक ऐसी प्रणाली प्रणाली जा रही है जिस में उसका कोई एक भी व्यक्ति चुन कर आने में असमर्थ है, तो उसको वह बहुत विचित्र बात लगती है। वह कहते हैं कि देहातो के अन्दर जो मल्टी कंस्ट्रिक्ट्युएन्सीज रखी गई है वह बड़ी अजीब लगेगी। आज भी मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि जो देहातो में निर्वाचन होते हैं वे इसी आधार पर होते हैं। देहातों को चार हिस्सों में विभक्त कर दिया जाता है और उसके साथ ही जो रिजर्वड कंस्ट्रिक्ट्युएन्सीज होती हैं, उनसे जो खड़ा होता है वह ही इन चार इलाकों के द्वारा, इन चार बाड़ों के द्वारा चुना जाता है। ठीक इसी तरह के निर्वाचन क्षेत्र अब बनने वाले हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि जो लोग मल्टी कंस्ट्रिक्ट्युएन्सीज का विरोध करते हैं वे इस वास्ते करते हैं क्योंकि वे पूँजीवाद का समर्थन करना चाहते हैं, उन लोगों का समर्थन करना

चाहते हैं जो पैसा देकर वोट खरीदना चाहते हैं, उन लोगों का समर्थन करते हैं जो यह समझते हैं कि जात पात में आस्था रहनी चाहिये, जो बिरादरी के नाम पर वोट मागना चाहते हैं.....

श्री० १० सि० बी० ११ : मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो रिजर्वेशन चाहते हैं, जो अपने आपको पिछड़ा हुआ कहते हैं और उस बिना पर कास्टीट्यूशन में जिन्होंने अपने लिये सीट्स रिजर्व करवा ली हैं, जो जन्म की बिना पर इन बिरादरियों को चाहते हैं कि रिप्रेजेंटेशन दी जाए।

Mr. Chairman: The hon Member has no right to make a second speech

श्री नव० ११ राकर : सभापति महोदय, मैं यह कह रहा था कि जो निर्वाचन क्षेत्र बनेंगे वे बहुत लम्बे चौड़े होंगे और उन में मतदाता अधिक होंगे और वहाँ पर किसी एक जाति और बिरादरी का बोल बाना नहीं होगा और जो लोग जात पात में विश्वास रखते हैं, जो लोग पैसा देकर मतदाताओं को अपने हक में करना चाहते हैं, से इन में कामयाब नहीं हो सकेंगे। ऐसा देखा गया है कि जब कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के चुनाव हुए थे और होते हैं उन में पैसा बहुत चलता है, रिश्वत चलती है और बहुत सी अनियमितताएँ होती हैं। कम्युनिस्टों की तरफ से तथा उन लोगों की तरफ से जो पैसे वाले हैं जो पूँजीवादी होते हैं उन की तरफ से इस का विरोध होता है और मेरे स्थान में जो कम्युनिस्ट हैं और जो पूँजीवाद में विश्वास नहीं करते, वे इस का कैसे समर्थन कर सकते हैं। जब इन की तरफ से ऐसी चीजों का समर्थन होता है, तो इस से मुझे अफसोस ही होता है।

श्री बी० च० शर्मा (गुरदासपुर) : वह जाट है।

श्री नव० ११ राकर : आप ज्यादा जानते हैं क्योंकि आप पंजाब के रहने वाले हैं और वह भी वही के रहने वाले हैं।

श्री श्री० चं० शर्मा : अब तो हम भी दिल्ली वाले हैं ।

श्री भवन् प्रभाकर : मैं यह कह रहा था कि इस पद्धति से उन्हीं व्यक्तियों के चुने जाने की उम्मीद होगी जो लोगों की सेवा करेंगे, जिन में लोगों का विश्वास होगा और लोग समझेंगे कि वे वहां जा कर उन की सेवा कर सकते हैं । केवल इसी तरह के लोग चुन कर आ सकेंगे और जो पैसे वाले हैं और जो जात और बिरादरी के नाम पर चुन कर आना चाहते हैं उन के लिये कोई खास गुंजाइश नहीं रहेगी ।

इस के अतिरिक्त और बहुत सारे प्रश्न यहां पर उठाये गये हैं । मैं उन सब को न लेकर यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जो वर्तमान विधेयक है वह पूर्ण है और वह जितना भी अच्छा से अच्छा हो सकता है और दिल्ली वालों के भले के वास्ते जितना कुछ हो सकता था और इस में रह सकता था वह इस में है ।

दिल्ली विधान सभा की बात यहां पर कही गयी कि पहले यहां पर एक विधान सभा थी और यहां पर पहले एक राज्य सरकार थी । यह बात जरूर है कि यहां पर पहले एक विधान सभा थी और एक राज्य सरकार थी लेकिन यह भी तो देखना चाहिये कि उस विधान सभा के अधिकार कितने थे और इस कारपोरेशन को इस विधेयक के द्वारा कितने अधिकार मिलने जा रहे हैं । यहां पर यह बात बड़े जोर से कही गयी कि यह वर्तमान विधेयक बिल्कुल अधूरा है और इस के अन्दर जो हमें अधिकार प्राप्त हो रहे हैं, वे बहुत कम हैं लेकिन मैं उन से पूछना चाहता हूं कि जब यहां दिल्ली में असेम्बली थी और दिल्ली का मंत्रिमंडल था तब कैसी हालत थी ? जब दिल्ली विधान सभा में ट्रान्सपोर्ट के विषय में पूछा जाता था तो दिल्ली के मंत्री महोदय खड़े हो कर ट्रान्सपोर्ट अथॉरिटी से जो जवाब बन कर आता था उस को केवल पढ़ देते थे । समापति महोदय, तब दिल्ली के मंत्री महोदय को यह अधिकार नहीं था कि वह यातायात

के सम्बन्ध में अपना कुछ विचार विमर्श कर सकें । वे केवल उन को अपनी सलाह दे सकते थे, यह उस अथॉरिटी का कर्तव्य था कि वह उसे मानती या न मानती ।

इसी तरीके से जहां तक वाटर एंड सीवेज बोर्ड और एलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड का सवाल है, वह पहले दिल्ली सरकार के पास नहीं थे लेकिन हमारे केन्द्रीय गृह मंत्री महोदय ने कृपापूर्वक यह सब हमें दे दिया । मैं देखता हूं कि हमारे यहां पहले जो विधान सभा थी उस से इस निगम में हम को अधिक अधिकार मिल रहे हैं और हमें अधिक अधिकार प्राप्त हुए हैं और मैं इसलिये इस बिल का पूर्णतया स्वागत करता हूं और समर्थन करता हूं ।

श्री राधा रमण (बांदनी चौक) : सभापति महोदय, कल इस सदन में इस विधेयक के सम्बन्ध में जो विचार रखे गये, उनमें यह एक फिजा यह एक हवा सामने आई कि यह विधेयक जो गृह मंत्री द्वारा इस सदन के सामने रखा गया है वह बहुत ही अपूर्ण है और उसमें अनेक त्रुटियां हैं और यह उन तमाम जम्हूरी असूलों के खिलाफ है जिनकी कि बुनियाद पर हमारे देश में विभिन्न राज्यों में प्रजातांत्रिक शासन चल रहे हैं । मैं इस खयाल का जो कल रखा गया था उसका विरोध करते हुए यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इस सदन को पहले और उसके बाद ज्वाइंट सेलेक्ट कमेटी की मार्फत काफी इस बात का मौका मिला है कि विधेयक के एक एक हिस्से पर गौर किया जाये और जो भी ज्यादा से ज्यादा इसकी मुनासिब शकल बन सकती है, आज के हालात में, उस शकल को बनाकर आपके सामने लाया जाये । मेरी यह एक पुस्ता राय है कि विधेयक को पेश करने से अब तक और जो प्रवर समिति से यानी ज्वाइंट सेलेक्ट कमेटी से इसकी शकल आई है, उसमें अनेक ऐसे सुधार हुए हैं जो मुनासिब हैं और जिनकी कि बिना पर हमें इस बात की खुशी हो सकती है कि यह विधेयक बहुत सी उन त्रुटियों से रहित हो गया है जो कि

जब यह शुरू में यहां पर पेश किया गया था उसमें मौजूद थीं। मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि जिन हालात में से हमारी दिल्ली गुजर रही है और हमारा मुल्क गुजर रहा है उन हालात को लेते हुए जो विधेयक की इस वक्त की धारारें हैं उन धाराओं में जितना अधिक से अधिक संशोधन किया जा सकता था, प्रवर समिति में उनको संशोधित कर दिया गया है। सिवाय दो बातों के जिन पर की काफी एक्सलाफ राय है बाकी सब बातें मंजूर हो गई हैं, जो हम लोग चाहते थे। हमें खुशी होनी चाहिये कि गृह मंत्री महोदय ने इस विधेयक से सम्बन्धित जितने भी संशोधन थे, उन पर खूब विचार कर के कबूल कर लिया है। कुछ बातों में विरोध है और यह हमारी बदकिस्मती है। उन मामलों में हम उनको अपने खयाल का नहीं बना सके और न में यह कहने को तैयार हूं कि जो बातें इस सम्बन्ध में उन्होंने हमारे सामने रखी हैं वे हमें पूर्णतया स्वीकार हैं।

नई दिल्ली का मसला आया। हमारी बहिन श्रीमती सुचेता कृपालानी ने बड़ी तफसील के साथ यह बताया कि उसकी इस वक्त क्या ग्रहमियत है और किन हालात में हम यह चाहते हैं या चाहते थे कि सारी नई दिल्ली को इस कारपोरेशन में शामिल किया जाये। उन्होंने इस बात का भी बर्चा किया कि जब स्टेट्स रिआर्गेनाइजेशन कमीशन की रिपोर्ट पर विचार हुआ था तब यह मंजूर किया गया था कि यह मुश्किल होगा कि नई दिल्ली और पुरानी दिल्ली के एरियाज को बहुत अच्छे तरीके से डिमाकंट किया जा सके और उनको अलग अलग रक्खा जा सके या उनमें दो किस्म के म्युनिसिपल ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन हों। इस सदन में भी हमारे माननीय गृह मंत्री ने भाषण दिया था उस समय उन्होंने यह स्थाल जाहिर किया था कि मेरी अपनी राय है कि नई दिल्ली को जहां तक भी हो सके अलग न रक्खा जाये और अगर अलग रक्खा भी जाये तो उसके केवल उतने हिस्से को ही अलग रक्खा जाये जितना

कि अलग रक्खा जाना बहुत जरूरी हो। आज जो हिस्सा अलग रक्खा गया है, उसके सम्बन्ध में हमारी और उनकी राय में थोड़ा सा भेद है और वह भेद यही है कि हम यह समझते हैं कि नई दिल्ली इस कारपोरेशन का हिस्सा होना चाहिये और अगर वह नहीं हो सकता तो इसके कम से कम हिस्से को उस से अलग रक्खा जाये बाकी सब कारपोरेशन में शामिल कर देना चाहिये। जैसा कि अभी हमारी बहिन श्रीमती सुचेता कृपालानी ने कहा हमारी सब की यह राय थी कि इस नई दिल्ली के हिस्से में से कुछ हिस्से को निकाल कर इसको और छोटा किया जाता लेकिन दुर्भाग्य से हम इसे मंजूर नहीं करवा सके और आज की परिस्थिति में गृह मंत्री महोदय ने मुनासिब समझा कि १५ वर्गमील तक नई देहली के भाग को इस प्रस्तावित कारपोरेशन से अलहदा रक्खा जाये। हम यह मानने को तैयार हैं कि हमारा तजुर्बा, हमारी समझ उनके मुकाबले की नहीं है और जो फैसला उन्होंने किया है वह निहायत सोच समझ कर किया है और इसलिये किया है कि वह हमारे फायदे के लिये है और इस लिये हम आज उसे कबूल करने को बाध्य हो गये हैं और आशा रखते हैं कि जो कारपोरेशन की शकल आज बनी है, उसके मुताबिक अमल होने पर हम नई दिल्ली के हिस्से को कारपोरेशन का हिस्सा बनवा सकें।

इस सिलसिले में मैं यह भी अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि जहां नई दिल्ली के एरिया को अलग म्युनिसिपल ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन दिया जायेगा वहां यह बात भी सामने आती है कि उस की शकल क्या होगी, वहां नामजद मेम्बर्स होंगे या चुन कर सदस्य रक्खे जायेंगे। मैं नामजदगी के हक में नहीं हूं हालांकि नामजदगी से कुछ मुझे ऐसा परदेज है जैसा कि कई भाइयों ने कहा कि वह तो एक चोर दरवाजा है, पीछे से लाने का रास्ता है और उस को अमल में लाने से जम्हूरियत का तूटकार होता है ऐसी बात मैं नहीं मानता। जम्हूरियत के

[श्री राधा रमण]

उसूलों पर रहते हुए भी हम ने नामजदगी को मंजूर किया और हमारी पार्लियामेंट के अन्दर भी नामजद किये हुए कुछ मेम्बर हैं और नामजदगी को हम ने अपने हाथ रखते हैं, इसलिये यह कहना कि अगर हम ८० मेम्बरों के इस कारपोरेशन में ६ आल्डरमेन रख लेंगे और जिस कारपोरेशन की तादाद बढ़ कर १०० तक हो सकती है, उन ६ आल्डरमेन के लिये यह कहना कि ऐसे ग्रहण लोग लाकर उन ६ नामजद जगहों पर रख दिये जायेंगे जो कि ८० या १०० मेम्बरों का गला घोट देंगे और उन की जमान बन्द कर देंगे, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि यह नामुनासिब बात है। इस तरह का एक अंदेश और मन में डर रखना उचित नहीं होगा। अलबत्ता यह मुमकिन हो सकता है कि जो ६ आल्डरमेन उस में रखे जाने हैं, तो उन जगहों पर ऐसा एलिमेंट आ सकता है जिन की कि सलाह से या जिन के कि तजुबों से और जिन के साथ काम करने से हम अपने आप को एनरिच कर सकें और ज्यादा कामयाबी के साथ अपने फरायज को अंजाम दे सकें। इसलिये हम ने जम्हूरियत के उसूलों की खिलाफवर्जी न करते हुए इस बात को मंजूर किया कि कारपोरेशन में ६ आल्डरमेन होने चाहिये और उन को भी हम ने एक तरीके से इंटरनेल ऐलेक्शन के द्वारा ही वहाँ पर लाने का फैसला किया है। यानी सिंगल ट्रान्सफरेंबिल वोट। इसलिये यह हमारी राय है, और मैं समझता हूँ गृह-मंत्री जी भी उस की कद्र करते हैं और उन्होंने ने आश्वासन दिया है कि नई दिल्ली में किम तरह का निजाम हो सकता है और क्या उस में इलेक्टिव ऐलिमेंट भी डाला जा सकता है इस पर वे गौर करेंगे। इसलिये मैं अर्ज करूँगा कि जो विधेयक इस वक्त हमारे सामने है उस में बहुत सारी त्रुटियाँ हैं जो अर्र त्रुटियाँ आज बतलायी जा रही हैं उस से ज्यादा त्रुटियाँ तब नजर आयेंगी जब हम इस को अमल में लायेंगे। लेकिन इस विधेयक में कोई दरवाजा बन्द नहीं किया

गया है, दरवाजा खुला है। जैसे जैसे तजर्बा बढ़ता जायेगा, जैसे जैसे इन्तजाम को सही तौर पर करते जायेंगे और उस का अन्धा असर दिल्ली वालों पर पड़ता जायेगा, वैसे वैसे ही उस के अन्दर नई नई तरमीमें और तबदीलियाँ ला कर जितना इस विधेयक को परिपूर्ण हो सकेगा उसे बनाया जायेगा।

चन्द दिन हुए जब हमारे माननीय श्री एस० के० पाटिल साहब ने बताया था कि जब बम्बई का कारपोरेशन विधेयक वहाँ पास हुआ और उसे लागू किया गया तो उस के अन्दर बहुत सारी खामियाँ थी। उन के आहिस्ता आहिस्ता दूर किया गया और आज २५ बरस के तजर्बों के बाद जो शक्ल बम्बई के विधेयक की है उसी के मुताबिक कुछ इधर उधर तबदीलियाँ कर के यह विधेयक बनाया गया है। इस के यह मानी नहीं है कि यह मुकम्मल है और आगे चल कर इस में खामियाँ नजर नहीं आयेंगी। या उन को दूर करने के लिये इसमें तबदीली की जरूरत नहीं होगी। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह सब चीज होगी। लेकिन आज हमारे बुजुर्गों, हमारी सरकार और हमारे नेताओं का यह ख्याल है कि जो विधेयक वह हमें दे रहे हैं वह जिम्मेदारियों से भरा है। इस को अमल में लाने के लिये मरकजी हुकूमत से रुपया मांगना होगा और वह देगी। जब दिल्ली में लोक प्रिय सरकार कायम थी उस वक्त भी मरकजी हुकूमत हम को रुपया देती थी और आयन्दा जो यह विधेयक लाया गया है उस के लिये मरकजी हुकूमत से रुपया मांगना पड़ेगा। लेकिन अगर यह कहा जाता है कि हम खुदमुखतार हों और अपने नगर का सारा इन्तिजाम अपने हाथों में रखें, तो शायद आप को यह बहुत ज्यादा शोभा नहीं देगा कि आप हर वक्त मरकजी सरकार के पास जायें और कहें कि हम को रुपया की जरूरत है, हम को रुपया दीजिये, और टैक्सों के जरिये बसूल न करें। उस हालत में आप को रुपया टैक्सों के जरिये बसूल करना होगा और जब आप ऐसा करेंगे और अपनी जिम्मेदारियों

को बढ़ाएंगे तो लाजिमी तौर पर आप को तकलीफ होगी और आप देखेंगे कि हमारे नेताओं ने शुरू में ज़िम्मेदारियाँ कम रख कर दानिषामन्दी की थी और हम पर कम से कम बोझा डालते हुए जितनी ज्यादा से ज्यादा ज़िम्मेदारियाँ दी जा सकती थीं। इसलिये मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि कुछ लोगों का यह ख्याल है कि यह विधेयक बिल्कुल एक शो पीस है, बिल्कुल नाकारा है या माय इटिन है, एंटी डेटेड है, इस ख्याल में सचार्ड नहीं है बल्कि इस में सियासत का रंग है। हासलात को देखते हुए दिल्ली की एक अलग हैसियत है। उस को सारे हिन्दुस्तान के दूसरे प्रदेशों जैसी शकल देने की कोशिश करना गलत है। हमारे नेता इस बात को जानते हैं। जो लोग दिल्ली में रहते हैं वे कुछ फायदे उठाते हैं तो उन को कुछ दिक्कत उठाने के लिये भी तैयार रहना चाहिये। आज इस विधेयक के जरिये जो हुकूक दिये जा रहे हैं वे उन से ज्यादा हैं जो कि मेरे ख्याल से लोकप्रिय सरकार को हासिल थे। विधेयक में खामियां होगी इस का मुझे अन्दाजा है और इस बात से मैं ऐसी करता हूँ। यह हमारी और तमाम दूसरी राजनीतिक पार्टियों की स्वाहिशा थी कि इस विधेयक में देहली कॅटोनमेंट और नई दिल्ली को भी शामिल कर लिया जाता और इस से अलग डी० डी० ए० न होती। लेकिन हमने विधेयक को सिर्फ इस ख्याल से मंजूर किया है कि इस के हम को एक आजमाइश में पड़ने का मौका मिल रहा है। अगर हम इस को अच्छी तरह काम में ला सकेंगे और लोगों को यह दिखला सकेंगे कि जो अस्तियारात हम को मिले हैं हम ने उन का लोगो के फायदे के लिये इस्तेमाल किया है तो कोई बजह नहीं है कि हम को और अस्तियारात न दिये जायें। मैं नहीं समझता कि सारे अस्तियारात न देकर हमारे नेताओं ने हमारी हकतल्फी की है या वे कुछ अस्तियारात से खुद चिपके रहना चाहते हैं। तो मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि इस वक्त मेरे ख्याल के मुताबिक यह विधेयक

निहायत अच्छा विधेयक है, हम को इस का स्वागत करना चाहिये और जनता को और सरकार को दोनों को यह बता देना चाहिये कि इस विधेयक के जरिये हम ने जनता को कितना फायदा पहुंचाया है तब हम इस बात की उम्मीद कर सकते हैं कि जो हुकूक इस में रह गये हैं वे भी हमें दिये जायें।

13 hrs.

एक बात में इस सिलसिले में और अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ। जब मैं इस विधेयक पर विचार करता हूँ तो एक चीज मुझे साफ तौर पर नजर नहीं आती। और उसकी तरफ मैं गृह मंत्री जी का ध्यान खींचना चाहूंगा। वह यह है कि हमने प्राइमरी एजुकेशन को कारपोरेशन के मातहत रखा है और उसको यह अस्तियारा दिये हैं कि जितने एडेड स्कूल हैं और अपने आप खोल गये स्कूल हैं उनका इन्तिजाम वह खुद करेगा और उन स्कूलों के बारे में सारे अस्तियारात म्युनिसिपल एजुकेशन को होंगे। आज हालत यह है कि प्राइमरी एजुकेशन के मुताल्लिक करीकुलम मुकरर करने का और यह कि कौन हिसाब पड़ायी जाये वगैरह के अस्तियारात डाइरेक्टोरेट के मातहत है और बाकी का हिस्सा म्युनिसिपल कमेटी के हाथ में है। तो मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि गृह मंत्री जी यह साफ करें कि आया इस विधेयक में सारे अस्तियारात म्युनिसिपल कारपोरेशन को होंगे या कि इसी तरह काम चलेगा जैसा कि इस वक्त चल रहा है यानी कुछ चीजे डाइरेक्टोरेट के अधीन रहेंगी और बाकी कारपोरेशन के हाथ में रहेंगी। मैं चाहता हूँ कि गृह मंत्री साहब इस बात को साफ कर दें कि करीकुलम का बनाना, किताबों का फैसला करना, इन्तिजाम और कंट्रोल सब कारपोरेशन के मातहत होगा।

इसके बाद देहात के बारे में भी मैं दो एक मिनट में कुछ अर्ज कर देना चाहता हूँ। मेरे दोस्त ने यह स्वीकार किया है कि देहात के बारे में स्टेट्यूटरी कमेटी बनाने की जरूरत नहीं है। लेकिन यह ख्याल साथ २

[श्री राधा रमण]

बलता है कि अगर कोई अलग स्टेट्यूटरी कमेटी नहीं होगी तो देहात का काफी मुकसान होगा और बहुत सारी दिक्कतें सामने आयेंगी। मैं समझता हूँ कि आज जो यह विधेयक हमारे सामने है इसमें यह नक्शा रखा गया है कि देहात के लिए एक स्टेट्यूटरी कमेटी नहीं होगी बल्कि एक एडवाइजरी कमेटी होगी और कन्वेंशन और प्रैक्टिस के जरिये हमें उसको ऐसा एस्टे-बलिश करना होगा कि देहात के सिलसिले में जो भी काम हो, मसलन अगर कोई टैक्स लगाना हो गाय पर, भैंस पर या जानवर पर इत्यादि, या हाउस टैक्स हो, तो उसके मुतालिक एडवाइजरी कमेटी की राय काफी असर रखने वाली हो और हमको यह आश्वासन मिला है कि अगर किसी मामले में एडवाइजरी कमेटी की राय विपरीत होगी तो कोई बजह नहीं है कि उस कदम को उठाया जाये जिसको कमेटी पसन्द नहीं करती। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह मुनासिब बात है। इस एडवाइजरी कमेटी को जब इतने हक हासिल है तो कोई बजह नहीं है कि अपने लिए सकुचित दायरे में काम करने का मौका ले और जो दूसरा हिस्सा है उसको भी मौका न दे कि उसके साथ काम कर सके। क्यों न हम सब मिल कर देहात और शहर के समस्याओं पर विचार करें जैसे कि हम यहाँ बैठकर सारे देश के बारे में विचार करते हैं। इसलिये हमें यह चाहिए कि हम देहात में उतनी ही दिलचस्पी लें जितनी कि शहर में लेते हैं। अगर हम ऐसा न करें तो यह हमारी कमजोरी है। हम दिल्ली में रहे हैं, दिल्ली के नागरिक हैं, हम देहात के नागरिक नहीं हैं, हम यहाँ के नागरिक नहीं हैं, वहाँ के नागरिक नहीं हैं, इस किस्म के अलग अलग टुकड़ों की बात कहना और इस ब्याल को सामने रखना मैं गैर मुनासिब समझता हूँ।

इन ब्यालात के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का हार्दिक स्वागत करता हूँ और गृह मंत्री जी को इसके लिए बधाई भी देता हूँ कि उन्होंने ने इस विधेयक को जिसका बहुत दिनों से इंतजार था, हमारे सामने रखा। मुझे यह पूरी उम्मीद है कि इस विधेयक को कार्यान्वित करने का वह हमें पूरा मौका देंगे। अन्त में मैं गृह मंत्री जी से यही कहूँगा कि जो खामियाँ इसके अन्दर रह गई हैं, जो स्वाहिशात हमारी पूरी नहीं हुई हैं, वह उन्हें पूरा करके हम सब को अनुग्रहीत करें।

Shri Ansar Harvani (Fatehpur):
Mr. Chairman, I congratulate the hon. Home Minister for having come forward with far-reaching civil reforms for this great and ancient city of ours. He is one of the greatest exponents of civic reforms in this country. Coming as I do from his own State, I have seen that he has carried local self government and civic reforms right to the far off villages in the form of panchayat raj and in the form of gaon sabhas. When he promised to come forward with a Bill before this House, I expected it to contain far-reaching reforms. I know it envisages far-reaching reforms.

As he pointed out yesterday, that it is more or less based on the Bombay Corporation lines, I felt there is some difference between the situation in Bombay and the situation in Delhi. Bombay is essentially a commercial and port town. Bombay has hardly any past history of culture. Bombay has a history of about 200 years and even today it is torn between Maharashtra and Gujarat, while this city of ours with its ancient civilisation, this city of Kauravas and Pandavas, this city of Asoka and Akbar, of Nehru and Pant has its past history.

Ever since 1857, we have seen that this city has hardly ever been allowed any local self government. While in the neighbouring townships of Ghaziabad and Gurgaon they enjoy civic

liberties and they have municipal organisations with non-official Chairman and non-official Presidents, this city was kept under the iron heels of the District Magistrates till 1946. Even today, in New Delhi, we find the District Magistrate is the Chairman of the Municipal organisation. This was deliberately done by the past regime because they wanted to keep this city absolutely in their pocket and not to permit the people to have their say. We thought that things will change after freedom. I know that they have changed considerably.

In 1946, a Committee was appointed as a result of long agitation which was carried on by eminent citizens of the city like Hakim Ajmal Khan, Dr. Muktar Ahmad Ansari, and Shri Asaf Ali, under the chairmanship of a senior I.C.S. officer, Mr. Abdul Aziz. When I go through the pages of this voluminous Bill, I find that most of this Bill is based on those recommendations. I have no prejudice if the Bill is based on the recommendations of an I.C.S. officer. To some extent, it reflects the desires and aspirations of the people of the city.

We have seen that before the dissolution of the last Legislative Assembly, it passed a resolution requesting for a Corporation with wide powers covering the entire city. We have known that even the Municipal Committee in Delhi passed a resolution demanding a municipal corporation covering the entire city. We have seen a resolution signed by congressmen as well as people of the opposition asking for a corporation with wide powers.

Delhi has a unique position, as I said in the beginning. While Bombay is under the Bombay Government and its representatives sit in the Bombay Legislative Assembly, somehow or other, representatives of Delhi have no opportunity to express themselves in a Legislative Assembly. Their representatives are in Parliament and I know that the destiny of the Delhi people is completely safe in the hands of democrats like our Home Minister. But even then, some sort of people's co-operation, people's participation is

necessary in the administration of Delhi. When I said that Delhi has a unique position, I felt that even New Delhi ought not to have been excluded from the purview of the Corporation. I hope that after some experience it may be possible to include New Delhi within the purview of the Corporation. I am sure that after some experience of the working of this Bill, the hon. Home Minister will come forward with an amendment giving back New Delhi to the Corporation itself.

An argument is often raised that New Delhi is a city of Government servants. It is not a very correct argument. After all, New Delhi does not mean only Hastings Road and Tughlak Road where Victorian palatial buildings are built for our officers. It does not mean only Vinay Nagar and Lodi Colony where tottering and leaky houses have been built for clerks. It does not mean only Connaught Place which has become the hub and centre of our commercial life. It also includes Parliament Street, only a few yards away, where huge mansions are being built for banking and insurance organisations. Therefore, to deny the facilities of municipal organisation to this sector of New Delhi, I think, will not be very much justified. However, the hon. Home Minister is a better judge of things, and I quite support his measure. Only I hope that after two or three years of experience it may be possible for us to include New Delhi also within the purview of the Corporation.

This Bill has given us a Mayor who has hardly any power. Delhi wanted a Mayor with wide powers. We do not want to have a Mayor who may just spread the red carpet in the Red Fort, repeat like a parrot a welcome address whenever a distinguished visitor comes here. We want a real representative of the people to serve the people, and therefore, certain more executive powers ought to have been given to the Mayor.

We have provided for a Commissioner who has got very wide powers. Fortunately we are going to have a

[Shri Ansar Harvani]

Commissioner who has very wide experience of administrative and civic work in Bombay, but it is quite possible that after some time the Municipal Commissioner becomes the Cazar of the city. Therefore, certain more checks ought to have been put on his power.

I do not want to take more time of the House, but I once again congratulate the hon. Home Minister for this Bill and I thank him on behalf of all of us in Delhi. For once this great city has not been neglected; it has been given civic powers which were denied to it from 1857, and we wish godspeed to this Bill.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): Since I had the privilege of making my motion for the consideration of this Bill, a number of speeches have been delivered. I am perplexed by some of the remarks that have been made. I am not sure if some of the hon. Members who spoke yesterday fully appreciated the scope of the Bill or the implications that their own suggestions contained.

I think we have tried to make this Bill as liberal as it can be. We have been guided only by the sole consideration of the welfare of the people whose affairs will be administered in accordance with the scheme embodied in this Bill. There is no desire to withhold anything from the Corporation, but there is certainly every desire not to overload the Corporation in such a way that it may be handicapped, if not crippled, at the very initial stage.

We must remember that Delhi, even leaving out the 15 square miles of New Delhi is an extensive town with a fairly vast population. The people of Delhi have the good fortune of having the capital of India at Delhi. This has certainly benefited them in various ways. The population of Delhi has grown almost ten-fold since the Capital of this great country was established here, and in every way Delhi has come to assume a conspi-

cuous place in administrative, national, economic and other affairs. It has a very distinct place in the map of our country. Madras, Calcutta and Bombay may be bigger so far as population is concerned—I doubt if Madras is so—but they do not enjoy that prestige and all those facilities which Delhi enjoys today. So, let us not forget the advantages that have occurred to Delhi because of its being the metropolis of India.

There has been some feeling of disappointment expressed here on account of the State Legislature not functioning here, not being in existence here. I need not go into that question. That was considered by the States Reorganisation Commission and by Parliament, and all were agreed that we should not have a Legislature here. It is also true that the budget of this Corporation is going to be bigger than that of the State of Delhi. This Corporation will have a budget of about Rs. 10 crores while the Delhi State, so far as I am aware, even taking into account the subsidies and the assistance received from the Centre, had a budget not exceeding Rs. 9 crores. So, this Corporation is certainly worthy of being treated with a certain degree of respect, and those who have been associated with the framing and evolution of this scheme have no reason to feel sorry for what they have done.

Even in the course of the speeches here I found that there was an undercurrent in the Benches opposite at least against the reopening of the creation of a Legislature in Delhi. I received resolutions even previously that no legislature was necessary in Delhi from certain bodies. So, let us not hanker after that now, and let us not, on that account fail to judge the scheme of this Corporation in a straightforward, equitable and fair way, for, if the two conceptions had not been mixed up, I am sure that almost every Member in this House would have hailed this Bill not only with satisfaction, but also with a certain degree of appreciation for those

who were responsible for the framing of this Bill.

13.20 hrs.

[Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

We are often told these people are being disenfranchised, and that Delhi will be under bureaucratic administration. That is utterly wrong. The Delhi Corporation will have a larger number of members than the Delhi Assembly ever had. It will have eighty members with a possibility of their number going up to one hundred. There will be besides six Aldermen.

Then, it is nothing strange, in fact, in so far as this particular Delhi area is concerned, it has the privilege of being administered by Parliament itself. It is not under bureaucratic regime, pure and simple. It is governed by the representatives of the people of the entire country. In that respect, it enjoys a higher status. It may not satisfy the local sentiment, as there is no opportunity for electing members to a local legislature. But if you look at it dispassionately, the people of Delhi enjoy an advantage over others, inasmuch as Parliament has responsibility even for their local and State affairs. This is at least one advantage.

Delhi gets financial aid from the Centre to a larger extent than any other area with a similar population has or can expect to get in future. So, when we use expressions loosely, let us not forget that the entire country is under Parliament, and if Delhi which is under the very eyes of the Members of Parliament is to be governed by them, it can look forward to an era of speedy progress and prosperity. So, they have the right to elect their representatives to Parliament. But take the case of other capital cities in the world. The name of Washington is perhaps known to hon. Members. In Washington, no one living there has the right to elect anyone whether to the House of Representatives or to the Senate or to any other elective body. It is entirely

under the control of the administration there. There are three advisers, so-called, to the President, one of whom is a military officer, who control and regulate the affairs of Washington, because Washington is the capital of that great State, namely the United States of America.

Shri D. C. Sharma: A retrograde step.

Pandit G. B. Pant: Well, I am not commenting on the other country's affairs. I am only giving an example. I do not think the people of America revel in reactionaryism. They may adopt certain policies with which we may not find ourselves in agreement. But they are today the most powerful nation in the world, and their capital has no representation even in their Parliament, whether in the House of Representatives or in the Senate. But we have representation here, and I would venture to say that the representatives of Delhi are also members of the Delhi Consultative Committee, and I think they perhaps find greater response from Government than members of other legislatures perhaps receive from their respective governments. So, even if the form had changed, the spirit, instead of being weakened, has been further revitalised. So, I do not think there is any occasion for any sort of disappointment.

Certain objections were raised here which took me by surprise. Some of the hon. Members have objected to the inclusion of the rural areas in the areas that will be governed by the corporation. Well, these areas are now under the District Board of Delhi. The District Board has no more than Rs. 8 or 9 lakhs of income. Its total revenue comes to that only, and one can understand the extent of the service and the character of the service that the board can render with these attenuated resources. As against Rs. 8 or 9 lakhs, we have Rs. 10 crores here, which is one hundred times as much. The people in the rural areas will form a very

[Pandit G. B. Pant]

substantial proportion of the population of the corporation area. They will by themselves be a force which cannot be ignored or neglected. But other provisions have been made to safeguard their interests.

I did not hear a word, before I listened to some of the speeches here yesterday, whether in the Delhi Consultative Committee or in the Joint Committee, against this provision. The report was unanimous, the whole House was unanimous, and everyone of the Members of the Joint Committee was in favour of the rural areas being included in the jurisdiction of the Corporation. I do not know how overnight people forget all that they have done. We are not so plastic in our views or approaches. We are guided by certain principles, and those principles do not shift like the minutes of sand. So, I do not see how much an objection has been raised. It is altogether incomprehensible to me.

I must say that it is in the interests of the villages and the people living there that this Corporation should also look after their affairs. Especially, they have to serve the urban part of Delhi. The relations between the two are not only interlinked but they are inextricably bound up. It is in the interests of both that they should work together, live together and function together for the betterment of both areas. I have no objection if even now there will be a general demand that the District Board should be maintained and that this Corporation should have no control over this area, but I shall resist that because I feel. . .

Shri C. K. Nair (Outer Delhi): There is no demand like that at all.

Pandit G. B. Pant: . . . that any such move will be detrimental to the interests of the people who lag behind others within the territory of Delhi. They deserve foremost attention, and it should be the duty of the Corporation, and I hope it will

bear it in mind constantly that it should look after the interests of these simple folk who have served us in the past and on whose generosity we have virtually thriven so far, and that it is their duty to serve them not only with honesty, which I assume will always be there, but also with zeal, energy and enthusiasm. So, that is altogether unintelligible to me. I do not know how this idea was born after the report of the Joint Committee had been presented here.

There has been some objection to the six Aldermen who are to be elected by the members of the Corporation. Some friends have said that they are against nomination. I do not know where nomination comes here. So far as the Alderman are concerned, every Corporation—I think the Corporation of Bombay, the Corporation, at least of Calcutta, I am not so sure about Bombay—has this system of Aldermen. The London County Council elects one-third of its strength as Aldermen. So it is not something which is being done here for the first time. It is not a novel step.

But I may say that according to the original scheme of our Bill, there was no provision for Aldermen. It was to meet the demand of the people in general that the number should be raised that I agreed to have six more as Aldermen. Besides, I also consider it advisable and desirable that some men of light and learning, some persons of experience, some who had been familiar with the administration of local bodies may be returned by the Corporation itself. They may not be prepared to stand for election or they may not be otherwise easily available. The Corporation should have the assistance and co-operation of all classes of people, especially of the intellectuals in Delhi.

So this system of Aldermen will enable the Corporation to have the benefit of the experience and knowledge of people of this type. So far as representative character goes, our

Council of States consists of persons who are elected only by Legislative Assemblies, and Legislative Councils also consist of members elected by the Legislative Assemblies. So there is no question of nomination. It is election by the Corporation of certain persons. As I said, the step has been in response to the desire generally expressed by the Members.

There was also some reference to the multi-member constituencies. Again, we were thinking of single-member constituencies ourselves. There was, however, a demand by others and we agreed to have multi-member constituencies. It was said that in single-member constituencies, people could be duped, cajoled, coerced in many ways, and these being small pocket borough sort of things, it would be better to have bigger constituencies, so that such influences may not work.

Accordingly, we agreed to multi-member constituencies, but if you combine the system of the cumulative voting with multi-member constituencies, then the forces of disintegration will assert themselves. Suppose in a multi-member constituency, the members of a particular caste are spread over that area and they form an appreciable portion of the total population. Then there will be propaganda amongst them and they will be asked to cast all their votes for their own caste-men. We want to avoid that. Similarly, other cries will be raised. I say, if you have to reserve anything for anyone, reserve it in a straightforward way. But do not let this canker and poison spread further. We have paid heavy penalty for this and it is time that we resisted all such attempts.

So we agreed, in view of the opinion expressed by hon. Members, to this system of multi-member constituencies but with a distributive vote. That is what our Constitution and our Parliament have accepted. It is a basic matter. Even in double-member constituencies, we have distributive vote. We have not the multiple

or the cumulative vote there. So whether the constituency is single or multiple, one member or one voter should not be allowed to cast more than one vote for one candidate. Otherwise, it will lead to anomaly, to disruption, and the advantages of multi-member constituencies will be lost and disadvantages of single-member constituencies will be enhanced and aggravated.

As to the Mayor being the executive head of the Corporation, I think that would be going against the very essential soul of the Bombay system. The success of the Bombay Corporation is due to the executive functions being separated from the deliberative. Those who are returned by the people are there to determine policy. Those who are appointed to perform executive functions have to carry out the policy laid down by them. Anything else would be exceedingly harmful and would come in the way of the efficient discharge of its functions by the Corporation. In fact, the President of the Delhi Municipal Committee was very emphatic about it. The question was:

"You have enough experience of municipal administration and you would have confronted many difficulties. Do you feel that the Corporation should be a deliberative body and the Commissioner should be in charge of the executive functions?"

The answer was.

"This particular feature, I welcome, in that there is a separation of the deliberative from the executive functions. That is a most essential thing for the purpose of efficient working. My experience of the last 13 years and as President for the last three years is that there is day to day interference in promotions, in increments, transfers etc. Members take interest in these individually and this leads to very much of trouble. That is a fact".

[Pandit G. B. Pant]

The principle is sound by itself and it has been adopted all over. It is a universally accepted canon of administration, but here I quoted these remarks because they refer specifically and directly to the affairs of Delhi itself.

Suggestions were made that stamp revenue, registration revenue, sales tax and so on should be transferred to the Corporation. We know there is a pattern which is in vogue in this country. We have to take care that we do not embarrass other States by adopting any particular course of action. I would not like the Delhi Corporation to be starved. I would also very much like the Central Government to treat the Corporation generously and to give it financial aid so that it might discharge its onerous duties efficiently and well. But the Local Bodies Taxation Enquiry Committee as well as other bodies which have dealt with this question have all, so far as I am aware, discouraged the transfer of these assets to the local bodies. I am not particular about the income that is yielded by the rates and I would not be sorry if an equal amount or something more or less were given to the Delhi Corporation because, as I said—and as I have repeated it, perhaps, more than once—I do not want the Corporation to be handicapped in the discharge of its duties for want of necessary funds. Of course, it will have to make good use of its own resources. But, we cannot introduce a novel arrangement which will embarrass all other States and which will run counter to the decisions taken by expert bodies appointed from time to time to deal with these matters.

Some suggestions were also made about the transfer of health and secondary education. The Corporation will be in charge of Health; it will also have much to do with education. The entire primary education will be its charge. All secondary schools that are now being run by the Muni-

cipal Committee will also be run by the Corporation hereafter and we have provided in the Bill now a special committee for education which will also include 3 experts. So, there is ample provision for that.

It was said that in Bombay there was a special committee for health, a statutory committee. So far as I am aware, it is not so; but I cannot vouch for it. That is my information. But, we have tried to do what we can. So far, hon. Members may or may not be knowing that even the Delhi State was not in charge of all the hospitals in Delhi. But, most of the hospitals and dispensaries in Delhi will now be placed in charge of the Corporation except those which cannot be financed by the Corporation or which cannot be taken over by the Corporation being central institutes or central all-India institutions, and also those which may be connected with colleges now or hereafter. There is so much to be done that if the Corporation can be relieved of expenditure on any hospital, and if it is maintained by Government out of its own revenue, the Corporation can start, 3, 4, 5 or even 10 new hospitals in areas where there are no hospitals. Why should it not do what it can in order to extend the benefit of the modern system of treatment to the areas which have not got hospitals today, although it will have most of the hospitals that are in the city at present?

Then the ward committees. They are to consist of elected members of the Corporation belonging to the wards and they will also have the option of having three other members from that locality. So, it will be an elected body. Those who want elected bodies should have no grievances on account of its being a nominated body. It is not so.

There was a suggestion that secondary education should be made over to the Corporation. I must say that

there was a time when I also had given some thought to that matter. But, when the academic session started this year I found that the primary schools in Delhi were in a very wretched, miserable and pitiable condition. I was really shocked when I heard of the manner in which they had been maintained. They had no rooms; they had no seats and in every way they were in a very unenviable position. I requested the Education Department and succeeded in securing Rs. 26 lakhs just to set them right. So, I felt that there is an enormous lot to be done in Delhi for primary education. We want to make primary education universal, compulsory and also efficient. So, there is a vast field which has to be nurtured. In the circumstances, it would not be right if the burden of secondary is imposed on it.

The Chairman has admitted—and we have got his evidence—that he has not got the resources for running the secondary schools here. The Vice-Chancellor of the Delhi University has been very strongly and firmly opposed to the transfer of secondary education—secondary schools—to the Corporation. The Ministry of Education and the Secondary Education Conferences that have been held from time to time have indicated that that would be a wrong step. You know higher secondary education is going to cost an enormous amount. These multi-purpose schools can be run only by States that can afford to provide not only the money but the men of the right type. So, in these circumstances, while the Delhi Corporation can run its own secondary schools nothing can be gained by imposing the burden of running the whole system—every one of the secondary schools—on the Corporation.

Sir, I have dealt with some of the major points. There was again a reference to New Delhi. That, I think, has become almost an obsession with some of my colleagues. As I said before, the New Delhi area that

has been left out is not more than 3 per cent. of the total area that the Corporation will have in its charge. There is a lot of work to be done there. The standards of health, of cleanliness, of sanitation and of education and of almost everything in a large sector of that area call for special attention. They will be providing sinews as the revenues will be collected from them. If the portion of 15 sq. miles which has been kept out of the Corporation is transferred to the Corporation, this area will swallow most of that revenue. If they could not find funds, they will be criticised every day by Members of Parliament. Prejudice will be created against them. They will not be able to get even such grants as they might otherwise deserve. Then, no revenue can be collected here as 92 per cent of the houses belong to the Government and under the law Government houses or buildings are not subject to local taxes. Then further, so far as the people of New Delhi are concerned, the population consists of Government servants and their families. The Government servants cannot be elected as members of the Corporation. What does democracy mean, if people want to remain aside and if they can have that opportunity because the area is compact, should they necessarily be placed under the others? Is it essential? The people of Delhi, living in Delhi, are there, not one of them is being asked to be subject to the administration of New Delhi. Their affairs will be managed by their own representatives. The people here are all such a type that under our own statute they could not be elected to the legislature. They do not want to be at present included in the Corporation. What does democracy mean? I do not know. If the wishes of the people are to be consulted, I dare say that most of those living in New Delhi do not want to join the Corporation at least at this stage. About Government servants it is clear. About the trading and other communities, we have received representations from a number of bodies and I will give the

[Pandit G. B. Pant]

names of some: New Delhi Traders' Association, Joint representation signed by 100 firms of New Delhi area, Rajendra Nagar Association, Sundernagar Association, Jor Bagh Association, Nizamuddin Association, Delhi Property Owners' Association, Lajpatnagar Residents Welfare Association, Golf Link Colony Association, Delhi Caterers' Association and so on.

Shri C. K. Nair: What is the burden of their argument?

Pandit G. B. Pant: It is that the Corporation will just be starting its career. They are at present enjoying a number of amenities. They feel that it is in their interest that they be left to themselves as "people who come within the jurisdiction of the Corporation will be managing their affairs and they will not interfere with them. So, they think that it would not be unfair if they are left to manage for themselves too. It is an argument which does not seem to be unfair.

Shri C. K. Nair: It is self-interest, rather than democracy.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is always there.

Pandit G. B. Pant: I do not want to rub that point further because I have referred to it more than once.

Shri C. K. Nair: I want to know if all the water and electricity consumed by New Delhi both by the Government and the private concerns will all be charged or taxed.

Pandit G. B. Pant: That will all be under the Delhi Corporation. So, the people of this area will be at their mercy—not that the people of Delhi governed by the Corporation will be at the mercy of the people of New Delhi but the New Delhi people will be under their mercy. So they throw themselves on their mercy even now and expect consideration even hereafter.

Some suggestion was made by some Members: Divide this further; keep some part of New Delhi but leave the rest. It is neither fish nor fowl. Because, if we have a unit, that unit must be capable of being administered in an efficient way. Then, the area that we have kept is just a reasonable sort of a block that can form one unit. It is possible that we may devise some methods which will enable these people also to have some voice in the affairs of New Delhi. The Chairman of the Municipal Board, when this question was put to him, said: "No. I do not want. Do not bifurcate it. Take the whole of it if you like but do not cut it away. A little addition to what we have will do us no great good." That was his view. I am not giving exactly his words but the sense of what he has said.

There was some reference to the Development Authority. I have explained that previously and I do not think that I should repeat it again. I may, however, inform the House that this Delhi Corporation is being given greater and larger powers than the Delhi Legislature has ever had. The Delhi Legislature had no control over electricity, water, transport and so on. All these were under the Central Government.

An Hon. Member: Shadow powers.

Pandit G. B. Pant: It may be shadow but they did not have even the shadow. So, this Corporation is being given all these powers. I hope that the Corporation will prove equal to the task that is being imposed on it. It has a bright future and I have every hope, confidence and trust that it will prove equal to our expectations.

Shri Radha Raman: There is one little point for clarification. As I mentioned in my speech, in the primary education at present, there is some dual control—that is about curricula and other things. It has to

depend upon the directorate whereas the other things are managed by the Municipal Committee. I want to know whether in the new scheme of things—it is not clear from the Bill—it will be entirely under the control of the Corporation or whether it will be the same as it is now.

Pandit G. B. Pant: That is not a matter for legislation. But, I shall be prepared to discuss it with the members of the Consultative Committee.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the municipal government of Delhi, as reported by the Joint Committee, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 — (Definitions)

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): Sir, I beg to move:

Page 2, line 35,—

for "except" substitute "including"

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Sir, I beg to move:

Page 2, line 35,—

for "except New Delhi and Delhi Cantonment" substitute "and New Delhi excluding Delhi Cantonment".

Shri Vajpayee (Balrampur): Sir, I beg to move:

(i) Page 2, line 35—

omit "New Delhi and".

(ii) Page 8, line 2—

omit "bicycle, tricycle,"

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: These amendments to clause 2 are before the House.

14 hrs.

श्री वाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो संशोधन उपस्थित किए गए हैं उनमें पहले का उद्देश्य नई दिल्ली को प्रस्तावित

कारपोरेशन में शामिल करने के सम्बन्ध में है। प्रथम वाचन में जो भी विवाद हुआ है और भिन्न-भिन्न दलों के सदस्यों ने उस पर जो भी भाषण किए हैं, उससे यह स्पष्ट है कि केवल विरोधी दल ही नहीं, बल्कि सत्तास्त्र दल में भी नई दिल्ली को प्रस्तावित कारपोरेशन में शामिल करने के बारे में बड़ी प्रबल भावना है। माननीय गृह-कार्य मंत्री महोदय ने जो भी तर्क दिए हैं, वे तो दिल्ली की जनता को भी इस बात के लिए तैयार नहीं कर सके कि वह नई दिल्ली को अलग रखना स्वीकार कर ले। मैं एक बार पुनः इस बात की अपील करता हूँ कि अभी भी सुधार के लिए समय है। नई दिल्ली को प्रस्तावित कारपोरेशन में शामिल करके, इस कारपोरेशन को ऐसा रूप दिया जा सकता है कि सभी वर्गों के जो लोग के लिए वह स्वीकार्य हो।

मेरा दूसरा संशोधन बाइसिकलों और ट्राइसिकलों के ऊपर टैक्स लगाने के विरोध में है। बाइसिकल ग्राम आदमी की सवारी है—उस आदमी की जो आज महंगाई और टैक्सों के पाटों में पिस रहा है। मैं नहीं समझता कि साइकलों पर टैक्स लगा कर उस पर और अधिक बोझ डाला जाना चाहिए। यही बात ट्राइसिकलों के सम्बन्ध में है। अगर आप सचमुच में ग्राम आदमियों को, विशेषकर मध्य वर्ग के लोगों को कोई राहत पहुंचाना चाहते हैं और अधिकतर मध्यम वर्ग के लोग ही सरकारी कर्मचारी, बाबू लोग, हैं और वे ही साइकलों का उपयोग करते हैं, तो इन साइकलों और ट्राइसिकलों पर आप टैक्स न लगायें। इस बात का मैं आप्रह्न करना चाहता था और इसी के सम्बन्ध में मेरा यह संशोधन है।

Shri Hem Barua: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, my amendment No. 127 reads:

Page 2, line 35,—

for "except New Delhi and Delhi Cantonment" substitute

[Shri Hem Barua]

"and New Delhi excluding Delhi Cantonment".

I have just tried to follow the arguments offered by the Home Minister in this connection but, somehow or other the arguments could not convince me. I should like to compromise with one thing, that is the exclusion of Delhi Cantonment, because there may be defence installations and it may not be proper for us to extend the civic rights or other democratic rights to that area.

But, so far as New Delhi is concerned, I do not know why these democratic rights are not extended to this area. What about New Delhi? New Delhi reminds us of our connection with the British rule. Wherever the Englishmen went they built a club with imitation Piccadilly Circuses and imitation Hyde Parks. That is the history of New Delhi. But when we have a New Delhi and an Old Delhi the line of demarcation is very thin between the two and there is so much connection between the two. That is why I feel that democratic rights should be given to the people living in this New Delhi area.

So far as the argument that some trade associations have submitted different memoranda to the Home Ministry requesting the Ministry not to include New Delhi area in this new Corporation is concerned, I would say that this is only a request of the privileged people and privileged class, and if we have to twist democracy to suit the wishes of the privileged class in that case democracy would not have any meaning. That is why we say that these rights should be extended to cover New Delhi as well.

So far as Government buildings are concerned, the Home Minister said that Government buildings cannot be taxed. That may be true. But, at the same time, the Government can make a grant in order to compensate for the loss sustained by the Corporation. That can be done.

At the same time, the right to vote, the right to elect their representatives should be given to New Delhi citizens. For instance, the right to elect representatives to the legislative bodies is granted to these citizens. If that right could be granted, the argument that they cannot stand as candidates does not hold any water. The argument that they are officials and they cannot stand as candidates does not carry any weight. If they can vote for their candidates to the legislative bodies, why cannot they vote for their candidates to the Corporation? Therefore, that argument cannot stand, and I want this clause to be amended in the light of the amendment that I have suggested.

Shri Tangamani: Sir, I have moved amendment No. 100. With that amendment sub-clause (10) of clause 2 will read:

"Delhi means the entire area of the Union territory of Delhi including New Delhi and Delhi Cantonment;"

Sir, much has been said during the course of the first reading about the exclusion of New Delhi and the Delhi Cantonment. I would not like to add to what the hon. Members have already stated. But I would like to say this much, that there is a strong feeling not only in Delhi but in the country also that, if by such legislations areas which would normally come under a particular jurisdiction are excluded, what is going to come in the future.

In Delhi also as many as 6718 inhabitants of Delhi have presented a petition to this House on the subject, and those petitions were countersigned by me and two of my colleagues. One of the demands which these petitioners put forward is that the hopes and aspirations of the people of Delhi are being frustrated inasmuch as New Delhi and Cantonment have been excluded from the jurisdiction of the proposed Municipal Corporation for Delhi. Sir, although it is

a repetition, it is not out of place to mention in what strong terms the States Reorganisation Commission has stated about the case for Delhi.

Here was a State which was having autonomy. Now the autonomy is being taken away because of the States Reorganisation. As a result of that what is it that we find. We do not find either a Corporation or an autonomous unit. It is in between the two. And, we are told that they are following the Bombay Corporation Scheme. But I do not know how far they are following it.

But I should like to mention that a similar question arose as to how to reorganise the Local Boards and Municipalities in the Madras State, and as early as 1949 the Ponnuswamy Mudaliar's Committee was set up which produced a very interesting report. Even then the point they mentioned was that according to historical traditions and also the various connections of a particular area, those areas must be included in the Municipal Corporation, otherwise it will be impeding at each stage the municipal administration.

Even though we take it in the limited scope of municipal administration, the exclusion of New Delhi and Cantonment will not help matters. I do not know how the point that it is only 3 per cent of the land or persons living in this area will be a good argument. It is an integrated whole. That has been accepted politically. That has been accepted by all political documents. Many Commissions on municipalities have said that if there is an integrated whole it should not be disturbed but, if necessary, you can add more areas to this.

Under the circumstances, in deference to the wishes of many of my friends on the other side—I am also expressing the views of a number of hon. Members on this side—this is an amendment which meets with the aspirations of the people not only of New Delhi but the whole of this country.

Shri D. C. Sharma: The hon. Home Minister just now said that New Delhi was an obsession in the minds of some persons. I think I am one of those persons with whom New Delhi is an obsession. I think also that this is the right kind of obsession. I am proud of this obsession. I would say that that kind of argument which has been given with regard to the exclusion of New Delhi and also the cantonment area does not convince me at least.

The fact of the matter was this. On the floor of this House, the Defence Minister has been telling us that the administration of the cantonment boards is going to be so modified and so changed that they will all come within the purview of other local self-governing bodies. But here I think that the Delhi Cantonment is being denied that right.

Again, it has been said that New Delhi is mostly inhabited by Government servants. Of course it is inhabited mostly by Government servants. But, in the first place, I do not think by what canons of democracy you can deprive the Government servants of their right to elect their own representatives to a Corporation, when you give them the right to elect their representatives to the Parliament. If they have that right, the right of election to Parliament, why cannot they have this right here. You give them the bigger right and deprive them of the smaller right. I do not see any logic in that. I concede that the Government servants are there. But they have their wives, they have their children—their sons and daughters. Have the wives, sons and daughters of these Government servants also to be disenfranchised? No. I think they deserve to be enfranchised and they deserve to be given the right to vote. I do not see any reason why this thing is being done in the name of those Government servants.

The analogy of Washington has been given. I would be the last person to criticise the administration of any

(Shri D. C. Sharma)

foreign country, of whatever kind that be. But I do not know when the constitution for Washington was framed. If I am not wrong, I think it was done some years back. But, if Washington was not given this right some years back, I do not see any reason why New Delhi should not be given this right in 1957. Time changes. Time changes our attitudes, our concepts of things. Democracy undergoes changes. Everything undergoes change. I think everything should undergo a change for the better. If Washington did something some years ago, I do not see any reason why New Delhi should do that thing now.

I believe that there is no valid argument given for the exclusion of New Delhi and the cantonment area from the purview of this Corporation. I believe that our Home Minister who is the supreme exemplar of happy compromises and who is the supreme exemplar of democratic conventions should have been responsible for this kind of thing.

It has been said that some traders and others have submitted petitions that this should not be done. I have all respect for them; they have said that they do not want to be included in the Corporation. I have respect for them. But, in this morning's papers which were circulated to us by the Lok Sabha I found a petition in which it has been said that New Delhi should be included in the Corporation. I do not know whom to believe. I do not know where I should stand—whether I should believe those persons who have sent their representations to the Home Ministry or those persons who have sent their representation to the Secretary of the Lok Sabha. Being in doubt, I must get the benefit of the doubt, and the benefit of the doubt, which I take, is this. New Delhi and the cantonment board area should be included in the Corporation.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The doubt is in one place. The benefit is given by the other. It is not that the doubt may

be in the Member's mind and the benefit also should be given to him.

Shri Hoda: The benefit of the doubt is given to the culprit.

Shri D. C. Sharma: What I was driving at is this. This is a kind of dualism, if I may use that expression, and this will not make for the good of Delhi.

It has been said that this Delhi Municipal Corporation Bill is modelled on Bombay. Why should it be modelled on Bombay? The Delhi Municipal Corporation Bill should have been a model for Bombay, for Calcutta and for other big cities. We are having a Corporation for Amritsar and Kanpur and other places. Delhi should set an example. Instead of setting an example, we are trying to copy the examples of other cities. This, I submit with all due respect, is not the kind of approach that should be made to solve the problem of Delhi. I would, therefore, strongly oppose the fact that New Delhi and the cantonment board areas should not be included in the Delhi Corporation.

Shri Datar: This question has been discussed threadbare not only now but even before this particular Bill was submitted to the Joint Committee. The weighty reasons that weighed with the Government have been pointed out by the Home Minister just now. We have the experience of persons who know what the thing is about. Under the circumstances, this question, in my opinion, does not deserve any further answer or clarification.

One point may be noted. So far as the cantonment area is concerned, except slightly or casually making a reference to the cantonment area, most of the opponents of this particular policy of the Government have referred or laid greatest emphasis only on the exclusion of certain New Delhi areas. Under the circumstances,

I believe that there is no great or substantial opposition so far as the exclusion of the cantonment area is concerned.

Coming to the New Delhi area, the general arguments were addressed to the House stating that there has been a complete disenfranchisement in respect even of the municipal affairs. Certain passages were quoted from the report of the States Reorganisation Commission. In paragraph 593 of that report, they considered the whole question regarding what was known as the benefits of popular government. They have quoted an instance. They have also pointed out the special circumstances, saying that Delhi is a city by itself because it is the metropolis of the Indian Union. They have given this reason also:

"People residing in national capitals enjoy an advantageous position and they must be prepared to pay some price for it".

An instance has been quoted—that of Columbia in the U.S.A. The report says:

"It may be pointed out that the legal residents of the District of Columbia in the U.S.A. are at present totally disfranchised and do not in anyway participate in Government at either the federal or State or even the municipal level."

My friend, Shri D. C. Sharma, will kindly find out that here, in this case, they have not got even the rights so far as municipal affairs also are concerned. Therefore the S.R.C. have definitely stated that in making the proposals that they have made, so far as Delhi is concerned, there is no question of disenfranchising the people of Delhi or any other centrally administered area.

Then, it may also be noted that while making further observations, they have never stated that for the whole of Delhi area, meaning Delhi, New Delhi and the village area, there

ought to be only one Corporation. That is not what they have stated. In fact, in the next paragraph they have envisaged the possibility of giving more Corporations than one. Under these circumstances, it would not be proper to quote the S.R.C.'s recommendations as favouring the idea of a complete integration of all the areas in the Delhi State. Under these circumstances, it is not necessary to reply to this argument any further.

Shri Sinhasan Singh (Gorakhpur): Was the exclusion of New Delhi on the representation of the officials living in New Delhi or was it done *suo motu* by the Government? I am asking this question because thousands of people living in Delhi wanted New Delhi to be included in the Corporation. Has the exclusion clause been inserted because of the representation of the officials or was it done by Government themselves of their own account?

Shri Datar: Government has considered all aspects of this question and the most important point that weighed with Government was the question as to whether the responsibility for running the civic administration in New Delhi should be imposed upon the new corporation. It has been very clearly pointed out that great difficulties will arise and that they would perhaps not be in a position to meet the requirements of New Delhi, if New Delhi were transferred to a municipal corporation at the outset.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is there any amendment which I am required to put separately? Since no hon. Member wants any amendment to be put separately, I am putting Amendment Nos. 100, 127, 3 and 4, to the vote of the House.

The question is:

Page 2, line 35—

for "except" substitute "including"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 2, line 35—

for "except New Delhi and Delhi Cantonment" substitute "and New Delhi excluding Delhi Cantonment".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 2, line 35,—

omit "New Delhi and".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 8, line 2,—

omit "bicycle, tricycle,"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3.—(Establishment of the Corporation)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What are the amendments to be moved?

Shri Vajpayee: My amendments are Nos. 5, 6 and 7.

Shri Hem Barua: My amendments are 128, 129 and 130

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I find that amendment No 128 is the same as Amendment No 5 and amendment No. 129 is the same as Amendment No. 6. There is no point in moving them separately. Now the amendments to be moved are 5, 6, 7 and 130

Shri Vajpayee: I beg to move.

(i) Page 8, lines 30 and 31,—

omit "and aldermen".

(ii) Page 8, lines 34 to 35—

omit "and aldermen shall be chosen by the councillors from among persons who are qualified to be councillors but are not councillors themselves."

(iii) Page 9—

omit line 20.

Shri Hem Barua: I beg to move:

Page 9—

(i) line 2, for "eighty" substitute "one hundred".

(ii) line 3, for "eighty" substitute "one hundred".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: These amendments are before the House.

श्री बाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इन सशोधनो का सम्बन्ध, जो कारपोरेशन में कारपोरेशन के सदस्यों के द्वारा अप्रत्यक्ष निर्वाचित पद्धति से ऐल्डरमैन चुने जाने वाले हैं उनके बारे में है।

जो व्यवस्था की गयी है उसका सदन के सभी क्षेत्रों ने विरोध किया है।

कुछ माननीय सदस्य नहीं किया है।

श्री बाजपेयी : प्रायः । और जो भी कारण दिये गये हैं कुछ लोगों को चोर दरवाजे से लाने के लिए वे कारण तर्कशुद्ध नहीं हैं । अगर कारपोरेशन का रूप सचमुच में लोकतन्त्रात्मक रखना है तो ऐल्डरमैन के चुनाव की बात उसमें निकाल दी जानी चाहिए । कल जो मैंने कहा था उसे दुहराने की आवश्यकता नहीं है कि दिल्ली की जनता पर इस बात के लिए विश्वास किया जाना चाहिए कि वह अपने प्रतिनिधियों का निर्वाचन अच्छे ढंग से करेगी, और अगर वह कारपोरेट्स ठीक ढंग से चुन सकती है और उनमें सभी तरह की योग्यता वाले व्यक्तियों का समावेश हो सकता है तो यह ऐल्डरमैन की व्यवस्था के लिए कोई कारण नहीं है ।

माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने नई दिल्ली के सम्बन्ध में संशोधन स्वीकार नहीं किया है, लेकिन यह संशोधन मेरी समझ में इतना विवादास्पद नहीं है और यदि कुछ गिव एंड टेक की भावना से काम करना है तो मैं उनसे अपील करूंगा कि कम से कम यह संशोधन स्वीकार कर लिया जाना चाहिए।

Shri Hem Barua: My amendment says "and aldermen shall be chosen by the councillors from among persons who are qualified to be councillors but are not councillors themselves". There is an attempt to provide for indirect election to take into the Corporation men who are afraid of facing the electorate. This system of indirect election must be given a go-by because that touches the fundamental roots of democracy.

At the same time, the argument that is generally offered is that they are preferred for election as aldermen in an indirect way because of the fact that the Corporation wants to rely on men of talents, men who have gifts. I just remember that George Barnard Shah, while speaking on democracy, said: democracy always prefers the second best. But that is not always true. There are instances of democracy preferring the very first. Shri Jawaharlal Nehru and Pandit G. B. Pant could not have been here, if that is not so. So, if democracy is given the first preference, there are instances in which we have got men of talent, men of knowledge and wisdom who have come by the process of direct elections.

If the aldermen can be elected Mayor of the Corporation then the Mayor is to be responsible to the voter that is, the people in general. He should be a direct representative of the people. A man who comes through the backdoor cannot be called a representative of the people in the proper sense of the term.

This is a hang over from the British system and the British system of administration was a conservative system of administration. It was a

sort of tradition-bound administration. And when we are building up a new democracy, we do not want to copy that tradition-bound British system of administration. And aldermen is only a shadow of that type of administration. I think the aldermen should go and then there should be provision for direct election. Under those provisions the councillors should be directly responsible to the voters because they are elected by the elector, not by an indirect process of election.

श्री श्रीनारायण दास : (वरमंगा): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कल से जब से इस विधेयक पर विचार शुरू हुआ तब से लोकतंत्र की बहुत चर्चा हुई है। इस क्लाइ के सम्बन्ध में भी हमारे चन्द माननीय सदस्यों ने यह भावना प्रकट की है कि लोकतंत्र की हत्या हो रही है। यह ठीक है कि लोकतंत्र का तरीका है कि बहुमत से जो चुना जाय वही निर्वाचित समझा जाता है। लेकिन साथ ही साथ यह भी सोचना चाहिए कि क्या लोकतंत्र यही है कि १०० मतदाताओं में से ५१ ने जिसको चाहे लिया वही जनता का प्रतिनिधि हो गया और उसी का समावेश सब जगह होना चाहिए? क्या जनतंत्र का यह तकाजा नहीं है कि १०० में से ५१ के अतिरिक्त ४९ लोगों के मत का कोई ब्याल किया जाए।

श्री बाजपेयी : अगर ४९ की बात सुनी जाती तो आप यहां नहीं होते।

श्री श्रीनारायण दास : जो बहुमत की बेगरीज होती है हमें उसका भी ध्यान रखने की जरूरत है। समाज की रक्षा के लिए लोकतंत्र ठीक है, बहुत ही अच्छी चीज है, लेकिन लोकतंत्र में जो अल्पमत वाले लोग हैं उनका कोई भी ब्याल न रखा जाए? क्या लोकतंत्र द्वारा चुनाव का तरीका ही आदर्श तरीका है। क्या उसे हमेशा सही कहा जा सकता है? क्या उसमें सच्चा

[श्री श्रीनारायण दास]

प्रतिनिधि ही चुना जाता है? इसलिए इस क्लब के अन्दर जो आल्डरमैन का समावेश किया जा रहा है वह लोकतंत्र के मत को और बढ़ाने के लिए ही है। अगर लोकतंत्र का क्याल न किया जाए, सिर्फ यही क्याल किया जाए कि स्पष्ट बहुमत से जो लोग चुने जाएं वही लोकतंत्र को बना सकेंगे, तो १०० में से ४६ आदमियों की कोई रक्षा करने वाला नहीं है।

हमारे माननीय सदस्य ने यह सवाल भी उठाया कि यह बड़ा कजर्वेटिव है। क्या माननीय सदस्य को यह नहीं मालूम है चुनाव के अन्दर कोई जरूरी नहीं है कि जो समाज की जनता होती है उसका अच्छे से अच्छा आदमी ही एलेक्शन में कामयाब हो। एलेक्शन में जो खर्च होता है, उनमें कैंडिडेट को जो तबाहियां उठानी पड़ती हैं उनके होते हुए समाज का अच्छे से अच्छा आदमी चुनाव में खड़े होने की भी हिम्मत नहीं कर सकता। मैं समझता हूँ कि आजकल के जमाने में डिमाप्रेसरी ही सबसे अच्छा तरीका है, लेकिन डिमाप्रेसरी में भी बहुत सी बुराइयां हैं। इसलिए समाज के जो विभिन्न वर्ग हैं, हमारा कर्तव्य है कि उनके लिए हम समाज की बेगरीज के विरुद्ध सेफगार्ड रखें। चुनाव का जो तरीका है, जिसको हम अब तक आदर्श नहीं बना सके हैं, उसमें रुपए का प्रभाव चलता है, जाति पांति का प्रभाव चलता है, उसमें कितनी ही और छोटी-छोटी नैरोनेस की बातें भी आती हैं। इसलिए प्रजातंत्र को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए जरूरी है कि जहां बहुत बड़ी तादाद में लोग चुनाव में चुन कर जाएं वहां कुछ ऐसे लोग, जो सस्था के काम को आगे बढ़ा सकते हैं, सस्था के काम में मदद कर सकते हैं और चुनाव में खड़े होने वाले नहीं हैं, भी लिए जाएं। इस कारपोरेशन में ६ आल्डरमैन लिए जा रहे हैं। मैं नहीं समझता कि इसमें कोई प्रजातंत्र की हत्या

हो रही है। कारपोरेशन के अन्दर जहां ८० सदस्य चुनाव में चुने हुए होंगे अगर वहां ६ और सदस्य होंगे, तो भी सरकार द्वारा मनोनीत नहीं, जो जनता द्वारा चुने हुए प्रतिनिधि आएंगे, वह ८० सदस्य मिल कर, जिसको दिल्ली के अन्दर अच्छा से अच्छा समझेंगे, अपने बहुमत से चुनेंगे तो मैं नहीं समझता कि इसमें कहां प्रजातंत्र की हत्या हो रही है। यह चाहे और किसी देश में हो या न हो, ब्रिटेन में हो, अमरीका में न हो, कुछ भी हो, लेकिन देश के प्रजातंत्र के लिए मैं इसे जरूरी समझता हूँ कि जहां बहुत बड़ी तादाद में चुनाव में जीते हुए व्यक्ति आए वहां इस बात की भी गुजाइश हो कि कारपोरेशन जैसी सस्था में वे लोग भी आए भले ही वे परोक्ष प्रणाली से चुने जाएं। अगर हमारे कारपोरेशन में ऐसे सदस्य चुने जाएं तो मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बहुत ही स्वास्थ्यप्रद प्रणाली होगी और इससे कारपोरेशन का काम बहुत अच्छी तरह आगे बढ़ सकेगा। इसमें कहा लोकतंत्र या जनतंत्र की हत्या है? माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि लोकतंत्र में ८० फीमदी सदस्य चुन कर आगें जनता के। इसमें भी मैं कुछ सन्देह करता हूँ। लोकतंत्र किन लोगों का बना है इसका हिसाब कर लिया जाए। लेकिन खैर, मैं इस सवाल का छाड़ता हूँ। ८० चुने हुए आदमियों के साथ अगर ६ आदमी जो कि शहर के अन्दर प्रतिष्ठित होंगे, जो गुण वाले होंगे, कारपोरेशन के काम में मदद करने वाले होंगे, अगर उनको स्वयम् चुने हुए प्रतिनिधि चुन लेंगे तो इसमें लोकतंत्र की हत्या कही होती है?

इसलिए जो संशोधन पेश किया गया है, उसे मैं मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं हूँ। अगर कारपोरेशन की योग्यता बढ़ेगी, और उसका काम अच्छा होगा तो ८० चुने हुए सदस्यों के साथ ६ सदस्यों का आल्डरमैन के रूप में रहना अच्छा ही होगा।

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : उपस्थित महोदय, इन वरिष्ठ सदस्यों का भी एक इतिहास है। जब दिल्ली निगम विधेयक आने वाला था तो दिल्ली के बहुत से वर्गों के लोगों ने यह मांग की कि उसमें उनके भी प्रतिनिधि होने चाहिए। हम यह सोचते थे कि नामिनेशंस से कोई भी व्यक्ति यहां नहीं आना चाहिए। लेकिन कुछ वर्ग ऐसे होते हैं जैसे कि मजदूरों का वर्ग, व्यापारियों का वर्ग उन्होंने यह मांग की कि उनके भी प्रतिनिधि होने चाहिए। यह सोचा गया कि यदि इन लोगों को नामिनेट किया जाय तो फिर यह कहा जाएगा कि लोकतंत्र की हत्या हो रही है, जनतंत्र की हत्या हो रही है। इसलिए उचित यह समझा गया कि जो भी इस तरह के लोग चुनाव में नहीं आ सकते हैं वे इस प्रकार के वरिष्ठ सदस्य बन कर सिंगल ट्रांसफरेबल वोट में आएँ। ये ऐसे आदमी हैं जो कि चुनाव में खड़े नहीं हो सकते। अध्यापकों को यह भी हक नहीं है कि वे अध्यापकों के वोट ले सकें क्योंकि वे स्कूल में पढ़ाते हैं। इसी तरह से मजदूर वर्ग में काम करने वाले लोग हैं। मजदूरों के क्षेत्र अलग अलग बने हुए हैं। मान लीजिए दिल्ली के अन्दर राजधानी के बाहर नफजगढ़ की एक इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया है, एक ओखला की तरफ है, एक शहादरा की तरफ है। अगर वहां में कोई मजदूर खड़ा होना चाहे तो वह खड़ा नहीं हो सकता क्योंकि उसका मजदूरों का समर्थन प्राप्त नहीं होगा। मजदूर दिल्ली में बहुत थोड़ी थोड़ी तादाद में हैं। वह लोग जो उधर से मजदूरों का दम भरते हैं, वह कभी यह भी तो खयाल करें कि मजदूरों के लिए यहां दिल्ली में कोई चांस नहीं है।

इस तरह से उनकी जो पार्टी है, साम्यवादी या समाजवादी पार्टी है, उसके यदि ११ या १२ सदस्य आ जाते हैं तो आपको पूरा अखत्यार होगा कि आपका एक सदस्य और बढ़ जाये और आप उसको बढ़ा दें। इसमें

जो वरिष्ठ सदस्य को लिया गया है, मैं इसका पूर्ण समर्थन करता हूँ और जो संशोधन उपस्थित किया गया है, उसका विरोध करता हूँ।

Shri D. C. Sharma: I welcome this new experiment in democracy. For instance, here, in the Lok Sabha we have a very large majority of persons who are elected. We have given nomination to some persons. By and large, we have the principle of election in Lok Sabha whereas in the Rajya Sabha, we have the principle of indirect election and also the principle of nomination. But, this new type of democracy which we are going to have in the Delhi Corporation Bill is going to be a mixture of direct election and indirect election. I think this is a new experiment and as democracy is liable to be interpreted in different ways, there is no harm if we interpret it in this way.

But, one thing is there. We have not tried the experiment in any of the municipalities. We have not tried the experiment in any of the Vidhan Sabhas. We have not tried this experiment even though we have five or six nominated Members, in the Lok Sabha. If we are going to embark on this experiment,—I am not a prophet—I will say that this experiment will have to be extended all along the line. If you think men of learning, men of knowledge should be brought into the Delhi Corporation, if you are in favour of democratic representation and functional representation, I do not see any reason why we should not have democratic representation all along the line. In the Lok Sabha, in the Vidhan Sabhas, everywhere, you should have this combination. Therefore, I say, being a person who is interested in the proper functioning of democracy, who is interested in experimentation with democracy, I welcome this measure because I think it may be a pointer to us for changing the entire concept of

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

democracy in this country. I, therefore, support this measure of having aldermen.

श्री रा० क० बर्मा (निमाड) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो संशोधन रखा गया है, उसका विरोध करने के लिए मैं बड़ा दुःखा हूँ और जो मूल विधेयक में व्यवस्था है, उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं जो बात कहने जा रहा हूँ वह कोई दिमागी बात नहीं है या पार्टी के आधार पर मैं उसे नहीं कहने जा रहा हूँ। मैं अपने अनुभव के आधार पर अपने विचार रखना चाहता हूँ। अक्सर यह देखा गया है कि जो एलडरमन रखने की व्यवस्था विधान में की जाती है वह इसलिए की जाती है कि जो लोग सीधे चुन कर जाते हैं उनकी व सहायता करें, उनको गाइडेंस दे और इस प्रयोजन को सिद्ध करने के लिए कोसिलरो द्वारा एलडरमन चुनने का विधान किया जाता है। लेकिन जो पार्टी चुनकर जाती है उसमें तथा दूसरी पार्टियों में पहले से ही आपस में सौदा हो जाता है कि आप अगर हमारे लिए ऐसा करेंगे तो एलडरमन के तौर पर हम फना आदमी को ले आयेगे। यह अनुभव आज का नहीं बल्कि वर्षों से मेरा चला आ रहा है। कमजोर पार्टियाँ आपस में इस तरह के गठबन्धन कर लेती हैं कि दैवयोग से अगर उनका लोग चुन कर आ गए तो वे इस तरह के आदमी को लाकर बैठा देती हैं जो कि चुनाव से जीत कर आए हुए आदमियों से भी गथा बीता होता है। जो मूल विधान के अन्दर चीज रखी गई है उसका खास उपयोग यह होना चाहिये कि बहुत से जो रिटायर्ड आदमी होते हैं, प्रोफेसर होते हैं, डाक्टर होते हैं, इंजीनियर होते हैं और जो किसी पार्टी के द्वारा चुनकर नहीं आना चाहते और घर बैठे ही सेवा करना चाहते हैं, उनको वहाँ पर लाया जा सकता है और यदि वे वहाँ

जायेंगे, होशियारी से काम करेंगे, सिफारशी से काम करेंगे, और अच्छा काम होगा। लेकिन जो संशोधन मेरे साथी ने रखा है और जिस प्रदेश के वह हैं, और वहाँ जो कारपोरेशन बनी है, उसमें भी सीधे ही चुनाव की उनकी बात को स्वीकार नहीं किया गया है।

श्री बाबूदेवी : मेरे प्रदेश में अभी कोई कारपोरेशन नहीं बनी है।

श्री रा० क० बर्मा : आपका शिक्षण सारे का सारा मध्य भारत में हुआ और वहाँ आप काफी अर्थ तक रहे।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : इसको चिन्तन करने की अब आवश्यकता नहीं है।

श्री रा० क० बर्मा : वहाँ कारपोरेशन बनी है और उनका जो सुझाव है उसको भी वहाँ नहीं माना गया है।

मेरे एक साथी ने कहा है कि मजदूरों के प्रतिनिधि नहीं आयेंगे। श्रीमन्, मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वर्ग के आधार पर भी इस चीज को नहीं लेना चाहिये क्योंकि वर्ग के आधार पर लेने से वही की वही बात होती है। अगर हम कारपोरेशन को चलाना है और जनता की सेवा करनी है तो एलडरमन के तौर पर ऐसे आदमी आने चाहिये जो टेक्निकल दृष्टि से, अनुभव की दृष्टि से अच्छे हो और निष्पक्ष रह कर—पार्टी की दृष्टि से नहीं—अच्छी से अच्छी तरह सेवा कर सकें। इस काम को शासन की नोमिनेट या विधेयक में रखी प्रथा के सिवाय दूसरा कोई नहीं कर सकता है। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि फूड सिप्लेशन के बारे में गवर्नमेंट ने एक कमेटी नियुक्त की थी और उसका चेयरमैन उसने ऐसे आदमी को नियुक्त किया जो उस काम के लिये अच्छे से अच्छा था, अनुभवी था,

और सब दृष्टियों से ठीक था किन्तु वह कांग्रेस पार्टी का नहीं था। आज हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर कांग्रेस के सिवाय ऐसी कौन सी पार्टी है, जो नोमिनेट करने का ऐसे व्यक्तियों का चुनाव कर सकती है और कौनसी पार्टी ऐसे व्यक्तियों को चुन कर भेज सकती है जो देश की जनता की सेवा कर सकें।

इसलिए जो चीज मूल विधेयक में रखी गई है, मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ और जो संशोधन पेश किया गया है, उसका मैं विरोध करता हूँ।

Shri Datar: I was very sorry to hear arguments based on the theory that aldermen are almost nominated persons and the use of such highly offensive expressions like "back-door" in this connection. Both are entirely wrong. These are not nominated members, and they come by the front door.

I agree with Shri Shree Narayan Das when he stated that democracy does not necessarily mean direct elections in all the cases. In fact, there are circumstances when first there is a direct election by the electorate; in such cases sometimes deficiencies arise and in order to make the deficiencies, it is advisable to have recourse to indirect elections as well. That is the principle on which we have got the institution of the second chambers, the Rajya Sabha here and the Councils in some of the States. In the circumstances, it would be entirely wrong to contend as some hon. Members have done that merely because the institution of aldermen has been reintroduced here, it is either a back-door method or undemocratic method. Both these charges are entirely wrong.

Secondly, I may point out that so far as India is concerned, there are two municipal corporations where we have aldermen, that is, Calcutta and Madras. In addition, it might be also

noted that we have the institution of aldermen in the London County Council. The number there it may be noted is twenty whereas here we have only six against 80 now which might in course of time be six against 94. Therefore, the number that we have proposed is very small, and as pointed out by Shri Naval Prabhakar there might arise occasions where certain interests might not find themselves properly represented when their representation is absolutely essential and legitimate. It is for the purpose of making up such deficiencies that power has been given to the Councillors, who themselves are elected by direct franchise, to elect the aldermen. If these persons are elected and if they amongst themselves elect six persons, then where is the denial of democracy, where is the murder of democracy as some hon. Members would have it?

Shri Hem Barua: Nobody said like that.

Shri Datar: Under these circumstances I submit that this is a very good institution, and we shall have very experienced people, men of light and learning in addition to those who have been elected by direct franchise. As some hon. Member pointed out the other day, in Calcutta in a very large number of cases Mayors have been chosen from aldermen as well. In the circumstances, we should not put them on a lower footing. Perhaps there would be greater advantage by having aldermen. Hence I oppose all these amendments. Certain other points have been raised to which I need not reply now.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I now put amendments 5, 6, 7 and 130.

The question is:

(i) Page 8, lines 30 and 31—

omit "and aldermen".

(ii) Page 8, lines 34 to 36—

omit "and aldermen shall be chosen by the councillors from

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

among persons who are qualified to be councillors but are not councillors themselves"

(iii) Page 9—

omit line 20.

(iv) Page 9—

(i) line 2, for "eighty" substitute "one hundred".

(II) line 3, for "eighty" substitute "one hundred".

Those in favour will say "Aye"

Some Hon. Members: Aye

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Those against will say "No".

Some Hon. Members: No

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Noes have it.

Shri Vajpayee: The Ayes have it. I demand a division.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let the lobbies be cleared. Shri Vajpayee has moved amendments Nos. 5, 6 and 7. He does not want indirect election of aldermen I shall put these three amendments together to vote. I shall put amendment No. 130 of Shri Hem Barua separately.

First, I shall put amendments Nos. 5, 6 and 7 to vote.

The question is:

Page 8, lines 30 and 31—

omit "and aldermen"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 8, lines 34 to 36—

omit "and aldermen shall be chosen by the councillors from among persons who are qualified to be councillors but are not councillors themselves."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 9—

omit line 20.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now put amendment No 130 to vote.

The question is:

Page 9—

(i) line 2, for "eighty" substitute "one hundred"

(ii) line 3, for "eighty" substitute "one hundred".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: So, the amendment is lost.

Shri Vajpayee: The 'Ayes' have it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is too late.

The question is:

"That clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

Shri Vajpayee: I want division on this.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let the lobbies be cleared.....

The Lok Sabha then divided: Ayes 100; Noes 19.

Division No. 5]

AYES

[14.51 hrs.]

Abdur Rahman, Molvi
 Achar, Shri
 Agadi, Shri
 Bakmiki, Shri
 Banerji, Shri P. B.
 Bhargava, Pandit M. B.
 Birbal Singh, Shri
 Chaturvedi, Shri
 Chuni Lal, Shri
 Daljit Singh, Shri
 Damani, Shri
 Dasappa, Shri
 Das, Shri Ramdhani
 Das, Shri Shree Narayan
 Datar, Shri
 Deb, Shri N. M.
 Desai, Shri Morarji
 Dindod, Shri
 Dube, Shri Mulchand
 Dwivedi, Shri M. L.
 Elayaperumal, Shri
 Ganga Devi, Shrimati
 Ganpati Ram, Shri
 Ghosh, Shri M. K.
 Halder, Shri
 Harvani, Shri Ansar
 Hasda, Shri Subodh
 Heda, Shri
 Jangde, Shri
 Joshi, Shri A. C.
 Kalika Singh, Shri
 Karmarkar, Shri
 Kedaria, Shri C. M.
 Keshava, Shri

Keskar, Dr.
 Khedkar, Dr. G. B.
 Kripalani, Shrimati Sucheta
 Kureel, Shri B. N.
 Lachhi Ram, Shri
 Lahiri, Shri
 Maiti, Shri N. B.
 Malliah, Shri U. S.
 Malviya, Shri Motilal
 Maniyangadan, Shri
 Menon, Dr. K. B.
 Mishra, Shri B. D.
 Mishra, Shri R. D.
 Mishra, Shri R. R.
 Mohammad Akbar, Saikh
 Munisamy, Shri N. R.
 Mukerjee, Shri H. N.
 Naidu, Shri Govindarajulu
 Nanjappa, Shri
 Narasimhan, Shri
 Nek Ram Negi, Shri
 Oza, Shri
 Padam Dev, Shri
 Pandey, Shri C. D.
 Pandey, Shri K. N.
 Panna Lal, Shri
 Patel, Shrimati Maniben
 Pillai, Shri Thanu
 Prabhakar, Shri Naval
 Radha Raman, Shri
 Ramakrishnan, Shri
 Raman, Shri Pettabhi
 Ramaswami, Shri S. V.

Rane, Shri
 Rangarao, Shri
 Rao, Shri R. J.
 Sadhu Ram, Shri
 Samanta, Shri S. C.
 Samantsinhar, Dr.
 Sanganna, Shri
 Sarhadi, Shri Ajit Singh.
 Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati
 Satyanarayana, Shri
 Shah, Shrimati Jayaben
 Shakuntala Devi, Shrimati
 Shankaraya, Shri
 Sharma, Shri D. C.
 Sharma, Shri R. C.
 Shivananjappa, Shri
 Siddananjappa, Shri
 Singh, Shri Babunath
 Singh, Shri D. N.
 Singh, Shri H. P.
 Singh, Shri M. N.
 Sinha, Shri B. P.
 Sinhasan Singh, Shri
 Snatak, Shri Nardeo
 Subbarayan, Dr. P.
 Sumat Prasad, Shri
 Sunder Lal, Shri
 Thimmaiah, Shri
 Thirumala Rao, Shri
 Uike, Shri
 Varma, Shri R. K.
 Vedakumari, Kumari M.
 Wadiwa, Shri

NOES

Banerjee, Shri Pramathanath
 Banerjee, Shri S. M.
 Barua, Shri Hem
 Chandramani Kalo, Shri
 Elias, Shri M.
 Ghosal, Shri
 Goundar, Shri Shanmuga

Jaspal Singh, Shri
 Kumbhar, Shri
 Kunhan, Shri
 Majhi, Shri R. C.
 Manay, Shri
 Mullick, Shri B. C.

Pandy, Shri Serju
 Rao, Shri T. B. Vittal
 Sharma, Shri H. C.
 Supakar, Shri
 Tangamani, Shri
 Vajpayee, Shri

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

Clause 5—(Delimitation of wards)

Shri Vajpayee: I beg to move:

(i) Page 10, line 3—

*for 'multi-member' substitute
 'single-member'.*

(ii) Page 10—

after line 3 add:

*"Provided that wards where
 from reserved seat councillors
 are to be elected shall be
 double-member wards."*

(iii) Page 10—

after line 10, adds:

*"Provided that delimitation of
 wards shall be carried out in*

[Shri Vajpayee]

such a manner that the ratio between the population of each ward and the number of seats allotted to it is, so far as practicable, the same throughout Delhi."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then, Shri Hem Barua has amendments Nos. 137 and 138 Amendment No 137 cannot be moved, since it is the same as amendment No 12

Shri Hem Barua: 'I beg to move

Page 10—

after line 3, add

"Provided that the wards, where reservation is made for the election of Scheduled Caste councillors, shall be divided into double-member wards"

I have an objection to dividing the Delhi Corporation wards into multi-member wards I say that these wards must be single-member wards, an exception being made in the case of wards where there is reservation for Scheduled Castes, so that such wards may be double-member wards

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All these amendments to clause 5 are before the House.

श्री वाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस विधेयक की पांचवीं धारा में कारपोरेशन के सदस्यों का चुनाव जिस पद्धति से किया जायेगा उसका निरूपण किया गया है और यह व्यवस्था की गई है कि सदस्यों के निर्वाचन के लिए मल्टी मेम्बर कांस्टीट्यूएन्सीज अर्थात् बहुसदस्यीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र बनाये जायें। पिछले अनेक वर्षों से जिस चुनाव पद्धति का देश ने अनुभव किया है उसका यह निष्कर्ष है कि बहु सदस्यीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र उपयुक्त नहीं हैं। अभी पिछले ग्राम चुनावों में जो डबल मेम्बर कांस्टीट्यूएन्सीज थीं, उनके सम्बन्ध में भी कुछ इसी तरह का अनुभव आया है। देखा यह जाता है कि अगर

बहुसदस्यीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र हैं तो उन में जो मत दाता हैं वे महाहब के आधार पर या जाति के आधार पर बंट जाते हैं और उसमें एक गुप या गुट अपना प्रभाव स्थापित करने में सफल होता है। देश में हम लोकतन्त्र व्यवस्था की जो स्वस्थ परम्परा का निर्माण करना चाहते हैं उसकी दृष्टि से यह मल्टी मेम्बर वार्ड्स की व्यवस्था करना उचित नहीं है और इसलिये मैंने यह सशोधन रक्खा है कि मल्टी कांस्टीट्यूएन्सीज के स्थान पर सिंगल कांस्टीट्यूएन्सीज होनी चाहियें। और उसमें जो परिगणित जाति के सदस्य आने हैं उनके लिए पृथक् से व्यवस्था की जा सकती है। मेरी समझ में यह सशोधन काफी उपयुक्त है और इसको स्वीकार किया जायेगा।

Shri Datar: This question was considered fully by the Joint Committee. The original proposal was that there should be single-member constituencies. But after considering both the aspects of this case, it was considered proper and advisable to have multi-member constituencies. I believe it has certain advantages. Therefore, it would be better to have the recommendation of the Joint Committee in this respect

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now put amendments Nos 12, 13, 14, and 138 to the vote of the House.

The question is:

Page 10, line 3—

for "multi-member" substitute "single member".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 10—

after line 3, add:

"Provided that wards wherefrom reserved seat councillors are to be elected shall be double-member wards."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 10—

after line 10, add:

"Provided that delimitation of wards shall be carried out in such a manner that the ratio between the population of each ward and the number of seats allotted to it is, so far as practicable, the same throughout Delhi."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 10—

after line 3, add:

"Provided that the wards, where reservation is made for the election of scheduled caste councillors, shall be divided into double-member wards."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 5 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 5 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 6 to 9 were added to the Bill.

Clause 10— (Right to vote).

Shri Hem Barua: I beg to move:

Page 13, lines 22 and 23—

for 'but no elector shall at any election give more than one vote to any one candidate' substitute—

'and an elector may cast his vote or votes in favour of one or more candidates'.

Now, there are going to be plural member constituencies. As I have stated already, I am opposed to it in principle. The purpose for which it is granted will be nullified if we stick on to distributive votes and not to cumu-

lative votes. If we want to do good to certain minorities in certain wards or in certain areas, we have to grant them the cumulative system of vote, or else the very purpose of safeguarding their interests or the claims of the minorities would be nullified, and as a result of our own measures we would not be able to give them proper representation.

That is why I say that instead of distributive votes, there should be cumulative votes, so that an elector may cast his vote in favour of one or more candidates as he chooses.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Amendment moved:

Page 13, lines 22 and 23—

for 'but no elector shall at any election give more than one vote to any one candidate' substitute—

'and an elector may cast his vote or votes in favour of one or more candidates'.

Shri Datar: I oppose this amendment.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: I would like to point out one thing in this connection. In sub-clause (2) of clause 10, we find:

"... no elector shall at any election give more than one vote to any one candidate."

But there is no penal provision in this respect. In the Representation of the People Act, there is a provision that if in a double-member constituency, any voter casts two votes in one box, then one vote becomes invalid. But here there is no such penal provision. I think it would be better if it is specifically stated that in case a voter casts both his votes for one candidate, then both the votes will become invalid. This must be clarified fully, and I think the Minister should incorporate the necessary amendment for this purpose. Although

[**Shri Shree Narayan Das**]

I have not given notice of any amendment to this effect, I would urge the Minister to make the amendment that in case a voter casts more than one vote for a single candidate, then all the votes will become invalid.

15 hrs.

Shri Datar: It is not necessary to have any such provision. Secondly, it is a penal provision and it need not be considered at this stage. If necessary, provision might be made in the rules in this respect.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now put amendment No. 141 to vote. The question is:

Page 13, lines 22 and 23—

for "but no elector shall at any election give more than one vote to any one candidate" substitute—

"and an elector may cast his vote or votes in favour of one or more candidates".

The motion was negatived.

The question is:

"That clause 10 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 10 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 11 to 15 were added to the Bill.

Clause 16—(Relief that may be claimed by the petitioner).

Shri Shree Narayan Das: Here the words 'returned candidate' are being defined. In view of the fact that during the last general elections, petitions have been filed on the ground of who is a contesting candidate, who is a candidate and returned candidate, I think it is better if the words 'contestng candidate' are also defined.

There are three provisions in the Representation of the People Act. One is that there is a list of candidates published. Then a certain time

is fixed and within that period if any candidate withdraws, he will be treated as a contesting candidate, although there is no definition in regard to that. Then there is a provision for a candidate to retire during a certain period. Now the question has arisen whether a person who retire before the fixed date is a contesting candidate or not.

Therefore, in view of the fact that certain doubts have arisen, I think it will be better if the term 'contestng candidate' is also defined as 'returned candidate' is being defined. If this is not possible here, then provision should be made for this also in the rules under the Act.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Nothing to be said?

Shri Datar: No.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 16 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 16 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 17 to 36 were added to the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Amendment No. 34 relating to new clause 36A is not moved.

Clauses 37 and 38 were added to the Bill.

Clause 39—(Rural Areas Committee and Education Committee).

Shri Datar: I beg to move:

Page 27, line 29—

for "the rural areas" substitute:

"any of the matters specified in sub-clauses (i), (ii) and

(iii) of clause (a) of sub-section(3)".

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam):
I beg-to move:

(i) Page 27, line 6—

- before "of" insert "and a Finance Committee".

(ii) Page 28—

after line 3, insert:

"(6A) The Finance Committee shall consist of seven members including the Municipal Chief Accountant and the Municipal Chief Auditor and the rest elected by the members of the Corporation after each general election or as soon as possible at any other meeting subsequent thereto.

(6B) It shall be the duty of the Finance Committee—

(a) to examine the estimates of expenditure under various heads and submit its reports to the Corporation;

(b) to examine the expenditure incurred for the various items of expenditure under the Municipal Corporation and submit its reports to the Corporation;

(c) to discharge such other functions of examining the estimates of expenditure or expenditure incurred as may be assigned to it by a resolution of the Corporation in this behalf".

(iii) Page 28, line 5—

before "shall" insert "and the Finance Committee".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All these amendments are before the House.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: The amendments are self-explanatory. In addition to some of the Committees that are there like Education Committee, Rural Areas Committee and some

other Committees, I would like that a Finance Committee be also elected. This would look into the various items of expenditure and estimates and make certain recommendations and submit periodical reports to the Corporation, to be taken note of by the Corporation. This Committee will be a fully elected Committee, with the members including the Municipal Chief Accountant and Municipal Chief Auditor. The functions of this Committee will be to examine the estimates of expenditure under various heads, expenditure incurred for the various items and to submit reports to the Corporation. It will also discharge such other functions of examining the estimates of expenditure or expenditure incurred as may be assigned to it by a resolution of the Corporation in that behalf.

This is similar to, I do not say the same as, our Estimates Committee or Public Accounts Committee. But the idea is more or less the same, so that this Committee would be of valuable assistance in the working of the Delhi Municipal Corporation.

With these few words, I request the Minister to accept my amendments.

Shri Datar: I oppose all these amendments except mine.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: We want the reasons.

Shri Datar: No reason is necessary.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now put amendments Nos. 149 to 151 to vote.

The question is:

Page 27, line 6—

before "of" insert "and a Finance Committee"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 28—

after line 3, insert:

“(6A) The Finance Committee shall consist of seven members including the Municipal Chief Accountant and the Municipal Chief Auditor and the rest elected by the members of the Corporation after each general election or as soon as possible at any other meeting subsequent thereto.

(6B) It shall be the duty of the Finance Committee—

(a) to examine the estimates of expenditure under various heads and submit its reports to the Corporation;

(b) to examine the expenditure incurred for the various items of expenditure under the Municipal Corporation and submit its reports to the Corporation;

(c) to discharge such other functions of examining the estimates of expenditure or expenditure incurred as may be assigned to it by a resolution of the Corporation in this behalf.”

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 28, line 5,—

before “shall” insert
and the Finance Committee”

The motion was negatived.

Now, I shall put amendment No. 153 to the vote of the House. The question is:

Page 27, line 29—

for “the rural areas” substitute—

“any of the matters specified in sub-clauses (i), (ii) and (iii) of clause (a) of sub-section (3)”.

The motion was adopted.

The question is:

“That clause 39, as amended, stand part of the Bill”.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 39, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 40 and 41 were added to the Bill.

Clause 42—(Obligatory functions of the Corporation)

Shri Vajpayee: I beg to move:

Page 30, line 17 after “primary” insert “and secondary”.

इस संशोधन का सम्बन्ध कारपोरेशन को शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में जो कार्य क्षेत्र दिया गया है उस से है। उपस्थित विधेयक में जो व्यवस्था की गई है उस के अनुसार कारपोरेशन को केवल प्राथमिक शिक्षा के संचालन का अधिकार होगा। इस संशोधन के द्वारा मैं ने यह मांग की है कि माध्यमिक शिक्षा को, सेकेंडरी एजुकेशन को, भी कारपोरेशन के अन्तर्गत दे दिया जाय। अभी भी दिल्ली में जो माध्यमिक शिक्षा चल रही है उस के लिये धन राशि की व्यवस्था करना सरकार का काम है और अगर कारपोरेशन को माध्यमिक शिक्षा दे दी जायेगी और उस के साथ ही केन्द्रीय सरकार धन राशि देती रहेगी तो कारपोरेशन माध्यमिक शिक्षा का ठीक तरह से निर्वाह कर सकेगा। दिल्ली में माध्यमिक शिक्षा के अनेक स्कूल हैं, उन की अपनी समस्याएँ हैं। दिल्ली में असेम्बली नहीं है। क्या हम यह चाहते हैं कि माध्यमिक शिक्षा सम्बन्धी जो छोटी छोटी समस्याएँ हैं, उन के स्कूलों की, उन के अध्यापकों की, वह पालियामेंट के सम्मुख रखी जायें? पालियामेंट का सम्बन्ध अखिल भारतीय समस्याओं से है। अगर हम कारपोरेशन को वास्तविक रूप में अधिकार देना चाहते हैं

तो मैं समझता हूँ कि इस सशोधन को स्वीकार करने में गृह मंत्री जी को आपत्ति नहीं होनी चाहिये ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Amendment moved:

Page 30, line 17—

after "primary" insert "and secondary".

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री श्री वाजपेयी जी ने जो सशोधन रक्खा है, मैं उस का विरोध करता हूँ। इस का कारण यह है कि दिल्ली में प्राथमिक और माध्यमिक शिक्षा की व्यवस्था इतनी खराब है कि जिस का वर्णन नहीं किया जा सकता। प्राथमिक शिक्षा की बात में कहा तक बतलाऊँ। जो वर्तमान म्यूनिसिपल कमेटी है या जो दूसरी म्यूनिसिपल कमेटी है उन के अन्तर्गत जो प्राथमिक शिक्षा दी जाती है उस में कुछ अध्यापकों के नीचे ७०, ७० लडके पढ़ाये जाते हैं। आप विचार कर सकते हैं कि ऐसी अवस्था के अन्दर प्राथमिक शिक्षा पर ही ध्यान देना अत्यन्त आवश्यक है। दिल्ली नगर निगम का जो विधेयक है उस में प्राथमिक शिक्षा को तो रक्खा गया है लेकिन जहाँ माध्यमिक शिक्षा का सम्बन्ध है, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो प्राथमिक शिक्षा को नहीं सम्भाल सका वह माध्यमिक शिक्षा को क्या सम्भाल सकेगा। इसलिये शिक्षा के प्रश्न को सरकार के ऊपर छोड़ दिया जाय। केन्द्रीय सरकार का उस के ऊपर चेक रहेगा। जैसाकि माननीय गृह मंत्री जी ने कहा कि दिल्ली में एक कंसल्टेटिव कमेटी है। उस को पूर्ण अधिकार है। वहाँ पर प्रश्न किया जा सकता है, वहाँ विवाद हो सकता है, वहाँ दिल्ली के हर मसले पर विचार किया जा सकता है, हर मामले को उठाया जा सकता है चाहे वह केन्द्र से सम्बन्धित हो चाहे दिल्ली प्रशासन से सम्बन्धित हो। मैं नहीं समझता कि वह प्राथमिक शिक्षा पर तो विचार करेगी लेकिन माध्यमिक शिक्षा पर क्यों नहीं करेगी। माध्यमिक शिक्षा की जो

बुराई है उन को हम जानते हैं। आज भी माध्यमिक शिक्षा के लिये जो हायर सेकेण्डरी स्कूल हैं उन में अध्यापकों की कमी है, लेकिन इस का कारण क्या है? इस का कारण यही रहा है कि वे या तो बिल्कुल म्यूनिसिपल कमेटी के पास रहे हैं या फिर बिल्ली प्रशासन के पास रहे हैं। अब वह केन्द्र सरकार की देख रेख में चल रहे हैं और उन में इस वर्ष काफी सन्तोषजनक काम हुआ है। जहाँ तक माध्यमिक शिक्षा के स्कूलों का सम्बन्ध है, उन के भवनो का सम्बन्ध है, वे सारे स्कूल टेटो में चलाये जाते थे। यह बड़े हर्ष की बात है कि जब से केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इस काम को सम्भाला है, जगह जगह पर उन के भवन निर्मित हो रहे हैं। अतः श्री वाजपेयी ने जो सशोधन रक्खा है, मैं उस का विरोध करता हूँ।

Shri Datar: May I point out, as the hon Home Minister has already done, that the responsibility in respect of primary education is sufficiently heavy? He has also pointed out the circumstances under which he had to find a large amount—in terms of lakhs—for the purpose of giving good buildings to the extent he can so far as primary education itself was concerned. It is also a point which might be noted that it is open to the Municipal Corporation to run or maintain certain secondary schools. But that does not mean that the whole liability of having an establishment or a department for secondary education—taking the whole burden of aiding or recognising or doing other things as a department—should be thrown entirely on the Corporation itself. I believe that under the present circumstances the Municipal Corporation will have sufficient work so far as primary education is concerned and it would not be in the interests of the Municipal Corporation itself to fasten on it more burdens at least at this stage.

It would be open to the Municipal Corporation, in a proper case, after

[Shri Datar]

they find that they can deal effectively with this to take over this question, because it has been mentioned in the discretionary subjects. The question is, should it be a compulsory subject to start with. I believe that the provisions that have been made are perfectly reasonable and would give the Corporation sufficient time for first putting primary education on a sound footing and then considering the further question as to whether secondary education should also be taken over by them.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will now put the amendment to the vote. The question is:

Page 30, line 17—

after "primary" insert "and secondary".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 42 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 42 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 43 and 44 were added to the Bill.

Clause 45—(Constitution of the Standing Committee)

Shri Vajpayee: Sir, I beg to move:

Page 33, line 11—

add at the end:—

"and such election shall be held in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote."

श्री वाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, क्लॉज ४५ का सम्बन्ध स्टैंडिंग कमेटीयों के निर्माण और उन की चुनाव पद्धति से है। इस की एक धारा में मैं ने कुछ जोड़ने के लिये संशोधन

रखा है। जो भी स्टैंडिंग कमेटीयां बनेंगी, उन के सदस्यों का चुनाव किस पद्धति से होगा, इस का यहां स्पष्टीकरण नहीं किया गया है। मेरा सुझाव है कि ४५वीं धारा के पहले उपबन्ध में अन्त में यह जोड़ दिया जाय :—

and such election shall be held in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote.

मे समझता हूं कि यह संशोधन बहुत आवश्यक है और इस दृष्टि से भी आवश्यक है कि कारपोरेशन के जो भी सदस्य होंगे उन सभी को स्टैंडिंग कमेटीयों में उन की संख्या और शक्ति के हिसाब से प्रतिनिधित्व मिल सके। साथ ही साथ इस बात की आशंका है कि स्टैंडिंग कमेटीयों में उसी पक्ष के सदस्य बहुत बड़ी संख्या में पहुंच जायेंगे जिन का बहुमत कारपोरेशन में है। यह व्यवस्था ठीक नहीं होगी। इस से स्टैंडिंग कमेटीयां कारपोरेशन के सभी पक्षों का समर्थन प्राप्त करने में सफल नहीं हो सकेंगी। इस दृष्टि से मैं ने यह संशोधन उपस्थित किया है कि स्टैंडिंग कमेटीयों के सदस्यों का चुनाव प्रोपोर्शनल रिप्रेजेंटेशन की पद्धति से होना चाहिये। मैं समझता हूं कि कम से कम यह इतना छोटा सा संशोधन तो मान ही लिया जायेंगा।

Shri Datar: I am not accepting this amendment for the reason that in all cases when members of Standing Committees are to be elected, they ought to be elected by the ordinary method so that there would be greater harmony and greater cohesion between the members and the work will be more effective than by having proportional representation.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will now put the amendment to the House.

The question is:

Page 33, line 11—

add at the end:—

"and such election shall be held in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 45 do stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 45 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 46 to 53 were added to the Bill.

Clause 54—(Appointment, etc. of the Commissioner)

Shri Vajpayee: Sir, I beg to move:

Page 37, lines 4 and 5—

for "not less than three-fifths of the total number of members," substitute "the total number of members and by a majority of two thirds of those present and voting."

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस विधेयक की जब प्रालोचना की गई थी, उस समय इस बात पर भी आपत्ति हुई थी कि कारपोरेशन के साथ जो कमिशनर का पद जोड़ा गया है, उस पद के साथ आवश्यकता से अधिक अधिकार जोड़ दिये गये हैं और कारपोरेशन के लोकतन्त्रात्मक स्वरूप पर इस तरह से भी प्रतिबन्ध लगाने का प्रयत्न किया गया है। कमिशनर के पद के लिये जो भी सज्जन नियुक्त हुए हैं, उन की योग्यता के सम्बन्ध में मैं कुछ भी कहना नहीं चाहता। सुना जाता है कि वे बड़े योग्य हैं। लेकिन उन के हाथ में इतने बड़े अधिकार दे दिये जायें यह ठीक नहीं होगा। दूसरी ओर बुने हुए जो सबूत हैं और जो मेयर हैं उस के कार्य करने के क्षेत्र को यह सीमित करना होगा।

कमिशनर महोदय को हटाने के संबंध में भी जो व्यवस्था की गई है वह बड़ी कठोर है, उसे भी कुछ सरल किया जाना चाहिये। यदि कमिशनर महोदय कारपोरेशन के बहुमत का विश्वास खो देते हैं और हम बहुमत का विश्वास खो देने मात्र पर उन को हटा देने की व्यवस्था नहीं करते तो इस का परिणाम यह होगा कि कारपोरेशन के कार्य में गतिरोध पैदा हो जायगा। उन को सीधे सादे सरल बहुमत से हटा दिया जाय, इस मत का तो मैं भी नहीं हूँ। लेकिन जो व्यवस्था की गई है, उस में मैंने एक संशोधन उपस्थित किया है। अभी विधेयक में इस सम्बन्ध में जो धारा है, वह इस प्रकार है :—

The Central Government

(a) shall remove the Commissioner from office if at a special meeting of the Corporation called for the purpose a resolution for such removal has been passed by a majority of not less than three-fifths of the total number of members;

मेरा संशोधन यह है कि three-fifths of the total number of members की जगह the total number of members and by a majority of two-thirds of those present and voting

यह रख दिया जाय और इस तरह से इस धारा का संशोधन कर दिया जाय।

Shri Datar: So far as this question is concerned, the approach of the hon. Member is wrong. The Municipal Commissioner is appointed for the purpose of carrying on his duties. Only in exceptional circumstances, when there is any gross irregularity or wrong conduct on his part, the Corporation will remove him. In these circumstances, if the removal is made extremely easy, it might create difficulties. Therefore, I would submit

[Shri Datar]

that the provision here has been accepted by the Joint Committee after full consideration. If there is a majority of not less than three-fifths, that ought to be sufficient. That would act as, restraining influence so far as the Municipal Commissioner's conduct is concerned and that would add to healthy traditions. So, the approach of the hon Member to this question is wrong.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall put amendment No 48 to the vote of the House.

The question is

Page 37, lines 4 and 5—

for "not less than three-fifths of the total number of members," substitute "the total number of members and by a majority of two thirds of those present and voting."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That Clause 54 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 54 was added to the Bill.

Clause 55.—Salary and allowances of the Commissioner)

श्री बाजपेयी उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस विधेयक की धारा ५५ पर मैं अपना ४६ नम्बर का सशोधन पेश करना चाहता हूँ जोकि इस प्रकार है

Page 37—

after line 21, add—

"Provided further that in fixing such salary or allowances or in varying them, the Government shall take into consideration the recommendations, if any, made by the Corporation in this regard."

क्लाज ५५ में जो म्युनिसिपल कर्मचारी होंगे, उन की तनस्वाह और उन के भत्ते के बारे में निश्चय करने के अधिकार के

सम्बन्ध में विचार दिया गया है और जो भी व्यवस्था की गई है उस के अनुसार हम सम्बन्ध में कमिशनर को सर्वाधिकार दे दिया गया और यह कहा गया है कि कमिशनर और केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित जो भी वेतन भत्ते होंगे, उन के अनुसार कर्मचारियों को भदायगी करेगा। मेरा सुझाव है कि इस सम्बन्ध में यदि कारपोरेशन कोई सिफारिश करे तो उस का भी विचार किया जाना चाहिये।

मेरे सशोधन का अर्थ यह नहीं है कि कारपोरेशन से पूछा ही जाय लेकिन यदि कारपोरेशन बहुमत से इस बात का निर्णय करे कि तनस्वाह और भत्ते के बारे में उसे भी कुछ सिफारिशें करनी चाहियें तो इस विधेयक में इस बात की व्यवस्था होनी आवश्यक है कि इस तरह का प्रबन्ध किया जाय।

[MR SPEAKER in the Chair]

15 27 hrs

असल में मैंने यह सशोधन प्रस्तुत किया है कि ५५वी धारा के अन्त में यह जोड़ दिया जाय

"Provided further that in fixing such salary or allowances or in varying them, the Government shall take into consideration the recommendations, if any, made by the Corporation in this regard."

मैं समझता हूँ कि यह सशोधन बड़ा रीजनेबल है और इसे स्वीकार किया जायगा।

Shri Datar: I am afraid this is neither reasonable nor practicable. The Commissioner is to be a very high officer. It would be open to the Government to appoint a high officer and naturally the Corporation has to give the pay and allowances which he general gets. In those circumstances, there should be no recommendation

so far as the question of pay is concerned. The high post that he occupies should be such that that alone should be taken into account and not merely the question of pay. If, for instance, we insist upon having an officer of a lower grade of pay, then it may be found that he may not be a suitable officer. Difficulties might arise. They are very heavy responsibilities. In these circumstances, I am afraid that the hon. Member's approach is not correct.

Mr. Speaker: I shall put amendment No. 49 to the vote of the House.

The question is:

Page 37, after line 21, add:

"Provided further that in fixing such salary or allowances or in varying them, the Government shall take into consideration the recommendations, if any, made by the Corporation in this regard."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That Clause 55 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 55 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 56 to 58 were added to the Bill.

MOTION RE: STATEMENT BY FINANCE MINISTER ON HIS VISIT ABROAD

Mr. Speaker: There is only one more minute. We will take up the other work.

Shri M. R. Masani (Ranchi—East): Sir, before I commence, the House would like to know when the debate, which would be adjourned today, will be resumed.

Mr. Speaker: It will be resumed tomorrow as the first item after Question Hour.

Shri C. D. Pande (Naini Tal): May I also enquire if it is possible to extend the time to four hours at least instead of 2½ hours. It is a very important question. Many people who have not spoken would like to speak on this as it is a question of policy—economical as well as political. So, more time should be given.

Shri Yajnik (Ahmedabad): There are 52 persons who sent in this, Sir.

Shri C. D. Pande: There are 400 on this side.

Mr. Speaker: This ought to have been part of planning, I said. But we will take this up independently. We will consider this matter and we shall see as we proceed.

Shri M. R. Masani: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the notice of motion which stands in my name has been put before the House on behalf of the Independent Parliamentary Group and the Ganatantra Parishad Group in this Parliament, and I have great pleasure in moving this motion. I beg to move:

"That the statement by the Finance Minister on his visit to the U.S.A., Canada, the U.K., and West Germany, laid on the Table of the House on the 13th November, 1957, be taken into consideration."

The purpose of raising this debate on the statement laid on the Table by the Finance Minister is to focus attention to this country's great need for foreign capital, and to consider ways and means by which we can create in this country a climate which will attract that capital. I hope, Sir, that this debate will not be diverted from this essential purpose in the national interest into the realm of extraneous controversies.

It is not necessary, at this stage in our economic development, to stress the need for foreign capital. The immediate gap in our foreign exchange position with which we are faced has

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been officially stated to be Rs. 700 crores or 1400 million dollars. This, however, is only a flea-bite compared to our real need for foreign capital over the next few decades. This country will remain in need of foreign capital for as far as we can see, certainly for half a century.

The basic fact about our economy is that we have too many people and too little land and capital. Wealth is created by the application of human energy to tools and machines. We have in our country too many idle hands, too many mouths to feed, but too little of wealth or capital in the shape of tools and machinery. If we do not want to squeeze our people still further, if we do not want to grind them in greater poverty, if we do not want to subject them to the most cruel and brutal form of exploitation and get surplus value out of them in order to build up our capital—and I am sure nobody wants to do that—the only way in which we can restore this population-capital ratio is to supplement our own savings with capital resources imported from abroad from the savings of those more fortunately placed in other countries.

Even a Communist country like China has had to resort to a great deal of dependence on foreign capital and aid. Since Professor Nicholas Kaldor has been favoured this year with legislative approval in this House at the time of the Budget, it may not be out of place to quote his experience after his recent visit in Communist China. I think it was towards the end of last year, at the invitation of the government of that country. In the report that he has made on his return, he says that they are getting technical assistance on the widest scale for designing, installations and training, there are thousands of technicians and designers—Germans, Czechs, Hungarians and, especially, Russians—and they are also

getting a vast amount of equipment. Professor Kaldor goes on to make the observation:

“I should feel relieved if United States aid to India were one-fifth as much as Russian aid to China.”

In our pursuit of foreign capital, where shall we find it? The countries where we can find surplus capital are those countries which have gone through the process of industrialisation and which enjoy a very high standard of life for their own people. Of these countries, which can be found in Western Europe and North America, the United States is undoubtedly the most obvious market from which we can import capital.

The United States' post-war export of capital has been quite phenomenal; unfortunately, it has not come to our country. We have not even scratched the surface of what United States private capital can come into this country. This is obvious from the fact that we have got less American capital invested here than that from West Germany and only one-tenth of that which we have from the United Kingdom.

This is not surprising, as our awareness of the need for foreign capital is rather recent. Even now, I may be permitted to say, many of our laws and administrative attitudes are not tuned to the realisation of our basic needs.

Now, Sir, I come to the statement laid on the Table by the Finance Minister, which is the subject matter of this debate. I find that statement to be unexceptionable. It gives a fair picture of the position and the possibilities as I can understand them. It gives a picture of measured optimism which I believe to be well justified.

Having been in the United States a few days after the Finance Minister's visit, I should like to confirm the wide interest and the widespread

goodwill which exist for this country. I should like also to say that everyone who met the Finance Minister or listened to him carried a very favourable impression of our country's case for foreign capital and aid and that he placed the case for this country in a manner that is consistent with the ability which we always expect from him, but also with a tact and patience with which we, unfortunately, in this House are not too closely acquainted.

I, Sir, will have no difficulty in accepting the amendment that has been tabled to my motion by Shri Frank Anthony and which he will no doubt move presently. I regret I cannot accept the two other amendments which have been moved from different quarters of the House, which seek to deprecate or disapprove of that report.

I had occasion to be in the United States a few days after the Finance Minister in response to an invitation to address the International Industrial Development Conference at San Francisco last month, the purpose of which was to foster and encourage investment of private capital in under-developed countries of the world including our own. The Birla Delegation of industrialists were present after having completed their own task with great zest, and there were about 20 or more Indian delegates present. The Conference was opened with a very statesmanlike speech by Mr. Eugene Black, President of the World Bank, who has proved to be in action a great friend of this country. The two speeches made from this country were by Shri H.V.R. Iengar, Governor of Reserve Bank, and myself I would like to say at this stage what a profound impression Shri Iengar made by a very able presentation of the Government of India's case. We tried, Sir, to put across to this very influential gathering of 200 leading American industrialists and businessmen and 400 others from the rest of the world the case why this country should provide a market for economic invest-

ment. We presented to them a picture of a sound economy of a Government which approached problems in a pragmatic manner, and the fact that in our mixed economy free enterprise still had an important and a major part to play. We explained the mainsprings of our democratic planning, and we confirmed to them our feeling that the Indian people were determined to eschew totalitarian paths.

I feel, however, that it would be unrealistic for us to expect the climate for investment in a country like ours to change by reason of brief visits or by reason of speeches, however persuasive they may be. I think the House will agree that what will make a decisive change in the climate abroad is our own policies and actions at home in our own country.

I tried during my two and a half weeks stay there to find out what it was that was coming in the way of further economic and investment aid in this country, and I propose during the rest of the time I take of this House to confine myself to sharing with the House an understanding of these difficulties or obstacles that come in the way. It is not enough to say that there are misconceptions. There are misconceptions. Visit such as those of the Finance Minister certainly go part of the way to remove them. But, apart from misconceptions, there are real difficulties, real problems, real obstacles, and I think it is to the latter that we should confine our attention this afternoon.

I would like to treat Government to Government loans separately from the investment of equity capital.

In so far as Government to Government loans or credits are concerned, there can be no doubt, as the Finance Minister's statement makes clear, about the desire of the United States Administration, the President and his Advisers, to be of help to this country. Unfortunately, that desire can only have limited application by reason of the Presidential system of Government that prevails in the United

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States. It may be difficult for some people in this country to understand why, when President Eisenhower and his Advisers want to help this country, they should not be able to give unlimited aid to India.

It is true that in our own country, if the Prime Minister and his colleagues were to decide on a certain magnitude of credit to Burma or to some other neighbouring country, they could count on ratification by this House, because we function under a parliamentary system of Government. In the United States, however, there is a division of functions and powers. And the power of the purse is very definitely within the province of the legislature which fairly consistently flouts the President's recommendations from year to year. It is not possible, therefore, for the President of the United States to be able to give the kind of economic credits that our own Prime Minister would be fortunately placed to do.

I think we must therefore appreciate the fact that, with the best will in the world, the President and the Administration of the United States, functioning under a Presidential form of Government, have rather a limited capacity to go out of their way to give credit to this or any other country. However, I think it is correct to say that a certain measure of help which is within the power of the Administration may be expected by us. If we want anything of the nature that our own Prime Minister and the Finance Minister have indicated, a 500 million or 600 million dollar line of credit, then, it is obvious that the United States Administration will have to go to Congress.

Among the people I met, there was considerable difference of opinion. There were some who held the view, both Indians and Americans, that it would be disastrous to go to Congress at this time with a request for economic aid to this country, that if

this was rejected it would have a very unfortunate effect on the relations between the countries and the impression it would make elsewhere, and that therefore such a reference by the United States President should be deprecated.

I met, on the other hand, Americans who are friendly to India, who know our problems, who have been here, who felt that this was not a fair picture, that if our Government were to put concrete projects before the United States Government in the realm of agriculture, irrigation, road development, ports, harbours and power, the Congress would be in a mood to sanction not only half a billion dollars but even one billion dollars or more in an endeavour to help India to put its plans of economic development across. In the fear of such divergence, I would hesitate to express a personal view.

One thing is clear. There are several difficulties in the way of Congress sanctioning large-scale funds for this country at this stage. The first of these is Sputnik and a very widespread desire in public opinion there to catch up with Soviet development in the sphere of capturing space with all its military implications. The second factor is the fact that 1958 is election year, a year when Congressmen in the United States are extra cautious in sanctioning funds which involve the burden of taxes at their end. A third factor is the question of priority between different countries. There are so many countries wanting aid. To which country should aid be given and how much?

I think it is clear, and I was given this feeling by all I met, that our foreign policy of non-alignment does not come in the way nor does our socialist pattern of society come in the way of a sanction of credits of the nature that we need. The United States Congress sanctioned funds quite cheerfully to Britain under a

Socialist Government and up to now it has sanctioned funds, both economic and military, to the Communist dictatorship in Yugoslavia. It is not likely, therefore, to worry about our policies so long as we are within the broad stream of democratic advance.

But I would be unfair to the House if I were to stop there or to suppress a fact which stands out to anyone who visits the United States. That is this. Sometimes, needless irritation and offence is given by some of those who may speak in our name. Our able and charming Ambassador has been known by everyone to be grappling with this difficult situation with the greatest tact and patience over the last four or five years. But I do not feel the same can be said of all those who speak for our country there. Here and I must say with great regret and reluctance and in pursuit of an unpleasant duty, that the provocative utterances and postures of our Defence Minister, in his capacity as UN representative, of which we had recent experience on November 18, are a heavy liability that this country carries in its effort to create a climate of friendliness in the United States.

On this, there is unanimity, and among the many friends of India whom I met in the world of business, journalism and teaching, there was not one who did not express regret that this country of Gandhi, that a people with traditions and qualities of humility, gentleness, tolerance, wisdom, dignity and detachment, could not be represented in the world's councils by someone who was a more representative embodiment of these qualities.

Now, I have finished with the Government-to-Government loans. I turn to equity capital. Here, I agree with the Finance Minister's statement that the long-term prospects are good. There is increasing understanding among American industrialists and financiers that this country,

with its economic plans, provides a great potential market for investment. When our plans go further there will be greater purchasing power and new markets for machinery and capital goods.

On the other hand, businessmen will judge each proposition on business grounds and not on grounds of politics. Here, one is faced by the fact that money is scarce today, that bank rates are rising all over and we have many rivals for capital. So, undoubtedly comparisons are made between our conditions and those that prevail in other parts of the world.

Here, I think the House should be aware that there are several difficulties that the prospective foreign investor feels in coming to our country, and there is a great deal that this House and the Government can do in putting them right. The first of these is that our concept of what is a reasonable profit or a rate of return is not in tune with that which prevails internationally. Our concept of a reasonable profit in this country has been statistically proved to be lower than that which is available in North America, Latin America or Western Europe.

I shall give an example from the rate of royalty fees that we are permitting for the use of patented processes of foreign manufacturers. I understand that we have set a maximum of five per cent on the net sales of the product as a royalty to be paid to the foreign party. This is found to be well below what other countries encourage. On the other hand, our tax on the royalties paid to non-residents is the other way. It is much too high. In Japan, Canada, France and Belgium, the tax on royalties is between 10 and 20 per cent of the sales. In Brazil, Germany, Italy, the United Kingdom and the United States, it is between 25 and 40 per cent. In our case the tax on these royalties to foreign parties is no less than 82 per cent. This is one element of how we do not offer equally

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advantageous opportunities in this country for investment as other countries are keen to do.

Another factor is the sense of insecurity and the risks. Here, there has been the feeling, and that has been cured partly by the recent statement of Government and the visits of the Finance Minister and others, that there is a Damocles' sword of nationalisation hanging over the heads of foreign investors in this country. The recent treaty of Commerce that we signed was unfortunately only a partial one. We did not find it possible to give the guarantee against expropriations that 33 other countries of the world have already given and this in turn has stopped the U.S. Government from guaranteeing the investment of its own nationals.

Then again, the treatment of the Indian investor himself becomes part of the picture. There is a very direct link between foreign investment and domestic investment, and unless the domestic investor is treated in a manner that inspires confidence, it shakes the confidence of foreign investors also.

Then there is the question of taxation. Our tax on companies, Mr. Speaker, is the highest in the world, and this year, in order to make things still more difficult, we went and added a wealth-tax on companies. Abroad, potential investors take exception to the provision that we have made for the compulsory deposit of reserves. They do not appreciate the tax on bonus shares. They say we have not entered into a treaty against double taxation with the United States. They point out that the concessions that we make by way of tax are restricted to foreign technicians but do not extend to foreign managers or others in a supervisory capacity.

Finally, there is the question of procedures. I am subject to correction from the Finance Minister, but I have understood from those who have tried to invest in this country

and who hope to, that an applicant, to establish a factory in our country, has to go through a multiplicity of authorities. There is the application authority, there is the Development and Regulations Department, there is the Controller of Capital Issues and, finally, the Exchange Control Department of the Reserve Bank of India. I leave it to the imagination of the hon. Members, who deal with this Department or that Department of Government to consider how long people must have to wait, how many visits they have to do, how long they must have to dally in Delhi in order to get the approval of these five or six authorities. This is not necessary. Other countries have faced this situation and put this matter right and I hope we also will do the same.

In Holland, for instance, in order to meet this difficulty of a diversity of licensing authorities, the Dutch Government have created a Directorate-General for Industrialisation which is the one authority to whom foreign investor has to go and this Directorate-General consults the various departments of Government and then gives one answer to the investor. This is found to be a great help for investment in the Netherlands, and in recent years no less than 94 United States companies have established factories and plants in this small country of Holland.

Israel provides another example of what a country can do to attract foreign capital. The State of Israel has passed a special law for the encouragement of foreign capital, and it has a Socialist Government. It has given ten years' exemption from property tax on buildings, five years waiver of income-tax, accelerated depreciation at double the normal rate for five years, deferred payment of company and land legislation fees, exemption from import duties and purchase tax when certified by the

Investment Centre, 10 years' exemption from income-tax of undistributed corporate profits, and personal income-tax restricted for foreign technicians, to 25 per cent for three years.

This is how other countries express their needs and their desire for foreign capital. I would like the House to consider whether we cannot be a little more realistic, if we really want massive capital investment in this country in order to rectify that imbalance of population and resources from which this country suffers and will continue to suffer for several decades longer.

I, the efore, welcome the heightened awareness that has been shown by our Government, as embodied in the visit of the Finance Minister to the United States, Great Britain, West Germany and other countries, and I think this House should encourage the Government to pursue further these measures and to adopt more realistic tax and other policies and I do hope that no captious criticism in this House will undo the important work that Government is seeking to do.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Statement by the Finance Minister on his visit to the U.S.A., Canada, the U.K. and West Germany, laid on the Table of the House on the 13th November, 1957, be taken into consideration".

There are some substitute motions by way of amendments. I would like to know which of the hon. Members are here, who would like to move their motions.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri (Berhampore): I want to move my motion.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): I want to move my motion.

Shri Frank Anthony (Nominated-Anglo-Indians): I also want to move my motion.

Mr. Speaker: They can move their motions now

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House having considered the statement by the Finance Minister on his visit to the USA, Canada, the U.K. and West Germany laid on the Table of the House on the 13th November, 1957, records its strong disapproval of the manner in which he sought to interpret the basic approach and political perspectives of India's economic policies among the Governments and the banking and business communities of the countries he visited."

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House having considered the statement by the Finance Minister on his visit to the USA, Canada, the UK and West Germany laid on the Table of the House on the 13th November, 1957, records its dissatisfaction with the contents thereof."

Shri Frank Anthony: I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House having considered the statement by the Finance Minister on his visit to the USA, Canada, the UK and West Germany laid on the Table of the House on the 13th November, 1957, records its approval of the contents thereof."

Mr. Speaker: These substitute motions are also before the House.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta-Central): **Mr. Speaker,** my hon. friend **Shri Masani** has set a tone to

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

the debate, which I fear I might somewhat upset, and that is for the very valid reason that we, on this side of the House, are not happy, either with the matter contained in the statement of the Finance Minister, or with the manner in which he has proceeded during his mission abroad in search of money for our Plan.

It is not very often that we get an opportunity of discussing issues of such importance as have been raised by the Finance Minister's statement, the manner of his approach to certain countries and their response, so far as can be predicted and the tasks which our country must undertake if those sorrows, which have come in battalions, to attack our Plan, can be overcome.

The Finance Minister has said elsewhere, or at least that was the report which might conceivably be contradicted, that he went abroad without any particular expectations and came back without disappointments. I should say that that is a rhetorical way of trying to cover up a failure, which need not have been a failure in the way it apparently has been. There is no denying that there was understandably a certain amount of fanfare before he went out on his mission, and there is no denying also that frustration is today very much in the air. I might, perhaps, at the risk of being trite, say that the Finance Minister's mission started with a bang and ended with a whimper.

While the country grieves at the prospect of the Plan being pruned by those people who till the other day persisted that on no account was the Plan going to be pruned, the Finance Minister, however, finds himself rehabilitated in the eyes of those whom he irked by his budget proposals, and today we see a phenomenon which is by no means surprising, a pat on the back which the Finance Minister gets from my hon. friend Shri Masani. But that is a very small recompense for the damage after the damage has been caused to the interests of the country.

The two chief objects with which the Finance Minister went abroad were, according to his own statement, to assess the prospects of assistance from the USA, UK, Canada and West Germany and to create greater understanding of India's requirements and policies and aspirations. My submission is that on both grounds he has failed, and failed perhaps even egregiously.

I am not surprised that as Shri Masani referred to the Finance Minister, it produced a very pleasant personal impression. In this House, impersonally speaking, we have found ourselves sometimes opposing each other very vehemently. But I have always found him personally a charming individual. But that is neither here nor there. When our country's interest, when our country's self-respect, our country's honour is concerned, I am not so very particularly concerned about sending out a Finance Minister, who was a charming person; but I expect him to behave abroad as an effective champion of his country's interests with full consciousness of the seriousness which the position warrants.

Shri C. D. Pande: He has done that.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: It remains to be seen how far the Finance Minister's expeditions regarding coaxing moneybags of the United States and elsewhere can be fulfilled. But he claims, in the meantime, to have "successfully removed such misunderstanding as existed in the American mind regarding our basic policies and principles and the approach." These are his words. That is to say, he claims that we have corrected the impression previously produced there by the Prime Minister during his last visit or by others; I do not know. Possibly, to take the cue from my hon. friend Shri Masani, the work of our Defence Minister, Shri Krishna Menon, was sought to be counteracted in some measures by a certain performance by the Finance Minister. I have had

occasion to say in this House before that I am not personally a particularly fervent admirer of Shri Krishna Menon. But, when he has done a grand job of work in the United Nations, I say, it is not political cricket to hit him in the way Shri Masani has tried to do and I hope the Finance Minister, when he replies, will say that he did not try to correct the misapprehensions produced by the work of such people like the Prime Minister and the Defence Minister of our country.

16 hrs.

I fear I have to refer at this stage to something which, in spite of the hope expressed by the Prime Minister during the Question hour, has not been cleared up. I mean the questions which were asked in regard to a certain interview. I do find from the transcript of the proceedings this morning that the whole proceeding is somewhat equivocal and it is very necessary that the Finance Minister explains the position more cogently than has been done before the House and before the country. The Prime Minister said that the Leader of our party in this House has been mentioned by the Finance Minister in the course of his interview. The Finance Minister said in the course of further elucidation, how far lucid, I do not know, that there were border troubles in Burma and in that case, some friends in India are likely to take advantage of that trouble. Either all this is sheer abracadabra or the Finance Minister was trying to drive at something. I am sorry I have to put it in this way. But, it is really remarkable that even the Eastern Economist, which has been hallelujhing the Finance Minister for some time now, had to say that the Finance Minister had erred in having given the interview that he did. What transpired there, the devil knows what is in the mind of man. But, we want a definite elucidation that nothing was said or done by the Finance Minister which militated against the basic policies of our country either in the realm of external affairs or of economics.

I fear that in his enthusiasm in wooing the ruling clique in Washington and London, who are constantly inciting Pakistan and Portugal against India, who are indulging in what the Prime Minister, not so very long ago, described as international gangsterism, in order to woo those people exactly he indulged in provocation not only against us Communists who are in this House not by the grace of the Finance Minister, but because of our own popular right, because of the sanction which the people have given to us, but he has tried to muddy the waters as far as the friendly relations of our country with China and the Soviet Union are concerned. This has been done, which the public feel very strongly, when talks were going on for large-scale Soviet assistance to India, assistance which has happily since materialised in the shape of a Rs. 60 crore loan, repayable at 2½ per cent interest, the first payment to begin in 1961, terms which neither can be approached nor even imagined by the Finance Minister's friends in the United States and West Germany.

The Finance Minister must not be permitted to forget that the independent foreign policy of India is not a subject of horse trading. We shall not barter it for all the assistance in the world whether it comes from the west or from the east. That is an axiom which the foreign policy of this country must always follow. As a country we have malice towards none and we are friendly towards all. But, just as we resist encroachment on our territorial and political integrity by Pakistan or by any other State, similarly we cannot but resist any inroad present or potential upon our economic policies and programmes which have been adopted after a great deal of conscious deliberation and thought.

This country is committed to the objective of a socialist society. It is not too remote an objective, for, here and now, Government is committed to the control of the strategic heights

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

being in the hands of the public sector. We cannot and we do not wish away the private sector, because, after all, it is there. But, we fear that seconded worthily by Mr. Birla's industrial delegation, the Finance Minister went too far in reassuring foreign capitalist interests and the report circulated in this country, which I want the Finance Minister categorically to deny in the House, that there would be no more nationalisation in India. The Industrial policy resolution already adopted by the country cannot be airily transformed just because the foreign exchange hurdle seems to be very difficult. This is a matter on which the clearest assurances must be forthcoming and Government must not forget that very much more important than removing misapprehensions and doubts in the minds of financiers abroad is the mobilisation of the will of our people to succeed in the Plan whatever the odds.

I shall certainly listen very carefully to the Finance Minister's further exposition of what happened in the United States and elsewhere during his mission. But, there have been disquieting reports which the country wishes the House to discuss. A most excellent officer of Government,—I am very willing to pay him the tribute which he deserves—Shri H. V. R. Iengar, Governor of the Reserve Bank, was reported in the Time magazine of the United States of 28th October, 1957, to have made a speech, which was thunderously acclaimed according to the report, purporting that India aims not at a socialist society but at Shri M. R. Masani's patent of the mixed economy. This is referred to in the Eastern Economist. This is a matter perhaps which is the result of misreporting. But we want a clear elucidation. Such a very excellent officer, on whom we can rely for an honest application of the principles adopted by Parliament, was so misled by the atmosphere created by the gestures made by the Finance Minister that he supported the idea of

mixed economy of Shri M. R. Masani's thinking rather than of a socialist society.

The Finance Minister's statement refers also in complimentary terms to the helpful attitude of the British Government in regard to our difficulties. I must not be interpreted to mean that I would have wished our Finance Minister to call the U.K. Government a lot of names. But, certain objective facts require to be faced. We all know, for example, that the economy of the United Kingdom is in some distress. But, the mutual professions of friendship between the U.K. and ourselves should have produced some concrete evidence, for, a friend in need is a friend indeed. The increase in the U.K. Bank rate is going in spite of some facetious answer given in the House the other day by the Deputy Finance Minister. This is going to affect us adversely, there is no doubt about it. A large proportion of our sterling balances are held in the form of U.K. Government securities. At the rate at which we are drawing upon them, we would be forced to liquidate these securities at a considerable loss which might amount to nearly Rs. 25 crores. A very large proportion of export bills in India are drawn in sterling and the Reserve Bank is not permitted to re-discount bills drawn in foreign currency. The exporters in India will have to suffer on account of adverse changes in the interest rate in the London money market. There are other factors which need also to be reckoned. But, the point is that our loss on account of bank rate rise is bound to be substantial. Obviously, the Finance Minister has secured no helpful assurances in that regard from Mr. Thorneycraft and his advisers in Great Britain. Nor is Britain at all willing to help us as many socialist countries, financially incomparably poorer than Britain. They are willing to help us in regard to deferred payment and acceptance of rupee transactions. Indeed that paladin of British liberalism, the Manchester Guardian

commented editorially on the 14th of November,

"At best, the financing of the plan was a gamble and the gamble has failed."

This is not any of us speaking on this side of the House, but the Manchester *Guardian*.

"Not all the causes of failure were within India's control. World conditions which worked in favour of the First Plan are against the Second."

Then it says: "We in Britain should certainly feel responsible towards the success of the Plan". This is the very definition of hypocrisy. Then it goes on to say: "We are unlikely to have much to spare for India". This is what they say. They tell us: "You gambled with your finances, that is why you are failing". This is what a very liberal journal of Britain says, and this is what the Finance Minister has brought back with him in his pocket.

If I turn to West Germany, he had, he tells us, very cheerful conferences, but the proof of the pudding will be in the eating. Like the United States of America, perhaps in mood of superior bargaining, it has so far shown a sort of allergy in regard to assistance at the State level, and at the same time, perhaps like the United States it is trying to tempt us with baits of assistance if we behave properly, that is according to their standards; if we allow the private sector to flourish in the way they wish to flourish in spite of our professions of a socialist pattern of society. Here, it will not perhaps be amiss, because the Prime Minister is here, to recall that West Germany lately broke off diplomatic relations with Yugoslavia because Yugoslavia had diplomatic and other relations with socialist East Germany. We in this country have cordial links with East Germany, and economically we have some

contacts, but we have not yet got proper, full-fledged diplomatic relations with that country.

The whole attitude of West Germany has something wrong about it, and we ought to make our position very clear. West Germany's attitude seems to be contingent on our being on good behaviour, which means that we must allow the private sector to have the run of our country. That is something, however, which the Finance Minister will not be able to make the country stomach. If in sack cloth and ashes we confess defeat of our socialist hopes and endeavours, it is a different matter. Shri Masani and his friends, jubilating after a lengthening period of gloom, are avidly awaiting that to happen. The Finance Minister, I aver, has approached big moneyed interests abroad and in this country in fear and trembling lest they paralyse our socialist aspirations, lest they penalise us for our socialist presumptions. He had no warrant, he had no business to do so, but if Government upholds him, the country requires an explanation from it.

Towards the close of his statement here, the Finance Minister sounds a note which to me seems rather sanctimonious. "We shall have", he says, "to continue to exercise the greatest vigilance in regard to new commitments for imports". Well and good, but it comes rather ill from one who has over the years bungled and mismanaged this aspect of our economy. Appeals for the greatest effort on our part to economise on imports and to promote exports come ill from the leading economic spokesman of Government.

Today we have a deficit in our trade with the United States. Our exports fall, our imports rise and we go on; we have been going on, I do not know if we have changed our methods drastically enough, but we have been going on spending money at a rate in a manner which is really scandalous. I know the Finance Minister once said that we talk in terms of crosses

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when lakhs are concerned, but here are figures supplied by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry in the Annual Administration Report of the Import and Export Trade Control Organisation for 1956, I shall only mention three items. Condensed milk or preserved milk we imported in 1955 of the value of Rs. 604 lakhs. In 1956 we got condensed milk and preserved milk, for God knows whom, to the extent of Rs. 651 lakhs. We got artificial silk yarn in 1955 to the extent of, in money value, Rs. 1,432 lakhs; in 1956 it was Rs. 1,740 lakhs. On provisions and oilman's stores excluding condensed milk or preserved milk—wonderful item it is!—we spent in 1955 Rs. 567 lakhs; in 1956 we spent Rs. 830 lakhs.

The other day we got an answer on September 13th in regard to the open general licences and statistics of imports. In six months in 1953-54 we imported to the extent or value of Rs. 22 crores. In 1954-55 it was Rs. 86 crores; in 1955-56 Rs. 86 crores; in 1956-57 by which time in Second Plan had come into operation, Rs. 98 crores. And the figures would show that some of the import items have been made surreptitiously, and we have got even machinery imported surreptitiously, machinery for the production of consumer goods rather than producer goods when the priority demanded that the producer goods should have been brought in very much earlier. Even today the OGL figures are not properly available as far as this House is concerned.

I do not refer to these instances in any carping spirit. We are ready at any time to sit along with the Finance Minister or other members of Government in order to discuss our foreign exchange and other difficulties, but we are not going to listen patiently to sanctimonious utterances about the desirability of our being

very careful in regard to imports and all that sort of thing because for at least two or three years now a policy has been pursued which certainly is undesirable, which has brought a great deal of trouble to the country.

I know I must close now, I know that there are many in this House who do not still hesitate to trust the Finance Minister with the finances of the country. Personally speaking, in spite of personally having great respect for him as an individual, as far as his position in the Government is concerned I have my doubts on that score. The Prime Minister may not like to change his pack horses in mid stream, but if they are wayward enough to become dangerous, they at least should be given the order of the lash, and when to the rejoicing of a microscopic section of our people the Plan is very much in jeopardy, I can only adjure the House that much more than money which is badly needed, we need also a rallying of the people's heart, of the people's spirit, an assertion of their honour, their independence and self-respect, that performances like that of the Finance Minister abroad can only bring shame, and futility. For, after the Finance Minister's recent tour abroad I can not imagine how we can trust him with either the economy of the country or with the honour of our India.

Acharya Kripalani (Sitamarhi): After the tone of the eloquent speeches what I have to say may be very unimpressive. From the very beginning I have felt that the Finance Minister should not have gone and made it appear that he had been on a begging mission. I was not present at the last session, but I heard that the Finance Minister had repudiated the idea that he was going for the purpose of negotiating any loans. That was good. But when he went there, his speech, after speech indicated to the world and to this country that that was the

main purpose of his visit to the United States of America. I submit that this has not only given us a bad name in the international world, but has depressed the country.

The Prime Minister has always said that we must rely upon ourselves and it is our efforts that will save the Plan. But the way in which our Finance Minister went about his business clearly showed to the world that we could not carry on the Five Year Plan unless we were helped by this country or that country. I say that was not a very dignified position to take for our country. It was also not dignified for a Minister of this Government, and I say it was not dignified for an organisation which has held such great reputation in the world that it should have sent a Minister for this purpose.

Even ordinary loans, when they are negotiated, are negotiated not by the parties concerned but through banks and bankers, and through go-betweens. The principal parties go to meet each other when everything is decided. I think our best plan would have been to go through our representatives who do their work silently and quietly, and through them we should have felt whether there was any atmosphere for getting loans from America or from any other country. But I am afraid that the position we assign to our diplomats is very sorry indeed. Everything is done from here. Either they are able people or they are useless people. If they are able people, everything must be done through them.

In international politics also, we are not satisfied with what our diplomats do, but we send from here a super-diplomat, who does not consult them on anything, and who goes to countries without even our representatives being informed. He directly writes to the Government concerned, and he interviews this person or that person in the political field, and the diplomats know nothing. This is so in the political field.

So far as the economic field is concerned, I know our representative in the USA comes from a great commercial family. He comes from a place where every child knows what commerce is, and yet he is not trusted, and it was necessary for the Finance Minister to go and negotiate loans in America or at least to make it appear that he was negotiating loans in America. Then, he went to England, and then he went to Germany. Is there any end to this begging expedition on which our Finance Minister went? I ask you: Does it add to our dignity? I say that many Congress people feel, as I feel, degraded that this should have been done.

And to whom does he go? He goes to America. If you want to have a loan, at least you must know that you must go to a friend. When has India considered, whether in the matter of Kashmir or in the matter of Goa, the USA to be favourably inclined to India politically? Then comes England. The whole of the Kashmir episode took place at a time when an Englishman, an eminent Englishman, an eminent diplomat was the Governor-General of India. Nothing was done without his being consulted, and in those days, he was in such a position that he could have vetoed anything. Everything was done under him. Yet, England is a country which misunderstands us the most, and stands in the way of any peaceful settlement, so far as the Kashmir question is concerned.

It is ABC today for the Finance Minister to know that finances are intimately connected with politics, that finance is not a separate department, so far as nations are concerned, from the political stand they take. If we want to be independent in our policy, we shall have to be independent so far as finances also are concerned.

Shri M. R. Masani said that he assured the American people that the Plan was a sound Plan, not only that the Plan was a sound Plan but that our economy was sound.

Shri M. R. Masani: That was not what I said. I said our economy was sound, not the Plan.

Acharya Kripalani: I am sorry. May I ask Shri M. R. Masani whether the way in which our Finance Minister went about would give an idea to a foreign country that our economy was sound? Rather, I am afraid, he gave the impression that our economy was cracking. Even if I did not believe what some newspaper has reported yet there is sufficient in his utterances to show that if America did not help, our economy may fail, not the Five Year Plan, because Government have identified our economy with this present Plan; and when you say the present Plan fails, you say our economy fails. This is not a very good proposition. How does all this happen?

May I submit that being a country that does not want to align itself with any power bloc and being a country that wants to follow an independent foreign policy, we are in the habit of speaking too much? For a neutral in this troubled world, for a people who want to follow an independent policy, I think the least said, the least will be the harm done.

I remember—excuse me for saying this—in my college days, I used to be a very dull student. In my school-days, I used to occupy the last seat on the last bench. Then, how did I pass my examinations?

An Hon. Member: By copying.

Acharya Kripalani: I had discovered a secret. I used to take one hour and a half to answer my examination questions. I said, fool as I am, the more I write, the more the folly I shall commit. And I tell you, I passed the examination because I committed less mistakes.

So, when people are not quite confident about things about which they are talking, when they have not the

knowledge about the departments which they are heading, the less they talk, the less will be the mistakes that they will commit. Though Shri M. R. Masani has given compliments to our Finance Minister—and I know he is a very amiable gentleman—

Shri M. R. Masani: Who?

Acharya Kripalani: The hon. Member Shri M. R. Masani too. When he gives misplaced compliments, he too is an amiable person, and we are all amiable persons here until we are rubbed the wrong way.

I believe our Finance Minister is an orphan. * * * He is surprised that I should be allergic to him. May I tell him that most of the Congress people here are allergic to him? I say that I have often been allergic to persons. I have been allergic to persons who are supercilious, who claim more than they can perform.

I entirely agree with my Communist colleague that when the Finance Minister was only Commerce and Industry Minister, he did give permits freely. And I again say that he did tell me what I have said in this House, and I say that he said what he said to me about these import licences. I can face him if he likes, with a member of his own Cabinet before whom he told me.

It is not good to deny things like that. I am not in the habit of saying things which I have not heard. I am not in the habit of exaggerating matters. He told me that he did believe that anybody and everybody in India had the right to purchase from where he liked and from whom he liked.

I say this is against all the policy for which the Congress has stood for so many years. I say that this country came to economic ruin, to this condition because it abandoned the

great principle of Swadeshi kept before us by our leaders and by Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of the Nation. I say all our troubles are there because we have repudiated the policies that we believed in when we were not in power and we are following contrary policies. I say even to-day, it may not be this Five Year Plan but our economy can be revived, strength can be put into it if we do not wander about for capital but we consider our men as our capital. We neglect our men and we run about in this country and that country. I am sure my Communist friends would want help from Russia and our non-Communist friends, or whatever I may call them, the capitalist friends would want help from America.

We know what is the meaning of getting help from other countries. We know what is the meaning of investment. I may tell Shri M. R. Masani that we know what is the meaning of investment of foreign capital. 75 per cent of our tea trade in the hands of the English people, in the hands of the foreigners. Almost the entire trade in coffee is in foreign hands even today, ten years after independence, and our whole oil industry, the petroleum industry, is in the hands of the foreigners, and we dare not touch them. Why dare we not touch them? Even a Nasser in the * * * land of Egypt could touch foreign interests. But we dare not, because we go with a begging bowl and always want them to come and establish factories here

and have partnerships and exploit the poor combined with Indian capital. We send a mission of big capitalists to find out partners in foreign lands to establish themselves here. We fritter away our wealth. We frittered away our reserves—everything we frittered away. But we think that we will prosper as other nations will prosper.

I say we will not prosper like that. If we have to plan, we must plan according to our circumstances. We must plan according to our population. We must plan knowing that in this poor country, it is very difficult to make capital, to amass capital and put it in industry. We must do little things, necessary things, and in our little way, in our humble way. We must not think that this India can become America in five years' time or ten years' time. The Father of our Nation taught us all these humble things. We have forgotten these. Why have we forgotten these?

Mr. Speaker: Is the hon. Member likely to take long?

An Hon. Member: He may continue tomorrow.

Mr. Speaker: Then he may continue tomorrow.

Acharya Kripalani: I won't be here tomorrow to face him.

16.34 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, the 28th November, 1957.

DAILY DIGEST

[Wednesday, 27th November, 1957]

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530.	Gandhi Samadhi design	2432—33	551. Handicrafts	2467—68
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532.	Finance Minister's interview to New York Correspondent	2434—42	554. Mysore's Second Five Year Plan	2468—69
533.	Land reforms	2442—44	556. Polish Scientists	2469
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535.	Steam rollers	2444—45	561. New Textile Mills	2469—70
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537.	Panel for paper and pulp industries	2446—48	563. Import of jute cuttings from Pakistan	2471—72
538.	Integrated Housing Scheme	2448—49	565. Super phosphate factory	2472
539.	National Industrial Development Corporation	2449—52	566. Investment in private sector	2472
541.	First year of the Second Five Year Plan	2452	567. Indian Economic Mission	2472—73
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550.	Demand for foreign exchange	2453—56	569. Rice Mills	2473—74
552.	Textile Mills	2457—58	570. Tea plantations	2474
555.	Small scale industries	2458—59	571. Electric meters	2474—75
558.	National Instruments (Private Limited)	2459—61	572. Consumer goods	2475—76
559.	Indians in Burma	2461—62	573. Small scale industries in Orissa	2476
560.	Minor Irrigation Schemes	2462—63	574. Coir mats and mattings	2476
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS		2464—2518	575. Foundry Forge Project	2477
S.Q. No.			576. Report of Cost Accountant on TELCO	2477
540.	Hides and skins industry	2464	577. Closure of Textile Mills, Kishengarh (Rajasthan)	2477—78
543.	Industrial workers	2464	578. Jute products	2478
544.	Exchange of evacuee properties	2465	579. Truck accident on Tribhuvan Rajpath	2478—79

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—*contd.*

S.Q. No.	SUBJECT	COLUMNS	U.S.Q. No.	SUBJECT	COLUMNS
581.	Export and Import trade	2479	741.	Electrification of quarters	2495-96
582.	Engineering industry	2479-80	742.	Fertilizers for coffee and tea estates	2496-97
583.	Supply of iron ore to Japan	2480-81	743.	Indian labour in Goa	2497
584.	Cement factories	2481	744.	Employees' Provident Fund Act	2497-98
585.	Anti-oxidants	2481-82	745.	Remittances by N.E.F.A.	2498
U.S.Q. No.			746.	Housing colonies in tea plantations	2498-99
718.	Ashoka Hotel	2482	747.	Low income group housing scheme	2499
719.	Displaced persons in Tripura	2482-83	748.	Balance of trade	2499-2500
720.	Distribution of C.I. Sheets to displaced persons	2483	749.	Indian official for Sudan	2500
721.	Employment Exchange, Imphal	2483-84	750.	The Hague Court	2501
722.	All India Radio	2484-85	751.	Import of electrolytic copper	2501
723.	Handloom industry in Andhra	2485	752.	Motor cycle and Cycle-rikshaw parts	2501-2
724.	Training of technicians	2485-86	753.	Recruitment of Engineers	2502
725.	Export of perambulators	2486	754.	India and Eastern Newspaper Society	2503
726.	Jute consumption	2486	755.	Labour department in Himachal Pradesh	2503-4
727.	Nepa Paper Mills	2487	756.	C.P.W.D.	2504
728.	Metric system of weights and measures	2487-88	757.	Sindri Fertilizer Factory	2505
729.	Nepa Paper Mills	2488	758.	Passports	2505-6
730.	Newsprint from sugar-cane baggasses	2488-89	759.	Training in Black-smithy	2506
731.	Small scale industries in Himachal Pradesh	2489	760.	Rehabilitation Ministers' Conference	2506-7
732.	Displaced persons at Bettiah	2490	761.	Programme evaluation organisation	2507
733.	National Play Day	2491	762.	Indian Trade Missions and Delegations	2507-8
734.	New Lajpat Rai Market	2491	763.	Local Development Works in Punjab	2508
735.	Sale-deeds	2492	764.	Industries in Punjab	2508-9
737.	Distributing agencies of cement	2492-93	765.	A.I.R. Station at Jullundur	4509-10
738.	Bindbasini Committee Report	2493	766.	Low income group housing scheme	2510-11
739.	German Reparation Machinery	2493	767.	Munj industry	2511-12
740.	Mountaineering expeditions	2494-95			

**WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.**

	SUBJECT	COLUMNS	SUBJECT	COLUMNS
U.S.Q. No.				
768.	Textile Mills . . .	2513	any amendment to the Public Employment (Requirement as to residence) Bill, passed by Lok Sabha on the 14th November, 1957.	
769.	Slum Clearance in U.P. .	2513		
770.	Industrial projects in public Sector . . .	2513-14	REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS—PRESENTED .	2519
771.	Schemes for Andaman and Nicobar Islands .	2514-15	Tenth Report was presented.	
772.	Radio talks . . .	2515	BILL UNDER CONSIDERATION . . .	2519-261E
773.	Gramdan work . . .	2515	Further discussion on the motion to consider the Delhi Municipal Corporation Bill as reported by the Joint Committee continued. The motion for consideration was adopted and clause-by-clause consideration was taken up. Clauses 2 to 58 were adopted. Clause-by-clause consideration was not concluded .	
774.	Textile Mills . . .	2516		
775.	Handloom cloth . . .	2516-17		
776.	Visas . . .	2517		
777.	Some concrete and thermocole . . .	2517-18		
PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE . . .		2518		
The following papers were laid on the Table :—				
(1)	A copy of the Notification No. S.R.O 3630, dated the 16th November, 1957, making certain further amendment to the Tea Rules, 1954.		MOTION RE. STATEMENT BY FINANCE MINISTER ON HIS VISIT ABROAD	2611-40
(2)	A copy of each of the seven Notifications, under Section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, making certain further amendments to the Central Excise Rules, 1944		Shri M.R. Masani moved the motion for consideration of the statement by the Finance Minister on his visit abroad. The discussion was not concluded	
MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA . . .		2519	AGENDA FOR THURSDAY, 28TH NOVEMBER, 1957.—	
Secretary reported a message from Rajya Sabha that at its sitting held on the 25th November, 1957 Rajya Sabha had agreed without			Further consideration of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Bill as reported by the Joint Committee and further discussion on the motion regarding statement by the Finance Minister on his visit abroad.	